



THE CLEARWATER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2009 – 2014

Updated March 2013

Planning Area:
NORTH CENTRAL IDAHO

Encompassing:
Clearwater County
Idaho County
Latah County
Lewis County
Nez Perce County

Submitted to:
US Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration

Planning Organization:
Clearwater Economic Development Association
1626 6th Ave. N, Lewiston, Idaho 83501
Ph: (208)746-0015
Fax: (208)746-0576
Website: www.clearwater-eda.org

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WHEREAS, as part of its strategic planning program for the Clearwater Economic Development District, Clearwater Economic Development Association, Inc., (the "Association") in conjunction with the CEDA Economic and Community Development Council (the "CEDS Committee") are responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the district with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the Association and CEDS Committee are organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business, and other community interests; and

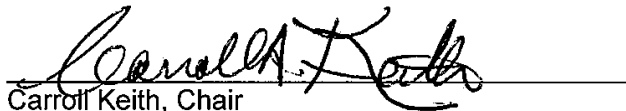
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and Association have prepared its Annual Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Statement as a guide for economic development activities; and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Clearwater Economic Development Association, Inc., and their Committee does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Statement and Year 2009-14 Annual Report to the Clearwater Economic Development District.

ADOPTED THIS 17th DAY OF December, 2009.



LeAnn Trautman, Chair
Clearwater Economic Development Association, Inc.



Carroll Keith, Chair
CEDA Economic and Community Development Council

Introduction

The Clearwater Economic Development District's 2009 - 2014 *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDDS)* is designed to bring together public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the regional economy of North Central Idaho. This document, encompassing the counties of Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties, analyzes the regional economy and serves as a guide for economic development. The goals and objectives, action plan, and the identification of investment priorities and potential funding integrates the region's human and physical capital planning in the service of economic development. This document is updated annually in efforts to accurately reflect the current conditions of the District.

Special Thanks: Clearwater Economic Development Association thanks all the individuals that contributed to the development of this strategy. Special thanks are extended to Kathryn Tacke, Regional Economist for the Idaho Department of Labor, who provided the economic analysis for the workforce, education, and industry sections of this document as well as many of the tables (i.e.: land use, land ownership); to the CEDA Economic and Community Development Council who provided the leadership in the development and review of the document; to those individuals that responded to the Community Survey and Call for Project Priorities; to the CEDA Board of Directors and Working Councils that participated in the June 2009 Strategic Plan Sessions that lead to the development of the strategy; to EMSI for its contribution to the discussion on regionalism; and to the CEDA Staff who organized, coordinated, and drafted the plan document.

Established in 1968, Clearwater Economic Development Association (CEDA) serves as the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration's designated planning organization for the Clearwater Economic Development District, encompassing the five counties of North Central Idaho – Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce. As a member-driven, private, not-for-profit 501(c)(4) organization, CEDA's mission is *"to help North Central Idaho business and communities by serving as a conduit to needed resources."* As the collective voice of North Central Idaho, CEDA provides leadership and guidance in developing communities, diversifying the regional economy, and creating prosperity.



As one of the six Economic Development Districts of Idaho (EDDI), CEDA serves with the others as an essential catalyst for building regional partnerships and local capacity. Local governments, businesses, communities, and the workforce are competing in an increasingly complex economic environment; CEDA brings local government and industry together to accomplish what cannot be done individually.

The CEDA Office is located at: 1626 6th Ave. N., Lewiston, ID 83501

Governance: CEDA is governed by a 20-member Board of Directors. At least one-third of the Board of Directors represents private industry or organizations that represent labor or education. Five working councils provide recommendations to the Board of Directors in the areas of planning, project/program development and implementation, business development services and workforce development.

Programs: CEDA's development activities include:

- regional and community planning;
- project and program development;
- project financing and administration;
- business development; and,
- small business financing.

CEDA's contract and fiscal management personnel specialize in all types of grant management including construction, public works, housing, public facilities, economic development, and disaster recovery projects. In 2012, CEDA managed over \$4.8 million in grants and contracts and administered a revolving loan fund with a capital base of \$3.5 million.

The 2013-2013 CEDA Board of Directors

Chair:

Chair Lewis-Clark State College	Rob Lohrmeyer
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Past Chair:

Past Chair City of Winchester	LeAnn Trautman
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County Positions:

Idaho County	James Rockwell
Lewis County	Carroll Keith
Latah County	David McGraw
Clearwater County	Stan Leach
Nez Perce County	Bob Tippet

Working Council Representatives Appointed By CEDA Councils:

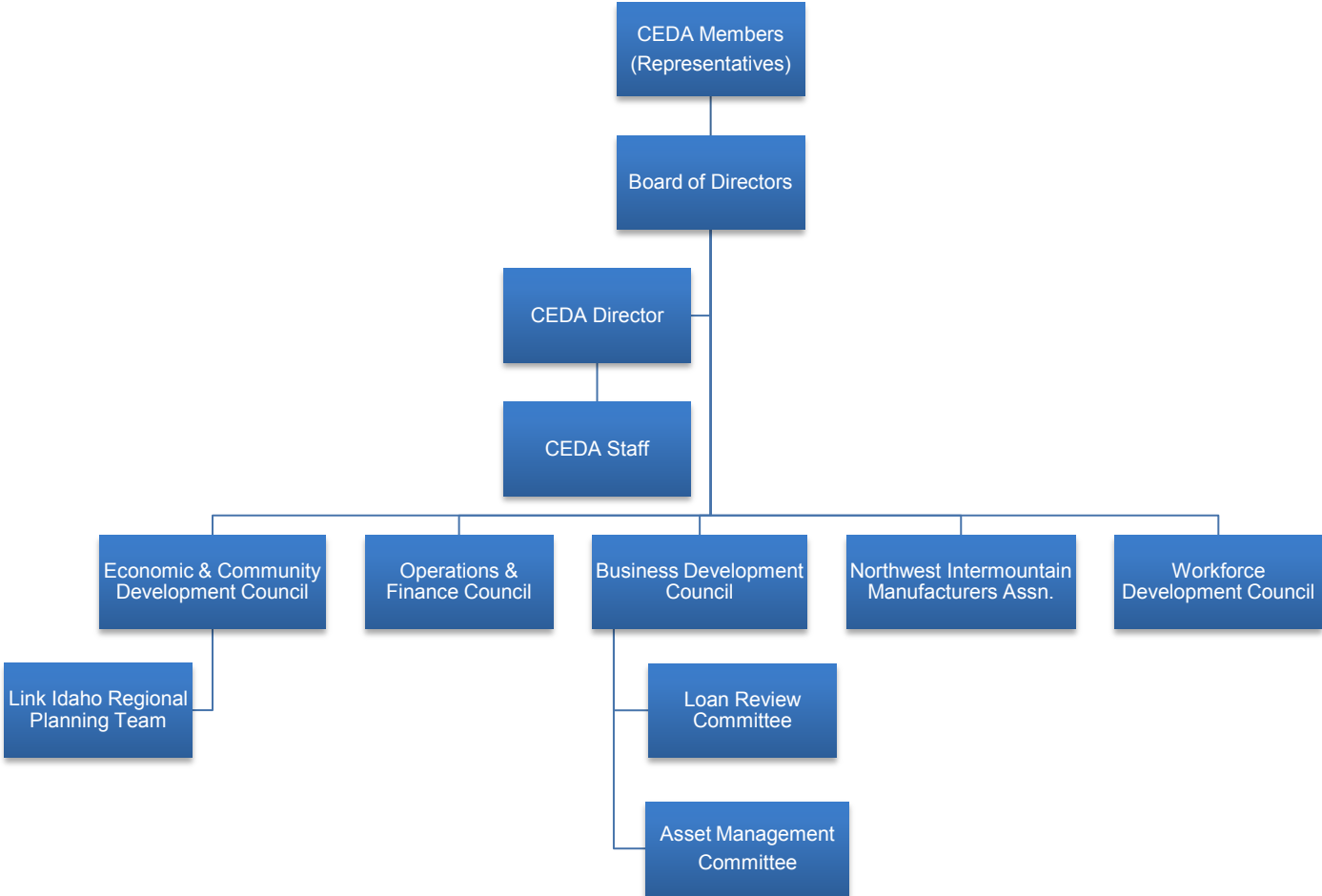
Business Development Council Representative	Helen LeBoeuf
Economic & Community Development Council Representative	Tate Smith
Workforce Development Council Representative	Melinda Hamilton
NIMA Council Representative	Bruce Larson

Member-At-Large (City Member Representative)

City of Cottonwood	Denis Duman
City of Orofino	Rick Laam
City of Weippe	Elwin Hutchins

Member-At-Large (Private/Other Representative)

University of Idaho	Gene Merrell
North Central Idaho Travel Association	Terry O'Halloran
Zions Bank	Lee Gibbs
Bott & Associates	Don Bott
U.S. Bank	Steven Greenfield
Nez Perce Tribe	Lilly Kaufman



Chapter II

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Background & General Description

North Central Idaho Region

**Clearwater County
Idaho County
Latah County
Lewis County
Nez Perce County
Nez Perce Reservation**



Seven Devils, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

Regional Description

Found in the heart of the nation's Inland Northwest, the Clearwater Economic Development District of North Central Idaho encompasses the counties of Clearwater, Idaho, Lewis, Latah, and Nez Perce. Approximately 106,502 people live in the 29 incorporated communities and in the unincorporated areas of the District's 13,500 square miles. Located at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater rivers, the City of Lewiston is the region's largest community and retail hub (population 31,894). Home to the University of Idaho, the City of Moscow is the second largest population center with 23,800 inhabitants. All other communities range between 100 and 3,200 population.



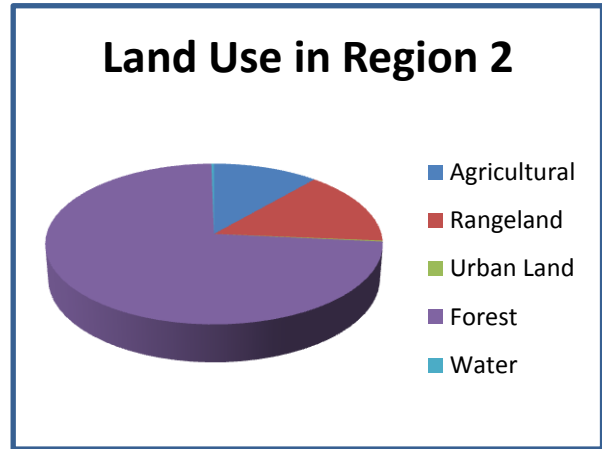
Geography & Climate: The Snake River provides the District's border on the west and the Bitterroot Mountains provide the eastern border; the Clearwater River Basin cuts east to west through the middle of the region. Mountains, high prairies, and river valleys provide significant elevation changes with the lowest point of the region at 700 feet above sea level and the highest point above 8,500 feet. The District has four seasons with some areas of North Central Idaho experiencing more severe temperatures and more precipitation than others. Temperatures range from highs of 90°F to 105°F during the summer with lows between 0°F to 20°F in the winter.

History & Industries: The region is rich in history and natural resources. The Nimi'ipuu people, now known as the Nez Perce, hunted and gathered in the region for 10,000 years. In 1805, the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery traveled by horse and foot through the Bitterroot Mountains and then continued their westward movement by canoe on the Clearwater River. In 1806, they traveled back through the area. Fur trappers soon followed. In the 1830s, missionaries arrived in the region. In the 1860s, after gold was discovered by Captain E.D. Pierce near the present-day town of Pierce, communities began to emerge along stagecoach routes. By the late 1800s, timber and agriculture emerged as the primary economy. These industries remain critical to today's economy.



Commerce Centers: Spokane, Washington is the trade and commercial center of the Inland Northwest and is located 110 miles to the north of Lewiston. Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington, which are the major distribution, commercial, and industrial centers of the Pacific Northwest, are both within 350 miles of Lewiston. Boise, Idaho’s state capital, is 270 miles south of Lewiston. Missoula, Montana, is located 215 miles to the east.

Land: In North Central Idaho, deer, elk, moose, bear, wolves, eagles, blue herons, falcons, osprey, coyotes, porcupines, and raccoons intermingle with the ranchers’ cattle, sheep, and horses in the timber and pasturelands. The rolling hills of the Palouse, Weippe, and Camas prairies are checkerboards of wheat, barley, canola, rape, peas, lentils, garbanzos, and pasture. With the Lochsa, Selway, Clearwater, Salmon, Palouse, Potlatch, and Snake rivers, North Central Idaho has an abundant water source and plethora of white water enjoyed by recreationists. Hunters, fishermen, rafters, jet boat enthusiasts, campers, and hikers find plenty of opportunity. Hells Canyon, on the western border of the region, is the deepest river gorge in North America and is a major tourist attraction.



County Descriptions

Clearwater County: With 2,667 square miles, Clearwater County is the second largest county in the Clearwater Economic Development District and is home to an estimated 8,590 people who either live in or around the communities of Orofino, Weippe, Elk River, or Pierce. The City of Orofino is the county seat and the largest community (2,987 pop.). Along with US



Highway 12 going east and west, the county transportation system includes State Highways 8 and 11. Clearwater County has rail access provided by Bountiful Grain & Craig Mountain Rail Line.

Bordering Montana, the county is 53% federally-owned, with much of the lands managed within the Clearwater National Forest. Forest products manufacturing is the major industry with trade, services, and government providing the largest employment opportunities.

From steep river canyons to high mountain vistas, the region has a wide variety of terrain and outdoor activities for both residents and visitors. Forested lands are home to large populations

of deer and elk. Winter brings ample snow for cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. Clearwater County is known for the excellent fishing opportunities provided by the Clearwater River and tributaries, Dworshak Reservoir, mountain lakes, and other reservoirs. Constructed by 1972 and located four miles northwest of the City of Orofino on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Dworshak Dam is a hydroelectric, concrete gravity dam that has the capacity to generate 400 megawatts of electricity.

Descendants of the Nez Perce Tribe provided food and direction to the Lewis Clark Corps of Discovery in 1805 when the hungry and sick members of the expedition completed the sojourn across the Bitterroot Mountains and emerged on the Weippe Prairie in Clearwater County. In 1861, gold was first discovered near the present day City of Pierce and this led to the Idaho Gold Rush.

For more information, see: www.clearwatercounty.org

Idaho County: Idaho County is the southernmost county of the Clearwater Economic Development District and is bordered by the states of Oregon and Montana. With 83% of its 8,503 square miles owned by the federal government and managed by the Nezperce National Forest, the County contains the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, the Gospel Hump Wilderness area, the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area, and a large part of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. The Lochsa, Selway, south fork of the Clearwater, Salmon, and Snake rivers provide an abundance of water. The nation's longest free flowing river, the Salmon River, winds through the County.



After gold was discovered in Clearwater County in 1861, news traveled that gold was also attainable in the Idaho County region near Florence. Miners flocked to the area and mining towns emerged (most of which disappeared over the years). Soon after the second treaty with the Nez Perce was signed in 1863, farmers and ranchers began to settle on the Camas Prairie and in other areas of the County. Today, the government is the largest employment sector and forest products manufacturing and agriculture are the basic industries. The County also attracts outdoor recreationists that enjoy hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and whitewater rafting. Trade and services provide substantial employment. Dry-land farms on the Camas Prairie produce soft wheat, barley, peas, garbanzos, rape, canola, and grass seed. Ranchers raise hogs, cattle, and sheep.

The County's 16,308 people live in and around the communities of Cottonwood, Ferdinand, Grangeville, Riggins, Kooskia, Stites, and White Bird, as well as the unincorporated communities of Elk City, Fenn, Harpster, and Mount Idaho. The City of Grangeville (3,141 pop.) is the county seat. Idaho County's road transportation system consists of US Highway

95 running north and south, US Highway 12 at the north border servicing traffic west and east, and by State Highways 13, 14, 62, and 162.

For more information, see: www.idahocounty.org

Latah County: In the heart of the Palouse Prairie and bordering Whitman County, Washington, Latah County has some of the nation's richest farm lands and is considered the pea and lentil "capital of the world." The Palouse produces a large share of the soft white wheat, lentils, peas, oats, and barley grown in the United States. Agriculture, timber, and the University of Idaho are the main industries that support the county. Of the 1,078 square miles, 55% is devoted to agriculture and forest industries. Located in the City of Moscow (the county seat) and with an enrollment of approximately 12,000 students, the University of Idaho dominates the local economy. The University's "sister" land grant college, Washington State University, is located in Pullman, WA, just eight miles to the west.



The County's 38,184 people live within the cities of Bovill, Deary, Genesee, Juliaetta, Kendrick, Moscow, Onaway, Potlatch, and Troy and the rural areas. The County also has the unincorporated communities of Avon, Cedar Creek, Farmington, Harvard, Helmer, Howell, Joel, Princeton, and Viola. Servicing traffic moving north to south, US Highway 95 is the backbone to Latah County's transportation system. State Highways 3, 8, 9, and 270 connect to this backbone.

In 1870, pioneers attracted by deposits of gold, silver, mica, and opals, began moving to the area. Sawmills were built and the first mail route was established between Moscow and Lewiston in 1872. The first railroad, the Northern Pacific, reached Moscow in 1885. Agriculture was the driving force in the area for many of the first settlers. Latah County has the distinction of being the only county in the United States created by an Act of Congress. In 1887, Idaho's delegate to Congress introduced a bill for the creation of Latah County, designating the boundaries and county seat as they are today. The bill passed Congress and president Grover Cleveland approved it in 1888. The University of Idaho was founded in 1889 and thus began the association between agriculture and higher learning in Latah County.

For more information, see; www.latah.id.us

Lewis County: Established in 1911, Lewis County, Idaho was named for Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery who traveled through the county in 1805 and 1806. Comprised of 479 square miles and 3,829 people, the county consists of the Camas and Nezperce Prairies and a segment of the Clearwater River Basin. Only 2.6% of the land is

federally owned. Although the City of Kamiah is its largest community (1,295 pop.), the City of Nezperce (466 pop.) is the county seat. Additional incorporated communities include the cities of Craigmont, Reubens, and Winchester. The County is served by a web of roads including US highways 95 and 12 and State highways 62, 64, and 162.

Although over 50% of the employment is government, Lewis County does rely on agriculture, forest, and wood products manufacturing. Hillco Technologies of Nezperce is a major, private employer. The rich prairie dry-land farms produce soft white wheat, grass seed, peas, lentils, rape, canola, and garbanzos.

For more information, see: www.lewiscountyid.us

Nez Perce County: With a total land area of 855 square miles and 6.2% federal lands, Nez Perce County, Idaho, encompasses the cities of Culdesac (380 pop.), Lapwai (1,137 pop.), Lewiston (31,894 pop.) and Peck (197 pop.), and the communities of Lenore, Leland, Gifford, Myrtle, Waha, Cameron and Southwick. The total population for the county is estimated at 39,531. The confluence of the Clearwater and Snake rivers is located within Nez Perce County. Nez Perce County hosts Idaho's only seaport - the Port of Lewiston. Paper and wood products form the foundation of the local economy with trade and transportation also important to the county. The transportation system includes US Highway 95 running north to south and US Highway 12 servicing east to west.



Lewis-Clark State College is an important education center and employer. Other major employers include Clearwater Paper Industries, ATK, Nez Perce Tribe, Tribune Publishing Company, and St. Joseph's Regional Medical Center.

Nez Perce County was named for the Nez Perce Indians that originally occupied the region. In 1805, the Lewis Clark Corps of Discovery entered the area. In 1861, following gold discovery near Pierce, the City of Lewiston became a makeshift supply town for miners in the region. Lewiston served as the territorial capital for twenty-two months before the capital was moved to Boise. First established by the Territorial Legislature of Washington in 1861, Nez Perce County was later established on February 4, 1864, by the Idaho Territorial Legislature. In 1911, Lewiston was established as the county seat and present day boundaries were set. For more information, see: www.co.nezperce.id.us

Nez Perce Reservation

Today's Nez Perce Reservation boundaries encompass 750,000 acres that span portions of Nez Perce, Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, and Lewis Counties of the State of Idaho. By virtue of the Treaties of 1855, 1863, and 1868, the Nez Perce Tribe is recognized by the United States



government. Approximately 85,000 acres are owned by the Nez Perce Tribe and/or Tribal families and the remaining 665,000 acres are made available to non-Indian settlement and currently owned by private individuals. In 2011, 3,545 people were enrolled within the Tribe - of which 2,200 live within the reservation boundaries. The Nez Perce Tribe is governed by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) and government offices are centrally located in Lapwai, Idaho.

Historically, the Nez Perce or Nimi'ipuu people lived in bands which were divided as the Upper Clearwater River Nimi'ipuu and the Lower Nimi'ipuu of the Wallowa Valley. Each band has its own territory and group of composite bands. These bands then subdivided into smaller bands of people living in villages along streams and rivers, together making up the politically unified composite band. The different bands were generally identified by using the name of the tributary stream that they lived near.

The Nez Perce Tribe has been purchasing land as it becomes available for wildlife habitat and timber production throughout the region.

For more information, see: www.nezperce.org

The following pages feature county profiles and taxing district information.

Clearwater County	
150 Michigan Avenue Orofino, ID 83544	Phone 208-476-3615 www.clearwatercounty.org
County Seat	Orofino, ID
Governance & # Council Positions	Elected three-member governing board
Land Area, square miles	2,457
Persons per square mile, 2010	3.6
County Population, 2010	8,748
County Population, 2000	8,930
% Change, 2000 – 2010	-1.9%
% Persons Under 18 years	17.8%
% Persons 65 years and over	22.4%
% Female Population	45.9%
% White Population, 2010	93.9%
% Black Population, 2010	0.2%
% American Indian/Alaska Native Population, 2010	2.2%
% Asian Population, 2010	0.7%
% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Population, 2010	0.1%
% Hispanic/Latino Population, 2010	3.1%
% Population Reporting 2 or More Races, 2010	2.1%
Housing Units, 2010	4,453
Homeownership Rate, 2005 - 2009	76.2%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$119,300
Households, 2005 – 2009	3,702
Persons per Household, 2005 – 2009	2.06
Median Household Income, 2009	\$39,800
% Persons Below Poverty Level, 2009	16.5%
High School Graduates, age 25+	84.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher, age 25+	15.4%
Veterans Population, 2005 – 2009	1,038
Mean Travel Time to Work	23.5 minutes
Private Nonfarm Establishments, 2009	257
Private Nonfarm Employment, 2009	1,824
Total Number of Businesses, 2007	927
Wholesale Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	13,677
Retail Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	69,845
Retail Sales Per Capita, 2007	\$8,489
Building Permits, 2010	20
Federal Spending, 2009	\$104,438

Idaho County	
320 West Main Street Grangeville, ID 83530	Phone 208-983-2751 www.idahocounty.org
County Seat	Grangeville, ID
Governance & # Council Positions	Elected three-member governing board
Land Area, square miles	8,477
Persons per square mile, 2010	1.9
County Population, 2010	16,291
County Population, 2000	15,511
% Change, 2000 – 2010	4.9%
% Persons Under 18 years	20.9%
% Persons 65 years and over	21.2%
% Female Population	47.8%
% White Population, 2010	93.8%
% Black Population, 2010	0.3%
% American Indian/Alaska Native Population, 2010	3.0%
% Asian Population, 2010	0.4%
% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Population, 2010	0.0%
% Hispanic/Latino Population, 2010	2.6%
% Population Reporting 2 or More Races, 2010	1.9%
Housing Units, 2010	8,744
Homeownership Rate, 2005 - 2009	74.5%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$130,200
Households, 2005 – 2009	6,201
Persons per Household, 2005 – 2009	2.33
Median Household Income, 2009	\$34,778
% Persons Below Poverty Level, 2009	21.0%
High School Graduates, age 25+	83.1%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher, age 25+	12.9%
Veterans Population, 2005 – 2009	1,846
Mean Travel Time to Work	20.3 minutes
Private Nonfarm Establishments, 2009	490
Private Nonfarm Employment, 2009	3,020
Total Number of Businesses, 2007	1,617
Wholesale Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	64,841
Retail Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	97,645
Retail Sales Per Capita, 2007	\$6,395
Building Permits, 2010	4
Federal Spending, 2009	\$162,464

Latah County	
PO Box 8068 Moscow, ID 83843	Phone 208-883-2249 www.latah.id.us
County Seat	Moscow, ID
Governance & # Council Positions	Elected three-member governing board
Land Area, square miles	1,076
Persons per square mile, 2010	34.6
County Population, 2010	37,314
County Population, 2000	34,935
% Change, 2000 – 2010	6.6%
% Persons Under 18 years	18.7%
% Persons 65 years and over	10.4%
% Female Population	48.5%
% White Population, 2010	92.8%
% Black Population, 2010	0.8%
% American Indian/Alaska Native Population, 2010	0.6%
% Asian Population, 2010	2.1%
% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Population, 2010	0.1%
% Hispanic/Latino Population, 2010	3.6%
% Population Reporting 2 or More Races, 2010	2.5%
Housing Units, 2010	15,988
Homeownership Rate, 2005 - 2009	55.6%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$173,200
Households, 2005 – 2009	14,200
Persons per Household, 2005 – 2009	2.36
Median Household Income, 2009	\$38,817
% Persons Below Poverty Level, 2009	18.4%
High School Graduates, age 25+	92.5%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher, age 25+	42.1%
Veterans Population, 2005 – 2009	2,645
Mean Travel Time to Work	17.6 minutes
Private Nonfarm Establishments, 2009	907
Private Nonfarm Employment, 2009	8,644
Total Number of Businesses, 2007	3,444
Wholesale Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	N/A
Retail Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	361,668
Retail Sales Per Capita, 2007	\$9,697
Building Permits, 2010	107
Federal Spending, 2009	\$263,666

Lewis County	
510 Oak Street Nezperce, ID 83543	Phone 208-937-2251 www.lewiscounty.id.us
County Seat	Nezperce, ID
Governance & # Council Positions	Elected three-member governing board
Land Area, square miles	479
Persons per square mile, 2010	8.0
County Population, 2010	3,823
County Population, 2000	3,747
% Change, 2000 – 2010	2.0%
% Persons Under 18 years	22.2%
% Persons 65 years and over	21.8 %
% Female Population	49.9%
% White Population, 2010	90.3%
% Black Population, 2010	0.4%
% American Indian/Alaska Native Population, 2010	4.7%
% Asian Population, 2010	0.4%
% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Population, 2010	0.1%
% Hispanic/Latino Population, 2010	3.3%
% Population Reporting 2 or More Races, 2010	2.4%
Housing Units, 2010	1,880
Homeownership Rate, 2005 - 2009	70.7%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$109,700
Households, 2005 – 2009	1,592
Persons per Household, 2005 – 2009	2.28
Median Household Income, 2009	\$38,373
% Persons Below Poverty Level, 2009	15.2%
High School Graduates, age 25+	91.3%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher, age 25+	14.1%
Veterans Population, 2005 – 2009	557
Mean Travel Time to Work	20.1 minutes
Private Nonfarm Establishments, 2009	132
Private Nonfarm Employment, 2009	748
Total Number of Businesses, 2007	438
Wholesale Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	N/A
Retail Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	29,657
Retail Sales Per Capita, 2007	\$8,193
Building Permits, 2010	0
Federal Spending, 2009	\$73,667

Nez Perce County	
1225 Idaho Street Lewiston, ID 83543	Phone 208-799-3195 www.nezperce.id.us
County Seat	Lewiston, ID
Governance & # Council Positions	Elected three-member governing board
Land Area, square miles	850
Persons per square mile, 2010	46.3
County Population, 2010	39,265
County Population, 2000	37,410
% Change, 2000 – 2010	5.0%
% Persons Under 18 years	21.7%
% Persons 65 years and over	18.0 %
% Female Population	50.4%
% White Population, 2010	90.1%
% Black Population, 2010	0.3%
% American Indian/Alaska Native Population, 2010	5.6%
% Asian Population, 2010	0.7%
% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Population, 2010	0.1%
% Hispanic/Latino Population, 2010	2.8%
% Population Reporting 2 or More Races, 2010	2.5%
Housing Units, 2010	17,438
Homeownership Rate, 2005 - 2009	66.5%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$147,600
Households, 2005 – 2009	15,837
Persons per Household, 2005 – 2009	2.37
Median Household Income, 2009	\$42,989
% Persons Below Poverty Level, 2009	13.7%
High School Graduates, age 25+	88.2%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher, age 25+	18.7%
Veterans Population, 2005 – 2009	4,233
Mean Travel Time to Work	15.3 minutes
Private Nonfarm Establishments, 2009	1,166
Private Nonfarm Employment, 2009	16,490
Total Number of Businesses, 2007	3,205
Wholesale Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	N/A
Retail Sales, 2007 (\$1,000)	702,969
Retail Sales Per Capita, 2007	\$18,133
Building Permits, 2010	48
Federal Spending, 2009	\$372,692* *MPO Statistical Area

Taxing Districts: A taxing district is any entity or unit with the statutory authority to levy a property tax. The areas covered by these districts may overlap and change every year. In Idaho, property taxes are collected by the county and distributed to each taxing district (schools, cities, county agencies, fire Districts, road Districts, etc.) in which the property lies.

Idaho code 63-3101 defines a taxing district as any county, any political subdivision of the state, any municipal corporation, including specially chartered cities, any school districts, including specially chartered school districts, any quasi-municipal corporation, or any other public corporation authorized by law to levy taxes. The most well-known taxing districts are school districts, cities, highway districts, cemetery districts and fire protection districts. There are other less-known districts such as ambulance and hospital districts.

Clearwater County Taxing Districts

Ahsahka Water & Sewer District	Evergreen Fire District	Pleasant Acres Water & Sewer District
City of Elk River	Frazier Cemetery District	Riverside Water & Sewer District
City of Orofino	Frazier Community Auditorium District	Sanders Cemetery District
City of Pierce	Gilbert Cemetery District	Southwick Cemetery District
City of Weippe	Grangemont Fire District	Sunnyside Fire District
Clearwater County	Greer Fire District	Twin Ridge Fire District
Clearwater Highway District	Judgetown Water & Sewer District	Upper Fords Creek Fire District
Clearwater Library District	North Clearwater Cemetery District	Weippe Cemetery District
Clearwater Water District	Orofino Cemetery District	Weippe Fire District
Clearwater West Recreation District	Orofino Fire District	Weippe Frazier Recreation District
Dworshak Recreation District	Orofino School District #171	Weseman Cemetery District
Elk River Cemetery District	Pierce Cemetery District	
Elk River Library District	Pierce Library District	
Elk River Recreation District	Pierce Recreation District	

Idaho County Taxing Districts

City of Cottonwood	Ferdinand Highway District	Pine Ridge Water & Sewer District
City of Ferdinand	Flood District #6	Prairie School District #242
City of Grangeville	Good Roads Highway District	Prairie-River Library District
City of Kooskia	Grangeville Cemetery District	Rapid River Water & Sewer District
City of Riggins	Grangeville Fire District	Riggins Cemetery District

City of Stites	Grangeville Highway District	Riggins School District #243
City of White Bird	Grangeville/Kooskia School District #244	Syringa Hospital District
Clearwater Cemetery District	Greencreek Highway District	Union Independent Highway District
Clearwater Water District	Harpster Fire District	Valley View Water & Sewer District
Cottonwood Cemetery District	Idaho County	White Bird Cemetery District
Cottonwood Fire District	Kamiah Cemetery District	White Bird Highway District
Cottonwood Highway District	Kamiah Fire District	Winona Cemetery District
Deer Creek Highway District	Keuterville Cemetery District	Winona Highway District
Doumeq Highway District	Keuterville Highway District	Woodland Cemetery District
Fenn Highway District	Kidder-Harris Highway District	
Ferdinand Cemetery District	Pine Grove Cemetery District	

Latah County Taxing Districts

Bolvill Fire District	Genesee Recreation District	Potlatch Cemetery District
City of Bovill	Genesee School District #282	Potlatch Fire District
City of Deary	Helmer Water & Sewer District	Potlatch Recreation District
City of Genesee	Hoodoo Water & Sewer District	Potlatch School District #285
City of Juliaetta	Juliaetta/Kendrick Recreation District	Princeton/Hampton Water District
City of Kendrick	Kendrick School District #283	South Latah Highway District
City of Moscow	Latah County	Southeast Moscow Water & Sewer District
City of Onoway	Latah County Library District	Troy Cemetery District
City of Potlatch	Moscow Cemetery District	Troy Fire District
City of Troy	Moscow Fire District	Troy Recreation District
Deary Fire District	Moscow School District #281	Troy School District #287
Deary Recreation District	Mountain View Cemetery District	Viola Water & Sewer District
Deary/Bovill Cemetery District	Nez-Tah Cemetery District	Viola/Rock Creek Cemetery District
Freeze Cemetery District	North Latah Fire District	Whitepine School District #289
Genesee Cemetery District	North Latah Highway District	Woodfell/Mendenhall Cemetery District
Genesee Fire District	North Tomer Butte Water & Sewer District	

Lewis County Taxing Districts

Central Highway District	Highland School District #305	Nezperce-Russell Cemetery District
City of Craigmont	Kamiah Highway District	North Highway District
City of Kamiah	Kamiah Rural Fire District	Prairie Highway District
City of Nezperce	Kamiah School District #304	Prairie River Library District
City of Reubens	Lewis County	Reubens Community Center District
City of Winchester	Nezperce Rural Fire District	Reubens Cemetery District
Evergreen Highway District	Nezperce School District #302	Winchester Rural Fire District

Nez Perce County Taxing Districts

Big Canyon Fire District	Cougar Ridge Water & Sewer District	Nez Perce County
C O Sewer District	Culdesac School District #342	NP Soil & Water Conservation District
City of Culdesac	Lapwai School Dist #341	Port of Lewiston District
City of Lapwai	Lewiston Orchards Sewer District	Southwick Cemetery District
City of Lewiston	Lewiston School District #1	Wheatland Fire District
City of Peck	Melrose Cemetery District	

Chapter III

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Community Descriptions

North Central Idaho Region

Cities of:

Bovill	Cottonwood
Craigmont	Culdesac
Deary	Elk City (not incorporated)
Elk River	Ferdinand
Genesee	Grangeville
Juliaetta	Kamiah
Kendrick	Kooskia
Lapwai	Lewiston
Moscow	Nezperce
Onaway	Orofino
Peck	Pierce
Potlatch	Reubens
Riggins	Stites
Troy	Weippe
White Bird	Winchester

Data collected from the U.S. 2010 Census, the American Community Survey and Sperling' Best Places.

City of Bovill	
PO Box 569 Bovill, ID 83806 Phone 208-826-3603	
bovillcity@turbonet.com County: Latah	
Population, 2010 Census	260
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.19 square miles
Elevation	2,874 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-3, ID-8
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	53.7 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	34.3 miles NE
Police Services	Latah County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Bovill Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Fire Department Emergency Services - Volunteer
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 34 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	3 Wells, 115 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 51.5 tgd
Major Industries	Logging, Education
Major Private Employer(s)	Gyppo Loggers
Public School District	Whitepine Joint School District 288
Median Age	43.6 years
% Male/Female	51.5% / 48.5%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$16,581
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$38,333
Number of Households	105
Persons per Household	2.48
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	87.8, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Cottonwood	
PO Box 571 Cottonwood, ID 83522-0571 Phone 208-962-3231	www.cottonwoodidaho.org cottonwd@idaho.net County: Idaho
Population, 2010 Census	900
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.83 square miles
Elevation	3,497 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	Cottonwood Municipal
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	58.4 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	85.5 miles SE
Police Services	Cottonwood Police, Idaho County Police
Fire Department/District	Cottonwood City/Rural FPD – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Idaho County
Nearest Hospital	St. Mary's Hospital, 0 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 1.584 mgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon & Land, 150 tgd
Major Industries	Health Care, Corrections, Manufacturing
Major Private Employer(s)	St. Mary's Hospital, Seubert's Excavators
Public School District	Cottonwood Joint School District 242
Median Age	43.2 years
% Male/Female	58.1% / 51.9%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$17,555
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$36,027
Number of Households	363
Persons per Household	2.43
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	90.4, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.cottonwoodidaho.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Craigmont	
PO Box 250 Craigmont, ID 83523-0250 Phone 208-924-5432	
coc@connectwireless.us County: Lewis	
Population, 2010 Census	501
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.76 square miles
Elevation	3,740 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	42.9 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	70.0 miles SE
Police Services	Craigmont Police Department
Fire Department/District	Craigmont Fire Department – Paid Staff
Emergency Management Service	Lewis County
Nearest Hospital	Cottonwood, 16 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 792 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Mechanical, 1.2 mgd / 5 acres
Major Industries	Manufacturing, Education, Wood Products
Major Private Employer(s)	Lewiston Grain Growers, US Timber Co.
Public School District	Highland School District 305
Median Age	49.5 years
% Male/Female	49.7% / 50.3%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$20,573
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$38,966
Number of Households	230
Persons per Household	2.18
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	90.3, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.craigmontareachamber.com www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of CULDESAC	
<p>100 Sixth Street Culdesac, ID 83524 Phone 208-843-5483</p> <p style="text-align: right;">cofcul@idaho.net County: Nez Perce</p>	
Population, 2010 Census	380
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.23 square miles
Elevation	1,644 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	Bountiful Grain & Craig Mountain Rail Line
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	24.8 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	51.9 miles SE
Police Services	Nez Perce County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Culdesac Fire Department – Paid Staff
Emergency Management Service	Nez Perce County
Nearest Hospital	Lewiston, 22 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 238 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Sewer & Lagoon, 51.5 tgd
Major Industries	Agriculture, Fertilizers, Grass Seed
Major Private Employer(s)	Western Farm Services, Grasslands West
Public School District	Culdesac Joint School District 305
Median Age	41 years
% Male/Female	50% / 50%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$15,362
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$30,000
Number of Households	156
Persons per Household	2.44
Sales Tax	6.50%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	89.1, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Deary	
PO Box 236 Deary, ID 83823 Phone 208-877-1582	www.dearyidaho.com cityofdeary@turbonet.com County: Latah
Population, 2010 Census	506
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.65 square miles
Elevation	2,874 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-3, ID-8, ID-9
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	43.8 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	24.4 miles NE
Police Services	Deary Police Department
Fire Department/District	Deary Rural Fire District – Paid Staff
Emergency Management Service	Latah County
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 25 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 300 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 800 tgd
Major Industries	Education, Logging, Land Management
Major Private Employer(s)	Henderson Logging, Lawson Logging
Public School District	Whitepine School District 288
Median Age	39.3 years
% Male/Female	52.4% / 47.6%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$20,599
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$55,677
Number of Households	208
Persons per Household	2.48
Sales Tax	6.50%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	92.8, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

Elk City (Not Incorporated)	
	County: Idaho
Population, 2010 Census	202
Governance & # of Council Positions	Not Incorporated
Land Area, square miles	Not Available
Elevation	4,006 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-14
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	Elk City Airport
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	123 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	152 miles SE
Police Services	Elk City Police Department
Fire Department/District	Elk City Volunteer Fire Department - Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Idaho County
Nearest Hospital	Grangeville, 47 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Surface, 144 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 120 tgd
Major Industries	Logging, Resource Management
Major Private Employer(s)	Shearer Lumber Products, Elk City General Store
Public School District	Mountain View School District 244
Median Age	43.5 years
% Male/Female	55.9% / 44.1%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$4,616
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$4,942
Number of Households	96
Persons per Household	2.10
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	87.2, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Elk River	
PO Box H Elk River, ID 83827 Phone 208-826-3209	www.elkriveridaho.com cityer@turbonet.com County: Clearwater
Population, 2010 Census	125
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.15 square miles
Elevation	2,854 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-8
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	Elk River Airport
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	70.8 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	51.4 miles NE
Police Services	Clearwater County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Elk River Fire Department – Volunteers
Emergency Management Service	Clearwater County
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 53 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Sand Filtration Water System, 144 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 80 tgd
Major Industries	Agriculture, Tourism, Recreation
Major Private Employer(s)	Huckleberry Heaven Lodge, Northwoods Nursery
Public School District	Whitepine School District 288
Median Age	52.4 years
% Male/Female	52.8% / 47.2%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$23,120
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$38,661
Number of Households	65
Persons per Household	1.92
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	92.7, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Ferdinand	
PO Box 115 Ferdinand, ID 83526 Phone 208-962-5640	
ferdinand@idaho.net County: Idaho	
Population, 2010 Census	159
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.15 square miles
Elevation	3,720 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	Cottonwood Municipal
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	51 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	78.1 miles SE
Police Services	Idaho County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Ferdinand Rural/City Fire Department – Volunteers
Emergency Management Service	Clearwater County, St. Mary's Clinic
Nearest Hospital	Cottonwood, 8 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, capacity data not available
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, capacity data not available
Major Industries	Agriculture, Wood Manufacturing
Major Private Employer(s)	Ferdinand Elevator, Pacific Cabinets
Public School District	Cottonwood Joint School District 242
Median Age	38.5 years
% Male/Female	55.3% / 44.7%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$18,735
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$35,313
Number of Households	63
Persons per Household	2.52
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	98.6, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Genesee	
PO Box 38 Genesee, ID 83832 Phone 208-285-1621	www.geneseeidaho.com steve@cityofgenesee.com County: Latah
Population, 2010 Census	955
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.66 square miles
Elevation	2,680 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	19.3 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	16.2 miles SE
Police Services	Genesee Police Department
Fire Department/District	Genesee Rural Fire Protection District – Volunteers
Emergency Management Service	Volunteer Fire Department
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 17 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 250 tgd & 350 tgd (Reservoirs)
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, Over Land Flow System, Capacity – N/A
Major Industries	Agriculture, Construction
Major Private Employer(s)	Becker Farms, McGregor Company
Public School District	Genesee Joint School District 282
Median Age	37.5 years
% Male/Female	49.5% / 50.5%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$23,250
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$54,018
Number of Households	370
Persons per Household	2.58
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	94.7, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Grangeville	
225 W North Street Grangeville, ID 83530 Phone 208-983-2851	www.grangeville.us tkennedy@grangeville.us County: Idaho
Population, 2010 Census	3,141
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 6 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	1.45 square miles
Elevation	3,399 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95, ID-13
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	Idaho County Airport
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	73.6 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	101 miles SE
Police Services	Grangeville Police Department
Fire Department/District	Grangeville Fire Department – Paid Staff
Emergency Management Service	Idaho County, Syringa General Hospital
Nearest Hospital	Syringa General Hospital, 0 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	5 Wells, 3.5 mgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Mechanical, 880 tgd
Major Industries	Timber, Resource Management, Government
Major Private Employer(s)	Idaho Forest Group, US Forest Service
Public School District	Mountain View School District 244
Median Age	44 years
% Male/Female	48.7% / 51.3%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$17,078
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$33,750
Number of Households	1389
Persons per Household	2.21
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	90.2, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Juliaetta	
PO Box 229 Juliaetta, ID 83535 Phone 208-276-7791	www.cityofjuliaetta.com cityofjuliaetta@tds.net County: Latah
Population, 2010 Census	579
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	.72 square miles
Elevation	1,171 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-3, ID-99
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	23.7 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	26.1 miles SE
Police Services	Latah County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Kendrick – Juliaetta Ambulance Service
Nearest Hospital	Lewiston, 23 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 500 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Mechanical, 80 tgd
Major Industries	Wood Products, Education
Major Private Employer(s)	Browning Cut Stock
Public School District	Mountain View School District 244
Median Age	46.8 years
% Male/Female	49.2% / 50.8%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$19,953
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$29,280
Number of Households	263
Persons per Household	2.2
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	90.2, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Kamiah	
PO Box 338 Kamiah, ID 83536 Phone 208-276-7791	
kamiahcityclerk@gmail.com County: Lewis	
Population, 2010 Census	1295
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	1.10 square miles
Elevation	1,623 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 12, ID-62, ID-64
Railroad Service	Bountiful Grain & Craig Mountain Rail Line
Airport Service	Kamiah Municipal
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	66.3 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	93.4 miles SE
Police Services	Kamiah Police Department, Idaho/Lewis Sheriff
Fire Department/District	Kamiah City/Rural Fire Department – Paid Staff/Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Kamiah Emergency Medical Response Unit
Nearest Hospital	Orofino, 26 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Surface – Water Plant, 1.5 mgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Mechanical, 40 tgd
Major Industries	Logging, Lumber Manufacturing, Recreation
Major Private Employer(s)	Blue North Forest Products, Clonninger's Thrift
Public School District	Kamiah Joint School District 304
Median Age	45.7 years
% Male/Female	48.3% / 51.7%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$16,641
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$31,094
Number of Households	596
Persons per Household	2.17
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	92.1, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.kamiahchamber.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Kendrick	
PO Box 195 Kendrick, ID 83537 Phone 208-289-5157	www.kendrick-juliaetta.org cityofkendrick@tds.net County: Latah
Population, 2010 Census	303
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.39 square miles
Elevation	1,240 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-3, ID-99
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	27.4 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	24.5 miles NE
Police Services	Latah County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Kendrick Volunteer Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Kendrick-Juliaetta Ambulance Service
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 25 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 100 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 80 tgd
Major Industries	Seed & Fertilizer, Education
Major Private Employer(s)	Brocke & Sons
Public School District	Kendrick Joint School District 283
Median Age	50.5 years
% Male/Female	50.2% / 49.8%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$21,306
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$36,563
Number of Households	144
Persons per Household	2.10
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	92.6, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.kendrick-juliaetta.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Kooskia	
PO Box 126 Kooskia, ID 83840 Phone 208-265-2431	
kooskia@groidaho.net County: Idaho	
Population, 2010 Census	607
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.65 square miles
Elevation	1,293 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 12, ID-13
Railroad Service	Bountiful Grain & Craig Mountain Rail Line
Airport Service	Kooskia Municipal
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	74.5 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	102 miles SE
Police Services	Kooskia Police Department
Fire Department/District	Kooskia Fire Department – Paid Staff/Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Kooskia Ambulance Service
Nearest Hospital	Grangeville, 25 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Wells, 300 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 300 tgd
Major Industries	Logging, Recreation
Major Private Employer(s)	Clearwater Forest Products, Pankey's Foods
Public School District	Mountain View School District 244
Median Age	46.4 years
% Male/Female	50.6% / 49.4%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$14,453
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$22,019
Number of Households	272
Persons per Household	2.17
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	85.6, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.kooskia.com www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Lapwai	
PO Box 336 Lapwai, ID 83540 Phone 208-843-5613	
www.cityoflapwai.com County: Nez Perce	
Population, 2010 Census	1,137
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.8 square miles
Elevation	955 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 12, US 95
Railroad Service	Bountiful Grain & Craig Mountain Rail Line
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	15.5 miles E
Miles/Direction from Moscow	42.6 miles SE
Police Services	Lapwai Police Department, Nez Perce Tribal Police Department
Fire Department/District	Lapwai Fire Department – Paid Staff
Emergency Management Service	Nez Perce County, Lewiston Fire Department
Nearest Hospital	Lewiston, 15 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	3 Wells, 860 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 150 tgd
Major Industries	Tribal Government, Grocery
Major Private Employer(s)	Nez Perce Tribe, Valley Foods
Public School District	Lapwai School District 341
Median Age	30.8 years
% Male/Female	48.7% / 51.3%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$13,980
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$40,875
Number of Households	369
Persons per Household	3.08
Sales Tax	6.50%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	89.6, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.nezperce.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Lewiston	
PO Box 617 Lewiston, ID 83501 Phone 208-746-3671	www.cityoflewiston.org kravencroft@cityoflewiston.org County: Nez Perce
Population, 2010 Census	31,894
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 6 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	17.23 square miles
Elevation	745 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 12, US 95, ID-128
Railroad Service	Burlington Northern, Union Pacific
Airport Service	Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	-
Miles/Direction from Moscow	33.2 miles S
Police Services	Lewiston Police Department
Fire Department/District	Lewiston Fire Department – Paid Staff
Emergency Management Service	Lewiston Fire Department & EMS
Nearest Hospital	St. Joseph Regional Medical Center – 0 mile
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well & Surface from Clearwater River, 4.5 mgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Mechanical, 5.71 mgd
Major Industries	Wood & Paper Products, Health Care, Education
Major Private Employer(s)	Idaho Forest Group, Lewis-Clark State College
Public School District	Lewiston Independent School District 1
Median Age	39.9 years
% Male/Female	49.2% / 50.8%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$24,255
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$44,223
Number of Households	13,324
Persons per Household	2.32
Sales Tax	6.50%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	92.8, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.lcvalleychamber.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Moscow	
PO Box 9203 Moscow, ID 83843 Phone 208-883-7000	www.ci.moscow.id.us skalasz@ci.moscow.id.us County: Latah
Population, 2010 Census	23,800
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 6 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	6.85 square miles
Elevation	2,579 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95, ID-8
Railroad Service	Burlington Northern/Palouse River
Airport Service	Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	33.2 miles N
Miles/Direction from Moscow	-
Police Services	Moscow Police Department
Fire Department/District	Moscow Fire Department – Paid Staff/Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Ambulance Co. of Moscow Volunteer Fire Department
Nearest Hospital	Gritman Medical Center – 0 mile
Type of Water System & Capacity	5 Wells, 10.8 mgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Mechanical-Advanced Treatment, 3.5 mgd
Major Industries	Education, Health Care, Tourism
Major Private Employer(s)	University of Idaho, Gritman Medical Center
Public School District	Moscow School District 281
Median Age	24.2 years
% Male/Female	51.8% / 48.2%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$17,680
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$29,521
Number of Households	9,180
Persons per Household	2.26
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	100.1 higher than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.moscowchamber.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Nezperce	
PO Box 367 Nezperce, ID 83543 Phone 208-937-1012	www.cityofnezperce.com NezperceCityClerk@connectwireless.us County: Lewis
Population, 2010 Census	466
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.40 square miles
Elevation	3,215 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-7, ID-62, ID-64
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	Nezperce Municipal
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	58.4 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	85.5 miles SE
Police Services	Lewis County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Nezperce Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Lewis County & Independent Service
Nearest Hospital	Cottonwood, 17 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Wells, 1.0 mgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 91 tgd
Major Industries	Agriculture, Manufacturing
Major Private Employer(s)	Hillco Technology, Jacklin Seed
Public School District	Nezperce Joint School District 302
Median Age	48.2 years
% Male/Female	50.4% / 49.6%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$20,526
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$37,321
Number of Households	191
Persons per Household	2.5
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	89.1, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Onaway	
PO Box 125 Potlatch, ID 83855 Phone 208-875-1151	
County: Latah	
Population, 2010 Census	187
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.15 square miles
Elevation	2,621 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-6
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	51.7 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	18.6 miles NE
Police Services	Latah County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Potlatch Rural Fire District – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Lewis County – Rural Development
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 14 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Private Cooperative Well, Capacity N/A
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Private Cooperative Sewer, Capacity N/A
Major Industries	Food & Beverage, Agriculture, Education
Major Private Employer(s)	Local Food & Beverage Establishments
Public School District	Potlatch School District 285
Median Age	48.8 years
% Male/Female	51.9% / 48.1%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$20,547
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$54,000
Number of Households	85
Persons per Household	2.2
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	89.1, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Orofino	
PO Box 312 Orofino, ID 83544 Phone 208-476-4725	
citycouncil@orofino-id.com County: Clearwater	
Population, 2010 Census	3,142
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 6 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	2.33 square miles
Elevation	1,030 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 12, ID-7
Railroad Service	Bountiful Grain & Craig Mountain Rail Line
Airport Service	Orofino Municipal
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	43.4 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	70.5 miles E
Police Services	Orofino Police Department
Fire Department/District	Orofino Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Clearwater County – EMS
Nearest Hospital	Clearwater Valley Hospital, 0 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Surface – Clearwater River, 1.2 mgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 800 tgd
Major Industries	Health, Corrections, Tourism
Major Private Employer(s)	Clearwater Valley Hospital, Best Western Lodge at River's Edge
Public School District	Orofino Joint School District 171
Median Age	43.7 years
% Male/Female	58.3% / 41.7%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$19,119
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$45,638
Number of Households	1,167
Persons per Household	2.17
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	91.0, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.orofino.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Peck	
PO Box 105 Peck, ID 83545 Phone 208-486-7791	
cityofpeck@gridaho.net County: Nez Perce	
Population, 2010 Census	197
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.27 square miles
Elevation	1,089 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 12
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	36.8 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	63.9 miles SE
Police Services	Nez Perce County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Big Canyon Fire District – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Nez Perce County
Nearest Hospital	Orofino, 14 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Surface, 30 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Individual Septic Tanks, Capacity N/A
Major Industries	Construction, Agriculture, Administration Support
Major Private Employer(s)	Knowlton Farms, A&K Construction
Public School District	Orofino Joint School District 171
Median Age	49.2 years
% Male/Female	50.8% / 49.2%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$16,697
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$31,250
Number of Households	87
Persons per Household	2.26
Sales Tax	6.50%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	89.5, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Pierce	
PO Box 356 Pierce, ID 83546-0356 Phone 208-464-5555	
cityofpierce@qridaho.net County: Clearwater	
Population, 2010 Census	508
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.82 square miles
Elevation	3,094 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-11
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	75.9 miles E
Miles/Direction from Moscow	103 miles SE
Police Services	Clearwater County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Pierce Volunteer Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Timberline EMT
Nearest Hospital	Orofino, 34 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Surface, 100 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 500 tgd
Major Industries	Timber, Resource Management, Tourism
Major Private Employer(s)	Maki Manufacturing, Magnums Trucking
Public School District	Orofino Joint School District 171
Median Age	51 years
% Male/Female	54.7% / 45.3%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$18,225
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$39,688
Number of Households	235
Persons per Household	2.16
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	80.3, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.pierce-weippechamber.org www.visitnorthcentralidaho.or

City of Potlatch	
PO Box 525 Potlatch, ID 83855 Phone 208-875-0708	www.cityofpotlatch.org potlcity@potlatch.com County: Latah
Population, 2010 Census	804
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.43 square miles
Elevation	2,546 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-6
Railroad Service	Burlington Northern/WIM
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	51.5 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	18.4 miles NE
Police Services	Latah County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Potlatch Rural Fire District – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Potlatch Fire & Ambulance
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 19 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	4 Wells, 330 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 500 tgd
Major Industries	Wood Products, Resource Management
Major Private Employer(s)	Bennett Forest Products, Floyd's Market
Public School District	Potlatch School District 282
Median Age	32.9 years
% Male/Female	49.6% / 50.4%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$18,370
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$37,574
Number of Households	339
Persons per Household	2.37
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	88.6, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Reubens	
Rt. 2 Reubens, ID 83548 Phone 208-875-0708	
County: Lewis	
Population, 2010 Census	71
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 3 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.29 square miles
Elevation	3,527 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95 (Junction 10 miles)
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	45.6 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	72.7 miles NE
Police Services	Lewis County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Reubens Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Lewis County
Nearest Hospital	Cottonwood, 31 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 144 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Individual Septic Tanks, Capacity N/A
Major Industries	Grain Storage, Seed Grain Production
Major Private Employer(s)	Lewiston Grain Growers
Public School District	Highland Joint School District 305
Median Age	39.8 years
% Male/Female	46.5% / 53.5%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$13,678
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$33,750
Number of Households	29
Persons per Household	2.45
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	91.0, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

<p>City of Riggins PO Box 249 Riggins, ID 83549 Phone 208-628-3394</p> <p style="text-align: right;">www.rigginsidaho.org rigginscity@yahoo.com County: Idaho</p>	
Population, 2010 Census	419
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.43 square miles
Elevation	1,821 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	New Meadows Municipal
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	118 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	145 miles SE
Police Services	Riggins Police Department
Fire Department/District	Riggins City/Rural Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Idaho County, Riggins Volunteer EMS
Nearest Hospital	Grangeville, 50 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	2 Wells, 800 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 105 tgd
Major Industries	Recreation, Retail Food Sales
Major Private Employer(s)	Best Western Salmon Rapids Lodge
Public School District	Salmon River Joint School District 243
Median Age	53.3 years
% Male/Female	51.1% / 48.9%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$16,838
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$25,938
Number of Households	239
Persons per Household	1.75
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	91.1, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.rigginsidaho.com www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Stites	
PO Box 300 Stites, ID 83552 Phone 208-926-7121	
stitesct@yahoo.com County: Idaho	
Population, 2010 Census	221
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.09 square miles
Elevation	1,306 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-13
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	78 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	105 miles SE
Police Services	Idaho County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Stites Volunteer Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Kooskia Ambulance Service
Nearest Hospital	Grangeville, 22 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 680 tgm
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon & Lift Station pumps to Kooskia, 548 tgm
Major Industries	Construction, Agriculture, Wood Products
Major Private Employer(s)	CR Industrial, Agee Construction
Public School District	Mountain View School District 244
Median Age	47.1 years
% Male/Female	48% / 52%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$18,128
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$32,679
Number of Households	103
Persons per Household	2.15
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	90.2, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Troy	
PO Box 595 Troy, ID 83871 Phone 208-835-2741	www.troyidaho.net troycityhall@tds.net County: Idaho
Population, 2010 Census	862
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.79 square miles
Elevation	2,487 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-8, ID-99
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	44.6 miles NE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	12.4 miles E
Police Services	Troy Police Department
Fire Department/District	Troy Volunteer Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Troy EMS
Nearest Hospital	Moscow, 13 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well & Surface, 250 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, Capacity N/A
Major Industries	Timber Products, Retail Food Sales
Major Private Employer(s)	Idaho Cedar Sales, Sunset Mart
Public School District	Troy School District 287
Median Age	37.9 years
% Male/Female	49.8% / 50.2%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$24,064
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$54,688
Number of Households	324
Persons per Household	2.66
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	99.3, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of Weippe	
<p>623 N. Main St. Weippe, ID 83553 Phone 208-435-4216</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> www.weippe.com weippe@orofino-id.com County: Clearwater </p>	
Population, 2010 Census	441
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.41 square miles
Elevation	3,020 feet
US/State Highway Access	ID-11
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	68 miles E
Miles/Direction from Moscow	95.1 miles S E
Police Services	Clearwater County Sherriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Weippe Fire Department – Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Clearwater County
Nearest Hospital	Orofino, 19 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Wells, 300 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 104 tgd
Major Industries	Timber Products, Education
Major Private Employer(s)	Timberline Lumber, Empire Lumber
Public School District	Orofino Joint School District 171
Median Age	48.4 years
% Male/Female	48.5% / 51.5%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$15,897
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$28,750
Number of Households	198
Persons per Household	2.33
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	80.9, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org www.history.idaho.gov

City of White Bird	
PO Box 74 White Bird, ID 83554-0074 Phone 208-839-2294	
wbcityhall@frontier.com County: Clearwater	
Population, 2010 Census	91
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 4 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.07 square miles
Elevation	1,581 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	89.7 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	117 miles SE
Police Services	Idaho County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	White Bird Fire Department - Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	White Bird Quick Response Unit
Nearest Hospital	Grangeville, 15 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	3 Wells, 10 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Lagoon, 100 tgd
Major Industries	Food Service, Recreation, Construction
Major Private Employer(s)	Kilgore Adventures, Pineda Post & Poles
Public School District	Mountain View School District 244
Median Age	60.5 years
% Male/Female	51.6% / 48.4%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$26,128
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$36,250
Number of Households	53
Persons per Household	1.72
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	93.8, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.visitwhitebird.com www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

City of Winchester	
PO Box 245 Winchester, ID 83555 Phone 208-924-5358	
winchcty@connectwireless.us County: Lewis	
Population, 2010 Census	340
Governance & # of Council Positions	Mayor, 3 Council Members
Land Area, square miles	0.18 square miles
Elevation	3,980 feet
US/State Highway Access	US 95
Railroad Service	No
Airport Service	No
Miles/Direction from Lewiston	37.3 miles SE
Miles/Direction from Moscow	64.4miles SE
Police Services	Lewis County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department/District	Winchester Rural Fire Department - Volunteer
Emergency Management Service	Lewis County LEPC
Nearest Hospital	Cottonwood, 18 miles
Type of Water System & Capacity	Well, 25 tgd
Type of Waste Water System & Capacity	Mechanical Plant, 35 tgd
Major Industries	Public Administration, Truck Transportation
Major Private Employer(s)	Lakeside Residential Group Home, Gateway Emergency Management
Public School District	Highland School District 305
Median Age	50.4 years
% Male/Female	52.1% / 47.9%
Income Per Capita, US Median - \$27,334	\$15,077
Median Household Income, US Median - \$51,914	\$28,333
Number of Households	134
Persons per Household	2.19
Sales Tax	6.00%
Income Tax	7.80%
Cost of Living, based on US average of 100	90.0, lower than the national average
Interesting History & Recreation Links	www.craigmontchamber.com www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

Chapter IV

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Economic Development Analysis

People Education Workforce

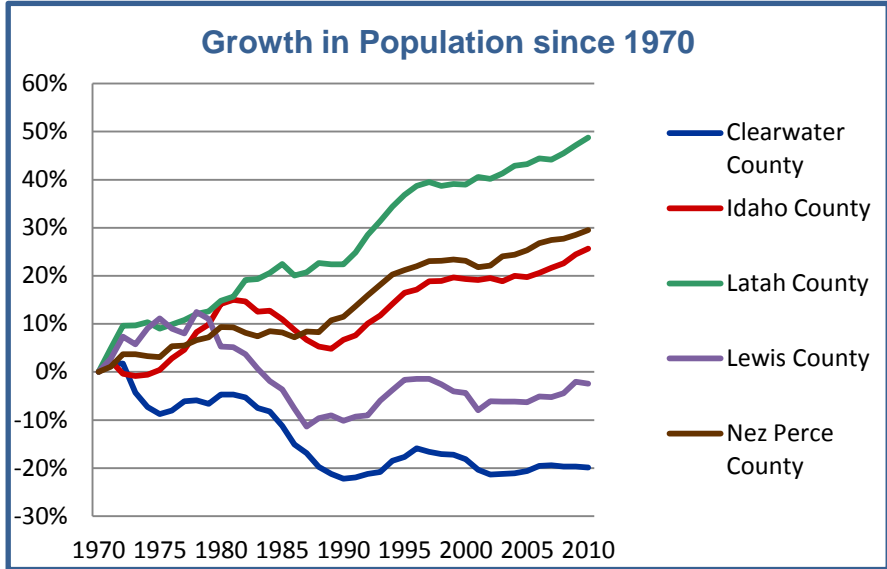
Primary Contributor:

*Kathryn Tacke
Regional Economist
Idaho Department of Labor*



Funding Economic Development and Revitalization Seminar, Moscow, ID

People: The District's population growth reflects its slow economic growth since 1980. In the late 1960s and 1970s, forest products industries added jobs, and the region's population grew at the same rate as the U.S. population. After the two recessions of the early 1980s cut hundreds of forest product jobs, many people moved out of the District to find jobs



elsewhere. In the late 1980s, recovery in the forest products sector allowed some families to return to the District. The District's population has grown slowly since 1993.

With many young people choosing to move out of the area to look for work, the existing population also is aging, and therefore the birth rate is falling. Many of the people moving into the District are retired, and therefore are not contributing to the District's birth rate. Also contributing to the decline in the birth rate is the change from the large families once typical of rural areas to smaller family sizes more typical of the nation today.

The District's population continued to grow after the recession at about the same rate as it did in the previous decade. The population estimates below are from the U.S. Census Bureau and are for the midpoint of each year (July 1).

	Population				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clearwater County	8,764	8,761	8,633	8,647	8,590
Idaho County	15,896	16,138	16,285	16,450	16,308
Latah County	36,524	36,939	37,298	37,882	38,184
Lewis County	3,739	3,832	3,819	3,809	3,889
Nez Perce County	38,810	39,049	39,313	39,428	39,531
CEDA District	103,733	104,719	105,348	106,216	106,502

The District's relatively slow population growth hampers growth in retail, construction, service, and government sectors.

The population of the District is not as racially or ethnically diverse as the U.S.

population, as the table below shows. Native Americans are the largest minority group in the region. People who told the Census they were only one race and that was American Indian make up 3.1% of the population. The Nez Perce Tribe's reservation is home to most of the District's 3,300 residents who are Native Americans.

Population by Hispanic Origin & Race, 2010			
	CEDA District	State of Idaho	United States
Hispanic	3.1%	11.2%	16.3%
White, Not Hispanic	90.2%	84.0%	63.7%
Black, Not Hispanic	0.4%	0.6%	12.2%
Native American, Not Hispanic	2.9%	1.1%	0.7%
Asian & Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic	1.3%	1.4%	5.0%
Two or More Races, Not Hispanic	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%

Hispanics also make up 3.1% of the population. Because Hispanic origin and race are two separate Census questions, people identify themselves as Hispanic or not Hispanic and as a member of one or more races. Some of the Hispanics are white, while others are Native Americans or black, and many are of more than one race. Typically when

people refer to ethnic or racial minorities” they mean “whites who are not of Hispanic origin”.

The District’s population is older than the U.S. population. The higher proportion of older residents limit the District’s labor force growth, prompt the rapid growth of the region’s health care industry, and pose special problems for social service providers.

Even though between 1970 and 2010 CEDA District’s population grew only 27% - a little more than half as fast as the U.S. population - its population between 60 and 74 years of age grew 92%, even

Percent of Population in Age Group, 2010						
	CEDA District	Clearwater Co.	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County
Under 15 years	16.6%	14.2%	16.9%	15.6%	18.2%	17.8%
15 to 29 years	24.6%	14.2%	14.7%	36.9%	14.9%	20.2%
30 to 44 years	15.8%	15.7%	14.5%	15.4%	13.0%	17.0%
45 to 59 years	20.6%	24.9%	24.6%	17.1%	24.5%	20.9%
60 to 74 years	15.1%	22.0%	21.0%	10.5%	20.3%	15.0%
75 years &	7.4%	9.0%	8.5%	4.6%	9.1%	9.2%

faster than U.S. growth of 82%. The District's population 75 years of age and over grew 163%, considerably faster than U.S. growth of 144%.

While the U.S. population under 15 years of age grew only 6% between 1970 and 2010, the CEDA District saw its population under 15 decline 26%.

The counties with the most stagnant economies generally have the oldest populations. Clearwater and Idaho counties have more people 65 years and over than they have people under 18, while Lewis County only has a few more youth than elderly. The U.S. population 65 and over is about half the size of the population 18 and under.

Nez Perce County’s relatively warm climate, public transportation options, and large community of health care providers attract a lot of retirees, but Lewis Clark State College in Nez Perce County helps boost the number of residents 15 to 29 years of age in the county.

Latah County has an unusually high number of people 15 to 29 years of age, due of the students at the University of Idaho.

The aging of the population in the District is even more dramatic than the aging of the U.S. population, a huge demographic change unprecedented in U.S. history. Because of its high birth rate before the 1970s and because so many young adults moved elsewhere for jobs, the District’s population traditionally was relatively young, but now it is relatively old.

Percent of Population in Age Group						
	CEDA District		State of Idaho		United States	
	1970	2010	1970	2010	1970	2010
Under 15 years	28.4%	16.6%	30.4%	23.0%	28.3%	19.8%
15 to 29 years	26.7%	24.6%	24.1%	21.1%	24.5%	21.0%
30 to 44 years	16.1%	15.8%	15.9%	18.7%	16.9%	19.8%
45 to 59 years	15.3%	20.6%	15.9%	19.5%	16.3%	20.9%
60 to 74 years	10.0%	15.1%	9.9%	12.3%	10.3%	12.5%
75 years & over	3.6%	7.4%	3.9%	5.4%	3.7%	6.0%

Education: A high proportion of the District’s adult population has high school diplomas. The 2007-2011 American Community Survey found that 90% of the District’s population 25 years and older had graduated from high school or earned an equivalency, while only 85% of the U.S. population 25 and older had. Both Latah and Nez Perce Counties both had more than 90% of the population 25 and over that were high school graduates. Clearwater County had the lowest high school graduation rate in the district, and it was 85%, the same as the U.S. The county’s lower rate is explained by its high proportion of people over 65. People from earlier generations were less likely to graduate from high school than people in more recent generations.

Clearwater County had the lowest percentage of college graduates. Only 14% of Clearwater County’s adult population had bachelor’s degrees or higher, while 28% of American adults are college graduates. Latah County had the highest percentage of college graduates—44%. The other three counties were below the national average: Idaho County, 14%; Lewis County, 15%; and Nez Perce County, 20%.

The Clearwater District has significantly increased the educational level of its adult population in the last three decades. In 1980, only 74% of the District’s population 25 years and over were high school graduates. Today, 90% are. In 1980, 17% of the District’s 25+ population had earned a bachelor’s degree or higher. Today, 25% have. There also has been a significant increase in individuals who are earning technical certificates and associate degrees from colleges.

Educational Attainment of Population 25 Years and Over						
	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	United States
Less than 9th grade	5.2%	5.0%	1.4%	3.3%	3.1%	6.1%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9.4%	7.2%	4.9%	7.9%	6.8%	8.5%
High school graduate, inc. GED	39.6%	43.3%	22.1%	33.6%	35.3%	28.6%
Some college	23.2%	25.2%	21.9%	30.5%	25.1%	21.0%
Associate's degree	8.3%	5.4%	6.1%	9.4%	10.0%	7.6%
Bachelor's degree	10.3%	10.4%	24.0%	12.9%	14.1%	17.7%
Graduate or professional degree	3.9%	3.5%	19.7%	2.3%	5.6%	10.5%

American Community Survey, 2007-2011 Estimates

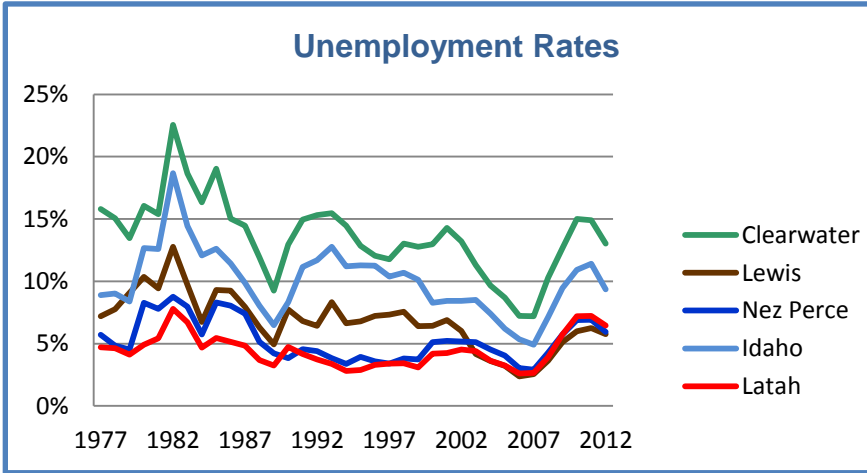
WORKFORCE: The District’s workforce has a reputation for its strong work ethic and high productivity, but it is growing slowly. Between 1982 and 2012, the district's civilian labor force grew 18% from 41,700 to 48,800. In the same 30-year period, the U.S. civilian labor force grew 41% and Idaho's grew 76%. Economic problems and the aging of the population caused Clearwater County to lose labor force throughout the last three decades. Idaho County saw its labor force grow significantly in the last 15 years, but many of its residents rely on jobs in neighboring counties. Latah County is the only county to experience considerable labor force growth between 1982 and 2007, but poor economic conditions in the last few years have reduced its labor force slightly. People living in Latah County often work in neighboring Whitman County, Washington, where Washington State University and the headquarters of Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories are located. Lewis County’s labor force declined after the double-dip recession that began in 1981, grew slowly in

Civilian Labor Force				
	1982	1992	2002	2012
Clearwater County	4,680	4,030	3,478	3,223
Idaho County	6,394	6,405	7,066	7,393
Latah County	13,227	14,001	16,611	17,577
Lewis County	2,083	1,505	1,749	1,748
Nez Perce County	15,338	20,592	19,366	18,810
CEDA District	41,722	46,532	48,270	48,750

the 1990s, and then has remained stable in the last 12 years. The recession, aging of the population, and stagnant employment prevented Nez Perce County’s labor force from growing much in the last 10 years. Nez Perce County employers draw workers from throughout the district and from Asotin County, Washington, while many Nez Perce County residents work in Latah County and Whitman County, Washington.

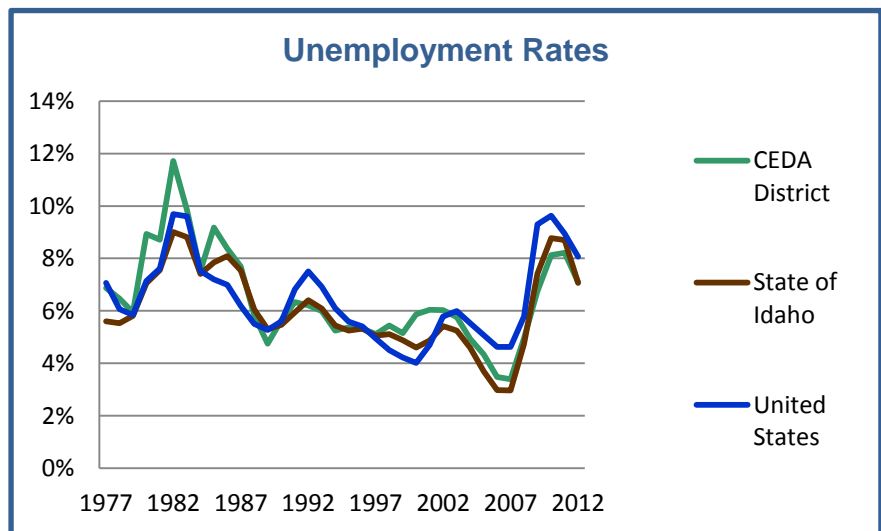
The District experienced especially high levels of unemployment in the early 1980s when a double-dip recession devastated forest products employment. Since then, the District's unemployment rate has moved similarly to or below the U.S. unemployment rate. Between 2003 and 2007, the District experienced some labor shortages. Skilled manufacturing, construction, and health care workers were especially difficult to find, but even wages for unskilled workers rose sharply as employers competed for the limited number of workers. The District's unemployment rate fell to the lowest rate ever recorded, 2.9%, in June 2007. After the U.S. recession began in December 2007, the District's unemployment rate has more than

doubled, but remained below the U.S. unemployment rate. Clearwater and Idaho counties, the District's most timber-dependent counties, have suffered from double-digit unemployment rates after the U.S. housing market collapsed, slashing the demand for lumber and other wood products. By the end of 2012, Idaho



County's unemployment rate fell below 10%. Clearwater County's rate remains in double digits. The unemployment rates of the district's other counties fell considerably.

While in 2010, 19.5% of the U.S. labor force, including workers on employers' payrolls, the self-employed and unemployed workers was over 54 years of age, 21.4% of the District labor force was over 54 years of age. The District therefore will be facing a high number of retirements in coming years. With its youth population growing more slowly than the nation's, the District will face challenges in replacing those retirees. The District's labor force 30 to 54 years of age fell 7.2% between 2000 and 2010.



Over the decades, the District has experienced a higher level of "brain drain". Young people

who grow up in the District or come to the District for an education tend to move away after graduation, due to limited job opportunities. If the region can keep more of these youth, it will solve its biggest potential labor force problem.

Percent of Labor Force that is Female			
	CEDA District	State of Idaho	United States
1970	30.9%	31.9%	38.1%
1980	39.3%	39.9%	42.5%
1990	43.4%	43.9%	45.7%
2000	45.7%	45.2%	46.8%
2010	46.5%	45.4%	46.7%

Women today make up a much larger part of the labor force than they did in the 1970s as the table below shows. Because women are less likely to be unemployed than men and are less likely to be self-employed than men, they make up even a larger portion of payroll employment. In 2010, females made up 50.5% of payroll workers, while they made up 45.8% in 1995.

The District’s workforce is better educated than the state’s and the nation’s workforces. The District has a better high school graduation rate than the state, which performs much better than the U.S. The District outperforms the state and nation in terms of post-secondary education, as well. Its young men especially stand out for their educational attainment relative to young men in Idaho and U.S.

Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years & Over, 2011						
	CEDA District		State of Idaho		United States	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
25 to 34 years						
High school graduates	94.4%	94.4%	90.7%	89.3%	89.6%	86.1%
Some college but no bachelor’s	39.4%	41.1%	41.3%	37.6%	33.4%	30.6%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	33.4%	25.8%	26.8%	22.9%	35.5%	27.6%
35 to 44 years						
High school graduates	94.2%	96.3%	90.0%	88.4%	88.9%	85.8%
Some college but no bachelor’s	30.0%	36.7%	36.3%	34.7%	31.9%	28.3%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	34.5%	33.6%	29.5%	26.8%	34.1%	29.7%
45 to 64 years						
High school graduates	94.5%	91.4%	91.9%	88.9%	88.7%	86.9%
Some college but no bachelor’s	31.8%	35.2%	39.2%	35.5%	31.9%	28.3%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	30.7%	31.3%	24.7%	28.6%	28.1%	29.1%

Chapter V

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Economic Development Analysis

Industry

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Ed Endebrock and Kelly Dahlquist at Ende Machine & Foundry

The Industrial Clusters that Drive the District's Economy

Industrial clusters are groups of industries located in the same area and tied to each other by common products, services, supply chains, and/or workforce needs. The industries in the clusters may have developed to support another industry within the cluster. Firms in the cluster may compete against each other, because they make the same products or services, or they may cooperate as part of a common supply chain. They often have similar workforce needs, and workers who receive training in one firm in the cluster may be able to find work easily in another firm in the same cluster. Clusters generally form based on an area's comparative advantages.

North Central Idaho has several industry clusters, some are well-developed but continuing to evolve and others are in the process of forming.

Forest products: Forest products is the District's largest and oldest industrial cluster. It includes logging; transportation firms that carry logs, lumber, paper, and wood chips; wood products manufacturing; paper products manufacturing; machine shops that specialize in repairing and fabricating logging and sawmill equipment; and forest management. Altogether about 4,400 people work in the forest products cluster.

Woody biomass is a new element that may be added to the cluster. Elk City and Clearwater County are exploring the feasibility of building woody biomass plants, and other entities are considering small biomass facilities. Woody biomass comes from debris from logging (known as "slash") and forest thinning which includes tree tops, limbs, shrubs, needles, and tree bark, as well as processing residual - shavings, sawdust, mill ends, and other materials left over from milling timber and making paper.

Forest management including reforestation, management for recreational uses, stream restoration, and fish and wildlife management is the source of many jobs with the Forest Service, state land and park departments, the Nez Perce Tribe, the University of Idaho, environmental engineering and analysis firms, and private forest land owners. Well-managed forests in turn boost tourism and make the District attractive to people looking for places to live.

Recreational technology: North Central Idaho is an outdoor paradise offering great opportunities for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, jet boating, snowmobiling, whitewater rafting, horseback riding, recreational vehicles, and cross country skiing. Not surprisingly, many manufacturers here make equipment for recreational activities.

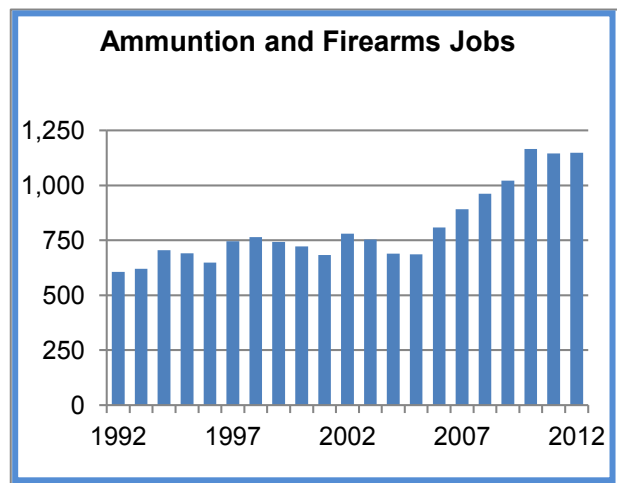
The Lewis-Clark Valley is known as the jet boat capital of the world; thirteen firms in Lewiston, Clarkston, and Orofino manufacture aluminum jet boats. The Snake River Boat Builders Export Program is an example of successful collaboration between members of the manufacturing cluster and the economic development community of the region.

The goal of the Snake River Boat Builders Export Program is to develop viable foreign markets for the welded-aluminum jet boat manufacturers and suppliers located in the greater Lewiston, Idaho/Clarkston, Washington region. The initial focus is on the European market. Two trade missions have visited the District and included boat importers from Germany and Holland and

U.S. Commercial Service Trade Specialists from throughout Europe. Program participants have exhibited in three international trade shows; Germany (2011, 2012), and Spain (2012). Program participants have had access to intensive training programs in areas such as CE Mark certification, export finance and freight logistics.

The boat builder coalition includes a manufacturer of boat trailers, Gateway Trailers in Lewiston. Boat builders employ more than 260 people, and are expected to expand considerably as their exports rise and as U.S. consumer demand is restored to pre-recession levels.

Ammunition is the largest of the rec-tech industry-cluster; employing about 1,500 people in the District with expectations to add another hundred jobs over the next two years. The largest ammunitions manufacturer, ATK in Lewiston, added jobs even during the recession. Its expansion accelerated in late 2012 and early 2013, bringing its employment close to 1,200. In addition to the ammunition makers, there are currently two firms building equipment for manufacturing ammunition. Howell Machine specializes in building ammunition manufacturing equipment, expanded and began making ammunition in Lewiston in 2012, and now employs more than 120. In 2011, PNW Arms, an ammunition maker, moved into Potlatch in rural Latah County from the Seattle area. PNW Arms continues to grow and expects to add additional employees in 2013. The city of Potlatch plans to build an industrial park to attract gun, ammunition, and other rec-tech firms.



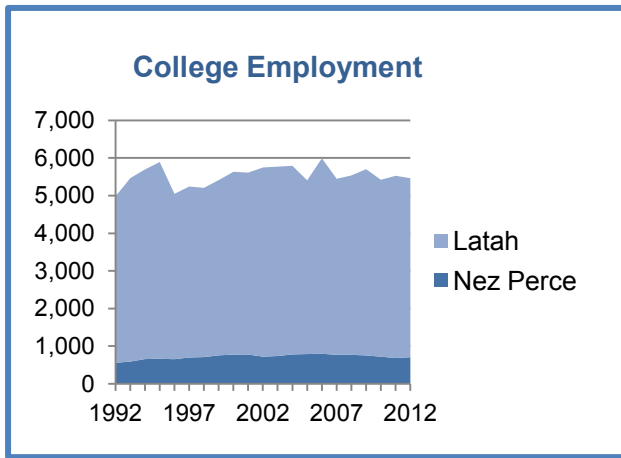
In addition to the boat builders and the ammunition makers, there are 16 other companies that make outdoor recreational equipment - including guns, riflescopes, kayaks, arrows and bows, bird and animals calls for hunting, and fishing gear. Together, they employ about 280 people. Nightforce Optics, a maker of riflescopes employing nearly 100 people in Orofino, is the largest and one of the fastest growing companies in this rec-tech group.

Today, rec-tech companies including ammunition makers and boat builders provide about 1,900 jobs; accounting for more than two-fifths of the District’s manufacturing jobs.

Metal fabrication supercluster: The jet boat builders, ammunition makers, and firearms manufacturers are part of a larger “supercluster” of firms that are primarily engaged in metal fabrication. The supercluster, which employs about 2,400 people, includes machine shops, makers of farm and mining equipment, metal part fabricators, and a lost-foam foundry - Ende Machine & Foundry in Craigmont. The supercluster shares common workforce needs and interact between each other as buyers and sellers of intermediate products or services. They also work together on projects such as the American Manufacturing Network, developed by Clearwater Economic Development Association and Northwest Intermountain Manufacturing Association, to help local manufacturers enter into military contracting.

Another CEDA-NIMA collaboration, in conjunction with Valley Vision, University of Idaho, Lewis-Clark State College, and six high schools throughout the District, is helping develop the workforce for the cluster and other manufacturing sectors. The Solidworks in the Classroom initiative is teaching high school students how to use three-dimensional, solid modeling software programs used for manufacturing design. As part of the Solid Works initiative, CEDA and NIMA are exploring the workforce needs of local manufacturers. In addition, Lewis-Clark State College will develop mentoring and job shadowing programs with local manufacturers, exposing more students to job opportunities in the manufacturing sector.

Higher education: Higher education is a major export industry in the District. The University of Idaho in Moscow offers a wide range of bachelor's and postgraduate degrees, while Lewis-Clark State College in Lewiston offers bachelor's programs and professional-



technical training, including training customized to the needs of particular employers. Together they provide about 5,500 jobs including 1,500 work-study jobs. The 15,700 students enrolled on the Moscow and Lewiston campuses contribute to local economies of many communities in the area. The District also benefits from the growing enrollment at Washington State University in Pullman, eight miles from Moscow. Pullman

residents often shop in Moscow, and many Moscow residents work in Pullman. The New St. Andrews College, a four-year Christian school in Moscow, also draws about 200 students to the area.

The technology transfer cluster: The University of Idaho is the source of another cluster, professional service firms that spin off from university research. Their growth is fostered by the Palouse Knowledge Corridor, an organization formed by the university and Washington State University, just a few miles across the border, to promote businesses that develop from research. The university is strengthening its efforts to direct its research to the needs of Idaho businesses, generate patents and increase technology transfer programs that create businesses in the community based on those patents.

Management, scientific, and technology consulting and research companies in Moscow employed 30 people in 1995. By 2003, they employed 94. Today, they employ nearly 400 people. In addition, there are two manufacturing operations in the region that developed from technology transfer.

The largest technology transfer business is Economic Modeling Specialists Inc., which employs about 120 people to provide economic consulting services and develop Web-based tools for analyzing regional economic and labor market data. Other companies include:

- EcoAnalysts which provides biological assessment and consulting services all over the world;

- First Step Internet which designs distributed computing environments, groupware, graphical user interfaces, application level productivity tools, and multimedia tools;
- Anatech Labs which does water testing, other environmental work, and pharmaceutical testing;
- TerraGraphics, an environmental engineering firm;
- BioTracking, LLC which can confirm pregnancy of cattle and wildlife through blood samples;
- IVUS Energy Innovations, designer of environmentally friendly, ultra-strong flashlights;
- Comtech AHA Corporation which designs computer hardware including chips and circuit boards; and,
- Invertebrate Ecology which performs biodiversity studies and environmental site assessments.

Vineyard and wine maker cluster: In the last 10 years, several businesses have developed the hope to revive what was once a big industry in the Clearwater Valley - growing grapes and making wine. Before Prohibition, the Lewis-Clark Valley was well-known for its wines. The Palouse Lewis Clark Valley Wine Alliance, representing six wineries and eleven vineyards in North Central Idaho and Southeast Washington, received an \$18,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration to help establish a recognized American Viticulture Area. This is a crucial step to restoring one of the Lewiston area's first major industries. The alliance also is working with the Idaho Grape Growers and Wine Producers Commission, based in Caldwell, to prepare a comprehensive research and marketing strategy for Idaho wines.

Turning farm products into value-added products: Agriculture is a long-term mainstay of the District's economy. On the agricultural lands throughout the District, farmers grow wheat, barley, lentils, peas, garbanzos, canola, hay, and other crops and ranchers raise cattle and horses. To support farmers and ranchers, there are grain elevators, barge and truck transportation, and wholesalers, retailers, and professional services serving farmers and ranchers.

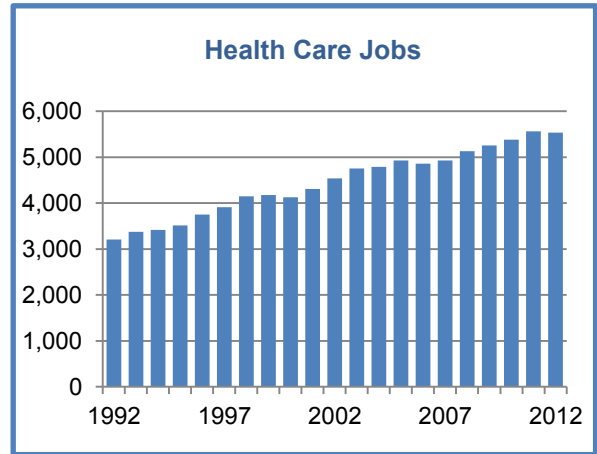
Very few of the District's agricultural products are processed here. Economic development organizations, university researchers, and agricultural producers are trying to develop food processing that uses local products and turns them into value-added products. Others are hoping to add another element that will bolster farm incomes and attract dollars from outside North Central Idaho by exploring the possibility offered by agritourism. This would also bolster another emerging cluster, the vineyard and wine-making cluster.

Tourism: The tourism cluster is small compared to its enormous potential. The District offers wonderful scenery and an abundance of outdoor recreational opportunities in every season. Hunting, fishing, whitewater, and camping are the biggest draws. The Nez Perce Tribe's casino near Lewiston is the largest tourism employer. About 4,500 people work at inns, RV parks, restaurants, bars, ski areas, golf courses, outfitters and guides, museums, the Tribe's two casinos, and related operations, while a few hundred others have jobs hosting visitors at state parks, the Nez Perce National Historic Park, and the national forests.

Leisure and Hospitality jobs – employment at restaurants, bars, motels, inns, private campgrounds, casinos, ski areas, golf courses, tours, and other recreation facilities – lost a few jobs during the recession, mostly because of a decrease in business travelers.

Another export cluster: Regence BlueShield of Idaho employs nearly 700 people at its health insurance center in Lewiston. Its employment has doubled since 2003.

Health care: The growth and aging of the population have pushed up health care employment in the last 20 years. Health care jobs increased 73% from 3,208 in 1992 to 5,554 in 2012. St. Joseph Regional Medical Center in Lewiston and the large community of medical practices around it attract patients from Southeast Washington as well as North Central Idaho.

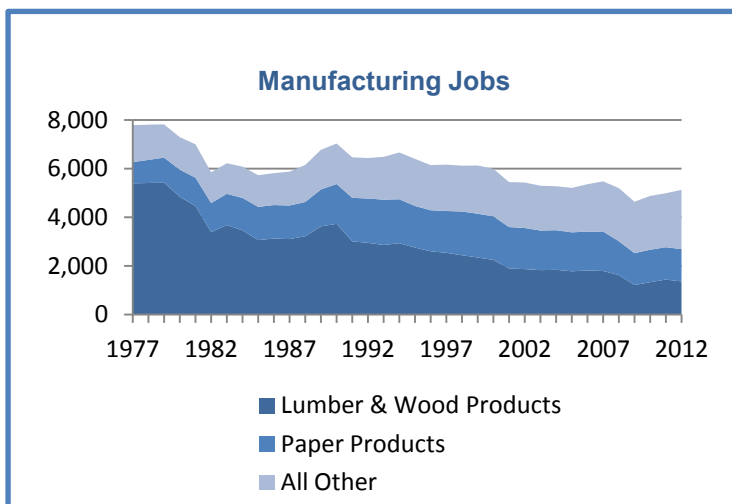


A Traditional Mainstay: Wood Products

Central to understanding the economy of North Central Idaho is knowledge of the long-term changes in its mainstay sector - wood products and logging. To compare the present to the past requires reconciling two different ways of classifying industries that have been used in the last 40 years.

In 2001, federal and state statistical agencies quit classifying industries based on the Standard Industrial Classification and started using the North American Industrial Classification System. Comparing data from the time before the classification change is difficult, since the systems are so different.

To show the long-term trend in manufacturing, the old SIC coding, rather than the new NAICS coding, is used when looking at the wood products sector. Under the SIC, logging was part of “lumber and wood products manufacturing”. Under the newer NAICS coding, it is not part of manufacturing. Publishing also went from being part of manufacturing, to becoming part of a new sector - Information. Since this chapter uses the older classification, logging is part of



lumber and wood products manufacturing and publishing is part of manufacturing as well.

Lumber and wood products, a manufacturing sector that includes logging, always has made up a large part of the District’s manufacturing employment. Over time, the District has lost lumber and wood products jobs, while adding other manufacturing jobs.

Yet, lumber and wood products jobs still make up 28% of manufacturing

jobs in the District, compared to only 3% of U.S. manufacturing jobs. The paper products industry is closely related to lumber and wood products, but is treated as a separate sector. Clearwater Paper in Lewiston is the District’s largest manufacturer, employing about 1,350 people.

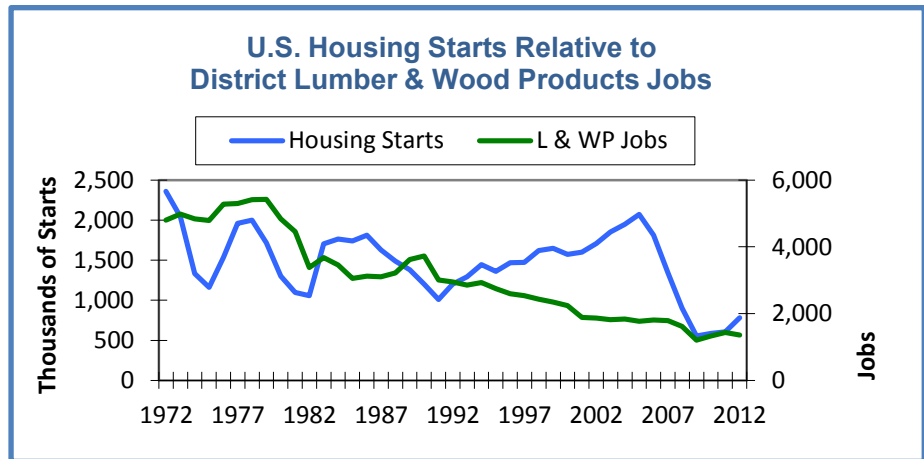
Clearwater, Idaho, and Lewis Counties have been especially dependent on the lumber and wood products jobs as the table below illustrates. Nez Perce County’s paper products jobs are not included below. Paper products rose from 22.6% of Nez Perce County’s manufacturing jobs in 1977 to 48.3% in 1992 to 40.6% in 2012. Fortunately, all of the counties have diversified their manufacturing bases in recent years.

Lumber & Wood Products Jobs as Percentage of Manufacturing Jobs								
	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012
Clearwater County	99%	98%	96%	94%	93%	80%	70%	50%
Idaho County	93%	87%	89%	89%	75%	73%	65%	49%
Latah County	85%	76%	73%	68%	68%	60%	61%	64%
Lewis County	79%	96%	98%	99%	92%	83%	83%	78%
Nez Perce County	44%	38%	21%	17%	18%	14%	15%	8%

Lumber and wood products employment, which includes logging, tends to follow U.S. housing starts. When many new houses are being built, lumber, plywood, and other wood products tend to be in high demand. When a recession or higher interest rates depress housing starts, lumber and wood products jobs fall.

Over time, two other factors have reduced lumber and wood products employment. A change in U.S. Forest Service policy in the early 1990s greatly reduced timber-cutting on federal land, which led to fewer logging jobs and less raw products for mills. Technology has reduced the amount of labor required to produce the same number of board feet of lumber, veneer, or plywood and to harvest the same number of logs.

Lumber and wood products employment tends to be highly cyclical. When the U.S. is in a recession, housing starts fall to low levels and wood



products employment plunges. The recession that began in late 2007 was exceptionally harsh, depressing housing starts and therefore wood products employment to their lowest levels since World War II. In April 2009, housing starts fell to their lowest level - an annualized rate of 479,000. Their two previous low points occurred during major recessions, when they fell to 798,000 in January 1991 and 837,000 in November 1981. Those low points pale in

comparison to 2009. U.S. housing starts are expected to rise during the next few years, but it is likely to be a few more years before they return to their normal levels, much less the high levels seen before the recession. Between its low point in 2009 and the fall of 2011, lumber and wood products had restored about 240 of the 580 jobs it lost after the U.S. housing market collapsed. Then, Clearwater Paper announced that it had sold its Lewiston mill, the state's largest lumber mill, to Idaho Forest Groups. About 250 people worked at the mill when it closed. After it reopened a month later, in December 2011, it employed about 120. In 2012, other mills added jobs. The net result was that 2012's employment averaged 1,360, about 430 jobs below its 2007 level.

Lumber and wood products jobs are relatively high-paying jobs that can support families. The average worker in the District's lumber and wood products sector made \$44,200 in 2012, while the average worker in all other sectors made \$33,300. Losing these jobs is especially hard on communities. Because of the sector's high wages and its large number of related industries - including forest road construction, forestry, paper products, and transportation - the sector has an especially high impact on local economies. Its economic multiplier of 3.22 is more than double the economic multiplier for the average sector. This means that for every job created in the lumber and wood products sector, another 2.22 jobs are indirectly created in the District's economy. Its high multiplier means that timber-dependent communities throughout the District suffer whenever the lumber market is depressed and thrive when it is strong.

CLEARWATER COUNTY

As the Gold Rush Historic scenic byway passes through Clearwater County, travelers go where Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery first encountered the Nez Perce Tribe and where gold was first discovered in Idaho. Today's visitors thrill to the scenery and the fishing, hunting, camping and other outdoor opportunities forests and rivers provide. Dworshak Dam's reservoir is a boater's paradise.

Despite all that it offers, Clearwater County has a fairly small tourism sector. About 7% of the county's total payroll jobs are in the leisure and hospitality sector, while 10% of U.S. payroll jobs are in that sector. Leisure and hospitality, which includes amusement, recreation, lodging, restaurants, and bars, employs about 190 people.

Forests cover about 91% of Clearwater County. Its economy traditionally relied on the forest products industry and the Forest Service, which continue to play an important, albeit smaller, role.

Deep river valleys and the rolling Weippe Prairie, where farmers grow wheat and other crops, also shape the county's economy. Clearwater County's agricultural sector is relatively small. Its 241 farms and ranches cover about 70,000 acres and primarily produce wheat, forage crops, and cattle. Other crops include peas, barley, and lentils. In 2007, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture economic survey conducted every five years, the county's agricultural products were valued at \$8.0 million.

Today, federal and state government agencies employ nearly one in five payroll workers. The federal and state government sectors provide 19% of Clearwater County's jobs, while they provide 6% of U.S. nonfarm payroll jobs. The U.S. Forest Service employs 80 people, while

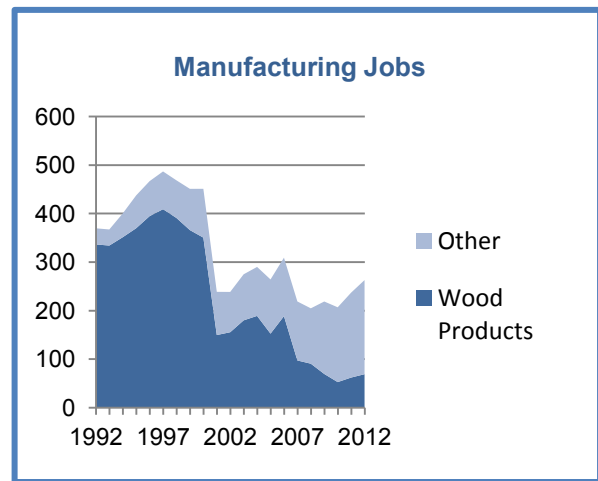
the Army Corps of Engineers at Dworshak Dam employs 40 and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, which operates a fish hatchery in Orofino, employs 40.

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare runs a mental health and drug rehabilitation facility in Orofino that employs nearly 100 people, and the Idaho Department of Corrections operates a prison that employs about 130 people. Over the last 20 years, federal employment has fallen as the Forest Service reduced its employment.

A long-term decline in logging and lumber mill employment was intensified by the collapse of the housing market in 2006. An especially large drop occurred in 2000 when Potlatch Corporation closed its Jaype mill in Pierce that employed 215 people.

The decline in U.S. housing starts that started in 2007 resulted in further job losses. Employment in logging and wood products fell from 735 in 1992 to 365 in 2001, where it remained until the housing market collapse depressed it to just 190 in 2009. Now, about 230 people work in logging and mills. Two projects are expected to create more jobs in the next few years. The county is studying the feasibility of building a biomass plant in Orofino, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative will provide dozens of jobs over the next 10 years thinning the national forest and restoring habitat for fish logging and lumber mills would play a leading role in its economy.

Only in recent years have manufacturers outside the lumber and wood products sector began to play significant roles. Some manufacturers have moved into the county, attracted by its low-cost, business-friendly environment. In 1992, the county had only 33 non-wood manufacturing jobs. Today, it has about 180. ASE Sign Co., which makes signs, was the first tenant in the Orofino business park when it opened in 2004. Nightforce Optics, a manufacturer of high-quality riflescopes, opened near Orofino about the same time and has grown to nearly 100 with expectations to continue growth over the next couple of years. SJX Boats, a jet boat manufacturer, moved to the Orofino business park in 2008.



During the last 30 years, Clearwater County's unemployment rate has been in double-digits in all but five years. Shrinking job opportunities in forest products forced many Clearwater County residents to move in the last decade. The county's population in 2012 at 8,590 was virtually the same as in 1992. In the same period, the population of the state grew 49% and the U.S. population grew 22%.

The county's population fell steeply in the 1970s and 1980s. Between 1972 and 1992, its population dropped 23% from 11,104 to 8,594. The county's long population decline put downward pressure on retail spending, local government budgets, and construction activity.

With the loss of many young families over the year, the county's population is older than average. Its aging population has made the health care sector the fastest-growing sector. Health care grew 43% from 329 jobs in 1992 to 470 in 2012. Clearwater Valley Hospital & Clinics in Orofino employs nearly 200 people and the state mental hospital in Orofino employs about 100, while 13 other health care providers employ about 180 people. Gentle Family Dentistry, A Compassionate Care Co. (a home health care agency), Clearwater Healthcare LLC (a nursing home), and Brookside Landing (providing independent and assisted living apartments) are among the largest health care providers.

IDAHO COUNTY

Geographically, Idaho County is the state's largest county and one of the largest counties in the continental United States. More than four-fifths of the county is in national forests and so the Forest Service is a major employer.

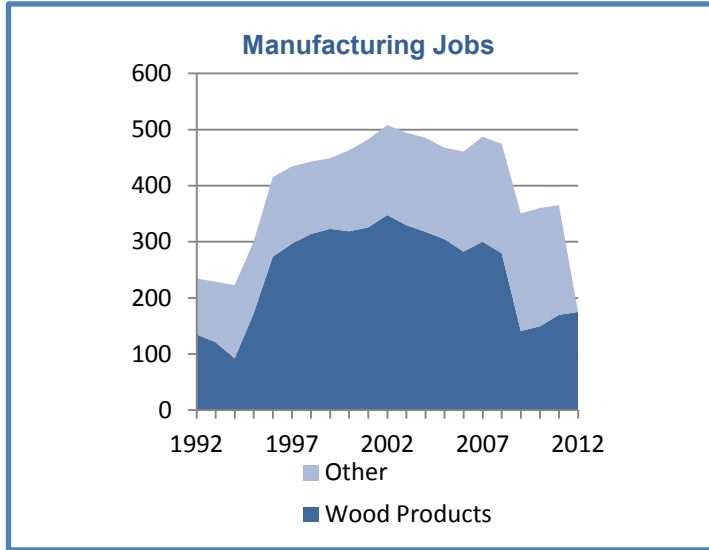
Increasingly known for its spectacular scenery, whitewater rafting, fishing, hunting, hiking and camping, the county attracts growing numbers of visitors yearly. The Salmon River attracts rafters, kayakers, and anglers in the summer. Steelhead runs in the fall increasingly are attracting anglers from far and wide. Campers and hikers are attracted by three wilderness areas - the Selway-Bitterroot, Gospel Hump, and Franck Church River of No Return. Hunters find plenty of game in the county's forests. Snowmobilers and off-road enthusiasts love the thousands of miles of trail in the county's forests. Red River Hot Springs and Lodge in the Nez Perce National Forest has entertained visitors since 1909. The Riggins area has a growing reputation for its fishing and rafting opportunities. In 2000, the Salmon Rapid Lodge opened, providing Riggins with a centerpiece for its tourist sector. Whitewater fun abounds on the Lochsa and Selway Rivers. St. Gertrude's Monastery, a home to Benedictine nuns near Cottonwood, draws hundreds of visitors to its retreat center and new bed and breakfast. Cottonwood's most famous tourist site is Dog Bark Park, a shop of entertaining wood carvings that also features an enormous wooden dog that is a bed-and-breakfast. Both Cottonwood and Grangeville have small ski areas nearby. The county's largest tourist facility is the Super 8 motel in Grangeville.

The leisure and hospitality, a sector that includes amusement, recreation, lodging, restaurants, and bars, employs up to 440 people at the peak of the summer season. Its employment drops to 290 in the winter. About 8% of the county's payroll jobs are in the leisure and hospitality sector, while 10% of U.S. payroll jobs are.

Farming and ranching plays an important role, especially on the Camas Prairie. The County's 760 farms and ranches cover about 591,000 acres and primarily produce wheat, forage crops, barley, canola, and grass seed. Other crops include beans, barley, and lentils. In 2007, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture economic survey conducted every five years, the county's farms were homes to about 27,000 cattle and calves. Some farms also raise bees, horses, and sheep. In 2007, the county's agricultural products were valued at \$51.4 million.

Abundant forests traditionally have provided hundreds of logging and wood produces jobs. Technology and changes in Forest Service forest management have reduced those jobs over the years while the national housing crisis that began in 2007 caused further erosion. Jobs in

logging and wood products fell from 476 in 2000 to 389 in 2007 and then to just 188 in 2009. Today, about 250 people work in the industry. Idaho Forest Group, with 160 employees at its mill in Grangeville, is the county's largest manufacturer.



Non-wood manufacturing employment increased from 100 in 1992 to about 220 today. Manufacturers include Pacific Cabinets, which employs 50 people making cabinets in Ferdinand; Anderson Aeromotive, whose 35 employees refurbish airplane engines at the county airport in Grangeville; Idaho Sewing for Sports near Grangeville, which employs more than 20 people making custom padding for ski resorts, baseball stadiums, Olympic sports centers, and other sports venues; and six machine shops and metal fabricators on the Camas Prairie. A Grangeville company that makes iron skeletons for buildings from beams and columns for stairs

and handrails is classified in the construction industry, so its 50 employees aren't counted in manufacturing.

The federal and state government sectors provide 12% of Idaho County's jobs, while they provide 6% of U.S. nonfarm payroll jobs.

The U.S. Forest Service is the county's largest employer, employing more than 500 people in August and an average of 300 people throughout the year. The Bureau of Land Management employs nearly 40 people, and the state's minimum-security prison on the Cottonwood Butte employs more than 60. Other relatively large employers include the Postal Service, Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The decline in Forest Service employment explains the decrease in federal jobs over the last 20 years.

Federal and State Government			
	Employers	Jobs	Jobs
	2012	1992	2012
Federal	23	598	345
State	8	131	139

Idaho County's population grew 14% from 14,267 in 1992 to 16,308 in 2012 while the state's population grew 49% and the nation's population grew 22%. The relatively slow population growth dampened employment in construction, service, local government, and retail.

The county's aging population made the health care sector a fast-growing sector. Health care more than doubled from 262 jobs in 1992 to 585 in 2012. Syringa Hospital and Clinics in

Grangeville and St. Mary's Hospital and Clinic in Cottonwood employ 320 people, while 21 other health care providers employ about 265 people. Among the largest health care providers are Grangeville Health & Rehabilitation Center, and Idaho County Nursing Home.

LATAH COUNTY

More than one in four Latah County jobs is at the University of Idaho, which employs 4,700 people in Moscow. Eight miles away in Pullman, Wash., Washington State University and Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories employ more than 1,600 Latah County residents. Latah County is the major retail center for the Moscow-Pullman area so growth at Washington State and Schweitzer directly and indirectly creates jobs for Idaho residents. Enrollments at the universities soared after the recession began. Continued expansion at Schweitzer also boosted consumer spending.

Agriculture and timber products in the forests around Potlatch, Elk River and Kendrick have been the county's other economic mainstays. Technological and other changes have reduced agriculture and forest products jobs over the last three decades.

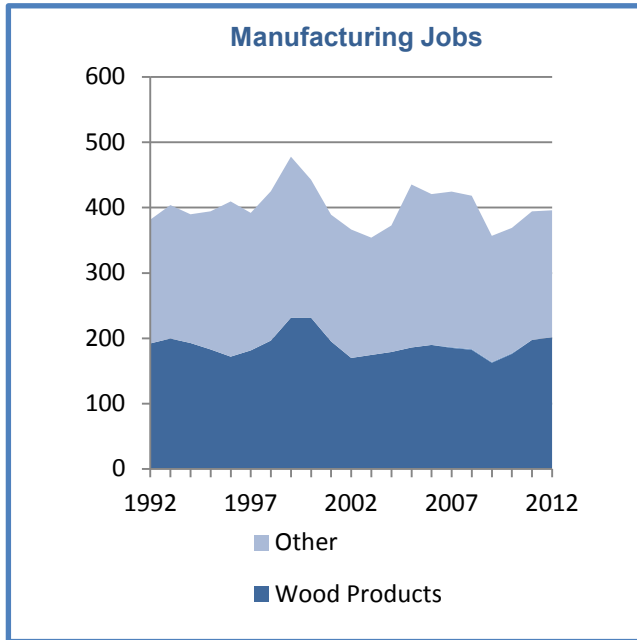
The Palouse is renowned for its rich farmland that makes agriculture a major driver of Latah County's economy. Its 1,104 farms cover 344,000 acres and primarily produce wheat, forage crops, lentils, barley, peas, garbanzos, and canola. In 2007, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture economic survey conducted every five years, the county's farms were homes to about 6,800 cattle and calves, 3,200 sheep and lambs, and 1,840 horses and bees. In 2007, the county's agricultural products were valued at \$60.9 million.

Nearly three-fifths of Latah County is forest land, so logging and mills have played a role in the economy for more than a century. Over time, other manufacturing operations also sprang up. The largest wood products company is the Bennett Lumber mill at Princeton, which employs 150 people. Four other forest product companies employ about 40 people.

Fabtec Inc. in Moscow employs about 20 people, making conveyors and other machinery. Comtech AHA Corp. in Moscow employs about 30, designing and making electronic devices. PNW Arms, an ammunition maker, moved to Potlatch in the fall of 2011 and has the potential to add dozens of jobs over the next few years.

Latah County also is home to five printers and publishers, four machine shops, four food processors, two wineries, and 17 other manufacturers. Northwest River Supplies, which makes kayaks and sells a variety of products used for outdoor recreation, is not classified as a manufacturer. It employs more than 80 people in Moscow.

Manufacturing is expected to grow in the next five years as computer software and hardware companies expand. Growing emphasis by the University of Idaho on technology transfer also should bolster manufacturing and professional service employment. Technology transfer is taking new ideas and products developed by researchers and turning them into practical applications that create jobs. The Latah Economic Development Council created the Alturas Technology Park with the university and the city of Moscow to foster technology-based businesses interested in locating near the university. Both the cities of Moscow and Potlatch plan to build mixed-use commercial parks that would offer space for light manufacturing.



Technology transfer from the university, creating companies based on research, has created about 360 manufacturing and professional service jobs in Latah County in the last 10 years and is expected to create many more in the future. Pullman has more than 2,200 technology transfer jobs.

Latah County offers great opportunities for hiking, biking, snowmobiling, hunting, and fishing. The University of Idaho holds conferences, football games, other sports events, parents’ weekend, theater performances, concerts, and the annual Lionel Hampton Jazz Festival in February, bringing thousands of visitors to the area. Visitors to Moscow enjoy the Appaloosa Museum and Heritage Center, which features the Appaloosa horse and the Nez

Perce Tribe, and the McConnell Mansion Museum in a house built by a wealthy merchant who served two terms as Idaho’s governor in the 1890s. A growing trail system is bringing more visitors to Troy, Kendrick, and Juliaetta. The county’s largest motel, the Best Western University Inn in Moscow, employs more than 200 people. The recession reduced conferences and business travel, slowing the county’s tourism sector. In the last couple of years, conditions have improved but haven’t entirely returned to normal. Leisure and hospitality, a sector that includes amusement, recreation, lodging, food service companies, restaurants, and bars, employs about 1,700 people. The highest employment of the year is in the fall, when many people come to visit students at the university, attend conferences, and see football games. About 11% of the county’s total payroll jobs are in the leisure and hospitality sector, while 10% of U.S. payroll jobs are.

Although Latah County is somewhat insulated from economic downturns because of the University of Idaho and agriculture, it definitely felt the economic chill after 2007. Construction, logging and wood products lost 250 jobs – about one in four between 2007 and 2012. The county’s unemployment rate rose from 2.7% in 2007 to 7.2% in 2010. Improved economic condition allowed it to fall to 6.4% by 2012.

Latah County has experienced faster population growth than the rest of north central Idaho. Its population grew 17% from 27,505 in 1972 to 32,251 in 1992. It then grew 18% to 38,184 in 2012, while the state’s population grew 49% and the nation’s population grew 22%.

Population growth boosted Latah County’s retail sector in the last two decades. Many residents of Whitman County, home to Washington State University and Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, also shop in Latah County, which has the two largest malls in both counties. Retail employment, which had 1,661 job in 1992, peaked at 2,128 in 2003. Today, it’s about 1,900. The development of more retail opportunities in Pullman and the national reduction in retail spending at stores are the major factors for the decline despite population growth.

The county’s growing population has made the health care sector a relatively fast-growing sector. Health care jobs grew 37% from 869 in 1992 to 1,188 in 2012. Gritman Medical Center in Moscow employs more than 500 people, while 62 other health care providers employ nearly 600 people. Among the largest health care providers are the Good Samaritan Society’s nursing home, Seuberts Quality Home Care, the Moscow Care Center nursing home, and Moscow Family Medicine, a doctors’ clinic.

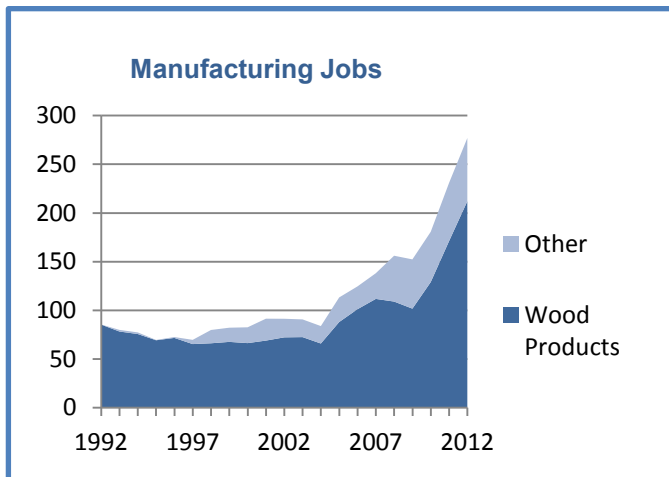
Federal and State Government			
	Employers	Jobs	Jobs
	2012	1992	2012
Federal	20	262	181
State	16	4,534	4,849

The federal and state government sectors provide 34% of Latah County's jobs, while they provide 6% of U.S. nonfarm payroll jobs. The county’s largest employer, by far, is the University of Idaho. The U.S. Forest Service’s employment fell from 149 in 1992 to 92 in 2012.

LEWIS COUNTY

Lewis County is mostly fertile farmland on prairies above river valleys. Agriculture - especially wheat, peas, barley, lentils, forage crops and cattle - is the major industry. The county’s 225 farms cover 246,000 acres and primarily produce wheat, barley, grass seed, forage crops, and oats. Other crops include lentils, peas, and canola. In 2007, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture economic survey conducted every five years, the county’s farms were homes to about 4,900 cattle and calves. In 2007, the county’s agricultural products were valued at \$43.7 million.

The county enjoyed strong job growth in the last decade. Nonfarm payroll jobs grew 31% from 1,155 in 2002 to 1,509 in 2012.



Manufacturing tripled from 91 jobs in 2002 to 277 in 2012. More than 40 of the new manufacturing jobs came from Hillco Technologies in Nezperce, which makes leveling systems for combines. Nearly one-fifth of Lewis County is forest land, and logging and mills have played a major role in its economy since the 1890s. The wood products industry also added jobs despite the recession and long-term pressures that have reduced wood product employment in most places. Kamiah was hurt by the 2008 closure of the Three River Mills with 108 workers just across the county line in Idaho

County. The August 2012 opening of the Blue Mountain Forest Products mill at the same site restored more than half those jobs. The Three Rivers Mill jobs were reported in Idaho County, but the Blue North jobs are reported in Lewis County. Kamiah Mills, a sawmill employing 100 people, is the largest manufacturer in

Lewis County. Ende Machine & Foundry opened two years ago at a new industrial park created by Clearwater Economic Development Association in Craigmont. It's expected to employ about 20 people by the end of 2014.

Beautiful scenery and great outdoor recreational opportunities draw visitors to Lewis County. Winchester Lake State Park offers 211 acres of campsites, yurt and canoe rentals, and nature trails around a beautiful lake. The Nez Perce Tribe operates a small casino in Kamiah that employs more than 50 people. The Flying B Ranch, a hunting lodge on a 5,000-acre ranch near Kamiah, attracts jetsetters who hunt the 80,000 birds it raises each year. The Flying B also holds exclusive outfitter rights to a vast tract of special permit areas in the Nez Perce and Clearwater national forests. The ranch employs more than 50 people at its fall peak. Its employment is classified under hunting-related jobs, so is not included in the leisure and hospitality sector, where most other tourism jobs are. Leisure and hospitality includes amusement, recreation, lodging, restaurants, and bars. It employs about 130 people. Tourism plays a slightly smaller role in Lewis County than in the U.S. About 9% of the county's total payroll jobs are in the leisure and hospitality sector, while 10% of U.S. payroll jobs are.

The federal and state government sectors provide 6% of Lewis County's nonfarm payroll jobs, while they also provide 6% of U.S. jobs. Federal employment in Lewis County fell in the last 20 years, while Winchester State Park, Idaho Department of Land, and Idaho Fish and Game added jobs.

Federal and State Government			
	Employers	Jobs	Jobs
	2012	1992	2012
Federal	8	52	39
State	6	40	51

Strong job growth helped keep the county's unemployment rate relatively low even during the worst of the economic downturn. It was 6.0% in 2010, when the state's was 8.7% and the nation's was 9.6%.

After falling 7% from 4,198 in 1972 to 3,558 in 1992, Lewis County's population increased slowly in the next 20 years. It grew 9% to 3,889 in 2012, while the State grew 49% and the nation grew 22%.

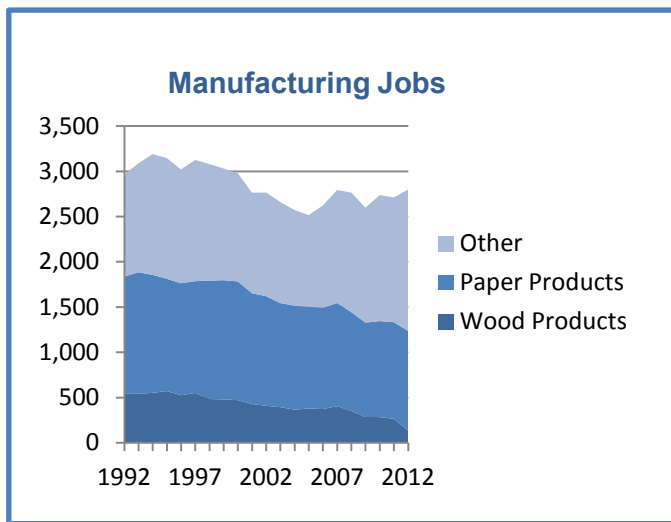
As Lewis County's population has aged, health care has become one of the fastest growing sectors. Health care jobs grew eightfold from 15 in 1992 to 124 in 2012. The county's largest health care providers are Alternative Nursing Services based in Kamiah, Lakeside Residential Care in Winchester, St. Mary's Hospital's clinics in Kamiah and Craigmont, and the Nez Perce Tribe's clinic in Kamiah. Seven other health care providers serve the county.

NEZ PERCE COUNTY

Although it is 465 miles from the Pacific, Lewiston is Idaho's only seaport. The Snake River carries barges loaded with grain, legumes, paper, lumber and other products from there to the Columbia River and then the Pacific Ocean. Trucks bring products to the port from Idaho, Montana, Washington and the Dakotas. A single grain barge can move 3,000 tons of grain - the equivalent of 134 grain trucks - and uses a quarter to half the amount of fuel as trucks or rail traffic.

Nez Perce County’s agricultural sector plays a significant role in the economy. Its 474 farms cover 353,000 acres and primarily produce wheat and barley. Other crops include peas, lentils, garbanzos, rapeseed, canola, mustard, safflower, oats, and buckwheat. In recent years, a few farmers have started growing grapes for wine. Cattle and horses are the major livestock. In 2007, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture economic survey conducted every five years, the county’s agricultural products were valued at \$58.7 million.

Nez Perce County is tied to all the counties in North Central Idaho but even more closely to Asotin County in Washington. Together, the two counties – whose largest cities Lewiston and Clarkston are connected by bridges across the Snake River – make up the Lewiston metropolitan area. Asotin County is largely a bedroom community for Nez Perce County although some Nez Perce County residents work across the border.



Manufacturing plays an important role in the county. Its largest employer, Clearwater Paper in Lewiston, is known for the variety and high pay of its 1,350 jobs. In the fall of 2011, it sold the sawmill, which was then Idaho’s largest mill, to Idaho Forest Group. About 250 people worked at the mill before the sale, and about half as many worked there after the sale. In 1992, 540 people worked in the county’s wood products sector. Today, about 140 do.

Lewiston ammunition maker ATK expanded to nearly 1,200 jobs by May 2013. It has added about 400 jobs since

the recession began in 2007. Howell Machine, which makes equipment for ammunition makers, began making ammunition in Lewiston in 2012 and employs more than 100. Jet boat builders in Lewiston and Clarkston also are expected to add more than 100 jobs in the next few years as they increase exports to Europe.

In January 2012, Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories opened a plant in Lewiston. The electrical equipment maker now employs more than 240 people, and is building an extension to its facility that could allow its employment to rise to 600.

Lewiston is a gateway to Hells Canyon, the deepest river gorge in North America. The Snake and Clearwater rivers provide extensive opportunities for boating, fishing, hiking, and other recreation. Hunters can find elk, deer, pheasants, turkeys, and chukars. The Nez Perce Tribe operates a casino and hotel that employ about 220 people near Lewiston. Lewiston’s warm climate allows visitors to enjoy golfing for much of the year. At the ports in Clarkston, cruise boats carrying 150 to 200 people dock so their passengers can enjoy the area’s recreational opportunities including jet boating through Hells Canyon. Leisure and hospitality, a sector that includes amusement, recreation, lodging, restaurants, and bars, employs about 2,000 people. About 10% of the county’s total payroll jobs are in leisure and hospitality, the same percentage as the U.S.

The Nez Perce Tribe employs more than 900 people at its headquarters, clinic, and other operations in Lapwai and its casino resort near Lewiston. The tribe offers the greatest diversity of occupations of any employer in the county. It also is one of the District’s fastest growing employers, and expects to continue to add jobs in a variety of operations.

Lewiston is a regional hub for transportation, retail, health care, entertainment, federal and state government, wholesale and professional services.

Federal and State Government			
	Employers	Jobs	Jobs
	2012	1992	2012
Federal	21	252	200
State	26	1,049	1,215

The federal and state government sectors provide 7% of Nez Perce County's nonfarm payroll jobs, while they provide 6% of U.S. jobs. As a regional center, Lewiston is home to many federal and state agencies. The largest state government employer is Lewis-Clark State College that employs about 700 people. As a four-year college

that also offers one- and two-year professional-technical training programs and customized training for individual employers’ workers, the college plays a major role in developing the long-term skills of the district’s labor force. Its enrollment in fall 2012 was 4,525 students.

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the North Central Idaho Health District, the Idaho State Police, and the U.S. Postal Service are the largest employers. Federal employment in Nez Perce County fell after several federal offices closed, while state employment rose mostly because of the growth of Lewis Clark State College.

Despite the area's population growth, retail employment now is lower than 20 years ago. In 1992, Nez Perce County retailers employed 2,670 people. By 1994, they employed 2,910. Their employment stayed in that range until the recession caused it to drop. By 2012, they employed 2,390. In the last two decades many “big-box” stores moved into Lewiston, squeezing out some smaller retailers. Growth of Clarkston’s retail sector, including the move of Wal-Mart from Lewiston to Clarkston in 2009, reduced some of Lewiston’s retail employment in the last few years.

Regence BlueShield of Idaho employs more than 700 people at its insurance center in Lewiston.

For the last 40 years, Nez Perce County's population has grown steadily, but slowly. Its population rose 12% from 31,495 in 1972 to 35,230 in 1992, and then grew 12% in the next 20 years, reaching 39,531 in 2012. In Asotin County, a neighboring county in Washington, population grew 23% from 14,909 in 1972 to 18,399 in 1992 and then grew 19% to 21,888 in 2012. Between 1992 and 2012, the state’s population grew 49% and the U.S. population grew 22%. Steady population growth allowed gradual expansion of retail spending, construction activity, and local government.

As Nez Perce County’s population has grown and aged, health care has grown rapidly. Health care jobs grew 69% from 1,837 in 1992 to 3,112 in 2012. Residents in neighboring counties in

Idaho and Washington often come to Lewiston for medical care. St. Josephs Regional Medical Center in Lewiston employs nearly 1,000 people, and is expected to continue to expand its services in the coming years. About 820 people work in the county's nursing homes and residential care facilities. Doctors' offices and medical clinics employ more than 600 people. The Nez Perce Tribe operates Nimiipuu Health, a full-service medical clinic in Lapwai that employs about 160 people.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The following graphs provide more information about the industries, size of firms, and other economic indicators - including employment, payroll, proprietors' income, and transfer payments to individuals from government.

Economic Indicators for United States
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	256,514,224	272,646,925	287,625,193	301,231,207	313,914,040	22.4%
People per square mile	72.5	77.1	81.3	85.2	88.8	
Unemployment rate	7.5%	4.9%	5.8%	4.6%	8.1%	
Civilian labor force	128,105,000	136,297,000	144,863,000	153,124,000	154,975,000	21.0%
Employed residents	118,492,000	129,558,000	136,485,000	146,047,000	142,469,000	20.2%
Unemployed residents	9,613,000	6,739,000	8,378,000	7,078,000	12,506,000	30.1%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	108,745,000	122,853,000	130,450,000	137,645,000	133,739,000	23.0%
Average pay	\$38,948	\$41,138	\$45,883	\$48,795	\$49,170	26.2%
Private-sector employers	6,308,700	7,121,182	7,839,903	8,681,001	8,981,518	42.4%
Private-sector payroll jobs	89,958	103,190	108,937	115,427	111,822	24.3%
Private-sector average pay	\$38,431	\$40,746	\$45,602	\$48,689	\$49,015	27.5%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$30,683	\$33,747	\$39,415	\$42,524	\$42,290	37.8%
Percent of population living below poverty	13.6%	13.7%	11.7%	13.3%	15.9%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	20,332,800	23,140,200	25,998,200	32,381,600	36,235,700	78.2%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$25,872	\$32,533	\$40,884	\$38,417	\$30,968	19.7%
Number of farm proprietors	2,194,000	2,205,000	2,190,000	1,827,000	1,884,000	-14.1%
Average farm proprietors' income	\$20,645	\$24,642	\$19,579	\$21,099	\$42,040	103.6%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of residents from government	991,328,308	1,229,565,980	1,425,330,244	1,764,805,840	2,289,505,830	131.0%
Family assistance	32,717,034	28,062,479	22,904,990	20,544,460	21,422,015	-34.5%
Income maintenance benefits	112,238,378	141,622,668	138,339,511	184,205,779	282,923,844	152.1%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	409,046,533	472,202,124	537,752,391	613,308,371	725,812,708	77.4%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	442,257,450	503,619,675	569,023,155	650,289,752	763,060,069	72.5%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	28,276,733	30,310,239	20,199,049	33,128,590	74,019,513	161.8%
Supplemental security income benefits	28,815,514	39,906,019	41,951,578	44,966,509	51,309,247	78.1%
Unemployment insurance compensation	41,582,155	30,935,690	40,668,818	34,830,671	110,462,988	165.6%

Economic Indicators for State of Idaho

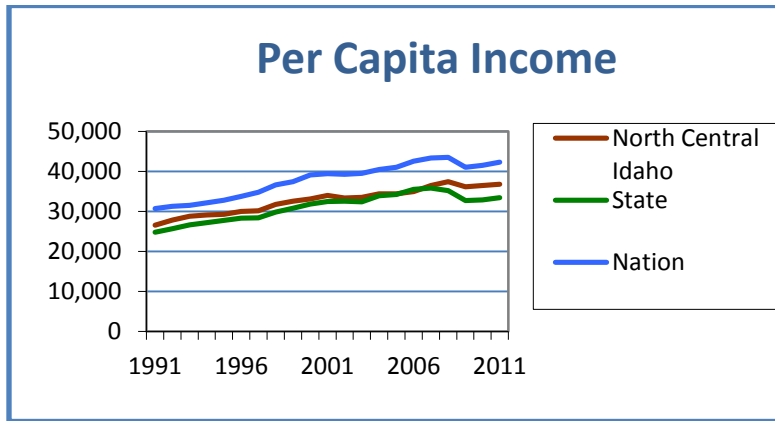
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	1,071,685	1,228,520	1,340,372	1,505,105	1,595,728	48.9%
People per square mile	13.0	14.8	16.2	18.2	19.3	
Unemployment rate	6.4%	5.1%	5.4%	3.0%	7.1%	
Civilian labor force	527,566	629,839	683,184	749,993	773,300	46.6%
Employed residents	493,767	598,004	646,142	727,728	718,679	45.6%
Unemployed residents	33,799	31,835	37,042	22,265	54,621	61.6%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	414,500	505,500	568,200	654,900	622,000	50.1%
Average pay	\$31,056	\$32,604	\$35,146	\$36,816	\$36,099	16.2%
Private-sector employers	30,781	39,090	43,884	53,714	50,328	63.5%
Private-sector payroll jobs	326,400	405,500	456,200	538,200	505,300	54.8%
Private-sector average pay	\$30,616	\$32,188	\$34,641	\$36,633	\$35,801	16.9%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$24,795	\$28,339	\$32,468	\$35,499	\$33,459	34.9%
Percent of population living below poverty	13.1%	12.7%	11.5%	12.8%	16.5%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	106,705	134,636	150,827	197,740	206,973	94.0%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$20,844	\$25,670	\$31,625	\$28,598	\$23,822	14.3%
Number of farm proprietors	21,628	23,541	24,539	22,450	21,814	0.9%
Average farm proprietors' income	\$44,056	\$38,055	\$36,797	\$28,443	\$70,407	59.8%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of residents from governments	3,250,205	4,358,583	5,471,019	7,241,327	9,914,332	205.0%
Family assistance	35,318	36,325	28,133	17,049	7,226	-79.5%
Income maintenance benefits	232,757	362,817	378,542	567,423	1,176,955	405.7%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	1,595,637	1,925,924	2,313,570	2,889,973	3,613,079	126.4%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	1,759,793	2,131,839	2,528,304	3,151,487	3,880,053	120.5%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	76,196	82,772	62,696	111,312	374,702	391.8%
Supplemental security income benefits	59,822	105,124	113,944	137,371	173,017	189.2%
Unemployment insurance compensation	155,929	159,206	208,909	137,282	450,485	188.9%

Economic Indicators for North Central Idaho
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	93,900	100,767	100,041	103,164	106,502	13.4%
People per square mile	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.0	
Unemployment rate	6.2%	5.1%	6.0%	3.4%	7.1%	
Civilian labor force	46,532	50,057	48,270	47,711	48,750	4.8%
Employed residents	43,640	47,498	45,358	46,092	45,289	3.8%
Unemployed residents	2,893	2,559	2,912	1,619	3,461	19.7%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	39,222	43,375	45,219	46,395	44,084	12.4%
Average pay	\$30,645	\$31,380	\$32,914	\$33,440	\$33,848	10.5%
Private-sector employers	2,761	3,094	2,987	3,228	3,068	11.1%
Private-sector payroll jobs	27,472	30,887	31,414	33,101	30,933	12.6%
Private-sector average pay	\$29,776	\$30,188	\$30,875	\$31,870	\$32,037	7.6%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$23,939	\$26,580	\$30,636	\$32,232	\$33,691	40.7%
Percent of population living below poverty	12.6%	13.3%	13.4%	15.7%	16.1%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	9,187	11,321	10,913	13,345	12,925	40.7%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$25,597	\$25,229	\$28,242	\$28,025	\$30,485	19.1%
Number of farm proprietors	1,996	2,237	2,359	2,435	2,439	22.2%
Average farm proprietors' income	\$18,322	\$7,020	\$20,201	\$11,818	\$36,387	98.6%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of residents from gvt's	328,426	422,856	508,450	623,417	787,117	139.7%
Family assistance	2,973	3,189	2,452	1,292	594	-80.0%
Income maintenance benefits	21,534	30,553	29,837	39,261	76,598	255.7%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	164,807	195,667	225,686	264,253	310,280	88.3%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	176,420	210,015	239,315	279,695	326,067	84.8%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	6,523	7,213	5,430	7,523	25,322	288.2%
Supplemental security income benefits	6,716	9,709	9,995	12,231	14,249	112.2%
Unemployment insurance compensation	15,029	13,146	17,604	9,624	21,689	44.3%

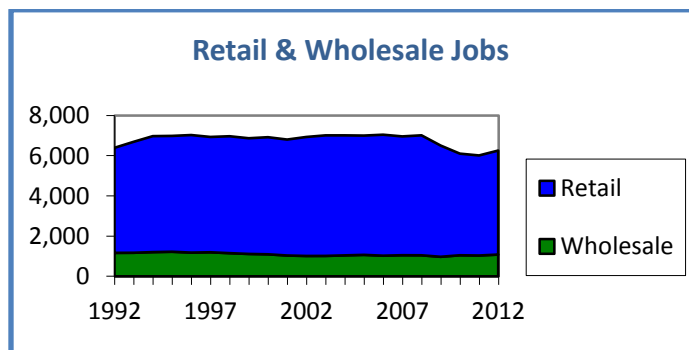
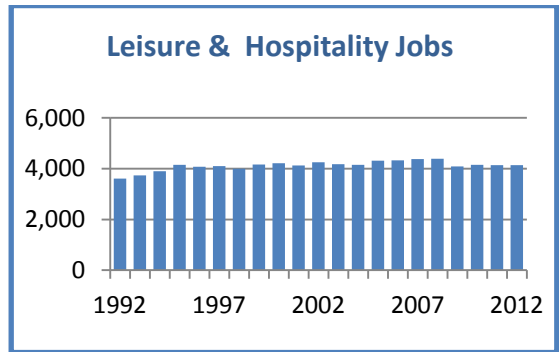
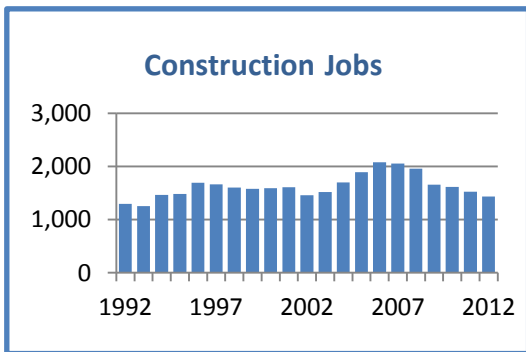
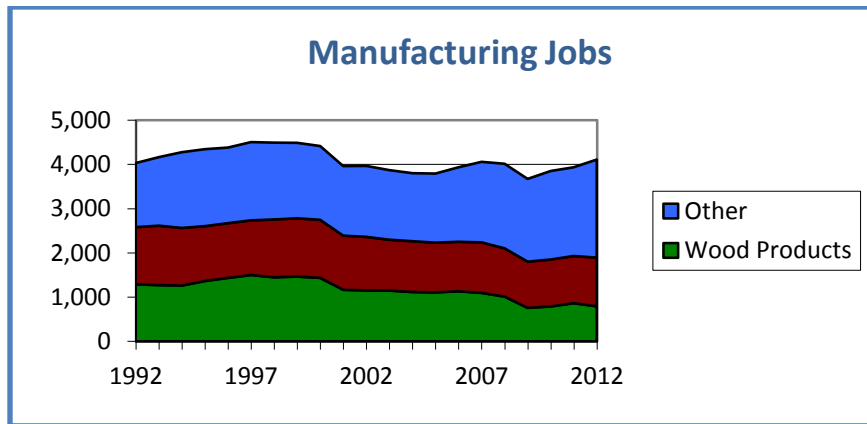
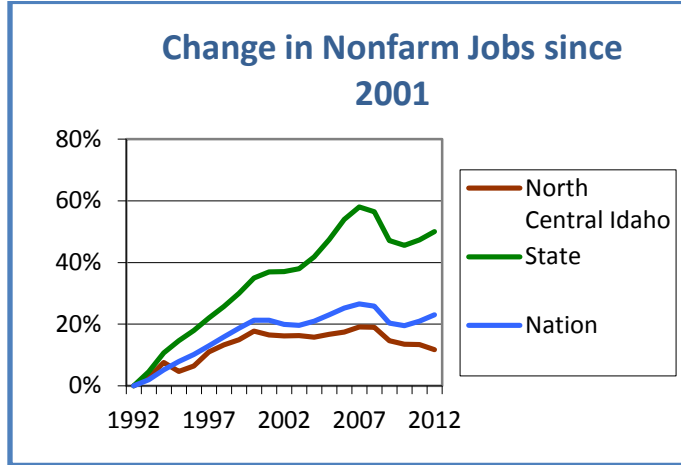
20-Year Growth	District	State	Nation
Population	12%	49%	22%
Civilian labor force	-9%	47%	21%
Per capita personal income	38%	35%	38%
Number of nonfarm proprietors	19%	94%	78%
Number of farm proprietors	17%	1%	-14%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	12%	50%	23%
Average pay per worker	6%	16%	26%
Private-sector employers	-2%	64%	42%
Transfer payments from gvt's	140%	205%	131%



2011	District	State	Nation
Per capita personal income	\$36,744	\$33,459	\$42,290
Average pay per worker	\$36,158	\$36,099	\$49,170
Percent of pop, below poverty	12.9%	16.5%	15.9%

North Central Idaho
(In thousands of dollars)

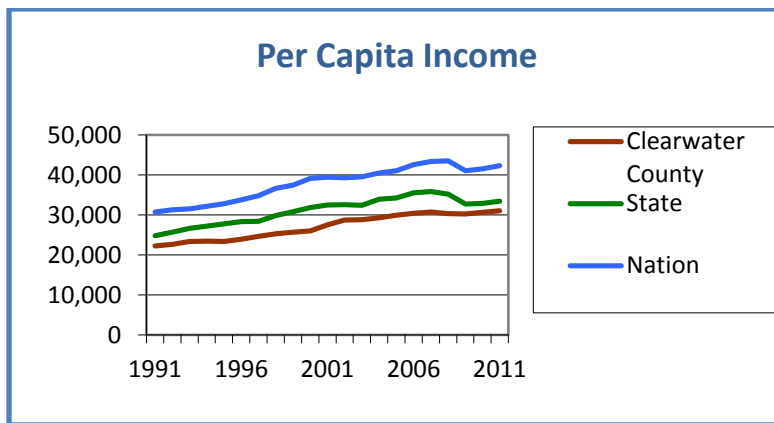
	1991	2001	2011
Transfer receipts to persons from gvt's	\$140,209	\$220,626	\$336,075
Old-age, survivors, & disability ins, benefits	\$70,322	\$96,718	\$127,558
Retirement and disability ins. benefits	\$76,272	\$103,361	\$134,526
SNAP (food stamp)	\$2,660	\$2,519	\$11,808
SSI benefits	\$3,132	\$4,574	\$6,546
Unemployment insurance benefits	\$4,129	\$5,369	\$7,055



Economic Indicators for Clearwater County
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

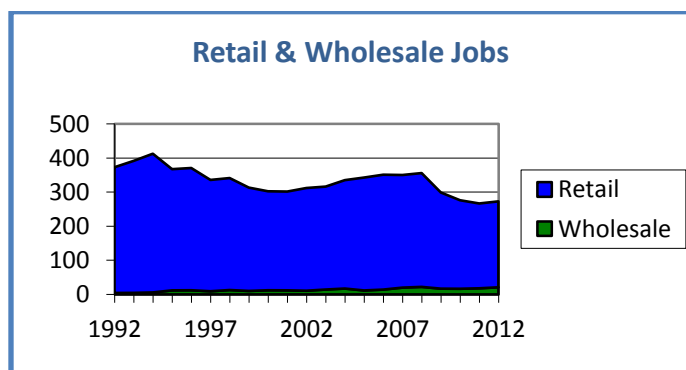
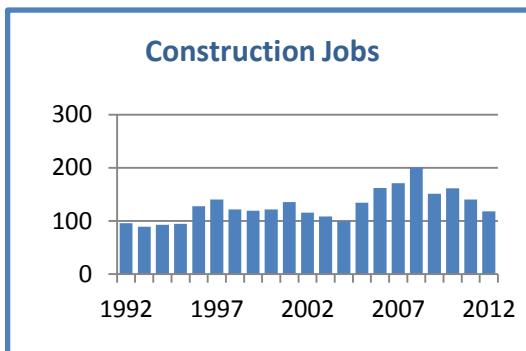
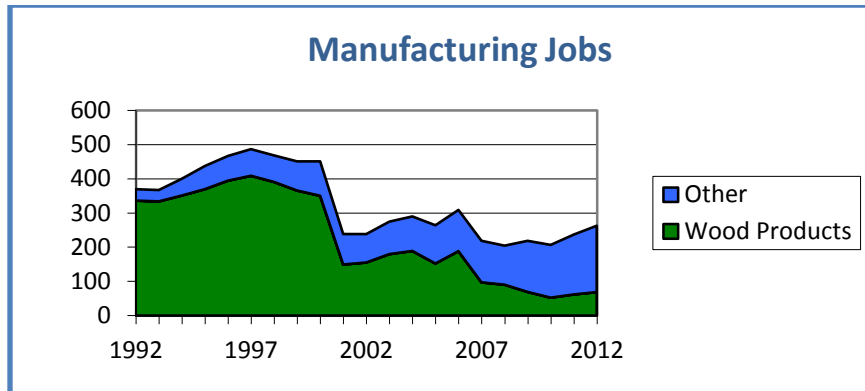
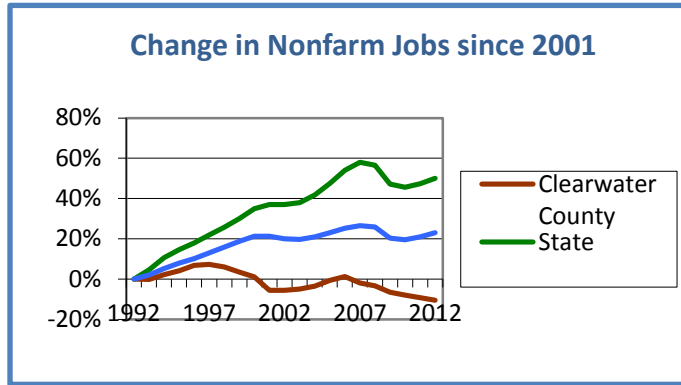
	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	8,594	9,099	8,579	8,788	8,590	0.0%
People per square mile	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	
Unemployment rate	15.3%	11.8%	13.2%	7.2%	13.0%	
Civilian labor force	4,030	4,220	3,478	3,182	3,223	-20.0%
Employed residents	3,413	3,724	3,019	2,952	2,803	-17.9%
Unemployed residents	617	496	459	229	420	-31.9%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	3,099	3,324	2,924	3,040	2,771	-10.6%
Average pay	\$29,872	\$31,143	\$31,086	\$32,072	\$32,925	10.2%
Private-sector employers	286	282	284	290	274	-4.2%
Private-sector payroll jobs	1,822	1,979	1,734	1,914	1,760	-3.4%
Private-sector average pay	\$28,551	\$29,725	\$28,129	\$29,863	\$31,207	9.3%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$22,222	\$23,918	\$27,467	\$30,374	\$31,029	39.6%
Percent of population living below poverty	12.2%	13.9%	14.5%	17.5%	17.0%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	842	853	1,198	1,436	1,367	62.4%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$15,699	\$18,609	\$19,339	\$16,776	\$14,441	-8.0%
Number of farm proprietors	204	220	199	216	220	7.8%
Average farm proprietors' income	-\$5,199	-\$7,732	\$13,731	\$6,528	\$14,759	-383.9%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of individuals from gvt's	35,920	45,223	52,777	67,751	82,977	131.0%
Family assistance	429	451	324	147	62	-85.5%
Income maintenance benefits	2,346	3,374	3,216	4,411	7,592	223.6%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	16,886	21,002	24,036	30,813	36,585	116.7%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	18,031	22,280	25,143	32,136	37,937	110.4%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	782	851	635	741	2,492	218.7%
Supplemental security income benefits	567	1,002	1,006	1,651	1,627	186.9%
Unemployment insurance compensation	4,211	3,315	4,893	2,260	3,286	-22.0%

20-Year Growth	County	State	Nation
Population	0%	49%	22%
Civilian labor force	-20%	47%	21%
Per capita personal income	40%	35%	38%
Number of nonfarm proprietors	62%	94%	78%
Number of farm proprietors	8%	1%	-14%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	-11%	50%	23%
Average pay per worker	10%	16%	26%
Private-sector employers	-4%	64%	42%
Transfer payments from gvt's	131%	205%	131%



2011	County	State	Nation
Per capita personal income	\$31,029	\$33,459	\$42,290
Average pay per worker	\$32,925	\$36,099	\$49,170
Percent of pop, below poverty	17.0%	16.5%	15.9%

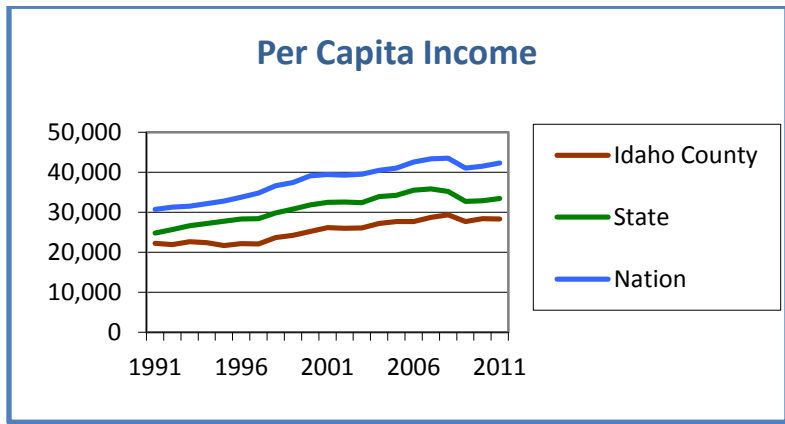
Clearwater County (In thousands of dollars)	1991	2001	2011
Transfer receipts to persons from gvt's	\$35,920	\$52,777	\$82,977
Old-age, survivors, & disability ins, benefits	\$16,886	\$24,036	\$36,585
Retirement and disability ins. benefits	\$18,031	\$25,143	\$37,937
SNAP (food stamp)	\$782	\$635	\$2,492
SSI benefits	\$567	\$1,006	\$1,627
Unemployment insurance benefits	\$4,211	\$4,893	\$3,286



Economic Indicators for Idaho County
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

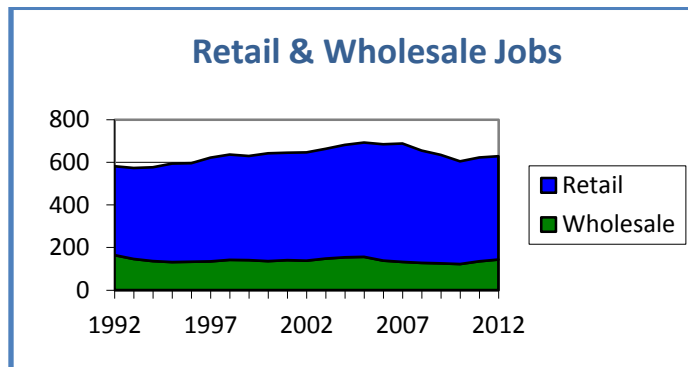
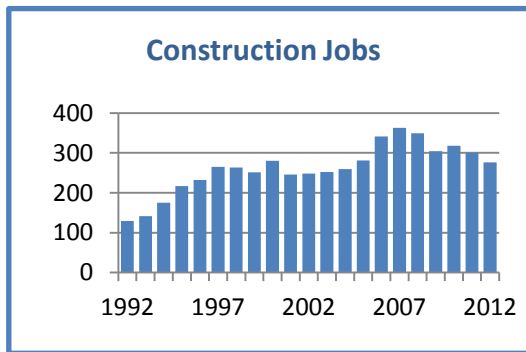
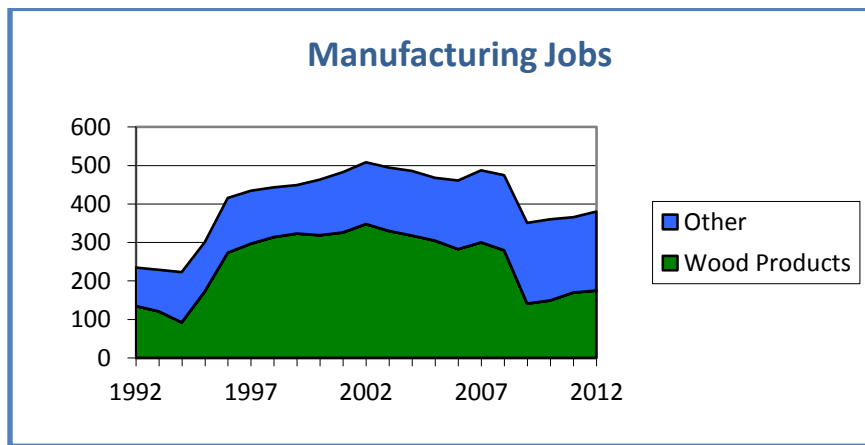
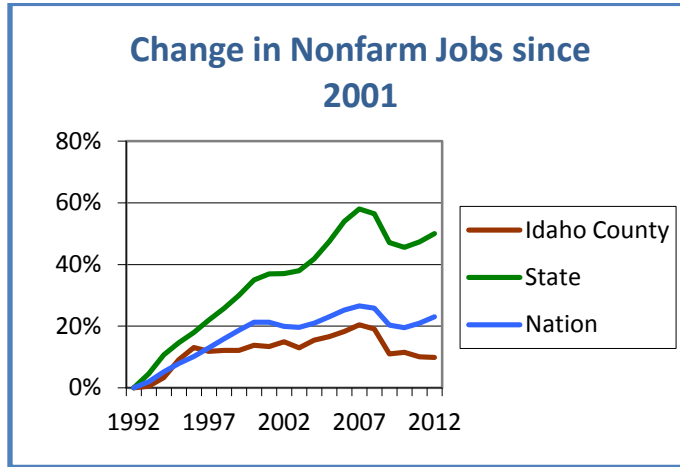
	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	14,267	15,414	15,495	15,770	16,308	14.3%
People per square mile	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Unemployment rate	11.7%	10.4%	8.4%	4.9%	9.3%	
Civilian labor force	6,405	6,353	7,066	7,030	7,393	15.4%
Employed residents	5,655	5,693	6,471	6,685	6,703	18.5%
Unemployed residents	749	660	595	345	691	-7.8%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	3,807	4,256	4,376	4,584	4,183	9.9%
Average pay	\$27,712	\$28,524	\$29,964	\$31,302	\$33,690	21.6%
Private-sector employers	403	473	490	558	530	31.5%
Private-sector payroll jobs	2,356	2,803	2,961	3,299	2,939	24.7%
Private-sector average pay	\$25,576	\$26,632	\$27,370	\$28,580	\$31,579	23.5%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$22,192	\$22,155	\$26,106	\$27,671	\$28,316	27.6%
Percent of population living below poverty	14.7%	16.3%	16.1%	16.3%	16.9%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	1,475	2,098	2,281	2,806	2,765	87.5%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$30,410	\$14,766	\$19,239	\$16,261	\$14,129	-53.5%
Number of farm proprietors	670	722	687	672	667	-0.4%
Average farm proprietors' income	\$8,148	-\$8,328	\$5,235	\$356	\$19,688	141.6%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of individuals from gvt's	54,076	70,512	83,182	101,707	114,245	111.3%
Family assistance	574	712	337	159	67	-88.3%
Income maintenance benefits	4,171	6,013	5,060	6,300	10,949	162.5%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	27,995	33,538	40,137	47,188	48,286	72.5%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	29,121	34,858	41,453	49,081	50,217	72.4%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	1,355	1,542	813	968	3,259	140.5%
Supplemental security income benefits	1,237	1,796	1,917	2,100	1,977	59.8%
Unemployment insurance compensation	3,691	3,675	3,932	2,541	5,743	55.6%

20-Year Growth	County	State	Nation
Population	14%	49%	22%
Civilian labor force	15%	47%	21%
Per capita personal income	28%	35%	38%
Number of nonfarm proprietors	87%	94%	78%
Number of farm proprietors	0%	1%	-14%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	10%	50%	23%
Average pay per worker	22%	16%	26%
Private-sector employers	32%	64%	42%
Transfer payments from gvt's	111%	205%	131%



2011	County	State	Nation
Per capita personal income	\$28,316	\$33,459	\$42,290
Average pay per worker	\$33,690	\$36,099	\$49,170
Percent of pop, below poverty	16.9%	16.5%	15.9%

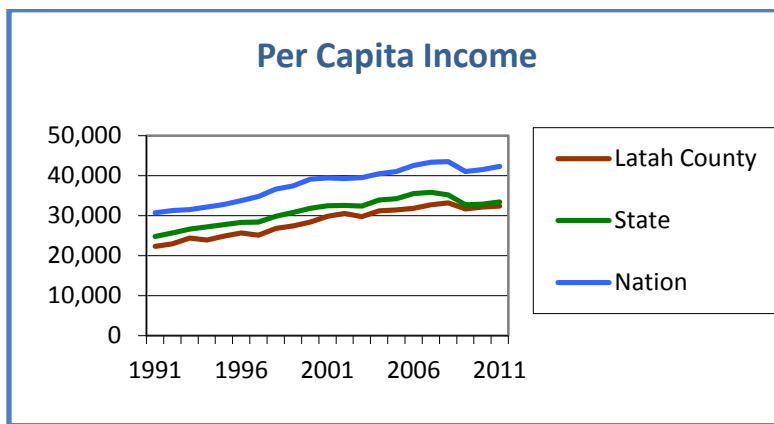
Idaho County (In thousands of dollars)			
	1991	2001	2011
Transfer receipts to persons from gvt's	\$54,076	\$83,182	\$114,245
Old-age, survivors, & disability ins, benefits	\$27,995	\$40,137	\$48,286
Retirement and disability ins. benefits	\$29,121	\$41,453	\$50,217
SNAP (food stamp)	\$1,355	\$813	\$3,259
SSI benefits	\$1,237	\$1,917	\$1,977
Unemployment insurance benefits	\$3,691	\$3,932	\$5,743



Economic Indicators for Latah County
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

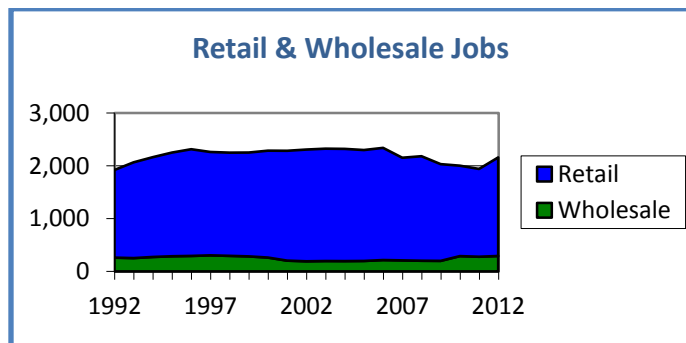
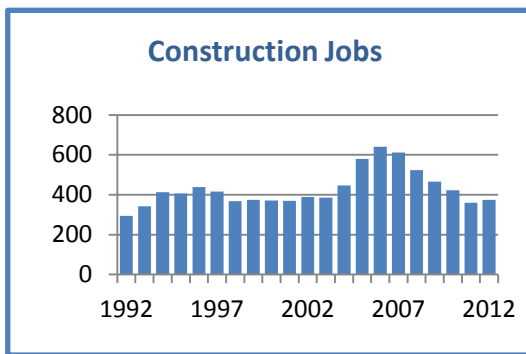
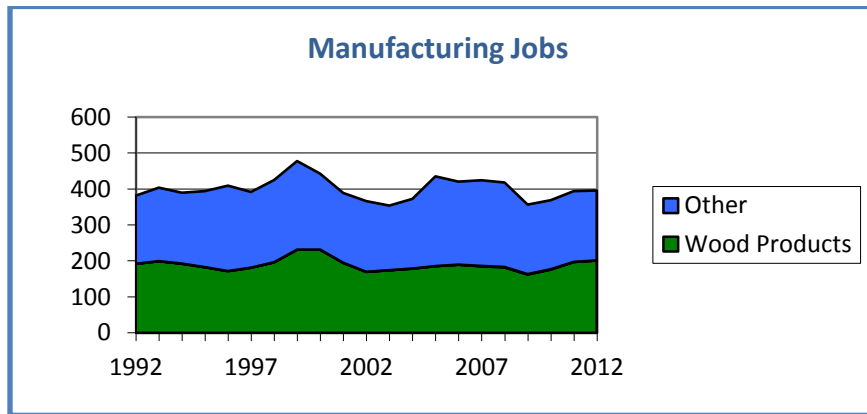
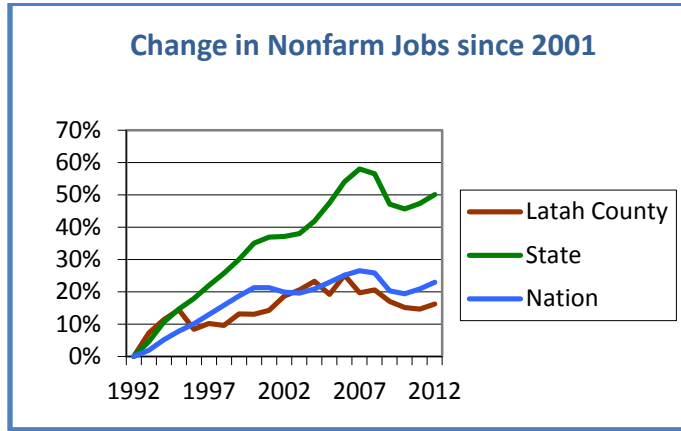
	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	32,251	35,023	35,183	36,179	38,184	18.4%
People per square mile	30.0	32.5	32.7	33.6	35.5	
Unemployment rate	3.7%	3.4%	4.5%	2.7%	6.4%	
Civilian labor force	14,001	14,750	16,611	16,906	17,577	25.5%
Employed residents	13,479	14,250	15,861	16,456	16,445	22.0%
Unemployed residents	522	500	750	450	1,132	117.0%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	12,849	14,164	15,254	15,380	14,935	16.2%
Average pay	\$27,300	\$28,321	\$30,529	\$31,065	\$31,421	15.1%
Private-sector employers	781	921	864	998	941	20.5%
Private-sector payroll jobs	6,909	7,913	8,488	8,946	8,456	22.4%
Private-sector average pay	\$23,139	\$23,540	\$23,977	\$26,330	\$25,924	12.0%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$22,296	\$25,700	\$29,787	\$31,832	\$32,368	45.2%
Percent of population living below poverty	12.7%	13.2%	14.1%	17.8%	18.7%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	3,078	3,778	3,681	4,500	4,267	38.6%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$14,550	\$16,063	\$24,100	\$19,084	\$16,944	16.5%
Number of farm proprietors	592	693	855	951	960	62.2%
Average farm proprietors' income	\$15,234	\$16,417	\$22,781	\$15,634	\$20,607	35.3%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of individuals from gvt's	80,107	100,100	123,107	148,890	196,981	145.9%
Family assistance	474	552	301	166	70	-85.2%
Income maintenance benefits	4,166	6,460	6,010	9,002	19,583	370.1%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	39,096	44,584	52,257	60,601	73,510	88.0%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	42,136	48,700	56,447	65,313	78,522	86.4%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	1,345	1,581	1,152	2,072	6,972	418.4%
Supplemental security income benefits	1,187	1,654	1,617	2,259	2,713	128.6%
Unemployment insurance compensation	2,356	1,937	2,524	1,534	5,226	121.8%

20-Year Growth	County	State	Nation
Population	18%	49%	22%
Civilian labor force	26%	47%	21%
Per capita personal income	45%	35%	38%
Number of nonfarm proprietors	39%	94%	78%
Number of farm proprietors	62%	1%	-14%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	16%	50%	23%
Average pay per worker	15%	16%	26%
Private-sector employers	20%	64%	42%
Transfer payments from gvt's	146%	205%	131%



2011	County	State	Nation
Per capita personal income	\$32,368	\$33,459	\$42,290
Average pay per worker	\$31,421	\$36,099	\$49,170
Percent of pop, below poverty	18.7%	16.5%	15.9%

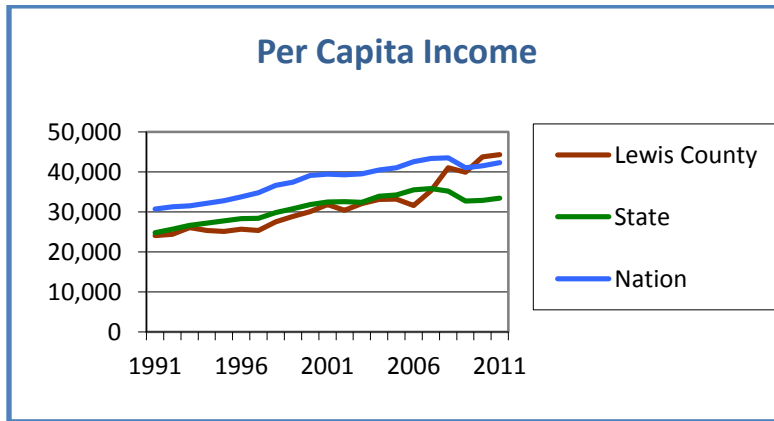
Latah County (In thousands of dollars)			
	1991	2001	2011
Transfer receipts to persons from gvt's	\$80,107	\$123,107	\$196,981
Old-age, survivors, & disability ins, benefits	\$39,096	\$52,257	\$73,510
Retirement and disability ins. benefits	\$42,136	\$56,447	\$78,522
SNAP (food stamp)	\$1,345	\$1,152	\$6,972
SSI benefits	\$1,187	\$1,617	\$2,713
Unemployment insurance benefits	\$2,356	\$2,524	\$5,226



Economic Indicators for Lewis County
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	3,558	3,856	3,673	3,707	3,889	9.3%
People per square mile	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.1	
Unemployment rate	6.4%	7.3%	6.0%	2.5%	5.8%	
Civilian labor force	1,505	1,611	1,749	1,693	1,748	16.1%
Employed residents	1,409	1,493	1,643	1,650	1,647	16.9%
Unemployed residents	97	118	105	43	101	3.9%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	955	1,085	1,155	1,354	1,509	58.0%
Average pay	\$25,248	\$25,002	\$25,223	\$25,983	\$27,239	7.9%
Private-sector employers	121	141	141	158	174	43.8%
Private-sector payroll jobs	550	653	725	872	1,027	86.6%
Private-sector average pay	\$25,261	\$23,421	\$23,608	\$24,489	\$27,251	7.9%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$24,021	\$25,639	\$31,817	\$31,564	\$44,336	84.6%
Percent of population living below poverty	12.5%	15.1%	13.9%	13.2%	20.2%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	535	647	357	424	640	19.6%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$11,777	\$14,648	\$17,866	\$20,755	\$10,236	-13.1%
Number of farm proprietors	190	198	179	191	195	2.6%
Average farm proprietors' income	\$58,221	\$9,435	\$23,676	-\$8,717	\$137,060	135.4%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of individuals from gvt's	18,114	23,080	28,758	36,687	56,838	213.8%
Family assistance	242	159	134	129	102	-57.9%
Income maintenance benefits	1,562	1,875	1,995	2,084	4,642	197.2%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	10,508	11,352	12,538	14,848	24,341	131.6%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	10,861	11,729	12,911	15,386	24,864	128.9%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	381	331	310	234	791	107.6%
Supplemental security income benefits	593	797	882	832	1,386	133.7%
Unemployment insurance compensation	641	699	887	312	379	-40.9%

20-Year Growth	County	State	Nation
Population	9%	49%	22%
Civilian labor force	16%	47%	21%
Per capita personal income	85%	35%	38%
Number of nonfarm proprietors	20%	94%	78%
Number of farm proprietors	3%	1%	-14%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	58%	50%	23%
Average pay per worker	8%	16%	26%
Private-sector employers	44%	64%	42%
Transfer payments from gvt's	214%	205%	131%

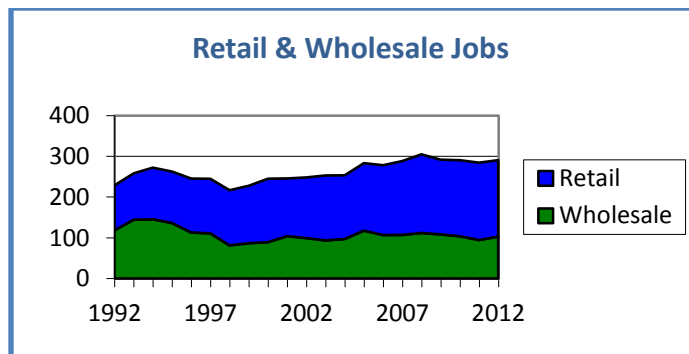
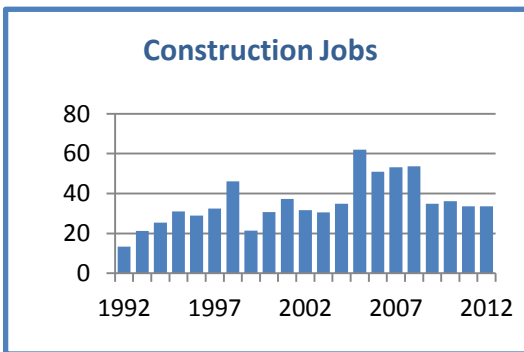
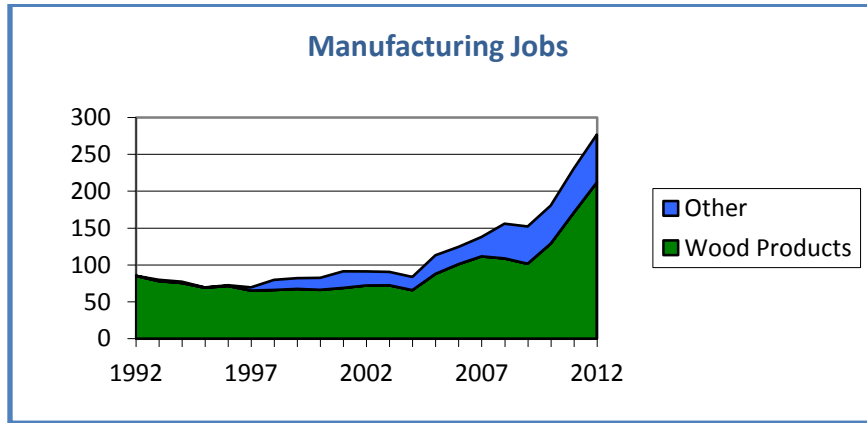
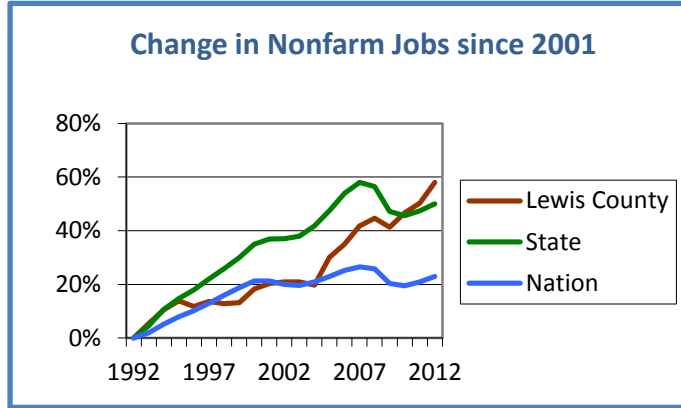


2011	County	State	Nation
Per capita personal income	\$44,336	\$33,459	\$42,290
Average pay per worker	\$27,239	\$36,099	\$49,170
Percent of pop, below poverty	20.2%	16.5%	15.9%

Lewis County

(In thousands of dollars)

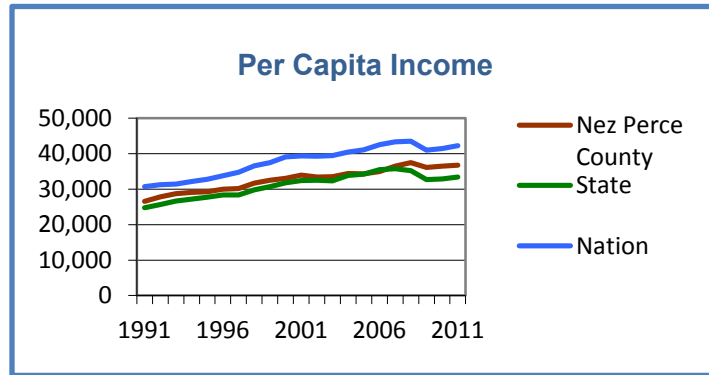
	1991	2001	2011
Transfer receipts to persons from gvt's	\$18,114	\$28,758	\$56,838
Old-age, survivors, & disability ins, benefits	\$10,508	\$12,538	\$24,341
Retirement and disability ins. benefits	\$10,861	\$12,911	\$24,864
SNAP (food stamp)	\$381	\$310	\$791
SSI benefits	\$593	\$882	\$1,386
Unemployment insurance benefits	\$641	\$887	\$379



Economic Indicators for Nez Perce County
Monetary values adjusted for inflation & expressed in 2012 dollars

	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	20-Year Growth
Population	35,230	37,375	37,111	38,720	39,531	12.2%
People per square mile	41.5	44.0	43.7	45.6	46.6	
Unemployment rate	4.4%	3.4%	5.2%	2.9%	5.9%	
Civilian labor force	20,592	23,123	19,366	18,900	18,810	-8.7%
Employed residents	19,684	22,338	18,364	18,349	17,691	-10.1%
Unemployed residents	908	785	1,002	552	1,119	23.2%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	18,512	20,545	21,510	22,038	20,686	11.7%
Average pay	\$33,956	\$34,304	\$35,813	\$36,171	\$36,158	6.5%
Private-sector employers	1,170	1,278	1,208	1,224	1,149	-1.8%
Private-sector payroll jobs	15,835	17,541	17,506	18,071	16,751	5.8%
Private-sector average pay	\$33,847	\$34,087	\$35,541	\$35,919	\$35,694	5.5%
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	Growth
Per capita personal income	\$26,550	\$29,976	\$33,964	\$34,949	\$36,744	38.4%
Percent of population living below poverty	11.7%	12.0%	11.3%	12.7%	12.9%	
Number of nonfarm proprietors	3,257	3,945	3,396	4,179	3,886	19.3%
Average nonfarm proprietors' income	\$21,203	\$23,905	\$30,505	\$26,516	\$29,104	37.3%
Number of farm proprietors	340	404	439	405	397	16.8%
Average farm proprietors' income	\$35,564	\$25,180	\$40,113	\$34,381	\$65,140	83.2%
<i>In thousands of dollars</i>						
Current transfer receipts of individuals from gvt's	140,209	183,942	220,626	268,382	336,075	139.7%
Family assistance	1,254	1,314	1,356	692	293	-76.6%
Income maintenance benefits	9,289	12,831	13,556	17,464	33,831	264.2%
Old-age, survivors, & disability insurance benefits	70,322	85,191	96,718	110,803	127,558	81.4%
Retirement & disability insurance benefits	76,272	92,448	103,361	117,780	134,526	76.4%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps)	2,660	2,908	2,519	3,508	11,808	343.9%
Supplemental security income benefits	3,132	4,460	4,574	5,389	6,546	109.0%
Unemployment insurance compensation	4,129	3,519	5,369	2,977	7,055	70.9%

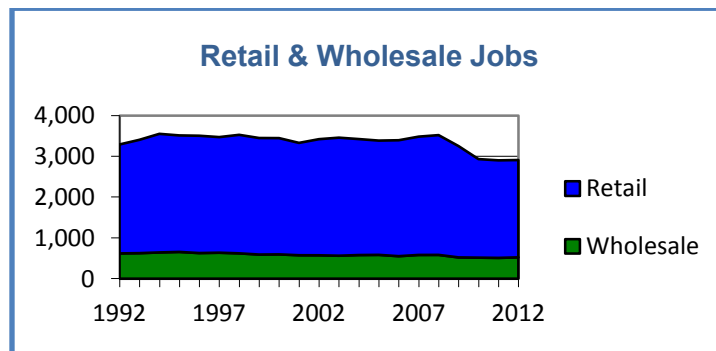
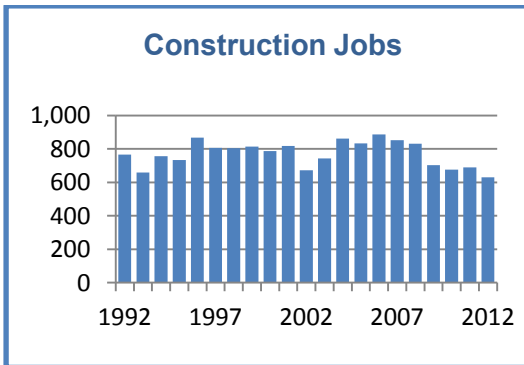
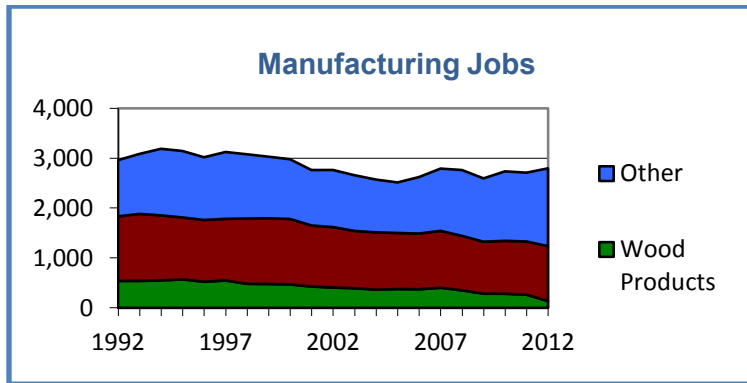
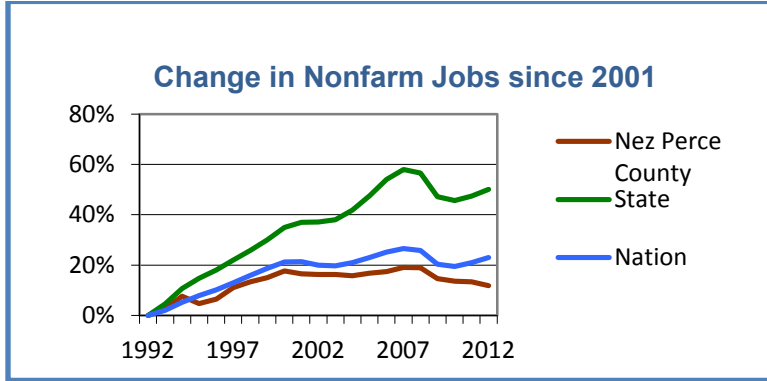
20-Year Growth	County	State	Nation
Population	12%	49%	22%
Civilian labor force	-9%	47%	21%
Per capita personal income	38%	35%	38%
Number of nonfarm proprietors	19%	94%	78%
Number of farm proprietors	17%	1%	-14%
Total nonfarm payroll jobs	12%	50%	23%
Average pay per worker	6%	16%	26%
Private-sector employers	-2%	64%	42%
Transfer payments from gvt's	140%	205%	131%



2011	County	State	Nation
Per capita personal income	\$36,744	\$33,459	\$42,290
Average pay per worker	\$36,158	\$36,099	\$49,170
Percent of pop, below poverty	12.9%	16.5%	15.9%

Nez Perce County
(In thousands of dollars)

	1991	2001	2011
Transfer receipts to persons from gvt's	\$140,209	\$220,626	\$336,075
Old-age, survivors, & disability ins, benefits	\$70,322	\$96,718	\$127,558
Retirement and disability ins. benefits	\$76,272	\$103,361	\$134,526
SNAP (food stamp)	\$2,660	\$2,519	\$11,808
SSI benefits	\$3,132	\$4,574	\$6,546
Unemployment insurance benefits	\$4,129	\$5,369	\$7,055



Chapter VI

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Economic Development Analysis

Transportation & Mobility Power Telecommunications



Port of Lewiston, Idaho's Only Seaport

Transportation

The major transportation corridor north to south is U.S. Highway 95 and east to west is U.S. Highway 12. State Highways 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, and 14 connect to the major arterials.

Because of the diverse terrain, the region's road system has a significant number of winding roads and steep grades. The closest interstate is 50 miles to the north of Latah County and 100 miles to the south of Idaho County. The Idaho Transportation Department Region II maintains the 4,163 miles of state highway; county road departments maintain several hundred miles of the road system, and local highway Districts maintain 695 miles of the road system.



The Idaho Transportation Department oversees the **State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)**. The purpose of the STIP is to provide for a one-to-five year capital improvement plan for the state's surface transportation program. The STIP is updated annually and follows this planning cycle closely to ensure that projects are identified, selected, and prioritized. The STIP has been developed through a coordinated and cooperative process by the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) involving citizens, elected officials, tribal governments, other state and federal agencies, each of Idaho's six metropolitan planning organizations (MPO), the Local Highway Technical Assistance Council (LHTAC) and other interested organizations. The STIP establishes schedules for a variety of projects, including highways and bridges, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, highway safety, congestion mitigation, air quality, railroad crossing safety, airports, public transportation, and transportation planning. <http://www.itd.idaho.gov/planning/stip/>

Scenic Byways: The region hosts four Scenic Byways with America's Scenic Byway or State Scenic Byway designation. Byways include:

- Northwest Passage Scenic Byway All American Road – 202 miles, beginning in Lewiston and following U.S. 12 northeast to the Idaho - Montana border; also following Idaho 13 from Kooskia to Grangeville and the junction of U.S. 95.
- Gold Rush Byway – 42.5 miles, beginning at the junction of U.S. 12 and Idaho 11 on the Clearwater River at Greer.
- Elk River Back Country Byway – 57 miles, beginning in Orofino, going north across the Dent Bridge following the route to Elk River and ending at Bovill on State Highway 8.
- White Pine Byway – 82.8 miles, beginning at Potlatch following the Palouse River through Princeton and Harvard, turning north, and ending in Cataldo outside the Clearwater Economic Development District.

Airports: The Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport and the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport provide the primary air transportation services to the region. The region has four general aviation airports located in or near the cities of Orofino, Kamiah, Grangeville (Idaho County Airport), and Craigmont. There are three community airports to include Cottonwood, Nezperce, and Kooskia. There are also eight wilderness or backcountry airports.

- **The Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport:** Since 1944, the Lewiston-Nez Perce County Regional Airport has provided passenger service to the region. With commercial service provided by Alaska and Delta airlines, the airport provides direct service to Seattle, Boise, and Salt Lake City. Federal Express, the United Parcel Service, DHL and other air cargo services provide the whole region with freight transport.

The regional agriculture and forest industries rely on the airport for servicing aerial applicators that apply fertilizers and other chemicals to farm land and for providing airframe, applicator, and power plant maintenance to the aerial applicator planes. Federal agencies use the airport to address forest and wildland fires that occur on neighboring federal, state, and private lands. The United States military uses the airport for training and national security purposes.

The Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport is owned and operated jointly by the City of Lewiston and Nez Perce County. The Airport Advisory Committee helps to provide oversight. Currently, the Airport is developing the 80-acre Southside Airpark.

www.lcairport.net

- **The Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport:** The Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport is located in the State of Washington near the Idaho border. Alaska Airlines provides direct service to the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport and the Lewiston Nez Perce County Regional Airport, providing connections to American, Delta, Northwest, and Continental. <http://www.pullman-wa.gov/airport/>

The Port of Lewiston: The Port of Lewiston, located in Lewiston along the Clearwater River, is the furthest inland seaport on the west coast of the United States and is important to the agriculture and paper product industries of the region. The Port of Lewiston was established in 1958 as an Economic Development District (encompassing the boundaries of Nez Perce County, Idaho), intermodal transportation center, and facilitator of international trade. The mission of the Port is to create and retain jobs that enhance the economic stability of Nez Perce County and the other counties of North Central Idaho. Located on the Lower Granite Dam Reservoir, the Port began shipping cargo in 1975 when the last of eight dams were constructed as part of the federal Columbia Snake River System.

The Port of Lewiston operates the 150,000 square foot Inland 465 Warehouse, a container yard, and a business incubator program in North Lewiston. In addition, the Port offers land for lease and purchase at the Harry Wall Industrial Park and Technology Park.

Because the Port of Lewiston is the end of the navigable Columbia Snake River System, the Port acts as a natural funnel for inbound and outbound products from North Central Idaho, Canada, Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming. Agricultural and wood products have primarily benefited from the efficient transportation alternative as it allows these industries to compete in global markets. Recently logistics companies have discovered the advantages of moving heavy lift and massive oversize cargo through the Port of Lewiston as a West coast alternative to the Gulf of Mexico or East Coast routes to reach inland destinations.



In addition to port-owned facilities, the North Port property hosts privately-owned grain terminals and trucking companies. A feeder line of the Great Northwest Railroad with a direct link to the main lines of the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Railroads serves the Port.

Nearly all the region's soft white wheat, pea, and lentils are shipped through the Port of Lewiston. Clearwater Paper (formerly Potlatch Corporation) depends significantly on access to international markets for revenue growth in its paperboard business.

www.portoflewiston.com

Rail System: A feeder line of the Great Northwest Railroad (GRNW) with a direct link to the main lines of the Union Pacific (UP) and Burlington Northern Railroads (BNR) to the west of North Central Idaho serves the region. The Great Northwest Railroad (GRNW) is located in the Idaho Panhandle with an office in Lewiston and consists of approximately 77 mainline miles. From Lewiston, Idaho, the railroad leads west to Riparia, Washington.

The GRNW interchanges with both the BNSF and Union Pacific railways at Ayer, Washington, approximately 85 miles west of Lewiston.

The GRNW interchanges east of Lewiston with the Bountiful Grain & Craig Mountain Railroad (BG&CM). Formerly known as Camas Prairie Railroad and Camas Prairie Railnet, Watco Companies purchased the line in 2004 and renamed it the GRNW.

<http://www.watcocompanies.com/Railroads/gnr/grnw.htm>

Mobility Systems: Public transportation services are available but limited in North Central Idaho. Primary public transit providers include SMART, providing fixed route and dial-a-ride services in Moscow, and the City of Lewiston providing similar service for the residents of Lewiston. Appaloosa Express Transit offers service to Lenore, Greer, Orofino, Kamiah, Kooskia, Peck, Culdesac, Lapwai, and Lewiston. Appaloosa Express Transit connects with Lewiston Transit and Asotin Co. PTBA at the Lewiston Community Center. Northwestern

Trailways provides inter-city transportation, connecting the region north to Coeur d'Alene, south to Boise, and west to Spokane.

Mobility management is coordinated through I-Way, a statewide network that connects Idahoans to public and shared modes of transportation. I-way's efforts begin at the local and district level where strategies identified through a local coordination process help to improve access to employment, medical appointments, recreational activities, and education.

<http://www.i-way.org>

Lewis-Clark Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization (LCVMPO): The Lewiston, Idaho/Clarkston, Washington area is designated as a bi-state, metropolitan planning area to consider the transportation needs of the Lewiston and Clarkston Valley area and to plan for the orderly improvement, development, and growth of the communities. The MPO follows the federal requirement for planning in a metropolitan area. These requirements include development of a financially constrained plan as defined by the MAP-21, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (P.L. 112-141),. <http://lewisclarkmpo.org>

Power

- **Hydroelectric Power Production:**

Dworshak Dam is a hydroelectric, concrete dam on the North Fork of the Clearwater River in Clearwater County. The Dam has a generating capacity of 400 megawatts with an overload capacity of 460 megawatts. It is the highest straight-axis concrete dam in the western hemisphere.



- **Power Utilities:** Avista Corp., an investor-owned utility, provides about 80% of the electricity and 100% of the natural gas to the region. Public cooperatives, including Clearwater Power Company, Idaho County Light and Power, and Idaho Power cover the rest of North Central Idaho needs. Natural gas is available for residential and small commercial business use in most areas of the region.

Providing reliable basic service to remote communities like Elk City, White Bird and Riggins is a fundamental challenge in the District. Efforts to explore and implement the viability of alternative energy sources, such as wind, hydro-electric, bio-fuels, and bio-mass sources are under way. Clearwater Paper Corporation of Lewiston owns and operates the only working co-generation plant within the region that sells electricity back to Avista Corporation.

- Avista Corporation: www.avistacorp.com
- Clearwater Power Company: www.clearwaterpower.com

- Idaho County Light and Power: <http://www.iclp.coop/>
- Idaho Power: www.idahopower.com

Telecommunications

North Central Idaho's telecommunication services are primarily provided by two local exchange carriers to include Frontier Communications and Century Link. In 2010, Frontier Communications purchased Verizon and now serves Latah and Clearwater counties as well as the southern region of Idaho County (Elk City, White Bird, and Riggins). Century Link purchase Qwest in 2011 and serves Lewis, and Nez Perce counties, and the majority of Idaho County. The City of Moscow and the City of Lewiston have significantly better broadband capacity than the other outlying communities.

In a 2006 telecommunications study, an assessment was completed for sixteen rural communities in Idaho, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Clearwater County. The study identified substantial gaps in intra- and inter-community networks. Less than 50% of the communities are served by fiber optic cable. Communities are served with digital radio systems or with buried copper cabling extended from digital radio communities with limited or no bandwidth available for broadband applications. Although satellite Internet service is available, it is subject to a clear view of the southern sky. The most significant deficiency in infrastructure was the absolute lack of connectivity between Grangeville and White Bird, Idaho, over the White Bird Hill.

As the result of deliberate community and collaborative efforts, the region has seen telecommunications service improvements. The communities of Orofino and Weippe lobbied and secured fiber connectivity. Elk River and Ferdinand received broadband microwave connectivity as the result of USDA Rural Utilities Service's "Community Connect" Grant Program. Weippe also received improved wireless connectivity through the one-time telecommunications funds provided by the Idaho Department of Commerce.

In 2010, First Step Internet of Moscow received a multi-million dollar grant to develop an open, multi-user Wide Area Network to serve rural, unserved and underserved communities within the economic development District. In the same year, the Nez Perce Tribe received a multi-million dollar grant to provide broadband and cell services that enhances public safety capabilities throughout the Clearwater Valley Corridor and in the Lapwai and Culdesac area. Projects should be complete in 2012. In 2011, Clearwater Economic Development Association acted as the regional, in-state partner for the development of LinkIDAHO, the State of Idaho Broadband Plan. A regional plan for North Central Idaho was completed and can be found at: www.linkidaho.org. The State of Idaho LinkIDAHO coordinator is Idaho Rural Partnership. CEDA Executive Director Christine Frei is serving on the LinkIdaho Advisory Council.

Chapter VII

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Economic Development Analysis

Land Ownership

Land Use

Commercial & Industrial Properties

Housing

The



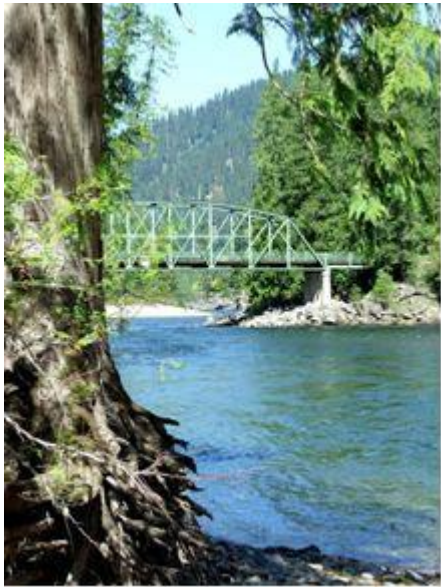
Environment

Land Ownership: With over 5.5 million acres managed by the Clearwater National Forest, the Nez Perce National Forest, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, the National Park Services, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, 64.6% of District land is federally-owned. An additional 29.6% is privately-owned with the remainder owned by the State of Idaho, Nez Perce Tribe, and local government.

Federal Lands

Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forest

In May, 2011 the Forest Service announced that the consolidation of the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests, culminating more than eight years of study and planning. Agency officials say the merger could save up to \$2 million annually by combining administrative positions and ending duplication of services between the two forests.



The new rule seeks to deliver stronger protections for forests, water, and wildlife while supporting the economic vitality of rural communities.

The **Clearwater National Forest** is divided into 17 management areas totaling 1.9 million acres, located within Clearwater and Latah Counties. Twenty-eight percent of the forest is managed for timber production; 47% is managed for recreation, big game habitat and high valued fishery habitat; the remaining 25% of the lands are part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness complex. The Nez Perce Lolo Trail motorway and the Lewis and Clark Trail cross Clearwater National Forest land north of U.S. Highway 12.

The **Nez Perce National Forest** is located within Idaho County. The forest is divided into 26 management areas totaling 2.2 million acres. Thirty-three percent of the forest is managed for timber production; 25% is managed for recreation, big game and fisheries habitat; the remaining 42% of the lands are designated wilderness (Selway-Bitterroot, Frank Church River of No Return, Gospel Hump and portions of Hells Canyon).

The **Clearwater Basin Stewardship Collaborative** brings together representatives from all backgrounds to cooperatively provide a stewardship approach for improving conditions on federal lands. Holding its first meeting on May 28, 2008, the “Collaborative Group” was established to provide direction for managing the ecological, social, and economic needs on portions of the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests. The Collaborative will be involved in the management of elk recovery efforts by restoring a portion of the Clearwater River Basin to its natural historical conditions. The goal is to restore a higher percentage of early and late succession stages than currently exists. The Collaborative Group includes a wide range of commodity, environmental, recreational, fish and wildlife, Native American, and local

government interests. The group will develop one and five year plans for the management of the project areas. It is the responsibility of the Collaborative Group to determine management objectives and to involve the public in defining the goals of the two national forests during the pilot project period. http://www.idl.idaho.gov/LandBoard/fit/AppG_CLEARWATER.pdf

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 133,207 acres of land within the region. In Idaho and Lewis counties, BLM lands are comprised of several large blocks of land in timber and rangeland habitats. Throughout Clearwater, Latah and Nez Perce counties, BLM lands are primarily small blocks of riparian habitat (stream/river side properties). Management objectives for BLM lands within the region are focused on recreation, livestock and wildlife grazing areas, with small blocks utilized for timber production.

The National Park Service (NPS) owns and manages 1,478 acres of land in the region. The primary objective for management of these lands is the interpretation of Nez Perce Tribal culture and history.

Tribal Lands

The Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho's reservation boundary encompasses 750,000 acres of which approximately 85,000 acres are owned by the Tribe and/or Tribal families. The Nez Perce Tribe is federally recognized by virtue of the Treaties of 1855, 1863 and 1868 with the United States government. The remaining 665,000 acres were made available to non-Indian settlement and are currently owned by private individuals.

State Lands

The Idaho Department of Lands manages 355,693 acres of State of Idaho Endowment Fund land within the North Central Idaho region. Lands are distributed throughout all counties with the majority of timber production lands in Clearwater County. These lands are managed for grazing and timber production. Proceeds from activities on these lands are utilized to support the State Endowment Fund that provides some public school funding.

Idaho Department of Lands is working with partner agencies and groups to develop a **Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources**. Its purpose is to ensure that federal and state resources are focused on landscape areas with the greatest opportunity to address shared priorities and achieve measurable outcomes. The Statewide Assessment will provide an analysis of conditions and trends for all forested lands in Idaho.

http://www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/ForestAssist/safr_index.html

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game owns and manages Wildlife Management Areas (WMA's) in the region. These lands were acquired as wildlife mitigation from the Bonneville Power Administration in compensation for losses of wildlife habitat in Clearwater County when the Dworshak Dam was built. In addition to these WMA's, the Department manages several fishing reservoirs, conservation easements, and a wildlife preserve within the region.

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/>

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation manages three state parks located in Nez Perce, Lewis, and Clearwater Counties: Hells Gate State Park, Winchester Lake State Park and Dworshak Reservoir State Park. <http://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/>

Land Use: The Clearwater Economic Development District land use is:

- 73.2% forest
- 11.4% agricultural
- 14.9% range land
- .3% water
- .2% urban

Land Use in Region 2						
	(in acres)					
	Region 2	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County
Urban Land	16,700	3,100	2,000	3,400	400	7,800
Agricultural	983,400	38,800	233,400	266,300	179,000	265,900
Rangeland	1,286,100	82,900	950,700	25,600	63,700	163,200
Forest	6,307,700	1,475,300	4,265,300	402,300	60,700	104,100
Water	24,400	14,000	2,700	0	2,100	5,600
Wetland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barren Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tundra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perennial Snow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,618,300	1,614,100	5,454,100	697,600	305,900	546,600
	Region 2	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County
Urban Land	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	1.4%
Agricultural	11.4%	2.4%	4.3%	38.2%	58.5%	48.6%
Rangeland	14.9%	5.1%	17.4%	3.7%	20.8%	29.9%
Forest	73.2%	91.4%	78.2%	57.7%	19.8%	19.0%
Water	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%

Land Ownership in Region 2											
(in acres)											
	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Bureau of Land Mgmt	National Park Service	U.S. Corps Of Engineers	U.S. Fish & Wildlife	total Federal					
Clearwater	802,424	11,733	0	27,598	0	841,755					
Idaho	4,430,154	91,808	1,298	0	125	4,523,385					
Latah	112,555	236	0	0	0	112,791					
Lewis	10	8,094	0	0	0	8,104					
Nez Perce	1,700	30,540	76	1,455	0	33,771					
Total	5,346,843	142,411	1,374	29,053	125	5,519,806					
	State Endowment	Idaho Fish & Game	ID Parks and Recreation	University of Idaho Regent	Total State Land	County	Municipal	Tribal	Private	Total Land	
Clearwater	234,391	377	0	0	234,768	1,809	430	7,325	489,337	1,575,424	
Idaho	74,573	1,075	0	0	75,648	4,900	334	5,101	821,160	5,430,528	
Latah	29,027	296	3,186	7,374	39,883	3,679	40	0	532,695	689,088	
Lewis	2,019	4,569	0	0	6,588	4	6	16,288	275,634	306,624	
Nez Perce	11,562	72,383	0	120	84,065	4,111	725	7,695	413,057	543,424	
Total	351,572	78,700	3,186	7,494	440,952	14,503	1,535	36,409	2,531,883	8,545,088	
	Federal	State	County and Municipal	Tribal	Private	Total	Federal	State	County and Municipal	Tribal	Private
Clearwater	841,755	234,768	2,239	7,325	489,337	1,575,424	53.4%	14.9%	0.1%	0.5%	31.1%
Idaho	4,523,385	75,648	5,234	5,101	821,160	5,430,528	83.3%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	15.1%
Latah	112,791	39,883	3,719	0	532,695	689,088	16.4%	5.8%	0.5%	0.0%	77.3%
Lewis	8,104	6,588	10	16,288	275,634	306,624	2.6%	2.1%	0.0%	5.3%	89.9%
Nez Perce	33,771	84,065	4,836	7,695	413,057	543,424	6.2%	15.5%	0.9%	1.4%	76.0%
Total	5,519,806	440,952	16,038	36,409	2,531,883	8,545,088	64.6%	5.2%	0.2%	0.4%	29.6%

Commercial & Industrial Properties: In the Clearwater Economic Development District there is no complete and continuously updated information source for available commercial and industrial properties. Efforts within the City of Moscow and the City of Lewiston are underway to develop such a database system for their communities. The Idaho Department of Commerce has established a state wide website, <http://www.gemstateprospector.com/>, to assist potential buyers in locating available sites.

It is generally believed that the region lacks in industrial site developments and large commercial facilities. The Port of Lewiston operates the 150,000 square foot Inland 465 Warehouse, a container yard, and a business incubator program. The Port offers land for lease and purchase at the Harry Wall Industrial Park and the Business and Technology Park. The City of Lewiston and Nez Perce County are currently developing an 80-acre airpark at the Lewiston-Nez Perce County Regional Airport.

The City of Moscow's Urban Renewal District provides commercial space for high tech companies in Alturas Technology Park. The City and Latah County are in the planning stage for an industrial site located just outside the city limits. The University of Idaho operates a business incubator for start-up companies coming out of the university.

The City of Orofino has a Business Development Center that is currently at 100% capacity. The newest business park in the region is located in Craigmont and is owned by Clearwater Economic Development Association. Ende Machinery, a lost foam foundry, is the anchor tenant of the 18-acre, four parcel site.



The City of Potlatch is currently working with a marketing consultant and design team for the development of a 100-acre business park to be incorporated into the city limits. The City of Kamiah is in the preliminary planning stages of developing an industrial site.

Housing: In the Clearwater Economic Development District, there is no centralized system for addressing housing needs. The Idaho Housing and Finance Association provides a quarterly, regional housing forum where stakeholders and advocates share challenges and progress in meeting housing needs. Participants include, but are not limited to, IHFA, Community Action Partnership, Clearwater Economic Development Association, the YWCA, the City of Lewiston, USDA Rural Development, local realtors, and Habitat for Humanity. There is a general consensus that North Central Idaho is challenged with affordable work force homes.

The prevailing attitude of North Central Idaho communities is to allow the market to address the issues. The City of Lewiston Community Development Department and the City of

Moscow Fair and Affordable Housing Commission are the most pro-active in trying to address low-income and work force housing needs.

Until mid-year 2008, housing prices within the Region escalated at a modest rate. Since the economy declined, the District's housing stock has not significantly dropped in value.

Organizations that assist the region in addressing affordable housing issues, as well as providing shelters include:

- **Idaho Housing and Finance Association's** mission is to increase affordable housing opportunities. www.ihfa.org
- **Community Action Partnership** assists in helping people find low income housing. <http://www.idahocommunityaction.org/programs/>
- **The YWCA** in Lewiston provides shelters for abused and/or homeless families. <http://www.ywcaidaho.org/>
- **Sojourners Alliance** provides homeless shelters. Phone: 208-883-3438

The Environment: In a region so rich in natural resources and non-developed lands there are many environmental issues that impact the Clearwater Economic Development District including:

- **Endangered Species:** The Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation plans, coordinates, and implements the state's actions to preserve, protect, and restore species listed as threatened and endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). This work is done through coordination with Idaho's natural resource agencies and with the input of Idaho citizens, while considering the state's economic vitality. http://species.idaho.gov/thr_endgr.html

The most controversial endangered and threatened species in North Central Idaho include the gray wolf and the sockeye salmon.

- **Gray Wolf:** Wolves were listed as an endangered species in 1974. In 1995, a reintroduction program was established in which 35 wolves were reintroduced into the State of Idaho. Since that time, the number of wolves has increased dramatically and by late summer 2008, approximately 800 wolves, (39 verified breeding pairs and 89 confirmed packs) called Idaho home.

Idaho petitioned the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to remove wolves from the federal list of endangered species. In early 2007, the FWS proposed delisting wolves in the Northern Rocky Mountain (NRM) states of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming and subsequently issued a final rule in early 2008 that officially delisted wolves in the NRM. However, wolves in the NRM regained their federally protected status per a federal judge's order in July 2008.

On March 6, 2009, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar affirmed the decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to remove gray wolves from the list of threatened and endangered species in the Western Great Lakes and the Northern Rocky Mountain states of Idaho and Montana and parts of Washington, Oregon and Utah. The first public wolf hunt began on September 1, 2009.

The *Idaho Wolf Conservation and Management Plan* and *Idaho Fish and Game's Wolf Management Plan* can be accessed through the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation website. <http://species.idaho.gov/list/wolves.html>

- **Salmon and Steelhead:** Since 1992, several species of salmon and steelhead that migrate from Idaho to the ocean have been listed as either endangered or threatened under the ESA. Sockeye salmon were listed as endangered in 1992, Chinook salmon listed in 1993 (two runs of Chinook, spring/summer, and fall), and steelhead listed as threatened in 1998. All of these species are anadromous, meaning they are sea-going. Salmon and steelhead migrate from Idaho and other Northwest states through the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean, and return to their native rivers and creeks to spawn and continue the cycle.



Beginning in 2000, and revised in 2003, the Governors of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington released a landmark series of consensus policy recommendations for protection and restoration of fish in the Columbia River Basin.

http://species.idaho.gov/list/salmon_steelhead.html

Water Rights: The Idaho Department of Water Resources is responsible for the welfare of the people of Idaho by making sure that water is conserved and available to sustain Idaho's economy, ecosystem, and quality of life. <http://www.idwr.idaho.gov>

Two major water rights challenges in North Central Idaho include the Snake River Basin Adjudication and the Palouse Basin Aquifer.

- **Snake River Basin Adjudication:** The SRBA will determine the water rights to the use of both surface and groundwater in the Snake River and its tributaries. Geographically, the SRBA includes all or part of 38 Idaho counties. Thousands of water users are involved in this massive lawsuit. The final decree will set forth the elements of each water right including ownership, source, quantity, priority date, point of diversion or beginning and ending points for instream flows, purpose of use, period of use, place of use, description of reservations, and applicable general provisions. www.srba.state.id.us

The Idaho Department of Water Resources and the Adjudication Bureau determines the water rights accurately in the Snake River Basin Adjudication. A massive administrative and legal process began in 1987 designed to sort out more than 150,000 individual claims for water rights. Over 133,000 of those claims have been determined and decreed by the Court.

<http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/AdjudicationBureau/default.htm>

- **Palouse Basin Aquifer:** The Palouse groundwater basin is the sole source of water for over 50,000 residents of Pullman, Washington, and Moscow, Idaho, and outlying areas in both Whitman County (Washington) and Latah County (Idaho). Also included among major groundwater users are Washington State University and the University of Idaho. A committee, known as the Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee, was formed in 1967 due to declining groundwater levels in municipal wells. The committee is a multi-jurisdictional, cooperative group with the mission of ensuring a safe and sustainable supply of water for the future. <http://www.webs.uidaho.edu/pbac/>

Invasive Species: Invasive species are harmful, non-native plants, animals, and pathogens that damage our economy and environment. Invasive species threaten the interests of the North Central Idaho region in many ways, from recreational pursuits to impacts on food production. They include species like white pine blister rust, zebra mussels, Asian gypsy moth, yellow starthistle, New Zealand mudsnails, cereal leaf beetle, and Medusahead rye. Governor Kempthorne issued a 2001 executive order that created the Idaho Invasive Species Council. The membership of the Council reflects the existing partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, plus private entities that work to prevent and control unwanted invasive species. In 2003, the Council completed an assessment of the invasive species problem in Idaho. In February 2004, the Council hosted nearly 200 stakeholders at the first Idaho Invasive Species Summit. The recommendations generated by experts and stakeholders have culminated in the Idaho Invasive Species Action Plan.

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Environment/InvasiveSpeciesCouncil/StrategicActPlan.php>

Brownfields: Brownfields are abandoned or underused industrial and commercial facilities available for re-use. Expansion or redevelopment of such a facility may be complicated by real or perceived environmental contaminations. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is a source for helping to assess potential Brownfields sites. The Silos Square property in the City of Moscow is North Central Idaho's first property that has undertaken a DEQ assessment. Many more properties in the region are eligible.

<http://www.deq.state.id.us/Applications/Brownfields/index.cfm?site=brownfields.htm>

Superfund Sites: There are no Superfund sites within the region.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) provides information regarding Underground Storage Tanks and related environmental information. www.deq.idaho.gov

Air Quality – Field Burning: For the past 10 years, Idaho farmers and clean air advocates have disagreed over agricultural field burning. Kentucky bluegrass farmers need the residue burned each year in dry-land farm areas like the Camas Prairie and the Palouse to keep producing seed. Clean air advocates believe that residue smoke threatens people’s health, especially people with respiratory illnesses. In January 2007, the State of Idaho upheld the federal court ruling that Idaho’s crop residue burn plan was illegal. Immediately, the State of Idaho banned all agricultural burning in the region with the exception of the Nez Perce Tribe Reservation. Intense negotiations ensued. The negotiations resulted in the shift of control and monitoring from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture to the Department of Environmental Quality and a new process that allows agricultural field burning under specific guidelines.

In North Central Idaho, approximately 70% of bluegrass is produced on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. Approximately 14,000 to 17,000 acres are burned per year. In 2005, the Nez Perce Tribe developed a mandatory program in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency and monitors the State of Idaho’s burn plan. Smoke concentration monitors are in several North Central Idaho locations and are monitored to determine key factors. Farmers needing to burn their fields must submit an application prior to the burn and can be denied permission if conditions are threatening to public health.

http://www.deq.state.id.us/AIR/prog_issues/burning/crop_residue_burning.cfm

Floodplains and Wetlands: Wetlands provide an ecological, economic, and social benefit. They provide habitat for fish, wildlife, and a variety of plants. In North Central Idaho, wetlands are nurseries for freshwater fishes of recreational importance. Wetlands are also important landscape features because they hold and slowly release flood water and snow melt, recharge groundwater, act as filters to cleanse water of impurities, recycle nutrients, and provide recreation and wildlife viewing opportunities.

A floodplain is a flat land that is adjacent to a river or stream that experiences periodic flooding. Floodplains and Wetlands are managed by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. <http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/FloodPlainMgmt/default.htm>

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security helps regulate and manage floodplains in Idaho. <http://www.bhs.idaho.gov/>

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also play a role in managing wetlands. www.fws.gov/wetlands/

Chapter VIII

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Economic Development Analysis

Drinking Water Wastewater Treatment Solid Waste Collection & Disposal



Lapwai Wastewater Treatment Plant under Construction

Drinking Water Systems: In North Central Idaho drinking water is provided by public drinking water systems managed by the cities and districts as well as by private systems. The quality of surface water in the region is generally high. The water source for systems is approximately two-thirds well systems and the other one-third is from surface water systems that draw water from rivers, creeks, reservoirs and lakes. The State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act standards set for public drinking water systems. The North Central Idaho Health Department is responsible for oversight of private systems. Only some of the public systems are metered.

Public systems require trained, certified volunteers and/or paid staff. Upgrades to water systems are generally expensive for rural communities and most often require extensive planning and engineering expertise. Although most communities have established at least modest capital replacement programs, bond elections for revenue bonds to support improvements are normally required. To assist with economy of scale, regional systems are becoming more prevalent. Small systems lack the capacity in personnel and funding to address critical challenges.

The Idaho Rural Water Association is a resource that provides technical assistance and training to systems. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality offers grants to communities for water treatment upgrade planning and facility studies; however, funding is limited to a priority need list based on compliance. The USDA Rural Development Grant & Loan Programs and the Idaho Department of Commerce ICDBG and RCBG programs are important funding sources. USDA Rural Development, the Idaho Rural Water Association, and the BSU Environmental Finance Center provide assistance in setting water rates. Organizations such as Clearwater Economic Development Association, local engineering firms, and consultant Steed & Associates assist in helping communities find and secure funding.

Wastewater Systems: Like water systems, North Central Idaho public wastewater systems are owned and operated by municipalities and taxing districts. Public systems are comprised of various treatment types including mechanical treatment plants, lagoons, and land application systems. Private systems regulated by the North Central District Health Department are typically septic systems or lagoon.

In Idaho, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has primary authority over public wastewater systems. Wastewater resources for assisting these systems are



similar to those provided to water systems. Like water systems, wastewater systems require certified operators and upgrades are very expensive. The region is starting to see the development of regional systems that serve more than one community.

One major challenge to North Central Idaho wastewater systems is centered in effluent (treated water that is emitted from the treatment plant and released into area streams or river systems). For several years, watersheds have been evaluated for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). In many cases, controversy centers around the TMDL data and the limits set for effluent. Expensive upgrades are required for compliance. In some cases, there have been delays to upgrades until the limits are set by the TMDL process.

Solid Waste: Public Health Idaho North Central District is responsible for regulatory oversight of the operations of municipal and non-municipal waste facilities. In the Clearwater Economic Development District, there are no municipal landfills; however, there are transfer stations, non-municipal waste landfills, composting sites, and petroleum contaminated soil processing sites. All county governments contract for the collection and disposal of solid waste. The counties are currently working collaboratively to find solutions to reducing costs and long-haul transportation. <http://idahopublichealth.com/environment/solid-waste/>

Water Systems – Municipal

Clearwater County

Community	Water Source	Treatment Plant Daily Production	Average Daily Use	Storage Capacity
Elk River	Surface	144,000 gal	67,500 gal	220,000 gal
Orofino	Surface	1,200,000 gal	450,000 gal	1,254,000 gal
Pierce	Surface	400,000 gal	240,000 gal	800,000 gal
Weippe	Well	300,000 gal	80,000 gal	250,000 gal

Idaho County

Community	Water Source	Treatment Plant Daily Production	Average Daily Use	Storage Capacity
Cottonwood	Well	1,584,000 gal	462,000 gal	500,000 gal
Elk City	Surface	144,000 gal	30,000 gal	140,000 gal
Grangeville	Well	3,500,000 gal	1,470,000 gal	1,150,000 gal
Kooskia	Well	300,000 gal	180,000 gal	360,000 gal
Riggins	Well	800,000 gal	200,000 gal	200,000 gal
Stites	Well	680,000 gal	110,000 gal	88,000 gal
White Bird	Well	10,000 gal	15,000 gal	100,000 gal

Latah County

Community	Water Source	Treatment Plant Daily Production	Average Daily Use	Storage Capacity
Bovill	Well	115,000 gal	27,000 gal	90,000 gal
Deary	Well	300,000 gal	75,000 gal	400,000 gal
Genesee	Well	250,000 gal	50,000 gal	550,000 gal
Juliaetta	Well	500,000 gal	98,000 gal	220,000 gal
Kendrick	Well	100,000 gal	92,000 gal	230,000 gal
Moscow	Well	10,800,000 gal	2,000,000 gal	4,800,000 gal
Potlatch	Well	330,000 gal	90,000 gal	1,200,000 gal
Troy	Well	250,000 gal	150,000 gal	190,000 gal

Lewis County

Community	Water Source	Treatment Plant Daily Production	Average Daily Use	Storage Capacity
Craigmont	Well	792,000 gal	73,000 gal	300,000 gal
Nezperce	Well	1,000,000 gal	60,000 gal	300,000 gal
Kamiah	Surface	1,500,000 gal	300,000 gal	1,320,000 gal
Winchester	Well	25,000 gal	25,000 gal	250,000 gal

Nez Perce County

Community	Water Source	Treatment Plant Daily Production	Average Daily Use	Storage Capacity
Culdesac	Well	238,000 gal	250,000 gal	160,000 gal
Lapwai	Well	860,000 gal	130,000 gal	385,000 gal
Lewiston	Well & Surface	12,000,000 gal	4,500,000 gal	16,000,000 gal
Peck	Well	30,000 gal	30,000 gal	240,000 gal

Waste Water Treatment Systems - Municipal

Clearwater County

Community	Treatment System	Treatment Plant Design Capacity	% Average Daily Use	Largest Main Line Capacity
Elk River	Lagoon	80,000 gal	25%	10 inches
Orofino	Lagoon	800,000 gal	55%	18 inches
Pierce	Lagoon	500,000 gal	30%	10 inches
Weippe	Lagoon	104,000 gal	90%	12 inches

Idaho County

Community	Treatment System	Treatment Plant Design Capacity	% Average Daily Use	Largest Main Line Capacity
Cottonwood	Lagoon & Land	150,000 gal	59%	12 inches
Elk City	Lagoon	120,000 gal	20%	8 inches
Grangeville	Mechanical	880,000 gal	50%	18 inches
Kooskia	Lagoon	300,000 gal	30%	8 inches
Riggins	Lagoon	105,000 gal	33%	10 inches
Stites	Lagoon	584,000 gal	45%	12 inches
White Bird	Lagoon	100,000 gal	10%	8 inches

Latah County

Community	Treatment System	Treatment Plant Design Capacity	% Average Daily Use	Largest Main Line Capacity
Bovill	Lagoon	51,500 gal	74%	10 inches
Deary	Lagoon	800,000 gal	60%	12 inches
Genesee	Lagoon			
Juliaetta	Mechanical	80,000 gal	65%	10 inches
Kendrick	Lagoon	80,000 gal		12 inches
Moscow	Mechanical	3,500,000 gal	63%	24 inches
Potlatch	Lagoon	500,000 gal	50%	12 inches
Troy	Lagoon		65%	12 inches

Lewis County

Community	Treatment System	Treatment Plant Design Capacity	% Average Daily Use	Largest Main Line Capacity
Craigmont	Mechanical	1,200,000 gal	67%	12 inches
Nezperce	Lagoon	91,000 gal	15%	12 inches
Kamiah	Mechanical	40,000 gal	35%	10 inches
Winchester	Mechanical	35,000 gal	90%	8 inches

Nez Perce County

Community	Treatment System	Treatment Plant Design Capacity	% Average Daily Use	Largest Main Line Capacity
Culdesac	Lagoon	50,000 gal	80%	8 inches
Lapwai	Lagoon	150,000 gal	60%	10 inches
Lewiston	Mechanical	5,710,000 gal	70%	24 inches
Peck	Private Septic			

Chapter IX

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Economic Development Analysis

**Health Care
Emergency Services
Emergency Management Coordination
Cultural Preservation**



Gritman Medical Center, Moscow, ID

Health Care Systems: The Clearwater Economic Development District has one regional medical center and four (4) critical access hospitals. Numerous independent clinics and hospital-owned medical clinics are scattered throughout the region. In nearby Clarkston and Pullman, Washington, two additional hospitals serve the region.

- St. Joseph Regional Medical Center, Lewiston, ID, www.sjrmc.org
- Clearwater Valley Hospital, Orofino, ID, www.smh-cvhc.org
- Gritman Medical Center, Moscow, ID, www.gritman.org
- St. Mary's Hospital, Cottonwood, ID, www.smh-cvhc.org
- Syringa General Hospital, Grangeville, ID, www.syringahospital.org
- Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Clarkston, WA, www.tristatehospital.org
- Pullman Region Hospital, Pullman, WA, <http://www.pullmanhospital.org/>

Primary challenges for hospitals include the shortage of medical personnel (doctors, nurses, and technicians), scarce financial resources, and the expense of providing services to the uninsured or under-insured. The hospitals are active and aggressive in establishing collaborative partners to share resources, seeking out grant funding, and using technology such as telehealth and telemedicine to provide service.

Emergency Medical Services: The Region operates with a web of regional, county, and city organizations that provide different levels of emergency medical services. For example, the City of Lewiston provides regional emergency response services with full-time professionals to the City and some of the communities and non-incorporated areas of Nez Perce County and Asotin County, Washington. Clearwater County Ambulance Service works with approximately 20 volunteer Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) trained in basic or “first response” that are located in Elk River, Orofino, Weippe, and Pierce. In rural areas, emergency services are provided by primarily trained, first response, or basic EMT volunteers. Most emergency medical service organizations are closely linked to the local fire department or districts, often co-locating in the same facility and sharing personnel. Most EMS organizations have no tax revenue and are dependent on community contributions for operations. Major challenges facing EMS organizations include funding for needed equipment and facilities, communication equipment inoperability, and trained volunteers. *For medical service information, see attached community table and county/city websites.*

Law Enforcement: The Idaho State Police; the Idaho, Clearwater, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce County Sheriff's Departments; the Nez Perce Tribe; and city police departments provide security within the District. With the exception of Lewiston, Moscow, Grangeville, and Orofino, all other North Central Idaho communities rely on the sheriff's department for law enforcement services. Each county has an established, volunteer Search and Rescue and/or Sheriff's Posse who work with the Sheriff's Department on search and rescue efforts. Major issues

facing law enforcement are radio inoperability and maintaining trained staff. Once trained, staff often seeks employment in larger communities or outside the region where pay is better.

Fire Suppression: North Central Idaho has approximately 40 city fire departments, fire districts, and fire organizations that serve the wildland and structural fire suppression needs for the region. Very few of the organizations are staffed with paid, full-time or part-time employees. There continue to be pockets of the region that do not have structural fire protection. To increase capacity, every organization has Mutual Aid Agreements with other fire suppression organizations. Major issues facing the fire suppression services include limited capital for constructing or renovating fire stations and for equipment/vehicles, lack of trained volunteers, and radio inoperability.

Fire Suppression Organizations

Big Canyon Fire District Peck, ID	Evergreen Rural Fire Dist. Lenore, ID	Lewiston Fire Dept. Lewiston, ID	Stites Fire Dept. Stites, ID
Bovill Fire Dept. Bovill, ID	Ferdinand Rural/City Fire Dept. Ferdinand, ID	Moscow Volunteer Fire Dept. Moscow, ID	Sunnyside Rural FPD Orofino, ID
BPC Volunteer Fire RFD Clearwater, ID	Genesee Rural & Community Fire Dept Genesee, ID	Nezperce Fire Dept. Nezperce, ID	Troy Volunteer Fire Dept. Troy, ID
Clearwater Fire Service Lewiston, ID	Glenwood/Caribel Volunteer Fire District Kamiah, ID	Orofino Fire Dept. Orofino, ID	Twin Ridge Fire District Orofino, ID
Clearwater Potlatch Timber Association Orofino, ID	Grangeville Fire Dept. Grangeville, ID	Orofino Rural Fire Dept. Orofino, ID	Upper Fords Creek RFD Orofino, ID
Cottonwood Volunteer City/Rural FPD Cottonwood, ID	Harpster Volunteer Fire Dept. Kooskia, ID	Pierce Volunteer Fire Dept. Pierce, ID	Weippe Fire Dept. Weippe, ID
Craigmont Fire Dept. Craigmont, ID	Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Dept. Juliaetta, ID	Potlatch Corp. Fire Dept. Lewiston, ID	Wheatland Fire Dept. Lewiston, ID
Culdesac Fire Dept. Culdesac, ID	Kamiah City/Rural FPD Kamiah, ID	Potlatch Rural FPD Potlatch, ID	White Bird Fire Dept. White Bird, ID
Deary Rural Fire District Deary, ID	Kendrick Volunteer Fire Dept.	Reubens Fire Dept. Reubens, ID	Winchester Volunteer Fire Dept. Winchester, ID
Elk City Volunteer Fire Dept. Elk City, ID	Kooskia Fire Dept. Kooskia, ID	Riggins City/Rural Fire Dept. Riggins, ID	Winchester Rural Fire Dept. Winchester, ID
Elk River Fire Dept. Elk River, ID	Lapwai Fire Dept. Lapwai, ID	Salmon River Rural FPD Riggins, ID	

Emergency Response: Every county within the Clearwater Economic Development District operates with an emergency management coordinator (EMC) who is responsible for disaster preparedness and coordinating disaster response. The EMC works with a county emergency preparedness plan, all hazard mitigation plan, and urban interface wildland mitigation plan.

Each county, along with Clearwater Economic Development Association (CEDA), recognizes that urgent infrastructure rebuilding is required throughout disaster impacted regions and that the most effective long-term rebuilding efforts are based on long-term development or redevelopment strategies that foster economic growth and resilience. The incorporation of disaster resiliency is an essential aspect of mitigating the potential for future losses and adverse economic impacts for communities. CEDA's current and future efforts to broaden the manufacturing base of the region could diversify the economy to such extent that future disasters would not have as much long-term impact on the economy. *Plan information can be accessed through county government websites.*



Cultural and Historical Preservation: The Clearwater Economic Development District has several local museums that provide an important function to preserve the history of the region.

- **Appaloosa Museum & Heritage Center:** The Appaloosa Museum exhibits artifacts, photos, and paintings that trace this distinguished horse breed known for its spotted coat. www.appaloosamuseum.org
- **Nez Perce County Historical Society & Museum:** Founded in 1960 and located at 303 3rd Street in Lewiston, the Nez Perce County Historical Museum is the repository for historical items of the county. www.npchistoc.org
- **The Historical Museum at St. Gertrude:** Since 1931, the Historical Museum at St. Gertrude has worked to preserve the history of North Central Idaho. Along with the history of the Monastery of St. Gertrude, the exhibits include the Nez Perce, the Chinese in Idaho, and the white settlement of the area. The Rhoades Emmanuel Memorial gallery provides an Asian and European collection with artifacts dating to the 14th century. www.historicalmuseumatstgertrude.com
- **Museum of Winchester** preserves the history of the community of Winchester, Idaho. www.museumofwinchesterhistory.org/
- **Clearwater County Historical Museum:** Their museum features artifacts relating to the Nez Perce people, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, gold mining, early homesteading, farming, logging, and much more. www.clearwatermuseum.org/
- **J. Howard Bradbury Logging Museum** contains a wide assortment of historical mining and logging artifacts from the area. www.idahoheritage.org
- **Latah County Historical Society:** The Latah County Historical Society operates a museum at the McConnell Mansion in Moscow, Idaho. www.latah.id.us/historicalsociety/

- **Nez Perce National Historical Park:** Authorized by Congress in 1965, Nez Perce National Historical Park commemorates the culture and heritage of Nez Perce (Nimi'ipuu) Country. The national park encompasses 24 sites located on the Northwest Passage Scenic Byway and Gold Rush Historic Byway along and adjacent to the U.S. Highway 12 corridor. www.nps.gov/nepe

Others include the Elk River Historical Society, Weippe Discovery Center, Weippe Historical Society, and the Elk River Historical Society.

Green Technology: As the United States shifts priorities to build a more innovation-driven, entrepreneurial economy, national strategic initiatives have expanded to encourage job growth and business expansion in not only clean energy; sustainable manufacturing; and information technology, but also “green technologies.” This shift toward defining the green technologies sector in local economies is new and challenging.



State of Idaho “Green” Efforts: A statewide effort on renewable energy and green technologies has been increasing at a steady pace. Solar, wind and geothermal energy have been top priorities as the State of Idaho looks to diversify its economy and establish itself as a national contender for green technology research, development, and production.

Idaho is ranked 13th nationally in wind potential (up to 346.5 MW) and 24th in existing wind farms, totaling 163.5 MW. Most wind farms sell their power to the Idaho Power Company.

The Goshen North Wind Farm, a 125-megawatt wind farm located in southern Idaho is a joint venture between Ridgeline Energy and BP Wind Energy. According to their website, the Goshen North Wind Farm facility employed up to 250 workers during peak construction and a currently has a full-time staff of 5, who monitor and maintain the 11,000-acre site.

In addition to encouraging the manufacturing and production of wind energy, Idaho has made investments in geothermal, hydropower and solar resources. Efforts in the CEDA region include small-diameter timber harvesting for biomass operations, research in hydrogen or carbon capture and storage, and biodiesel production.

The Idaho economy has one of the highest concentrations in the nation of jobs with a distinct environmental focus and one of the highest potentials for growth in those jobs, research conducted by the Idaho Department of Labor shows. A department report estimated the number of green jobs in Idaho in 2010 at just over 17,000 of the state’s 600,000 jobs covered by unemployment insurance and 850,000 jobs overall. As the economy is expected to produce more of these types of jobs in the future, trained, skilled workers will be needed to succeed in those careers. The full report, which identifies the industries with green jobs and the number, type and requirements of those jobs, is at <http://lmi.idaho.gov/ResearchProjects.aspx>.

Exploring Green Opportunities in North Central Idaho: The 2011 Green Jobs Survey published by the Idaho Department of Labor found that North Central Idaho runs second among Idaho's six regions in green job concentration in the three major occupational groups associated with green jobs - construction and extraction; architecture and engineering; and life, physical, and social sciences. Many of the architectural, engineering, and science jobs are associated with the University of Idaho, Lewis-Clark State College, the Nez Perce Tribe's fisheries and forest and stream restoration programs, and the U.S. Forest Service. The survey estimates that there are 1,284 green jobs in the region. That is about 3.1% of North Central Idaho's payroll jobs, while about 2.8% of Idaho's jobs were green.

Recycling & Solid Waste Management: North Central Idaho entrepreneurs have long recognized not only the need, but the potential profitability of recycling and solid waste management. Idaho County Recycling was born from citizen requests for a recycling program in Idaho County. The program is funded from donations and the return received from recycled products. The program is led by volunteers and area businesses. Idaho County provides administration support. This three-year old rural recycling program has collected over 2,000,000 lbs of material.

Other area waste management businesses:

- Sutton Salvage of Lewiston is a merchant wholesaler of recyclable wood materials.
- Urban Wood Recyclers & Pallet Recovery, located at the Port of Wilma in Washington's Whitman County is a certified pallet refurbishing company that builds wood pallets for international shipping applications.
- Pacific Steel & Recycling is the Intermountain Northwest's largest steel service center and scrap metals recycling operation. It has an outlet in Lewiston.
- Lewis-Clark Recyclers Inc. in Lewiston recycles plastic, glass, cardboard, and paper products.
- EKO Compost in Lewiston has been turning "dirt into soil" since 1977. Through a proprietary composing process, EKO manufactures and sells compost and compost based mixes throughout the Pacific Northwest and Hawaiian Islands.

Environmental Remediation: With forests covering 73% of its area, the Forest Service, other federal and state land managers, and private forest owners are the largest sources of green jobs in the economy. The Nez Perce Tribe is the second largest source of green jobs after the Forest Service. Its green jobs mainly concern environmental remediation but the Tribe also plans to expand its role in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The Forest Service employs about 340 people in North Central Idaho year-round, and up to another 300 in the summer, depending on the number of special projects and the level of fire

danger. Its largest job categories are forest technicians and foresters. It also employs biologists, hydrologists, fish and wildlife experts, and technicians to assist them.

The Nez Perce Tribe surpasses the Forest Service in the variety of green jobs that it offers, since it has energy, fish hatcheries, air quality, agricultural land management, and other programs in addition to the forest, fish, and wildlife jobs that the Forest Service also has. More than 300 people work in the tribe's fisheries, forestry, air quality, water resource, energy, and environmental programs. In addition, the Tribe contracts many activities, thus creating many other green jobs.



The Tribe and its contractors plant thousands of trees each year. In many cases, they are reforesting former agricultural lands that haven't been forested for a long time. Because of this afforestation, the Tribe is selling carbon credits on the market, as an offset for companies burning fossil fuels. The Tribe can reinvest revenue from the sale of carbon to acquire more lands and then replicate the process with additional afforestation projects.

The Nez Perce Tribe invests \$1.5 to \$1.8 million a year on endangered species in addition to its multimillion dollar fisheries program. The Tribe has protected endangered snails, wolves, butterflies, and bats and works with the Forest Service on bighorn sheep recovery efforts in the Riggins area; as well as trying to restore salmon and steelhead populations.

The Tribe is doing its best to restore salmon, steelhead, and other fish to their once abundant numbers; it operates the largest fisheries department of any tribe with an annual budget exceeding \$17 million. Paying attention to the runs in a holistic fashion involves managing not just the fish and streams but also the surrounding habitat. Watershed protection is "ridge-top to ridge-top", paying attention to everything that affects a stream.

To improve salmon and steelhead habitat, the Tribe's watershed restoration division decommissions old roads, stabilizes streambeds, repairs riparian areas, reconfigures streams, plants trees, and replaces culverts. The roads that are decommissioned are no longer functional. Old forest roads produce large amounts of sediment damaging streams and hampering fish from fish spawning. Fish passage was not considered when many culverts were put in 20, 30, 40 years ago. As barriers to fish passage, they must be replaced. Watershed restoration is performed throughout the treaty territory - from northeast Oregon and southeast Washington, all the way to the Idaho-Montana border, down to the Salmon River south of McCall. Watershed restoration personnel work with private landowners and county, state, and federal governments. Much of their work involves partnerships, especially with the

Forest Service. Federal agencies often utilize tribal employees as inspectors. The fisheries department has earned national awards for those partnerships.

TerraGraphics, an environmental engineering firm based in Moscow, cleans pollutants left behind by mining and other industrial operations from Idaho's Silver Valley to Africa. It offers risk assessment and management, GIS mapping and analysis, environmental site assessment, superfund and brownfields cleanup, and resource planning.

GoNano Technologies, Inc. in Moscow developed out of collaborative research between Washington State University and the University of Idaho and was founded by the inventors of the underlying nano technology. M. Grant Norton and David McIlroy along with investor and businessman, Tim Kinkeade. GoNano's main product Nanospring can be custom-designed to perform many tasks. Clean-tech energy markets like Nanosprings due to their ability to store vast amounts of electrical energy in very small spaces. In 2011, GoNano received a \$147,000 National Science Foundation grant to continue developing carbon capture and recovery technology. GoNano's nanotechnology transforms carbon dioxide from a waste product into valuable chemicals such as methanol, formic acid, and formaldehyde. It's a cost-effective way that greenhouse gas emitters can turn their emissions into valuable commodities. Recently product-development giant 3M invested in GoNano to advance development of a high-tech material aimed at cutting vehicle pollution. Unlike other processes that make nanomaterials, the GoNano process is environmentally friendly and less expensive, because its primary raw material is silicon, while other companies use toxic chemicals that are expensive and difficult to dispose of.

EcoAnalysts Inc. in Moscow is the largest bioassessment laboratory in North America. EcoAnalysts identifies tiny plant and animal life in samples, which helps diagnose the environmental health of bodies of water. In 2010, EcoAnalysts was awarded two large contracts from the Environmental Protection Agency to provide aquatic bioassessment services for national surveys of coasts, wetlands, lakes, and rivers and streams. Founded in 1995 by Gary Lester, the business now receives samples from all over the Americas, and employs 35 people in Moscow and another 10 people in field offices.

Invertebrate Ecology Inc. in Moscow specializes in the ecology of invertebrate fauna found in the Pacific Northwest and the Rocky Mountains. They consult on many aspects of aquatic and terrestrial entomology, environmental assessment, weed biocontrol, integrated pest management and invertebrate-plant interactions including host plant-pollinator relationships.

Anatek Labs, an environmental analytical company in Moscow, specializes in testing drinking water and wastewater. It also analyzes hazardous waste and soils, including detecting pesticides.

Palouse-Clearwater Environmental Institute, a nonprofit founded in 1986, works on a variety of projects to protect the environment including ecosystem restoration, water conservation,

promotion of sustainable agriculture, and educational programs to teach children and adults about the local ecology.

The Clearwater Basin Collaborative received \$3.4 million for forest restoration projects in 2012. The projects on the Clearwater and Nez Perce national forests are expected to last for 10 years, improve fish and wildlife habitat, restore streams, increase weed control measures, reduce fire risks, decommission some forest roads, and improve forest health through commercial thinning. The collaborative includes representatives from logging and wood product industries, environmentalists, recreational sports groups, state and county governments, economic development organizations, and the Nez Perce Tribe.

Framing Our Community (FOC), an economic development organization created in the late 1990s, sought to turn the community's problems into an engine of prosperity. They took wood from diseased, dead, and downed trees and turned them into value-added products. Thinning out the ravaged trees reduces hazardous fuels, which in turn helps restore the forest environment. In partnership with state and federal land management agencies, tribal governments, and private landowners, FOC helped switch the community from an extraction-based economy to a restoration-based economy. In addition, it created a small business incubator that promotes entrepreneurship through training, support, and e-commerce.

Private forests in North Central Idaho are likely to find increased opportunities in the emerging market for carbon sequestration. Selling carbon credits on the market as an offset for companies burning fossil fuels lets organizations generate money more quickly than waiting decades for a harvest before seeing a return on its investment.

Renewable Energy - Solar, Wind, and Geothermal: Throughout Idaho, efforts to utilize renewable energy and green technologies have increased at a steady pace. Solar, wind and geothermal energy have been top priorities as the state looks to diversify its economy. Idaho is ranked 13th nationally in wind potential (up to 346.5 MW) and 24th in existing wind farms, totaling 163.5 MW. The Palouse and Camas Prairie offer good locations for wind power.

Renewable Energy - Woody Biomass: With forests covering 73% of its area, the region has strong potential for expanding woody biomass utilization. Woody biomass comes from debris from logging ("slash") and forest thinning, including tree tops, limbs, shrubs, needles, and tree bark, as well as processing residuals such as shavings, sawdust, mill ends, and other materials left over from milling timber and making paper. Mill residue does not go to waste. Almost every bit of it is used for energy generation, papermaking, bedding for animals, and presto logs. The potential for increased biomass utilization comes from materials left in the forest after logging or thinning. With a growing need to thin the national forests to reduce fire risks, thinning may prove to be a substantial source of woody biomass in Idaho's future.

This scale and kind of alternative energy makes economic and environmental sense for the region. It helps reduce reliance on foreign oil and fossil fuels, thin fire-prone forests in the wildland-urban interface, and creates local jobs.

Woody biomass utilization is not new to forest product companies in North Central Idaho. Since its earliest days, the forest products industry has used wood waste to heat kilns for drying lumber and power other equipment. Today, hog fuel - ground-up waste wood - is still burned in mills' boilers, used to heat buildings and kilns and to run other equipment. Among the region's forest product companies utilizing wood-fired boilers are Bennett Lumber in Princeton, Blue North Forest Products in Kamiah, Clearwater Paper in Lewiston, Idaho Forest Group in Grangeville, Kamiah Mills in Kamiah, and TriPro Forest Products in Orofino.

In recent decades, several mills have operated cogeneration plants that provide energy for their own operations and also supply excess power to the grid.

Since the Idaho Legislature passed the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act in 1978, some Idaho mills also use their residuals for cogeneration of electricity. The largest cogeneration project in the Northwest is at Clearwater Paper in Lewiston, which has a 62,000-kilowatt capacity. Idaho Forest Group is exploring adding biomass cogeneration projects at its mills including its 160-employee operation in Grangeville.



Because of growing interest in biomass from rural communities, the Idaho Department of Commerce developed a woody biomass task force in 2009 to work with industry to address the challenges of expanding this renewable energy source. The challenges are many including finding a reliable source of woody biomass and acquiring financing.

Clearwater County hopes to build a biomass plant that would use logging slash to generate electricity to be sold on the grid. Excess steam would heat the state prison in Orofino, which would be located next to the plant. A feasibility study has been completed and the next step is finding funds for construction of the plant.

Framing Our Community in Elk City currently is working on a biomass cogeneration facility feasibility study. Biomass takes three forms—thermal, electric, and biofuels. The potential uses include making locally manufactured products; heating a small kiln, buildings, or greenhouses; powering operations on site; selling by-products from the cogeneration process; and selling excess electric power to a utility.

The University of Idaho's heating system is a model for woody biomass utilization. In 1986, the University contracted to have a woodchip-fueled boiler constructed. Although it was originally intended to be a backup to the existing boiler, its efficiency turned it into the lead boiler that runs about 95% of the time. The cost of heating with woody biomass is between one quarter and one third of the cost of heating with natural gas. Steam is used to provide hot water as well as to heat and air condition buildings. A 2011 research grant focused on converting woody biomass to energy has allowed installation of a pilot-scale pyrolysis unit at

the steam plant. Pyrolysis is a type of incineration that uses almost no oxygen and generates substantial amounts of clean energy while producing very small amounts of waste.

Making Green Products: Several regional manufacturers make environmentally-friendly products. The health of the region's manufacturing sector, which has grown while U.S. manufacturing has lost jobs in recent years, make it likely that more companies will begin making green products or products for green-technology firms as consumers demand more green products and as green technologies grow in the United States and globally.

Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL) opened a manufacturing facility in Lewiston, 30 miles from its headquarters in Pullman in the fall of 2011. Employing about 240 people currently, it is likely to employ more than 600 people in two years. Schweitzer also employs about 1,500 people in Pullman, where it also currently is expanding. Sales of the company's first product, a digital protective relay that pinpoints the location and source of problems in power lines, continue to expand into new market and is currently selling in 130 countries. SEL also has introduced new product lines including communication systems for utilities that convey information among substations, generating facilities and master control stations. Research and development investments have increased as SEL looks toward green technology for the development of new products and services. The company also benefits from pent-up demand for products and services to support the wind and solar energy industries.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality named ATK, the Lewiston ammunition maker, one of Idaho's five pollution prevention champions in 2011. ATK makes ammunition that is lead free. It installed 1,000 energy-efficient light bulbs, saving 2 million kilowatt hours and \$100,000 annually. In 2008, ATK added a program to recycle 20,000 pounds of scrap metal a year. This year, it is lowering its water consumption by 5.5 million gallons. In addition, it has introduced initiatives to recycle cardboard and other paper products.

Clearwater Paper, the region's largest manufacturer, recently started making a special line of "green" paper tissue. The company now is selling a line of facial tissue and will add toilet paper line, in ultra and premium versions that are certified as environmentally friendly. The finished toilet paper and facial tissue carry the logos of the Rainforest Alliance and Forest Stewardship Council, which indicates trees come from forests certified through the Forest Stewardship Council and have earned chain-of-custody certification from the Rainforest Alliance SmartWood program.

Ivus Energy Innovations in Moscow, designs and manufactures advanced rechargeable battery products with an emphasis on high performance and high reliability for applications in hybrid electric vehicles, consumer and industrial products. IVUS's environmentally friendly flashlight uses ultra capacitors rather than batteries, is much brighter than most flashlights, can be used for up to 2 hours at a time and has parts designed to last for 10 years under rigorous conditions. Its biggest advantage is that it charges in only 90 seconds in a vehicle cigarette lighter port. Similar flashlights take at least an hour to charge.

University of Idaho Prepares for a Green Economy: No organization plays a larger role in preparing the state for future green jobs than the University of Idaho. As the State of Idaho's premier research institution and as the educator of scientists, engineers, agricultural experts, hydrologists, foresters, and architects, it develops and teaches technologies for energy efficiency, alternative energy production, environmental protection, sustainable agriculture, and eco-friendly building practices. Its research also leads to the creation of new companies with a green focus. Also, as the owner of many buildings and land parcels, it can model sustainable practices.



The university devotes considerable resources to researching green technologies. Its architecture school and engineering college conduct research on ecologically-friendly building practices, energy efficiency, and techniques for restoring and preserving land. The College of Natural Resources houses one of the largest genetics laboratories in the nation. It also has an experimental forest and a wilderness field station. Several research projects focus on biomass and other forms of bioenergy. Techniques for water, energy, and

soil conservation are developed by the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and taught to farmers by its extension agents. It also conducts research on bioenergy, including biodiesel. The geology department offers a unique teaching and research environment at its groundwater laboratory on the UI campus for the study of ground water resources and hydrogeology.

A \$20 million grant to conduct research on regional climate change is an example of the large green projects the university undertakes. The five-year project focused on how climate change could affect wheat and barley production in the Palouse and Columbia River. Researchers will monitor changes in climate throughout the region, interview stakeholders and determine what policies should be developed to keep agricultural systems sustainable into the future. They will look at ways of mitigating for climate change including soil conservation, weed and pest control, and cropping systems.

UI researchers recently received a \$438,000 USDA grant to determine how to develop a sustainable livestock food system in the Pacific Northwest. The project stems from an ongoing collaboration between the University of Idaho, local livestock producers, and nonprofit partners over the past decade. Previous efforts identified necessary components for a regional livestock food system focused around small producers, including mechanisms for commercial processing and marketing. The project team includes faculty from agriculture, business, economics, bioregional planning, and bioenergy and will generate a roadmap to grow the diversity of the livestock food system, reduce the long-term risks and costs associated with environmental impacts, and increase local and regional economic vitality.

Through technology transfer, the university also generates green jobs. Among the green companies that resulted from University of Idaho research are EcoAnalysts Inc., GoNano Technologies, IVUS Energy Innovations, and Anatek Labs in Moscow, and Blue Water Technologies - which designs and builds systems for removing phosphorous, nutrients, and other impurities from water - in Hayden. The university is putting a growing emphasis on creating spin-off companies from its research that will lead to regional economic growth.

A Green Technology Initiative: As the country shifts to reliable, sustainable energy and production the five counties of North Central Idaho will need to be positioned to take advantage of job growth and expansion in “green technologies.”

To assist the region, CEDA applied for and was awarded funds from the USDA Rural Development through the Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEG); additional funds were provided by the Idaho Department of Commerce and Clearwater Economic Development Association to begin the process of developing a regional strategy for addressing economic opportunities in “Green Technology.”

CEDA brought together regional economic development professionals from both rural and urban areas to participate in an asset mapping and SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats). The purpose was to develop a strategy to guide regional efforts in the development and expansion of green technology training needs and technical transfer that will ultimately result in job creation, increased work skills and business opportunities.

The CEDA Green Technology Task Force has developed a Work Plan that addresses the top three priorities identified during the Green Technology Workshop and will begin to incorporate the Work Plan into the update of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

The green opportunities for our region were compared to CEDA’s existing Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Goals (updated, February 2011, Ch. 12, pages 1-26). Of the 16 goals in the current CEDS Report, 13 have a *direct* or *indirect* relationship to green technology.

As the Clearwater Economic Development District has limited resources, a decision to limit Green Technology efforts to a few areas became important. The strategy may be expanded during the next five-year revision of the CEDS that is currently scheduled for 2014. The following work plan was developed to address the highest priorities.

Workforce Development

Goals	Objectives
3.1, 3.2	Identify the existing and future workforce skill needs in recycling and solid waste management, environmental remediation, renewable energy, and green product manufacturing.
3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Work with regional education partners to develop training systems that can produce a skilled workforce to meet existing and future demands.

Business Development

Goals	Objectives
5.2	Identify potential opportunities for business development or expansion in recycling and solid waste management, environmental remediation, renewable energy, and green product manufacturing.
4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2	Take at least one of the most promising business development initiatives identified in the report, develop, and implement the initiative.

Food Systems Development

Goals	Objectives
2.1, 2.2, 4.1, 5.2	Explore regional sustainable food systems as a means of enabling expansion and diversification opportunities for regional producers, stimulating job growth and revenue retention in the region.
6.1, 6.2, 6.3	Develop a regional Eco and/or Agri Tourism Feasibility Study that will provide insight to the practicality of the development of Eco/Agra Tourism, potential markets, current services/interest and needed infrastructure.

Chapter XI

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Economic Development Analysis

Planning Economic Development Resources



CEDA 2013 Annual Membership Meeting

Land Use: Municipal and county governments range in their depth of planning and zoning requirements on private lands, as well as the depth of planning for community and economic development. With the exception of Idaho County, each county government manages with a Comprehensive Land Use Plan governed by Idaho Code, Title 67, Chapter 65. Some incorporated communities also operate with comprehensive land use plans. Level of enforcement varies from community to community based on community resource capabilities.

County comprehensive plans or plan information may be accessed through county and city websites and at the University of Idaho “Building Sustainable Communities Initiative, Center for Bioregional Planning” website. www.bioregionalplanning.uidaho.edu

Economic Development: None of the counties operate with County Economic Development plans. Each relies on the Clearwater Economic Development Association and the local county economic development associations or organizations for economic development planning. Many communities have completed economic and community development plan documents through the Idaho Department of Commerce GEM Program, the University of Idaho Horizon Program, or with their own resources.

Emergency Preparedness: Each county has emergency management coordinators and emergency preparedness plans. *Plans or plan information can be accessed through county websites.*

All Hazard Mitigation: Natural and technological (human-made) hazards can potentially impact the people, economy, environment, and property of Idaho. North Central Idaho experiences significant impacts from natural hazards including floods, storms, wildland fires, and landslides/mudslides. Beyond natural hazards, there are technological hazards including dam failures and hazardous material spills. The North Central Idaho counties have approved Hazard Mitigation Plans and Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plans. *Copies can be accessed through the counties’ Emergency Management Coordinator or on the county’s website.*



- Nez Perce County: <http://www.co.nezperce.id.us/Departments/EmergencyManagement>
- Clearwater County: <http://www.clearwatercounty.org/?EmergencyManagement>
- Lewis County: http://www.lewiscountyyid.us/Emergency_Management
- Latah County: <http://www.latah.id.us/disasterservices/>
- Idaho County: <http://www.idahocounty.org/disaster-mangement-menu.html>

Economic Development Resources: North Central Idaho has access to a wide array of resources to address economic development opportunities and challenges.

Federal Partners

US Department of Commerce leads the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, and preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy. Region X, Seattle Regional Office serves the Clearwater Economic Development District. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides important grant funding resources to economic development. Clearwater Economic Development Association is the conduit to this funding source.

- www.eda.gov
- <http://www.eda.gov/PDF/2009%20SRO%20Contacts.pdf>
- www.clearwater-eda.org

USDA Rural Development provides funding sources for business and cooperatives, housing and community facilities, and utilities. The Clearwater Economic District is served by the State of Idaho and Coeur d'Alene Office.

- <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/>
- <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/id/>
- <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/id/area.htm>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): www.hud.gov

U.S. Department of Transportation: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): www.faa.gov

U.S. Department of Transportation: Federal Transit Administration (FTA):
<http://www.fta.dot.gov/>

U.S. Department of Transportation: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA):
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/>

State Partners

The **Economic Development Districts of Idaho (EDDI)** link the planning organizations for the six, Idaho-based US Department of Commerce Economic Development Districts and include Region I - *Panhandle Area Council*; Region II - *Clearwater Economic Development Association*; Region III - *Sage Community Resources*; Region IV - *Region IV Development Association*; Region V - *Southeast Idaho Council of Governments*; and Region VI - *East Central Planning and Development Company*. www.growingidaho.org

Idaho Department of Commerce provides connection to resources for business, innovation, communities, travel, media, and career opportunities. IDC administers three major funding programs: the Idaho Community Development Block Grant, the Rural Community Block Grant, and the Gem Grant. The Idaho Business Network provides services to assist businesses in

government contracting. www.commerce.idaho.gov

Idaho Department of Labor is an integral partner in linking workers and businesses to each other. IDL provides workforce training programs, job seeker information, labor market information and analysis, as well as access to grant resources. www.labor.idaho.gov

Idaho TechHelp provides services in improving manufacturing production (i.e.: lean manufacturing). www.techhelp.org

Idaho TechConnect assists businesses in researching products, transferring technology to business, and commercializing products. www.idahotechconnect.com

Association of Idaho Cities provides assistance in governance and management to Idaho cities. www.idahocities.org

Idaho Association of Counties provides assistance in governance and management to the counties of Idaho. www.idcounties.org

Idaho Nonprofit Center assists non-profit organizations in development, governance, and management. www.idahononprofits.org

Boise State University Environmental Finance Center (EFC) is a site for **US EPA Region 10**. EFC's mission is to provide help to those facing the "how to pay" challenges of environmental protection. www.efc.boisestate.edu/efc

Idaho Economic Development Association links local economic development associations to address common interests. www.ieda.biz

Idaho Rural Partnership links public and private resources for collaboration to address rural community and business challenges. www.irp.idaho.gov

Idaho Rural Water Association provides technical assistance and training to the water and wastewater systems in Idaho. www.idahoruralwater.com

Regional Partners

Clearwater Economic Development Association (CEDA) assists business and communities by acting as a conduit to needed resources for economic and community development. CEDA's small business financing program provides funding for start-up and emerging businesses unable to get conventional financing. CEDA assists communities in developing, financing and managing development projects and programs. The CEDA office is located in Lewiston, Idaho. www.clearwater-eda.org

Clearwater Resource Conservation & Development (Clearwater RC&D) provides leadership in building local collaborations for sustainable community and resource development to improve the quality of life for residents of North Central Idaho. The Clearwater RC&D is a non-profit organization established and run by volunteer elected and civic leaders

who plan and carry out projects for resource conservation and community development in Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties. The RC&D office is located in Moscow, Idaho. www.clearwaterrcd.org

North Central Idaho Travel Association (NCITA) promotes travel opportunities and develops and implements programs related to tourism in the five counties of North Central Idaho. www.northcentralidaho.info

Northwest Intermountain Manufacturers Association (NIMA) serves the manufacturers in Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties of Idaho and Asotin, Garfield, Whitman, and Columbia counties of Washington. NIMA provides technical assistance and links manufacturers to existing resources. www.northima.org



Nez Perce Tribe Economic Development assists the Nez Perce Tribe in economic, community, and transportation planning.

www.nezperce.org/Official/economiccommunitytransportationplanning.htm

The University of Idaho has established the University of Idaho Economic Development Council that is responsible for overseeing how the University of Idaho promotes and provides support to economic development opportunities. One of the programs providing North Central Idaho resources for economic development is the Office of Technology Transfer (OTT). The mission of the OTT is to promote the transfer of commercially valuable knowledge and information developed at the University to the businesses most capable of reducing them to practice. www.uroidaho.edu/ott

The **Two Degrees Northwest Where Art Meets the Land Initiative** is being guided by the University of Idaho Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. The strategy is to help communities identify, enhance and market their unique sites, heritage, culture and products by developing trails, guides and services for very rural communities. www.2dnw.org

Since 2003, the University of Idaho Extension has brought the **Horizons Leadership Program** to Elk River, Kamiah, Orofino, Pierce, Weippe, Bovill, Grangeville, Kendrick, Juliaetta, Kooskia, Cottonwood, Riggins, Stites, and Troy, as well as other communities across the state. Horizons aim is to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable prosperity in small rural and reservation communities. It is funded by the Northwest Area Foundation, based in Minnesota. A steering committee made up of local volunteers in each community leads the program, guided by a coach hired by the University of Idaho. www.extension.uidaho.edu/horizons

The **Building Sustainable Communities Initiative** features faculty members with expertise ranging from architecture and design to conservation and political science. Students and

professors help Idaho communities fulfill visions for sustainable growth. In addition, the Center for Effective Governance delivers non-credit training to local elected leaders and professionals to plan and manage community resources for a sustainable future.

www.bioregionalplanning.uidaho.edu

Lewis-Clark State College Programs that assist the region in development include:

- The **Idaho Small Business Development Center at Lewis Clark State College** helps small businesses determine direction, find solutions, and make an impact. The Idaho SBDC is committed to providing quality business and technical consulting, as well as research and training services to small businesses and manufacturers throughout North Central Idaho. Idaho SBDC assistance is available to anyone interested in starting or expanding a for-profit small business in Idaho. This includes: small business owners and managers, home-based businesses, inventors with a product to develop and market, manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, service companies, and agriculture or natural resource ventures. www.lcsc.edu/ISBDC
- **Lewis-Clark State College Workforce Training** provides for the educational needs of individuals in the workforce. Classes offer information and knowledge employees need to remain current in their fields or to move up the career ladder. Teachers are industry subject matter experts who are eligible for occupational specialist teaching certificates in the state of Idaho. They provide training at times and locations to meet the needs of students and employers and have online offerings. www.lcsc.edu/wft

County Partners

Latah Economic Development Council (LEDC) is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(6) corporation located in Moscow and founded in June 1987. LEDC's goal is to attract and retain jobs and investments in Latah County communities that generate wealth, enhance the quality of life and embrace future generations. www.latahedc.org

Clearwater County Economic Development Council's (CCEDC) mission is to foster a thriving business climate by facilitating proactive partnerships and leveraging available resources for the benefit of existing, start-ups and new businesses countywide.

www.clearwatercounty.org/?EconomicDevelopment

Ida-Lew Economic Development Council (Ida-Lew) works to retain and expand existing businesses, recruit new businesses that can benefit from Idaho's favorable business climate, and aids entrepreneurs that are establishing new businesses. www.ida-lew.org

Community Partners

Valley Vision serves the border communities of Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Washington. Its focus includes business recruitment, retention and expansion. www.lewis-clarkvalley.com

Framing Our Community (FOC), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, was founded in 1999 by community members in the non-incorporated community of Elk City to develop economic opportunities. www.framingourcommunity.org

City of Moscow – Community Development’s mission is to be responsive and sensitive to the needs of the public and to preserve and promote Moscow’s distinctive character and foster a well-balanced, high-quality living and working environment through long-range planning and code administration. www.moscow.id.us

The Moscow Urban Renewal Agency promotes and supports projects that achieve sustainable economic growth, vitality, and which enhance the community. The URA oversees two Districts, Legacy Crossing and the Alturas Technology Park. www.moscowura.com

City of Lewiston – Community Development: provides services in planning and zoning, building inspections and plan review, permits, business licensing, code enforcement, and economic development. www.cityoflewiston.org

The City of Lewiston Urban Renewal Agency administers the Tax Increment Financing revenues to stimulate economic development and eliminate blight. www.cityoflewiston.org

Chapter XII

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Regional Strategy Plan Process

**Strategy Committee
Planning Steps
Planning Timeline**

Community Survey Results

Regional Vision



Selway River, Idaho County

Plan Process

Strategy Oversight Committee: CEDA’s Economic and Community Development Council serves as the *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee*. The Council represents the main economic interests of the region and includes private sector representatives. Along with the plan development oversight, the ECDC Council is responsible for plan implementation. Current members include:

Name	Representing	Position
Debbie Baker	Valley Vision	Business Development Specialist
Michelle Bly	TD&H Engineering	Engineer
Wayne Krauss	Latah County	County Commissioner
Carroll Keith	Hillco Technologies	Manager
Ann McCormack	Nez Perce Tribe	Economic Specialist
Art McIntosh	McIntosh Farms	Co - Owner
Ruth Mohr	Private Citizen	Retired Business Owner
Tate Smith	Lewis-Clark State College	Region 2 Tech Prep Coordinator
Denis Sullivan	Dog Bark Park Bed & Breakfast	Owner
Kathryn Tacke	Idaho Department of Labor	Regional Economist
Mike Tatko	Avista Corporation	Regional Business Manager
JR Van Tassel	Moscow Valley Transit	Regional Public Transportation

Planning Steps

CEDA used a series of steps to gather input and analysis of data in the development of the Regional Strategy. Elements included:

- Regular Meetings of the ECDC Council (Strategy Committee)** during plan development. Over the course of the planning, the ECDC Council met five times. *Minutes are available at the CEDA office;*
- Review of Existing Strategic Plans** within the District by CEDA staff to include county and community economic developments plans, regional tourism plans, and infrastructure improvement strategies and plans;
- Review of the 2008 Work Force Summit Needs Assessment & Strategies.** A *summary of the summit and strategies can be found on the CEDA website at: www.clearwater-eda.org;*
- Written Industry Analysis Provided for the CEDS by the Idaho Department of Labor.** *The Economic Analysis is found in Chapter V of this document;*

5. **Written Economic Analysis Provided by Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. (EMSI)** on the Rural/Urban Economic Exchange Within the Region. *The Economic Analysis is found in Appendix A of this document;*
6. **A Community Needs Assessment On-line Survey.** *For a copy of the survey and results, see Appendix B of this document;*
7. **A Community “Call for Project Priorities.”** *For a copy of the project priorities, see Chapter XIII;*
8. **A Two-Day Strategic Plan Session** involving the CEDA Board of Directors; Economic and Community Development Council, Operations & Finance Council, and the Business Development Council. *For the work of this planning session, see the Goals and Work Plan found in Chapter XII;*
9. **Draft of the Plan Document.** The plan document drew on the expertise of CEDA staff and the information accessed through a variety of organizations and agencies. In cases where information was directly pulled from the websites of these organizations, the website address is provided.

Planning Timeline:

Task	Completion Date
Establish the Strategy Committee	May 2008
2008 North Central Idaho Work Force Summit	June 2008
2 nd Meeting of the Strategy Committee	August 2008
3 rd Meeting of the Strategy Committee	November 2008
Completion of Call for Projects	January 2009
4 th Meeting of the Strategy Committee	February 2009
Completion of EMSI Analysis	February 2009
Completion of the Community Survey	April 2009
Completion of Strategic Plan Sessions	June 2009
5 th Meeting of the Strategy Committee / Complete Plan Draft	October 2009
Public Comment	November 2009
6 th Meeting of the Strategy Committee	December 2009
Final Approval of Plan Document by CEDA Board of Directors	December 2009
Update of Statistics	January 2010

Community Survey Results: In May 2009, CEDA conducted an electronic survey of the region to gather information for the CEDS. In the survey, respondents were asked to select the industry sector having the greatest, second greatest, and third greatest impact on their communities. They were then asked to list the greatest challenges for those industries.

Twenty-five regional community representatives responded to the survey. The industries identified in order of importance were **timber, agriculture, education, and manufacturing**. Other industries identified as being of importance included tourism, health care, transportation, and retail. Collectively, the greatest challenges for these industries were the economic downturn, depressed commodity markets, environmental and government regulations, infrastructure development, lack of funding/financing, and lack of a trained labor force.

Greatest Needs:

- **Transportation:** Improve roads, public transportation, and signage
- **Telecommunication:** Consistent high speed Internet, broadband, and fiber optic service
- **Housing:** Quality and affordable starter homes
- **Senior and Community Centers:** Facility upgrades and senior/disabled transportation
- **Public Safety and Emergency Management:** A qualified workforce
- **Medical Services:** Telecommunications, rural services, and ambulance services
- **Commercial and Industrial Property:** Inventory of commercial or industrial property, and industrial or business parks
- **Workforce Development:** Training opportunities, jobs, and retaining young families
- **Government:** Increased tax base to provide services, deal with unfunded mandates, and capacity building

Greatest Opportunities: Opportunities reflected the need to develop -

- **Airports:** Ability to develop airport facilities for airpark business activity
- **Port of Lewiston:** to increase barge activity up and down the river
- **Alternative Energy Sources:** (woody biomass, hydro-power, wind energy, alternative fuels, cellulosic, and the dams)

This information was delivered to those participating in the June 2009 CEDS planning session and was incorporated into the strategy development of the Regional Vision.

Regional Vision: By 2020, while maintaining and sustaining valuable natural resources, the Clearwater Economic Development District will have a stable, robust, and more diverse economy with:

- continued significant economic and employment contributions from agriculture and timber, but with a significant increase in productivity and employment from the high technology and light manufacturing sectors;
- a decreased reliance on government for employment;
- a slight increase in tourism and health care;
- an increase in the young and young adult population with growth evenly distributed throughout the District;
- an increase in the number of livable wage jobs and opportunities for advancement;
- a coordinated mobility system with improved public transit and commuter services that is meeting the needs of low-income, disabled, and senior populations, as well as the work force;
- an increase in the number of skilled volunteers assisting with fire prevention, emergency service, and other civic services;
- an increase in regional initiatives to address wastewater collection and treatment, drinking water treatment and distribution, solid waste treatment and disposal, recycling, and emergency services;
- an effective telecommunications system that can support industry growth in all communities, and effective networks established for distance learning and health care;
- an increase in barge traffic going from Lewiston to Portland, Oregon, and an increase in full containers coming up the Columbia River System to Lewiston;
- an increase in the number of students who complete post-secondary training or degreed programs.

Chapter XIII

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Regional Strategy

Goals
Success Measurements
Work Plan



Lewiston, ID City Hall

Background: On June 4 and June 11, 2009, Clearwater Economic Development Association's Board of Directors and three working councils (including the Economic and Community Development Council who is the strategy committee for this document) participated in facilitated strategic planning sessions conducted by Jenni Scott, Northwest Leadership Strategies. The following goals and action plan is a result of the work of those participating in the planning session. Their work was then reviewed and minor revisions were made by the CEDS Strategy Committee and CEDA staff. The success measurements were developed by CEDA staff and reviewed by the CEDS Strategy Committee.

MEASUREMENTS: By 2014, the Clearwater Economic Development District plans to have a more stable and diverse economy with less dependency on government employment. Success will be measured by the following factors. Achievements are linked to regional goals:

Employment:

1. Decreased unemployment
2. Increased employment in the high tech and light manufacturing sectors
3. Stabilization of the timber industry with steady employment
4. Increased number of jobs at or above \$12/hour with medical benefits

Population:

5. Increased population throughout the region with an increasing number of people below the age of 35

Transportation:

6. Coordinated and expanded mobility services
7. Established information and mobility centers
8. New service offerings or expanded service offerings
9. Increased public transit ridership and use of vanpools or carpools
10. Increased barge activity through the Port of Lewiston
11. Improved road systems

Telecommunications:

12. Improved broadband (high speed Internet) services and redundancy in every community throughout the region
13. Expanded telecommunication networks for distance learning, health services, and business activity
14. Improved cell phone coverage and coverage in areas not currently serviced

Workforce Development:

15. Improved workforce training opportunities that meet industry needs
16. Established Professional Technical Education Centers with a curriculum developed in collaboration with local private industry and educators
17. Increased number of people participating in work force training programs

Properties and Utilities:

18. Expanded commercial and industrial properties available for development
19. Redeveloped commercial and industrial properties
20. Improved drinking water and wastewater collection systems
21. Improved solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal

Leadership and Volunteerism:

22. Increased volunteerism and leadership

Business:

23. Increased business knowledge and capacity
24. Expanded business opportunities and profitability

Strategic Goals**Community Capacity Building**

Goal 1.1: Significantly increase the number of young, dynamic, and informed leaders in North Central Idaho communities that will hold elected and non-elected, volunteer and/or paid civic positions while increasing the number of well-informed residents on civic issues and challenges.

Action Items:

- Establish an on-going civic leadership certification training process for adults.
- Establish an on-going civic leadership certification training process for youth.
- Establish civic training for community education directed at member of the public who do not want to run for offices, but are interested in the leadership process.

Success Measurement #: 22

Goal 1.2: Establish and implement economic development plans in every community that address the needs of individual communities and that complement the regional strategy.

Action Items:

- Identify the communities without current economic development plans and work with the city councils and county commissions to develop them.
- Implement community-driven economic development strategies.

Success Measurement #: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22

Infrastructure

Goal 2.1: Develop diverse energy resources and support regional and multi-regional efforts for development of alternative energy resources.

Action Items:

- Research the region's opportunities for solar, wind, biomass, and other alternative energy opportunities.
- Implement the most promising alternative energy systems.

Success Measurement #: 1, 2, 4

Goal 2.2: Develop regional infrastructure projects and initiatives that can capitalize on efficiency and the economy of scale (i.e.: telecommunications, water, sewer, and solid waste).

Action Items:

- Implement Local Mobility Management Network coordination plans.
- Implement local and regional transportation plans.
- Establish 100% cell phone service.
- Establish 100% high speed Internet service and redundancy based on 2006 Telecom Assessment and Strategy.
- Establish a regional solid waste system.
- Establish a GIS Service Center.
- Address Emergency Service Radio Interoperability issues.

Success Measurement #: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21

Goal 2.3: Develop community-based projects that have been identified as high priority by individual communities.

Action Items:

- Develop business parks and industrial/commercial sites.

- Develop community projects that support community needs (i.e. fire districts, community centers, senior centers, community-based multi-tenant facilities, telecommunication networks, park enhancements)
- Seek and secure needed equipment (i.e.: personal protective equipment, fire trucks, snow removal equipment, etc.)

Success Measurement #: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21

Workforce Development

Goal 3.1: Develop collaborative of employers and workforce development professionals to improve mechanisms for workforce skill development.

Action Items:

- Expand existing database of the regional social network (Source: EMSI, Inc.) and include employers and school superintendents, and use the database for developing the collaborative. Bring employers and school superintendents together to improve education curriculums that will address skills gap.

Success Measurement #: 15, 16, 17

Goal 3.2: Develop a mechanism to increase access to training opportunities available in the region.

Action Items:

- Using a collaborative of educators and private industry representatives to develop a system for communicating available workforce development resources.
- Research programs that may be available for replication, and establish new programs in the educational system (i.e.: STEP).

Success Measurement #: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17

Goal 3.3: Invest in facilities and systems to meet private industry needs.

Action Items:

- Establish regional and/or multi-community secondary education professional/technical training centers.
- Develop an effective system to attract and retain professional and technical talent.
- Establish a process for obtaining workforce housing.

Success Measurement #: 15, 16, 17

Value-Added Entrepreneurism

Goal 4.1: Identify and coordinate a broad network of non-financial resources to support entrepreneurial development.

Action Items:

- Create inventory of existing resources, identify gaps in service and develop other resources to help small business operators and small communities be sustainable.
- Develop and maintain an effective system for educating residents and businesses on use of technology for business development.

***Success Measurement #:* 23**

Goal 4.2: Create and coordinate a broad network of financial resources to support entrepreneurial development.

Action Items:

- Identify financial groups and entities within each group.
- Ensure sustainability of CEDA finance programs.
- Expand access to programs.

***Success Measurement #:* 23, 24**

Goal 4.3: Train Centers of Influence in the use of small business service networks to support entrepreneurial development.

Action Items:

- Identify existing Centers of Influence within the region.
- Develop a process to help communities identify their Centers of Influence, and develop a “train the trainer” program.

***Success Measurement #:* 22, 23, 24**

Manufacturing & Technology Industry

Goal 5.1: Build industry knowledge in the areas of research/product development, operational development, marketing, and finance.

Action Items:

- Support and collaborate in the development of needed training.
- Improve the region’s system for individual businesses to access needed knowledge and training. (i.e.: how to do business with larger businesses)

Success Measurement #: 22, 23, 24

Goal 5.2: Build a collaborative of related businesses, share business ideas, and create inter-related business clusters.

Action Items:

- Identify and establish multiple, related industry clusters to foster learning and expand businesses.

Success Measurement #: 22, 23, 24**Tourism**

Goal 6.1: Support regional, including cross-border, collaboration to market tourism and recreational opportunities.

Action Items:

- Support NCITA and other tourism efforts.
- Participate in regional branding.
- Promote cultural awareness.

Success Measurement #: 23, 24

Goal 6.2: Explore tourism as an entrepreneurial opportunity.

Action Items:

- Identify resources that support a regional Center of Influence for tourism.
- If viable, train the Centers of Influence.

Success Measurement #: 22, 23, 24

Goal 6.3: Continue to increase awareness of the positive effects tourism has on the regional economy.

Action Items:

- Support the coordination of marketing efforts for regional businesses to capture tourism dollars.

Success Measurement #: 23, 24**Goal 1.1 Strategic Statement: Community Capacity Building**

Significantly increase the number of young, dynamic, and informed leaders in North Central Idaho communities that will hold elected and non-elected, volunteer and/or paid civic positions while increasing the number of well-informed residents on civic issues and challenges.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Establish an on-going civic leadership certification training for adults	Complete a gap analysis; complete a resource analysis; determine partnerships to fill gaps; implementation	CEDA facilitates; LCSC – working council (first 3 tasks); LCSC (implementation)	Dec. 2011	Community Action; existing models (CDA, Skagit, Lewiston); LCSC; Assoc. of ID Cities and Communities; NW Community Development Institute; Nez Perce Tribe, state Chambers of Commerce
Establish an on-going civic leadership training for youth	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Boys & Girls Clubs; FFA; BSA; GSA; DECA; Skills USA
Establish civic training for community education directed at the public who do not want to run for offices but are interested in the leadership process	Develop curriculum implement courses periodically in communities	CEDA/LCSC (1 st task); schools; Working Councils (2 nd task)	Dec. 2011	Cities; Counties; LCSC; GEM communities; schools

Goal 1.2 Strategic Statement: Community Capacity Building

Establish and implement economic development plans in every community that address the needs of individual communities and that complement the regional strategy.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Identify communities without current economic development plans; work with city councils and county commissioners for development	Conduct SWAT analysis; develop strategies; action plans and assign responsibilities	CEDA, counties, incorporated communities, local economic development organizations	2011	City councils; mayors; planners; GEM teams; Horizons communities

of plans				
Implement community-driven economic development strategies	Tackle priority projects; create planning teams; develop work plans; identify resources; and implement work plans	Community Planning Teams	2011	CEDA; local economic development organizations; state and federal funding agencies

Goal 2.1 Strategic Statement: Infrastructure

Develop diverse energy resources and support regional and multi-regional efforts for development of alternative energy resources.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Research region’s opportunities for solar, wind, biomass, and other alternative energy opportunities	Recruit and educate stakeholders	CEDA; working groups	July 2010	U of I; WSU; INL
Implement the most promising alternative energy systems	Organize collaborative of private sector industry and other stakeholders; develop and implement work plans	CEDA; NIMA; Clearwater RC&D; industry representatives	On-going	USDA Rural Development; U of I; WSU; INL; State Office on Energy

Goal 2.2 Strategic Statement: Infrastructure

Develop regional infrastructure projects and initiatives that can capitalize on efficiency and economy of scale (i.e. telecommunications, water, sewer, solid waste...)

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Implement local mobility management network	Work with stakeholders to implement	District mobility manager; transportation service providers;	On-going	ITD; DHW; Area Agency on Aging; IDL; CTAI; CAP

coordination plans	coordination plans to include coordinating and marketing existing services; assist with the development of new services	advocacy groups; transportation users		
Implement local and regional transportation plans	Develop and implement action plans based on project priorities	ITD; county road departments; road districts; city governments; MPO	On-going	ITD; PTAC; MPO; FTA; FAA
Establish 100% cell phone service	Conduct a SWAT analysis; develop and implement strategy for addressing deficiencies	Local economic development organizations; private providers; Telecom Consortium	On-going	Private telecom providers; city and county government; Nez Perce Tribe; Telecom Consortium
Establish 100% high speed Internet service based on 2006 Telecom Assessment Strategy, 2008 Multi-User WAN Schematic Design	Implement 2008 Deployment Plan	CEDA; Telecom Consortium; service providers	On-going	Service providers; IRON; State of Idaho Department of Administration; Rural Utilities Service; US Department of Commerce
Establish a regional solid waste collection and disposal system	Continue developing partners and implementing plan for a waste disposal site	County governments	2012	District II Health; counties; recycling companies; solid waste collection & disposal companies; Office of Energy
Establish a GIS Service Center	Complete needs assessment and feasibility study; develop business plan; implement plan	County governments; CEDA; U of I	2012	U of I; State GIS; Bureau of Homeland Security

Address emergency radio interoperability issues	Develop and implement a plan for minimizing inoperability	Cities; counties; Nez Perce Tribe; state law enforcement; emergency services and coordinators; hospitals	2012	Bureau of Homeland Security; State Interoperability Council
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Goal 2.3 Strategic Statement: Infrastructure

Develop community-based projects that have been identified as high priority by District communities.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Develop business parks and industrial and commercial sites to meet industry growth needs	Identify optimum sites and property owners; identify anchor tenants; determine available resources; establish sites	Local economic development organizations; cities; counties	On-going	EDA; USDA Rural Development; Rural Utilities Services; power companies; development companies; Idaho Department of Commerce; CEDA
Develop community projects that support needs - fire station, community centers, senior centers, community based multi-tenant facilities, telecom networks)	Identify priority projects; establish planning teams; develop scopes of work; identify resources; and develop and implement work plans	Local economic development organizations; cities; counties; CEDA	On-going	CEDA; EDA; USDA Rural Development; Rural Utilities Services; Idaho Department of Commerce
Seek and secure needed equipment (i.e. personal protective equipment, fire trucks, snow removal equipment)	Take action on priorities identified in community planning efforts	Cities; counties; taxing districts	On-going	State Surplus; Idaho and US Bureau of Homeland Security; ITD; CEDA

Goal 3.1 Strategic Statement: Workforce Development

Develop collaborative of employers and workforce development professionals to improve mechanisms for workforce skill development.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Expand existing database of regional social network, include employers and school districts; use the database for developing collaborative; bring employers and school districts together to improve education curriculums to address skills gaps	Work with existing stakeholder group established from the 2008 Work Force Summit to develop solutions to skills gaps	NIMA; CEDA; LCSC; school district superintendents; local economic development organizations; Idaho Department of Labor	On-going	EMSI; private industry; local economic development organizations; Idaho Department of Labor; State Apprenticeship Program

Goal 3.2 Strategic Statement: Workforce Development

Develop a mechanism to increase access to training opportunities available in the region.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Develop an integrated system for communicating available workforce development resources	Work with existing stakeholder groups to develop an efficient communication mechanism for private industry and employee workforce development resources awareness	Idaho Department of Labor; LCSC; NIMA; Walla Walla Community College	2011	Idaho Department of Labor; Idaho Workforce Development Council; US Department of Labor
Research programs that may be available for replication	Work with NIMA and existing stakeholder groups to determine best	Idaho Department of Labor; LCSC, NIMA; Walla Walla Community College; school district	2011	Idaho Department of Labor; Idaho Workforce Development Council; US

and establish new programs in the education system (i.e. STEP)	programs for implementing into the school systems; implement programs	administrators		Department of Labor
Establish civic training directed at members of the public who do not want to run for offices but are interested in the leadership process	Develop curriculum implement courses periodically in communities	CEDA/LCSC (1 st task); schools; Working Councils (2 nd task)	Dec. 2011	Cities; counties; LCSC; GEM communities; schools

Goal 3.3 Strategic Statement: Workforce Development

Invest in facilities and systems to meet private industry needs.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Establish regional and/or multi-community secondary education professional/technical training centers	Gap analysis of regional needs; establish a private industry task force; feasibility study for infrastructure needs	CEDA to facilitate working councils; schools	2011	LCSC; Idaho Department of Labor; Idaho Department of Commerce; EDA; U of I
Develop system to attract/retain professional and technical talent	Collate and market resources of the region (recreation, education, medical facilities, etc.)	CEDA to facilitate with collaborative group	2011	Valley Vision; area chambers of commerce; SEWEDA; economic development partners; private industry; colleges
Establish processes to assist with identified workforce housing issues	Conduct study to determine the economics of sound housing for the region	CEDA to facilitate with councils and stakeholders	2011	Builders; contractors; regulatory agencies; municipalities

Goal 4.1 Strategic Statement: Value-Added Entrepreneurism

Identify and coordinate a broad network of non-financial resources to support entrepreneurial development.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Create inventory of resources; identify gaps in services; develop additional resources to help small businesses and rural communities in their sustainability efforts	Agenda for BDC; contact area chambers of commerce; other economic development organizations	BDC and Staff	2011	ED group; SBA; financial institutions; chambers of commerce; GEM; SBDC; colleges and universities
Develop and maintain an effective system for educating business on technology use for business development	Technology training	LCSC; U of I; Nez Perce Tribe; NIMA	On-going	Chambers of commerce; financial institutions; tech service providers

Goal 4.2 Strategic Statement: Value-Added Entrepreneurism

Create and coordinate a broad network of financial resources to support entrepreneurial development.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Identify financial groups and entities within each group	Identify and contact identified resources for data collection	BDC and staff	On-going	WSBCD; ISBDC; SBA; USDA; SIRT
Ensure sustainability of CEDA finance programs	Broaden funding partnerships	BDC and staff	On-going	Federal funders; financial institutions
Expand access to programs	Outreach to rural branch managers	CEDA staff	May 2011	CEDA membership; CEDA website

Goal 4.3 Strategic Statement: Value-Added Entrepreneurism

Train Centers of Influence in the use of small business service networks.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Identify existing Centers of Influence within the region	Define Center of Influence; identify and contact existing resources	CEDA; BDC and staff	On-going	Chambers of commerce; GEM; Horizons; EDS groups; local government; colleges; universities; SBDC
Develop process to identify Centers of Influence, develop a “train the trainer” program	Define Center of Influence; work with local groups to identify and contact existing resources	CEDA ; BDC and staff	On-going	Chambers of commerce; GEM; Horizons; EDS groups; local government; colleges; universities; SBDC

Goal 5.1 Strategic Statement: Technology

Build industry knowledge in the areas of research/product development, operational development, marketing, and finance.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Support and collaborate in the development of needed training	Assess needs; determine priorities; identify available resources; assist in the delivery of training; seek financial resources to support training	NIMA (lead); CEDA to support accessing resources	On-going	WSU; U of I; LCSCCL; Tech Help; Tech Connect; Vendors; available training resources
Improve the region’s system for businesses to access needed knowledge and training	Educate CEDA staff and economic development partners about available resources for businesses; provide resources or referrals to partners; follow-up interviews to gauge efficiency	CEDA ; BDC and staff	On-going	Contact management software

Goal 5.2 Strategic Statement: Technology

Build a collaborative of related businesses, share business ideas, and create inter-related business clusters.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Identify and establish multiple, related industry clusters to foster learning and expand businesses	Organize businesses and work collaborative to resolve common business challenges to foster growth	NIMA; Palouse Knowledge Corridor; Palouse Clearwater Snake Wine Alliance; Two Degrees Northwest; North Idaho Travel Association	On-going	SBDC; Idaho Department of Labor; LCSC; WSU Innovation Center; Idaho Tech Council; CEDA; local economic development organizations; Tech Help; Tech Connect; U of I

Goal 6.1 Strategic Statement: Tourism

Invest in facilities and systems to meet private industry needs.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Support North Central Idaho Travel Association and tourism-related efforts	Maintain a board and/or committee presence	Regional tourism organizations; ECDC; stakeholders	On-going	State tourism department
Participate in regional branding	Hire professional marketing experts	CEDA participation with tourism organizations	On-going	Partnership funding
Promote cultural awareness	Continue work with historians and Nez Perce Tribe	Nez Perce Tribe; National Park Service;; local historians	On-going	Nez Perce Tribe; U of I; ISHS

Goal 6.2 Strategic Statement: Tourism

Explore tourism as an entrepreneurial opportunity.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Identify resources that support a regional Center of Influence for tourism	Industrial survey; collate information; train Centers of Influence	NCITA; chambers of commerce; GEM; Horizons; Idaho Department of Tourism; Two Degrees Northwest	On-going	North Central Idaho Travel Association; area chambers of Commerce

Goal 6.3 Strategic Statement: Tourism

Continue to increase awareness of the positive effects tourism has on the regional economy.

Objectives	Tasks	Who	When	Resources
Support coordination of marketing efforts for businesses to capture tourism dollars	Identify related resources and disseminate information; open communication channels	North Central Idaho Travel Association; area chambers of commerce; CEDA	On-going	North Central Idaho Travel Association; area chambers of commerce; state tourism department; Scenic Byway Program

Chapter XIV

The Clearwater Economic Development District

Regional Strategy

Community Projects



Deary, ID Community Center

This chapter contains community, county and regional projects currently in the planning or implementation phases. Please contact CEDA for more specific project information.

Project Location Project Name	Description	Est. Total Costs	Private Investment Anticipated	# of Jobs Created or Retained	CEDS Goals
Ahsahka					
Dworkshak Marina Expansion & Development	Marina development and expansion to support houseboat rental enterprise	\$13,000,000			2.3, 3.3
Cottonwood					
Cottonwood Capital Improvement	Road and sidewalk rehabilitation	\$3,822,500			2.3
St. Mary's Surgery Improvements	Purchase of equipment to expand surgical capacity and services	\$85,000			2.3
Craigmont					
Craigmont Fire Station	Build new fire station and EMS facility	\$500,000			2.3
Airport Improvement	Runway will need to be resurfaced within three years				2.3
Sewer Lagoon System	EPA required updates to current lagoon system	\$600,000			2.2, 2.3
Craigmont Rental Housing	City needs to address housing shortage				2.3
Sidewalk and Street Rehabilitation	Reconstruct and/or overlay of streets, sidewalk rehabilitation	\$600,000			2.3
Deary					
Well House Property Fencing	Fence well house property	\$9,910	City providing in-kind match	0	2.3
Elk City					
Elk City Biomass Facility	Construction of 300kw woody biomass cogeneration system	\$2,000,000			2.1, 2.2, 2.3
Phase II Elk City Small Business Incubator	Expand the existing facility to include manufacturing space, greenhouse, office and common areas	\$991,420			2.3, 3.3

Grangeville					
Chip Seal Project	Chip seal approximately 75,000 square yards of city streets	\$150,000	All city funds	10	2.3, 3.3
Collection Line Replacement	Replacement of 2,500 linear feet of aging and undersized sewer collection lines (Phase II Corps Funded Project)	\$400,000	75% Corps Grant & 25% City Funds	5	2.3
High Zone Water Project	3,128 linear feet of new 8' and 10" water main	\$95,000	City Funds	5	2.3
WWTP Fire Line	300' of 6" water main to add fire hydrants at WWTP	\$20,000	City Funds	4	2.3
WWTP PH II	Screw press for de-watering sludge, non-portable water system, new backup generator and motor control center	\$2,100,000	75% Corps Grant & 25% City Funds	12	2.3
Phosphorus Removal (completion)	Phosphorus removal equipment is needed to bring Wastewater Plant into permit compliance	\$4,500,000	RD, CDBG & City Funds	12	2.3
Kamiah					
Clearwater Valley Railhead Distribution Center	Project will create a distribution center at the end of rail service located within Kamiah area of impact	\$3,000,000			2.3
Idaho Street Project	Reconstruction of 0.5 miles of Idaho Street	\$600,000			2.3
Kamiah American Legion Community Building Project	Project will renovate an existing building for use as a community center with meeting rooms, teen center, tech center, kitchen, convention/trade center with auditorium	\$750,000			2.3
Kamiah Clinic Expansion	Develop site and building for physical therapy and expanded health clinic operations	\$13,500,000			2.3
KCPC Kamiah Community Wellness Center	Repair existing community pool, renovate locker rooms, add exercise pool and hot tub; enclose facility	\$2,000,000			2.3

	for year-round use				
Kamiah Industrial Park Development	Project would purchase land for construction of an industrial park complex for small-to-medium independent businesses	\$3,000,000			2.3, 3.3, 4.1
Kamiah Levi Walk Project	Project would develop and expand existing nature trail along the Clearwater River to connect Lawyers Creek, Hill Street and US Hwy 12; creating loop to/from Kamiah Riverfront Park	\$500,000			2.3
Kamiah Street & Road Repair Project	Project would repair all city and impact area streets and roads; including those disturbed to complete water project	\$2,000,000			2.3
Kamiah Walkway Project	Install new and repair existing walkways and bikeways, adding curbs as needed	\$100,000			2.3
Kamiah Water System Improvements	Treatment plant upgrade with distribution system upgrades	\$1,800,000			2.3
Kamiah Storm Water Improvements	No description available	Unknown			2.3
Kamiah Downtown Revitalization	No description available	Unknown			2.3, 6.2
Kamiah Airport Weatherization	No description available	Unknown			2.3
Kamiah Animal Shelter	No description available	Unknown			2.3
Vocational Education Training Center Construction	Training center offering secondary and post-secondary vocational education to Kamiah, Kooskia, and surrounding communities	\$5,000,000			2.3, 3.2
NC Idaho Regional Entrepreneurial Training	Create and provide curriculum for hands-on training for new and prospective business owners	\$45,000			2.3, 3.2

Kendrick					
Lagoon Rehabilitation and INI	Rehabilitation for seepage as mandated	\$1,500,000			2.3
Kooskia					
State Hwy 13 Business Loop Sidewalk & Storm Drainage Improvements	Sidewalk and storm drainage improvements on State Highway 13 Business Loop to provide safe access and connectivity with existing sidewalk systems	\$625,000			2.3
Lapwai					
Nez Perce Juvenile Detention Center	Construction of juvenile detention center	\$3,500,000			2.3
Nez Perce Tribe Biodiesel Project	Planning and construction of biodiesel facility	\$24,000,000			2.1, 2.3
Nez Perce Tribe Biomass Manufacturing Plant	Facility construction of woody biomass manufacturing plant	\$30,000,000			2.1, 2.3
Nez Perce Tribe Education, Workforce Training, Business Incubator Center	Reestablish feasibility and capital funding and complete facility construction for an education, workforce training and business incubator center	\$15,000,000			2.3, 3.2
Lewiston					
12 th Street Expansion	Extend 12 th street with all utilities north of Warner into center of site	\$1,900,000			2.3
16 th Street Bridge Deck	This is a bi-state project with Asotin County (WA) for concrete bridge deck	\$6,000,000			2.3
5 th Street Marina	Construction of a dock for passenger cruise ships	\$1,000,000			2.3, 6.1, 6.3
Airport Parking Improvement	Reconfiguration and expansion of the Lewiston-Nez Perce Regional Airport parking lot	\$250,000			2.3
Bookmobile	Bring new bookmobile with Internet access on-line	\$200,000			2.3
Bryden Avenue Widening	This project addresses capacity	\$1,200,000			2.3

	improvements, business developments and regional traffic volumes				
Community Park Grading	Site work for mass grading and balancing for future development	\$5,000,000			2.3
Community Park Sewer Line	Phase II of Community Park Project, to extend sewer line north to main line to generate user and overnight visitor fees	\$800,000			2.3
Community Park Traffic Mitigations	Phase IV of Community Park Project, frontage improvements, sidewalks, intersections, storm and sewer	\$1,500,000			2.3
Container Dock Expansion	Design, permitting and construction of 150-ft. dock expansion	\$2,190,000			2.3, 3.3
East End Utilities Project	Extend utilities to support hanger development	\$300,000			2.3
Fire Station and Public Safety Training	Facility construction of new regional training facility	\$3,000,000			2.3
Fire Station Remodels	Expansion of station dormitory facilities	\$1,500,000			2.3
Highway 12 Relocation	Relocation of highway to create waterfront development, brownfield remediation and row acquisition	\$20,000,000			2.3
Highway 128 Realignment	This project would reconfigure existing intersection to improve truck access to the Port of Lewiston and eliminate high accident location	\$2,000,000			2.3
Lewiston Normal Hill to Snake River Pedestrian Path	Pedestrian access from the Normal Hill residential neighborhood to Snake River Avenue and Levee Path System	\$129,750	None		2.3
Lewiston Partnership Project	Development of infrastructure to community park, future high school, and	\$3,000,000			2.3

	related sports complex				
Municipal Solid Waste Compost Facility	Create 20-acre site with compost building	\$3,000,000			2.3
Normal Hill Parking Garage	Create 600-space parking garage to serve two of the city's largest employers and allow development of surface lots.	\$8,500,000			2.3, 3.3
Orchards Neighborhood Park	Develop neighborhood park with children's equipment.	\$1,800,000			2.3
Park Avenue Extension	Extension of Park Avenue with utility conduits, site of community park.	\$1,800,000			2.3
Powers Roundabout	New intersection for safety, capacity and air quality	\$5,000,000			2.3
Public Works Maintenance Facility	Construct city service yard, maintenance facility and storage yard	\$1,500,000			2.3
Radio Repeater	Construction of new building, tower with underground containment for municipal two-way radio communications	\$5,000,000			2.3
Raw Water Pump Intake	Project will replace aging pumps serving municipal water system	\$1,300,000			2.3
Sewer Plant Upgrades	Upgrade to meet current federal requirements and increase reliability	\$4,000,000			2.3
Sidewalk Project	Upgrade of sidewalks; increase pedestrian safety	\$1,000,000			2.3
Snake River Roundabout	This project is awaiting design and construction funding will replace signal with roundabout	\$2,300,000			2.3
Snake River Avenue Widening	Project will widen road, improve business and waterfront access, and parking	\$9,800,000			2.3
Twin Cities Food Project	Site acquisition, brownfield remediation	\$5,000,000			2.3, 3.3
EOC Upgrade & Training Center	Remodel EOC for reliability and	\$1,000,000			2.3

	communication with other city facilities and partners				
Food Incubator and Center of Excellence	This food center will bring education and business together to support the needs of the community and create economic growth	\$2,000,000			2.3
Temporary Food Huts Along Levy	Provide temporary facilities to vendors to nurture and increase visitor experiences along Levy	Unknown			2.3, 3.3
Moscow					
A Street Project	Reconstruction and widening of existing collector street to improve capacity and intersection operations	\$3,000,000			2.3
Ball Fields Complex	Construction of ball fields complex, construction of Conestoga Extension, road improvements, installation of effluent water system	\$8,000,000			2.3
Fountain Industrial Park	Develop an 80-acre light industrial park including infrastructure development, flood hazard mitigation, landscaping and subdivision of property	\$10,000,000			2.3, 3.2
FY2011 Digital Communication Compliance & Repeater Replacement	Replacement and reprogramming of radio repeaters per FCC mandate that all federal public safety organizations move to narrowband radio spacing	\$750,000			2.3
Joint Law Enforcement Facility	A city and county joint facility to house the City Police Department and the County Sheriff's Department	\$22,000,000			2.3
Mountain View Road – North	Reconstruction and widening of minor arterial to improve capacity, safety and	\$750,000			2.3

	multimodal access; includes sidewalks, multi-use path				
Mountain View Road – South	Reconstruction and widening of existing minor arterial between State Highway 8 and White Avenue to improve capacity, safety, intersection operations, and multimodal access	\$500,000			2.3
Standby Power & Chlorination Systems Project	Installation of onsite backup power generation and onsite chlorination facilities to ensure continued operation during power failure, improve safety and operations	\$650,000			2.3
WWTP Headworks Upgrade	Update of existing WWTP headworks facility to replace poorly functioning screening system	\$300,000			2.3
Distribution System Upgrade	Rehabilitation and replacement of water, sewer, and distribution lines	\$300,000			2.3
Orofino					
Biomass Project	Construct power plant to serve public facilities, generate power for grid	\$31,000,000			2.1, 2.3
Orofino Water System Improvement Project	Replacement of inadequate water lines; Phase I of new treatment plant; Phase II to be addressed in 2015	\$13,200,000			2.3
Water Treatment Plant Replacement Project	Construction of second mgd Water Treatment Plant	\$8,500,000			2.3
Orofino Clinic	Build new primary care clinic needed to house additional physicians	\$5,000,000			2.3
Road to Health	New access road for new clinic, Cedar Street	\$100,000			2.3
Surgery Clinic Improvements	Purchase equipment to expand surgical services and capacity	\$107,000			2.3
Clinic EMR	Purchase of electronic medical records	\$500,000			2.3

	software for outpatient clinics				
Peck					
Revision/Completion of Comprehensive Plan	Finalizing existing Comprehensive plan for community	\$5,000	Local Funds		1.2
Growth Management Plan	Develop plan for future growth of community	unknown	Local funds		1.2
Transportation Plan	Develop transportation plan for community. Includes streets, roads, paving, and signage	unknown	Local funds		1.2
Business Development Plan	Study to determine what types of businesses the community needs, wants and/or supports	unknown	Local funds		1.2
Culvert Project	Change existing culverts from a variety of sizes to 12" and install new where necessary	\$35,000	10 – 20% of project costs		2.3
Revise Downtown Lighting	Revise downtown lighting to address overpowering light issues	\$5,000	Unknown at this time		2.3
City Signage	Revise/install new gateway (Welcome To) signs	\$3,000	Unknown at this time		2.3, 6.3
Upgrade City Park	Upgrade/update park facilities including electrical, playing field enhancement, scoreboard replacement, additional bleachers, tables, playground equipment, tree removal and replacement	\$5,000	Unknown at this time, local funds and volunteers		2.3, 6.3
Community Building Renovation	Engineering studies to determine structural needs and repair/replacement as determined by studies	\$5,000	Unknown at this time, local funds and volunteers		2.3, 6.3
City Hall/Post Office Project	Repair outside structure including brick work, doors, and windows; paint entire facility after repairs	\$15,000	Unknown at this time, local funds and volunteers		2.3
Community Building, Post	Replace septic systems in three	\$15,000	Unknown at this time, local		2.2, 2.3

Office/City Hall, Library Septic System Replacement	locations		funds and volunteers		
Replace Fire Station	Replace Current Fire Station	\$150,000	Unknown at this time, local funds and volunteers		2.3
Pierce					
Hydro Dam – Orofino Creek	Investigate feasibility of developing hydropower facility in Orofino Creek or one of its tributaries	Unknown			2.3
Road Surface Project	Project will resurface city roadways	\$5,000,000			2.3
Pierce Sewer Project	Update out of compliance treatment facility and lines	\$2,500,000			2.3
Downtown Revitalization	Complete DRG process to improve Main Street, add visitor amenities	\$500,000			2.3, 6.2
Potlatch					
Connective Walking Path Project	Create a walking path to connect between Potlatch and Onaway along the Potlatch/Onaway Road	Unknown			2.3, 6.2
Sidewalk Replacement	Replace approximately one mile of sidewalk along Highway 6	Unknown			2.3
Recreation Center Project	Design and build community recreation center	Unknown			2.3
Reubens					
Reubens Sewer System	Build sewer system for community currently on septic system	\$1,500,000			2.3
Riggins					
Emergency Services Building	Project is in planning stages for construction of emergency services building	Unknown			2.3
Stites					
Wastewater Facility Plan	Wastewater facility plan for upgrades in sewer system to address I & I	\$40,000	\$9,100	0	2.3
Troy					
Big Meadow Road, Sidewalk	Sidewalk and storm drainage	\$550,000			2.3

and Storm Drainage Improvements	improvements from Monica Street to Main Street for safety and connectivity				
Weippe					
Sewer Project	Project will repair leak of primary lagoon	Unknown			2.3
White Bird					
Comprehensive Wastewater System Plan	Create comprehensive wastewater systems plan to evaluate entire sewer system serving White Bird	\$50,000			1.2, 2.3
Discharge Elimination System Permit	This project would clarify and update requirements and complete application/permit process	Unknown			2.3
Wastewater Feasibility and Engineering Study	Study will evaluate needed sewer repairs	\$25,000			2.3
Wastewater System Repairs	Testing, sludge removal, valve replacement, liner replacement and construction oversight	\$100,000			2.3
White Bird Community Center and Fire Station	Development of Community Center and Fire Station; property to be owned by City	\$2,000,000			2.3
Winchester					
City Street Paving	Pave gravel streets within City	\$400,000			2.3
Winchester Road Construction	Rehabilitation of 6.6 miles of roadway	\$3,200,000			2.3
Nez Perce Tribe					
Aht'Wy Interchange		\$14,000,000			2.2, 2.3
Pedestrian Path		\$717,000			2.3
Cherry Lane Bridge		\$15,000,000			2.2, 2.3
Aht'Wy Roads		\$78,927			2.2, 2.3
Phinney Building Remodel		\$345,000			2.3
Energy Efficient Development		\$161,374			2.1, 2.3
McCall Fisheries Remodel		\$350,000			2.3, 5.1
FY Disaster Relief Opportunity		\$70,000			1.2

for Economic Adjustment Assistance					
Nimiiipuu Con Development Corporation (non-profit)		\$150,000			2.3, 4.2
Camas Express Expansion		\$2,300,000			2.3
CRC Expansion Project		\$16,000,000			2.3
Waste to Energy		\$128,000			2.2, 2.3
Education and Business Center		\$9,000,000			2.3, 3.2, 5.1
East Kamiah Sewer Interceptor EKSI		\$610,000			2.3, 2.3
Recycling Center		\$65,000			2.1, 2.2, 2.3
Solid & Hazard Waste Community Roundup		\$75,000			2.1, 2.2, 2.3
Idaho County					
Grangeville Riggins Fiber Connectivity	Build fiber connection between Grangeville and Riggins.	\$6,700,000			2.3
Three Mile Creek Bridge	Bridge replacement and realignment of road	\$1,500,000			2.3
Runway Widening	Widen runway to 100 feet to facilitate Forest Service Fire Base and increase commercial traffic	\$4,000,000			2.3
Anderson Aeromotive Expansion	Expansion to add FSBO services, flight lesions and building	Unknown			2.3
Noxious Weed Control Expansion	Construction noxious weed control building in airport footprint	Unknown			2.3
Latah County					
Distribution System Upgrade	Rehabilitation and replacement of water and sewer distribution lines	\$300,000			2.3
Nez Perce County					
Cherry Lane Bridge	LHTAC project crosses the Clearwater River on	\$15,000,000			2.3

	Highway 12 at Cherry Lane; north side of river is county road and provides access to Leland and Kendrick area				
McGary Bridge	LHTAC project that crosses Potlatch Creek at the McGary Grade. North side of bridge is Highway 3, approximately 0.1 miles east of Juliaetta	\$99,712			2.3
Webb Road	LHTAC project for Webb Road, continues to Tammany Road south of Lewiston, project continues to Highway 95 south of Sweetwater	\$383,634			2.3
Regional					
ASSET Program	Establish a regional program for linking small and mid-size manufacturers to DOD problem part contracts	Unknown			2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2
Regional GIS Service Center	Establish a regional GIS Service Center	Unknown			2.2
Off-Highway Vehicle Systems Development	Develop access points loading ramps, sanitation facilities, etc., near trail systems	\$250,000			2.3, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3
Phase I Building North Central Idaho Telecom Plan	Highest priority build out for multi-user WAN	\$5,600,000			2.2
Phase II Building North Central Idaho Telecom Plan	High priority build-out for multi-user WAN.	\$9,000,000			2.2
Phase III Building North Central Idaho Telecom Plan	Medium priority build-out for multi-user WAN	\$7,800,000			2.2
AVA Wine Alliance Initiative	Establish a regional American Viticulture Area	\$22,000			2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.2

2012 - 2013 Summary

The Clearwater Economic Development District



Lochsa River, North Central Idaho

SUMMARY

Economic and Community Development

Economic and community development, most often, is a lengthy process. Projects originate from community needs identified by local community leaders and citizens. Project development requires the collaboration of multiple partners and the identification of funding sources and match requirements. Communities frequently seek the assistance of economic development organizations such as CEDA for assistance with grant applications and administration. This process is commonly a two – to five - year course of action.

CEDA seeks to facilitate the development of infrastructure improvements and expansions with District communities and business to promote private sector investment that will reduce unemployment and increase incomes.

CEDA and its partners secured \$2.49 million in grant funds for community and regional based initiatives in 2012 -2013; leveraging \$2,344,250 in local investments.

Project Name	Grant Program	Grant Amount	Local Investment	Project Costs
Business Expansion in Emerging Markets	USDA Rural Development	\$13,605		\$13,605
Craig Mountain Business Park Marketing Plan	USDA Rural Development	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
Latah County Imminent Threat	Idaho Department of Commerce	\$35,000		\$35,000
LinkIdaho Broadband Monitoring	US Department of Commerce	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$15,000
North Idaho Economic Resiliency	Economic Development Administration	\$350,000	\$87,500	\$437,500
Port of Lewiston Dock Expansion	Federal Transportation Administration	\$1,300,000	\$1,350,000	\$2,650,000
Region II Business Analysis-Technical Assistance	USDA Rural Development	\$13,605	\$3,401	\$17,006
Riggins Community Center Renovation	Idaho Department of Commerce	\$150,000	\$802,868	\$952,868
Small Business Teaming Pilot Program – Year One Option	Small Business Administration	\$454,545		\$454,545
Winchester Community Center Renovation	Idaho Department of Commerce	\$150,000	\$85,481	\$235,481
Totals:		\$2,486,755	\$2,344,250	\$4,831,005

These community projects have been completed within the last year. Project achievements are linked to CEDA’s Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies and measured by the 24 success measurements listed in Chapter 13, pages 2 – 3.

Project	Community & County	CEDS Goals	Success Measures *see Chapter 12, Pages 2 - 4							
			Employment	Population	Transportation	Telecommunications	Workforce Development	Properties and Utilities	Leadership & Volunteerism	Business
Konkolville Water Project	Konkolville, Clearwater County	2.2, 2.3						20		
Latah County Food Innovation and Resource Center Feasibility Study	Latah County	2.3, 3.3, 5.1	1							23, 24

Economic Development Partnerships

CEDA strives to foster regional partnerships to promote learning and implementation of the strategies outlined in the region’s Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

CEDA partners with the University of Idaho, Lewis-Clark State College and other institutes of higher learning in seeking collaborative opportunities to strengthen the area’s economy and communities. This year provided these partnership opportunities:

- University of Idaho – Statewide CEDS Initiative; American Manufacturing Initiative; Workforce Development Council; Latah County Food Innovation and Resource Center Feasibility Study; Palouse Confluence Economic Development Task Force; participation on the CEDA Board of Directors, Operations and Finance Council, and the Workforce Development Council
- Lewis-Clark State College – Creating a Workforce for Rural Manufacturing Initiative; participation on the Board of Directors, Operations and Finance Council, Economic and Community Development Council, and Workforce Development Council
- Washington State University - American Manufacturing Initiative; Palouse Confluence Economic Development Task Force
- Walla Walla Community College – Accredited Entrepreneurship Program, Workforce Development Council

CEDA hosts bi-annual meetings of the North Central Idaho/Southeastern Washington Collaborative of Economic Development Professionals to increase learning and encourage collaboration of regionally based projects. The Collaborative is comprised of economic development professionals from the five counties of North Central Idaho and the four counties of Southeaster Washington and includes representatives from institutions of higher learning,

state agencies, funding agencies, elected officials, utilities, Ports, and rural economic developers. The December 10, 2012 event was co-hosted with the Idaho Department of Commerce. The 30 participants used the final meeting of the year to share their 2012 accomplishments and challenges.

Partner	2012 Highlight	2013 Primary Goal
Melisa Bryant <i>Ida-Lew Economic Development Council</i>	War Bird Air Show in Grangeville, ID that spotlighted airport.	Workforce development for manufacturing.
Lorie Higgins <i>U of I, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology</i>	KEVA micro-lending program with Nez Perce Tribe and ID SBDC.	Development of a collaborative program with Washington State University.
Kelly Dahlquist <i>Clearwater Economic Development Association</i>	Development of a joint fire station for the communities of Craigmont and Winchester.	Survive the cuts to the ID CDBG grant program.
Gene Merrell <i>U of I, Office of Economic Development</i>	Statewide economic development summit sponsored by ID's institutes of higher learning.	Statewide CEDS pilot project.
Jake Uhlenkott <i>Senator Jim Risch, Lewiston Office</i>	Working with federal agencies and regulators.	Help businesses grow.
Mike Hanna <i>Senator Jim Risch, Lewiston Office</i>	Representing ID constituents.	Representing ID constituents.
Tony Snodderly <i>Senator Mike Crapo, Lewiston Office</i>	Working with agencies such as ID Department of Labor and Kathryn Tacke for data.	Continue serving the citizens of NC Idaho.
Wanda Keefer <i>Port of Clarkston, WA</i>	\$1.6 million grant for sustainable business park; working with CEDA.	Continue development of the Snake River Boat Builders Initiative and the new park.
Mike Thomason <i>Southeast Washington Economic Development Association</i>	New to the position – no success to date.	Build relationships and work with partners.
Jeff Beeman <i>USDA Rural Development</i>	Assisting with awards that brought over \$30 million in funding for North Central Idaho and \$50 million for Idaho community projects.	Hoping that Census data changes will bring population thresholds of 50,000 for grant applications.
Brent Donnelly	ID ranks 35 th in USDA state allocations but Business and	Continued success in the development of solid projects in

<i>USDA Rural Development</i>	Industry Grants rank 4 th in the number of projects approved and 5 th in the nation for RBEG approved projects.	Idaho.
Barbara Leachman <i>ID Small Business Development</i>	In 2012 program revenues doubled.	NexLevel course expanding with the assistance of USDA.
Jim Carpenter <i>ID Transportation Department</i>	Partnering with the Nez Perce Tribe to complete construction of the Winchester Convenience Store Rest Stop and widening of Route 162 in collaboration with Idaho Forest Group.	Being involved with economic development and working with the Idaho Department of Commerce.
Hank Ebert <i>ID Department of Commerce</i>	Teamwork of the partners in North Central Idaho.	Continued partnerships.
BJ Swanson <i>Latah Economic Development Council</i>	Recruitment of PNW Arms, expansion of 4-lane highway to expand the transportation corridor.	Reviewing the regulatory environment of Latah county, create land use and infrastructure inventory.
Eric Forsch <i>ID Department of Commerce</i>	Working with site selectors to help them find optimal locations in Idaho.	Attending the Shot Show in Las Vegas and working with the Business Attraction team.
Bill Warren <i>U of I, Extension – Clearwater County</i>	Learning the role of extension in Clearwater County and completed gaps analysis and needs assessment.	Implement plans from needs assessment.
Debbie Baker <i>Valley Vision</i>	Supporting the Snake River Boat Builders and the American Manufacturers Network.	Completion of the NPC-Lewiston Airport marketing plan.
Jaynie Bentz <i>Port of Lewiston, ID</i>	Award of a \$1.3 million TIGER 2012 Grant to double the current docking area.	Putting funds back into Port property for business development and continuation of the fiber optic project.
Marshall Doak <i>Southeast Washington Economic Development Association</i>	Continued funding by the WA legislature.	Continued funding by the WA legislature.
Paul Lewin <i>U of I, Extension Community and Economic Development</i>	New to job, no successes yet.	Something to report to the group in December 2013.
Ricia Lasso <i>ID Department of Labor</i>	\$3.0 million grant for the North ID College for aeronautic training.	Assisting the lost foam foundry in Craigmont with workforce development.
Kathryn Tacke	Learning dashboard data	Working with the partners in the

<i>ID Department of Labor</i>	display.	room in 2013.
Anna Moody <i>ID Department of Environmental Quality</i>	City of Orofino able to access \$8 million with \$2 million forgiven and 0% interest in a 30-year loan.	Create more interest and participation in the revolving loan program for site clean-up.
Melinda Hamilton <i>U of I, Stem Education</i>	New to U of I, completed year two of five-year research program.	Make the right connections to ensure business is heard by the University.
Paul Kimmel <i>Avista Utilities</i>	The Spokane-Palouse Wind Project and the Avista Integrated Entrepreneurial Program with Walla Walla Community College.	Completion of the Highway 95 South of Moscow to Thorncreek expansion.
Dick Watters <i>Palouse Knowledge Corridor</i>	Four business showcases this year.	Increased awareness of PKC and the role of technology transfer.
Robin Ohlgren <i>Latah Economic Development Council</i>	Latah County Mayor's Roundtable held quarterly, Palouse Clearwater Food Summit attracted over 80 attendees.	Attend the 2013 Shot Show in Las Vegas and blur the state boundaries by collaborating with both Chambers – Moscow and Pullman.
Deb Smith <i>Clearwater Economic Development Association</i>	Co-author of the TIGER grant awarded to the Port of Lewiston, becoming a certified Professional Community and Economic Developer.	Completion of a statewide CEDS with the U of I and Economic Development Districts.
Christine Frei <i>Clearwater Economic Development Association</i>	AMN and AMN Solutions are in full swing; AMN Solutions just hired first employee and posted another opening.	Find to more funding sources to complete the AMN project.
Randy Shroll <i>ID Department of Commerce</i>	The new director, Jeff Sayer is a great leader, is energetic and collaborative.	Great time to strengthen relationships and TEAM IDAHO.

On February 21, 2013, CEDA and the Northwest Intermountain Manufacturers Association hosted the 2013 CEDA/NIMA Annual Meeting and Dinner Program. This event celebrated CEDA's 45th anniversary as a designated planning organization and featured keynote speaker Brian Kelsey, Director of Economic Development at the National Association of Development Organizations. Founding board member Marion Shinn entertained attendees with his memories of organizing a regional economic development district in 1966 and the regional collaboration required. (Mr. Shinn's video presentation can be viewed at <http://clearwater-eda.org>.)

Over 130 regional elected officials and business leaders attended the event which featured two workshops: Developing Community Projects and American Manufactures Network Outreach. Local and regional economic development professionals gathered earlier in the day for a networking luncheon. Special guests included Richard A. Manwaring, Seattle EDA, Rick

Tremblay, former EDA Regional Economic Development Representative and Gynii Gilliam, Chief Economic Development Officer with the Idaho Department of Labor.

Economic Development and Technical Assistance

CEDA assists and facilitates economic development projects and provide technical and research assistance within the District to private businesses, economic development organizations, counties, and cities.

- CEDA continued to provide technical assistance to the American Manufacturers Network (AMN). The purpose of this initiative is to create a resource for small business manufacturers who want to enter and be successful in the government marketplace. This collaborative initiative was identified and designed by the Northwest Intermountain Manufacturers Association. It is locally supported by the Northwest Intermountain Manufacturers, Valley Vision, Southeast Washington Economic Development Association, the University of Idaho, Washington State University’s Center for Entrepreneurial Development, the Port of Clarkston, and Nez Perce Tribe. The initiative is funded through support from the Economic Development Administration, the Small Business Administration, and the Clearwater Economic Development Association. Financial supporters have also included Valley Vision and the Idaho National Laboratory (INL). There are currently 41 manufacturers from Idaho and Washington active in the program.
- CEDA provided technical support to the SBA Teaming Program. On September 16, 2011, CEDA received notification from the Small Business Administration that CEDA was one of 11 awardees for the SBA request for proposals to team businesses for government contracting opportunities. The funding was used to create CEDA’s Small Business Teaming Program. The SBA Teaming Program completed the first year of the program September 2012 and received the Notice of Year 2 Award on October 1, 2012. The Small Business Teaming Program has established seven teams comprised of 15 manufacturers that have submitted five bids since early 2012.

CEDA and the AMN are assisting manufacturers who are interested in improving their business operations’ quality management to be better able to respond to Department of Defense requirements. AMN has increased its skill set with two trained ISO 9001 internal auditors who are working with manufacturers to develop their quality management systems.

- CEDA continued to participate on the leadership team of the Snake River Boat Builders Alliance. The program is designed to expand the regional Snake River Boat Builders Export Program and CE Mark training and export strategy development. The Port of Clarkston secured funding for an inbound trade mission bringing U.S. Commercial Service specialists to the region



from Norway and Sweden. Plans are being made to address the needs of the manufacturers who want to secure CE Mark Certifications that will allow the manufacturers to sell boats in the European Union. Valley Vision is acting as the liaison between manufacturers and the leadership team and has been instrumental in helping manufactures secure export funding assistance for travel needs. CEDA is currently developing a CE Mark Application process.

- Two CEDA staff members, Economic Development Specialist Deb Smith and Business Programs Specialist Siris Silva, are serving on the Avista Entrepreneurship Program at Walla Walla Community College Task Force. Avista Utilities is providing seed funding to four Pacific Northwest colleges to develop a successful, nationally recognized entrepreneurship program curriculum that prepares students to launch their businesses upon completion. The program is currently in its fifth year at Spokane Community College; the first courses to be offered in the CEDA area are anticipated to begin January 2014 at the Clarkston, WA campus of Walla Walla Community College.

Community/Regional and Economic Infrastructure Development

CEDA recognizes the importance infrastructure plays in the region’s ability to grow and retain expanding businesses, and works closely with the District’s communities and counties to facilitate infrastructure improvements and expansions. CEDA works to promote private sector investments that reduce unemployment and increase incomes. CEDA pledged to assist a minimum of four communities identify and develop community-based economic and infrastructure projects; CEDA had worked on projects with nine municipalities and three counties at the end of 2012. Below is an example of community and economic infrastructure projects supported by CEDA.

Project:	Project Phase	Services Provided:	Project Closeout
American Manufacturer Network Development	Closed Out	Grant Writing/Admin Project Management	Winter 2013
Broadband Monitoring Manufacturer Survey	1 st Survey Completed	Grant Writing/Admin Project Management	Fall 2014
Craig Mountain Business Park Marketing Strategy	Plan Development	Grant Writing/Admin Project Management	Summer 2013
First Step Internet	Closeout	Grant Admin	Summer 2013
Lapwai Valley Wastewater Treatment System	Closed Out	Grant Writing/Admin	Spring 2012
Latah County Food Innovation Resource Center Feasibility Study	Closed Out	Grant Writing/Admin	Spring 2013

		Project Coordination	
Latah County Imminent Threat	Design	Grant Writing/Admin	Summer 2013
LCSC – National Science Foundation, “Creating a Workforce for Rural Manufacturing”	50% complete	Coordination, Manufacturer Outreach	Summer 2014
Lewiston Nez Perce County Regional Airport Southpark	Closed Out	Grant Writing/Admin	Spring 2012
North Idaho Economic Resilience Project	Service Delivery	Grant Writing/Admin Project Management	Summer 2014
Orofino Water Project	Design	Grant Writing/Admin	Summer 2014
Port of Lewiston Dock Expansion	Design Construction	Grant Writing/Admin	Summer 2013
Riggins Community Center	Construction	Grant Writing/Admin	Spring 2013
Small Manufacturer Teaming	Service Delivery	Grant Writing/Admin Program Management	Fall 2013
Winchester Community Center Renovation	Construction	Grant Writing/Admin	Spring 2013

Workforce Development

CEDA works with a collaborative of employers, organizations, and workforce development professionals to improve mechanisms for workforce skills development. In 2012-2013:

- CEDA continued efforts to support workforce development for manufacturers in the region by reaching out to secondary education through partners involved in the Lewis-Clark State College National Science Foundation initiative. Six area high school professional technical instructors received training at the 2012 PT Summer Conference in Boise on how to integrate science, technology, engineering, and math concepts into their professional technical classes by using three-dimensional solid modeling software (SolidWorks).

A mentoring guide for manufacturers and schools has been developed and will be ready for implementation for the fall of 2013. CEDA conducted a needs assessment survey of the high schools to aggregate the need for the software and hardware necessary to participate in the program and will seek funding to support the identified needs.

- CEDA developed the Workforce Development Council to address skills gaps in the area of manufacturing. As a result, twenty-five business, education, and economic development representatives are volunteering their time to facilitate the

development of a business-focused and skilled workforce system that meets the needs of business and industry, enhances workplace productivity, and increases opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.

Regional Economic Planning

As the regionally designated planning organization, CEDA works with a wide range of public and private sector partners to set forth goals and objectives necessary to address economic development challenges of the region. This year:

- CEDA, along with the other Economic Development Districts of Idaho, the University of Idaho's Office of Economic Development, the Idaho Department of Commerce, regional economic development agencies and other stakeholders are joining together to build strategies for stimulating economic growth and development across the state through the Idaho Pathways project. Visit <http://blogs.uidaho.edu/idaho-pathways> for more information.

Deliverables of the Idaho Pathways project include an updated comprehensive economic development strategy (CEDS) for each of the economic development districts. The updated regional CEDS will be used to create a Statewide CEDS. This process is expected to provide a structure to encourage the alignment of economic development opportunities across the state.

- CEDA Executive Director Christine Frei represents the region on the LinkIdaho Broadband Advisory Committee. She was a presenter at the LinkIdaho Broadband Summit and LinkIdaho presentations at a January 2013 meeting with the Idaho House Environment, Energy, and Technology Committee and a February 2013 Senate Affairs Committee. CEDA also collaborated with the Northwest Intermountain Manufacturers Association to complete a broadband manufacturer survey of 27 small manufacturing businesses located throughout North-Central Idaho. Results will be used for future planning within the region.
- CEDA facilitated the Palouse Knowledge Corridor 2013 Strategic Plan.
- CEDA staff member Deb Smith served as a member of the Idaho Transportation Freight Study and Rail Plan Update Steering Committee.

Appendix A

The Clearwater Economic Development District

“The Rural/Urban Relationship” *A Powerful Economic Exchange*

Report Prepared for the:

**2009 Clearwater Economic Development Association Membership
Meeting
February 2009**

The Rural/Urban Relationship: A Powerful Economic Exchange

Introduction

The following report contains an investigation of the economy encompassing the Clearwater-Snake River region, which includes the counties of Latah, Lewis, Clearwater, Idaho & Nez Perce in Idaho, and the counties of Whitman, Asotin & Garfield in Washington. This report was completed for the Clearwater Economic Development Association's (CEDA) 2009 Membership Meeting, with the purpose of helping CEDA and its member organizations understand the multiple economic connections that tie the communities of this region together, and secondarily to provide a few suggestions on how to best utilize these connections for economic development.

Executive Summary

EMSI considered data from multiple sources including the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Idaho Department of Labor. The data we studied indicates that the contributions of the rural and urban communities in the Clearwater-Snake region have intertwined to form a network of regional economic drivers. The central place theory of economic growth holds that regional centers, such as Lewiston, often utilize the natural resources of surrounding rural areas to produce more valuable goods and services. This theory holds up to a degree in this region, as indicated by the strength of certain industry groups such as wood products and retail. In other cases, the rural areas are just as active as urban areas in sectors such as manufacturing. Therefore, the regional hub of Lewiston is providing either value-added goods, or products that are worth more to consumers after being processed, and specialized services, or services that address the more particular needs of the regional population. Correspondingly, the rural areas are contributing both natural resources and other types of value-added goods. These products and services and the wealth they produce benefit the residents of the entire Clearwater-Snake River region. Given these conditions, the Clearwater-Snake River regional economy has tremendous potential for growth and expansion of selected clusters, which in turn could benefit all industries in the region.

The following outline displays the overarching themes of this report:

I) Regional Characteristics

- Industry overview
- Economic Base analysis
- Infrastructure
- Industry Cluster Shift-Share analysis
-

II) How is the region interconnected?

- Supply Analysis: Diversified Manufacturing

- Retail Shed
- Labor Shed analysis

III) Regional Challenges

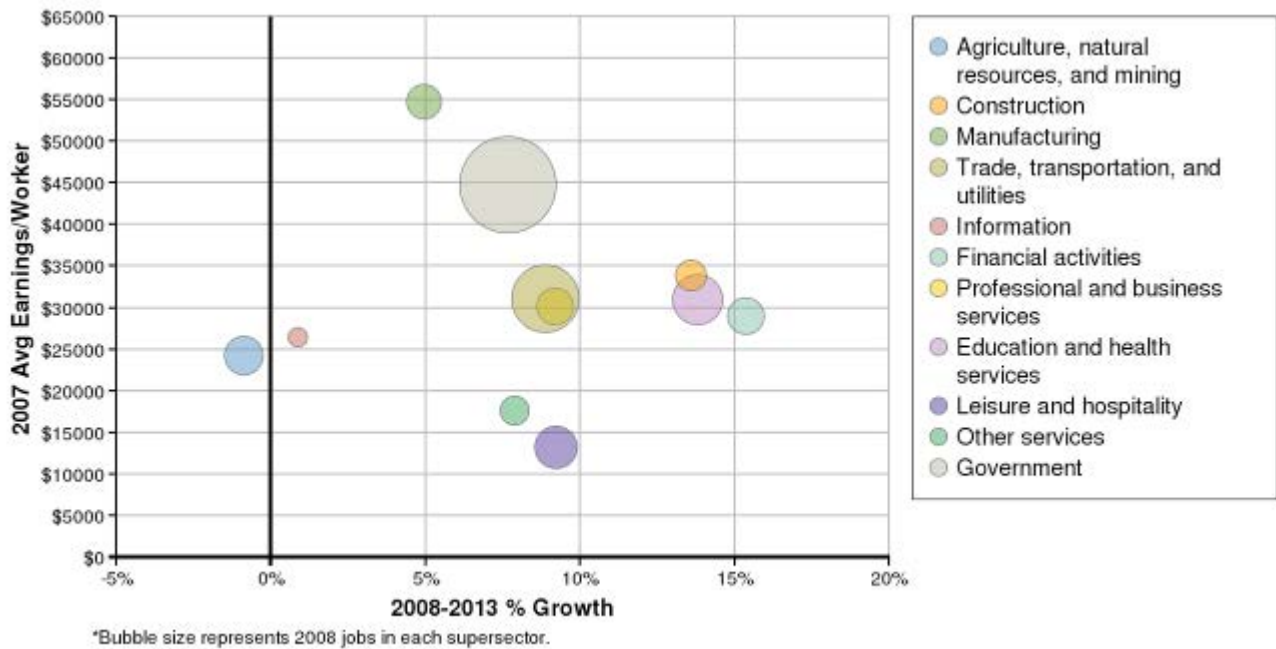
- Educational Attainment
- Migration Patterns
- Workforce Demographics

Regional Characteristics

Industry Overview¹

The regional industry overview displays industry information at the highest level possible. All types of employment have been allocated into one of these ten categories. As the analysis reveals that the majority of the region's employment is in *Government* and *Trade, transportation and utilities*, but there are strong growth and earnings numbers in a number of other categories. (The government sector contains large employment numbers because it encompasses the regional publicly funded universities- University of Idaho, Washington State University, and Lewis-Clark State College.) It should be noted that this analysis is based on projections. Given the current economic conditions, some of these projections, particularly in the Construction, and Real Estate sectors, should be approached with reservation.

Industry Size and Growth, 2008-2013



Description	2008 Jobs	2013 Jobs	Growth	% Growth	2007 Median Earnings
Government	24,600	26,500	1,900	8%	\$45,000
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15,700	17,100	1,400	9%	\$31,000
Retail Trade	10,600	11,500	900	9%	\$24,700
Education and health services	10,600	12,100	1,500	14%	\$31,000
Leisure and hospitality	8,500	9,300	800	9%	\$13,000
Agriculture, natural resources, and mining	7,200	7,200	0	(1%)	\$24,000
Financial activities	6,600	7,700	1,000	15%	\$29,000
Professional and business services	6,300	6,900	600	9%	\$30,000
Manufacturing	6,200	6,500	300	5%	\$55,000
Construction	5,000	5,700	700	14%	\$34,000
Personal services	4,500	4,900	400	8%	\$18,000
Information	1,200	1,200	0	1%	\$26,000
	96,400	105,100	8,600	9%	\$33,500

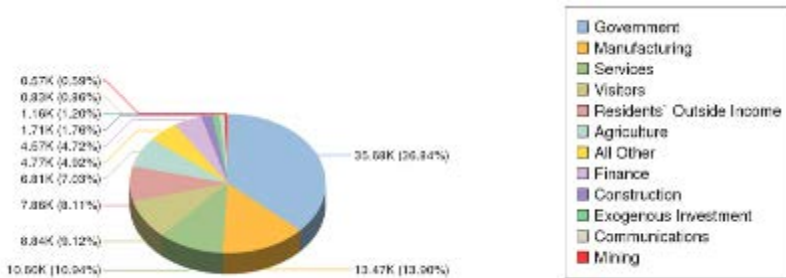
Economic Base²

Economic base analysis uses a model of the region’s economy to show which groups of industries are most fundamental; that is, which bring money into a region rather than simply circulating dollars that are already present. The first type of industries is called “basic” while the second type is called “non-basic.” Basic industries generally export products and services to non-regional purchasers. The model calculates how much of each industry’s jobs and earnings rely on its exports, then uses multiplier effects to attribute jobs and earnings from other industries to the original “basic” industry. So Manufacturing might account for twenty percent of the region’s jobs and earnings, but as a basic industry it might support an additional fifteen percent of each.

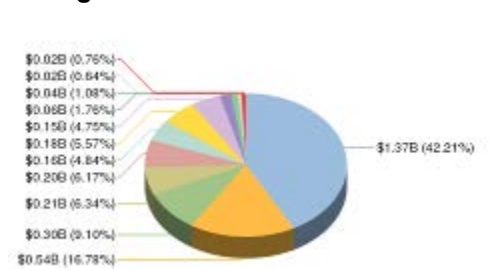
The sectors having the greatest impact on the Clearwater- Snake region are Government, Manufacturing and Services. The export activities of these three industries drive roughly sixty-two percent of jobs and sixty-eight percent of earnings within the region.

2007 Economic Base

Jobs



Earnings



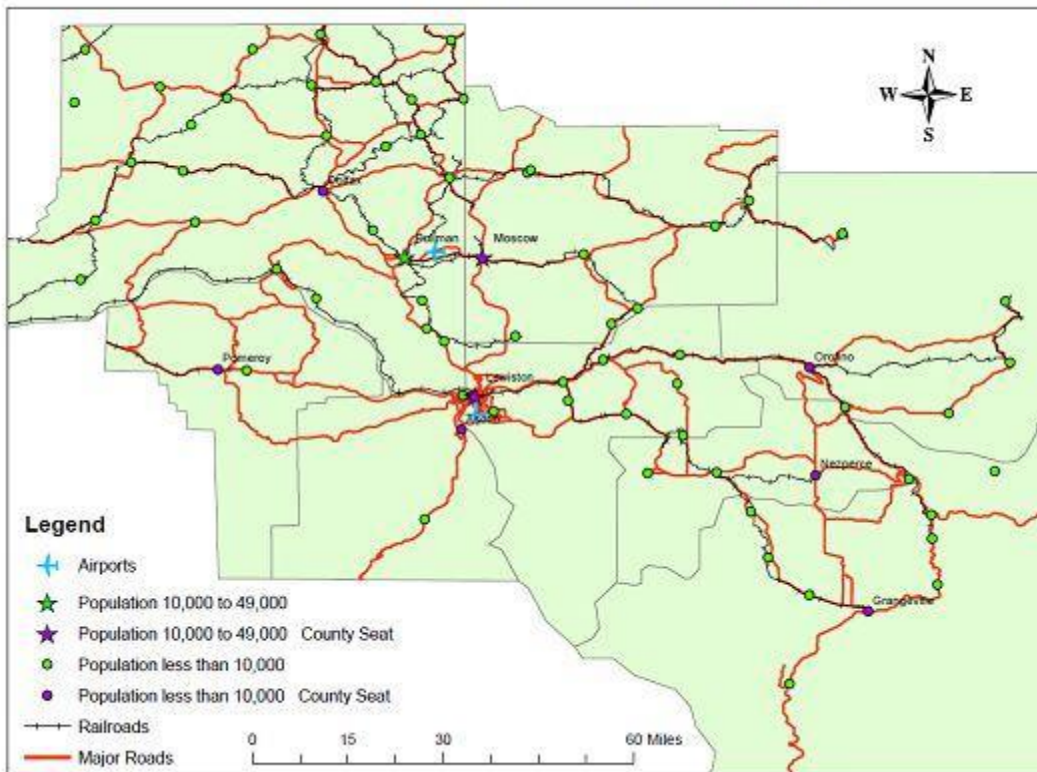
Sector	Jobs	Earnings(K)	Jobs %	Earnings %	EPW(K)
Government	35,680	\$1,369,300	37%	42%	\$38
Manufacturing	13,470	\$544,300	14%	17%	\$40
Services	10,660	\$295,300	11%	9%	\$28
Visitors	8,840	\$205,700	9%	6%	\$23
Residents` Outside Income	7,860	\$200,200	8%	6%	\$25
Agriculture	6,810	\$156,900	7%	5%	\$23
All Other	4,770	\$180,800	5%	6%	\$38
Finance	4,570	\$154,000	5%	5%	\$34
Construction	1,710	\$57,300	2%	2%	\$34
Exogenous Investment	1,160	\$35,200	1%	1%	\$30
Communications	830	\$20,800	1%	1%	\$25
Mining	570	\$24,600	1%	1%	\$43

Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure is essential in order for the region to facilitate the movement of goods. Trucking, logistics, and warehousing companies utilize this infrastructure to engage in international trade and bring revenue back to the region.

The figure below diagrams key transportation infrastructure including major airports, railroads, and highways. Municipalities with greater links, such as Lewiston, are easily discernible.

Clearwater Region Infrastructure Map

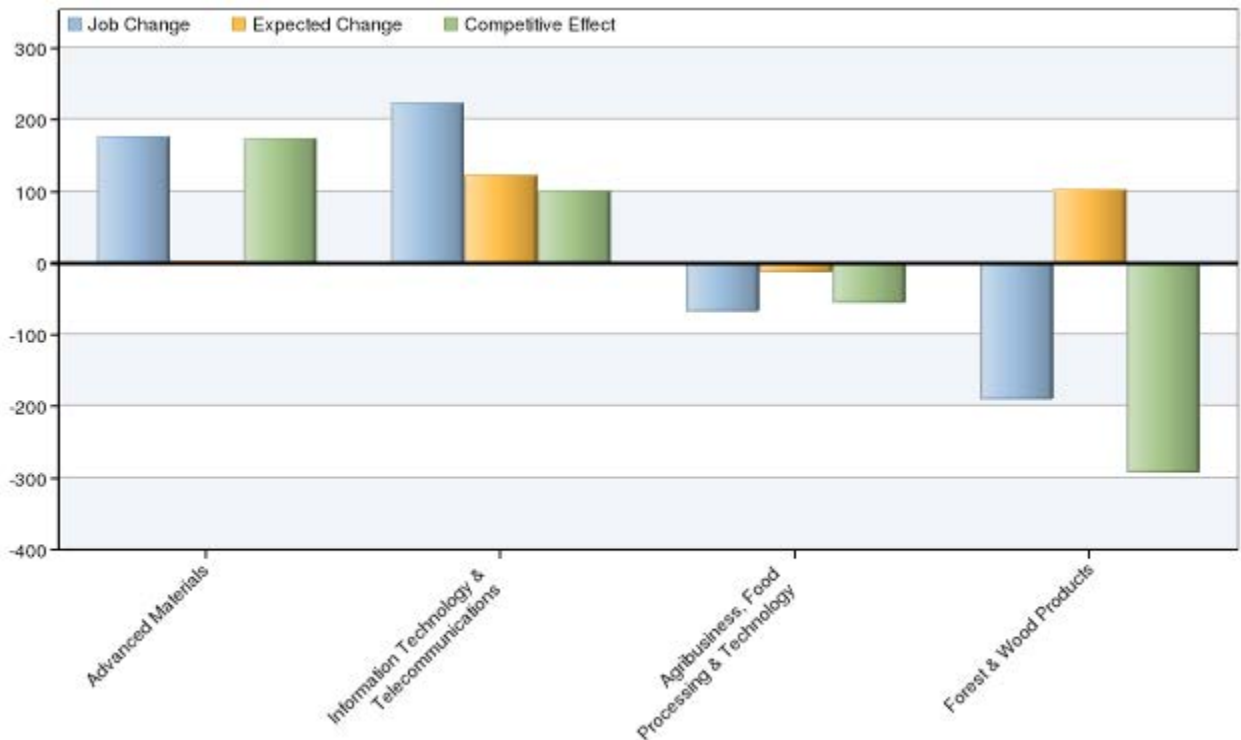


Industry Cluster Shift-Share Analysis³

Within the economic development world, industry cluster analysis has become an established method for evaluating regional strengths. An industry cluster is a group of interconnected businesses that share common suppliers and/or markets. If businesses within clusters are able to collaborate, it can result in more successful economic development and greater global competitiveness for the region as a whole.

In this cluster shift-share overview, EMSI has selected four pertinent clusters to display how regional industry groups that share common inputs and markets can also share similar fates. In this graph, the *Advanced Materials*¹ and *IT and Telecommunications* clusters are vastly outpacing the national average, whereas the *Agribusiness* and *Forest & wood products* clusters are either keeping pace or performing worse than national trends, which are both in steep decline.

Cluster Shift-Share Growth



Cluster Name	2008 Jobs	Five Year Job Change	Expected Change	Competitive Effect
Advanced Materials	1,270	176	0	170
Information Technology & Telecommunications	1,880	223	120	100
Agribusiness, Food Processing & Technology	6,800	(70)	0	(60)
Forest & Wood Products	4,180	(190)	100	(290)

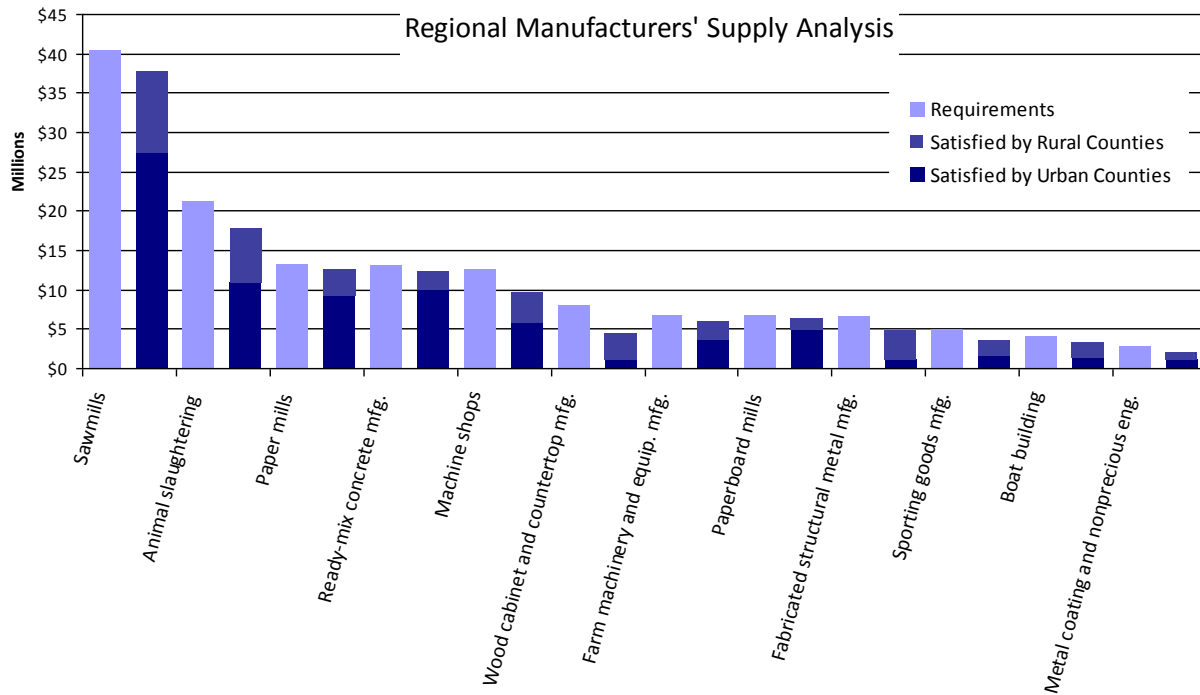
¹ The Advanced Materials cluster includes industries that employ scientific study either in the research or development of their products. This includes fields such as chemistry, physics, nanotechnology, metallurgy, biomaterials, etc.

How is the region interconnected?

Supply Analysis: Diversified Manufacturing⁴

The great advantage of having regional industry clusters is the ability of those industries to share assets. Assets that could be shared include natural resources, such as timber and metal products; and services, such as transportation and warehousing. Various types of manufacturing sectors are spread across the region, many of which require similar resources and services.

One of the most promising clusters in the region is manufacturing. The following graph displays the industry requirements for several of the top manufacturing industries. There are two messages to take away from this graph; 1) These industries are nearly completely reliant of regional provisions, 2) The requirements to keep these industries operating are fulfilled by both the rural and urban areas within the region.

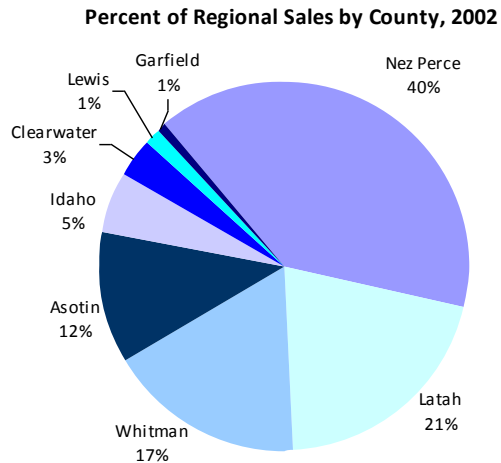
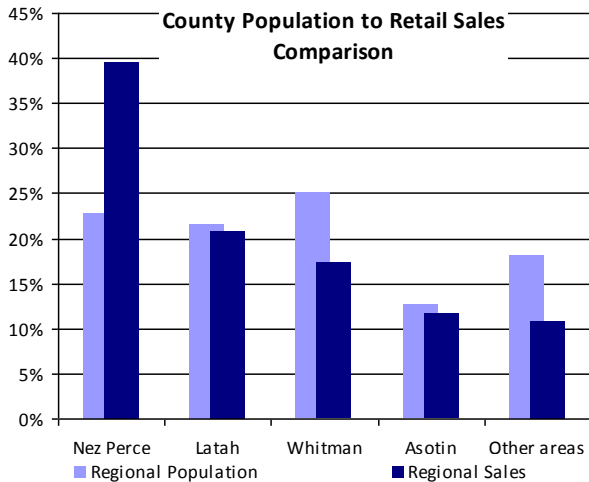


Industry	Requirements	Requirements spent out of region	Percent Satisfied in Region
Sawmills	\$38m	\$2,476K	94%
Animal slaughtering	\$18m	\$3,437K	84%
Paper mills	\$12m	\$790K	94%
Ready-mix concrete mfg.	\$12m	\$647K	95%
Machine shops	\$10m	\$3m	77%
Wood cabinet and countertop mfg.	\$4m	\$4m	55%
Farm machinery and equip. mfg.	\$6m	\$784K	88%
Paperboard mills	\$6m	\$332K	95%
Fabricated structural metal mfg.	\$5m	\$2m	72%
Sporting goods mfg.	\$3m	\$2m	68%
Boat building	\$3m	\$605K	85%
Metal coating and nonprecious eng.	\$2m	\$647K	76%

Retail Shed⁵

One critical indicator of regional connectedness is a region's retail shed. A retail shed analysis indicates where individuals are traveling to reach a regional retail hub. There are certain advantages to concentrating retail establishments within a small geographic area, including a cut-back in net travel time for consumers, and access to wider variety of specialty goods. These facts are indicated by the decision of certain retail entities to locate in Lewiston. It would not make sense for Home Depot or Macy's to open stores in Albion. This arrangement has benefits for residents of both urban and rural regions. Rural residents are able to purchase goods that are unavailable in their own communities, and urban residents are receiving the influx of exterior money into the urban economy.

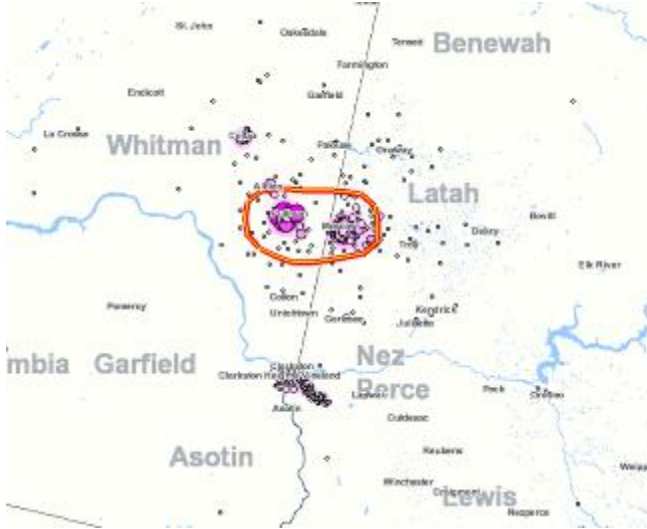
There are clear patterns of retail concentration in the two urban Idaho counties, particularly Nez Perce. The graph below indicates that Nez Perce County provides over forty percent of regional sales, while at the same time only possessing twenty-three percent of the region's population. This vast disparity indicates that many residents from outlying areas are traveling to Nez Perce County to shop, providing a great economic benefit to the residents of Lewiston. In other words, the economic vitality of Lewiston depends in part on the vitality of the outlying communities.



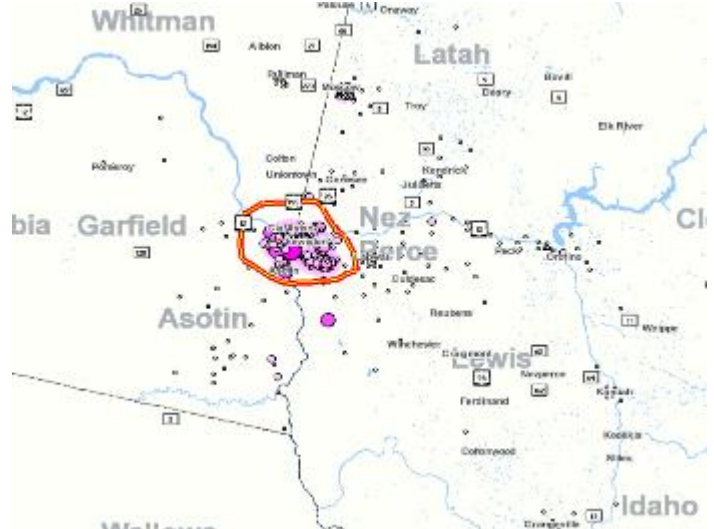
Labor Shed⁶

There is strong labor pool transaction occurring between the rural and urban centers in the region. This is good for several regions. It shows that there is some industry diversity between the regional communities, and it also encourages the traffic of wealth throughout the region, as commuters travel back and forth between home and work.

Moscow-Pullman



Lewiston-Clarkston



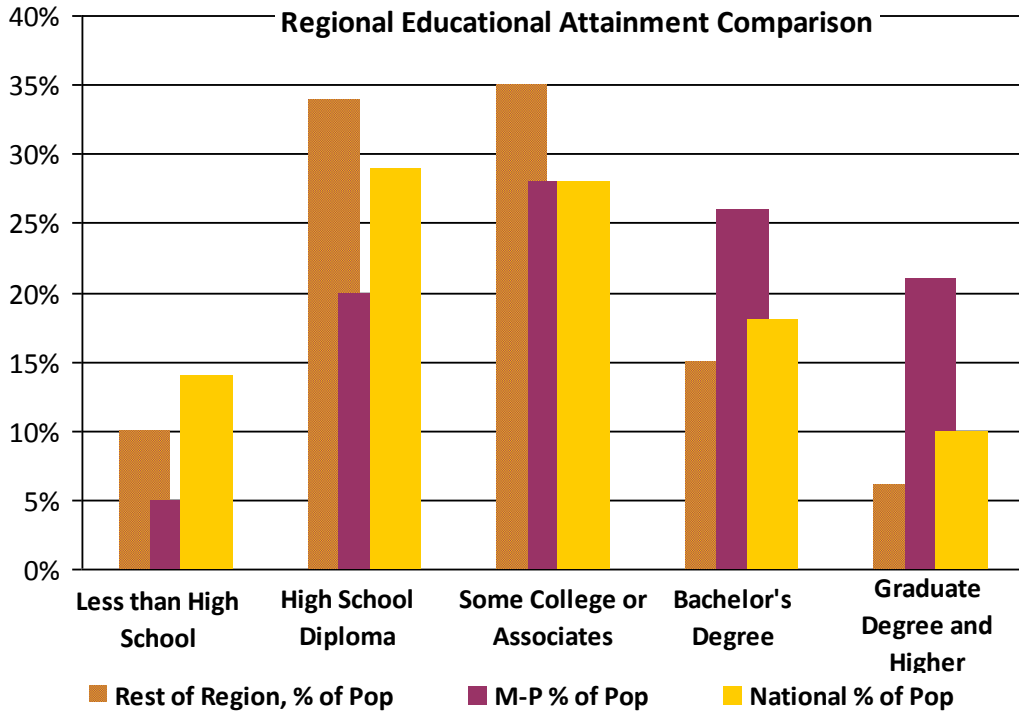
Region	Workers	Percent of Workforce
Moscow-Pullman	13,550	57%
Lewiston-Clarkston	1,550	7%
Remaining Clearwater-Snake region	8,600	36%

Region	Workers	Percent of Workforce
Lewiston-Clarkston	19,230	77%
Moscow-Pullman	520	2%
Remaining Clearwater-Snake region	5,200	21%

Regional Challenges

Regional Educational Attainment⁷

Generally, the region is slightly above average in terms of educational attainment. However, there are vast differences between the Moscow- Pullman area and the rest of the region. A stunning forty-seven percent of Moscow-Pullman’s population has a Bachelor’s degree or above, whereas the rest of the region is below average at twenty-one percent. This creates a potential for “brain drain” or the outmigration of the educated population. On the other hand, the highly educated populous in Moscow- Pullman creates the potential for new business development. If new business development continues to occur, as it has in Moscow Pullman lately, this could benefit the entire Clearwater-Snake River region. Not only would this bring more income to the region, but it would also make it easier for workers to find jobs suitable for their skills. While the educated workforce would be employed in white-collar jobs that align with their skills, the rest of the workforce would experience less competition for the jobs that align with their skills.



Regional Migration Data⁸

Migration data indicates how much of the regional population change is due to the arrival or departure of residents. The regional population grew by a modest two percent between 2002-2006, which is considerably slower than the state averages for Idaho and Washington. Part of the reason for this slow growth appears to be due to out-migration. As the table displays there was a net loss of 797 individuals over this four year time period. This results in the loss of talent, and given the demographics of the region, also a good deal of young people. Additionally, there appears to be a pattern of out-migration to urban counties such as Spokane and King (Seattle) Counties in Washington, and Ada County, (Boise) in Idaho.

2002- 2006 Regional Migration Data

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
In-Migration	7,440	7,460	7,370	7,440	7,610	37,320
Out-Migration	7,800	7,440	7,400	7,720	7,770	38,120
Net Migration	(360)	26	(26)	(280)	(160)	(800)
Percent of Population	--	--	--	--	--	-0.10%

Major County Migration Exchanges, 2006

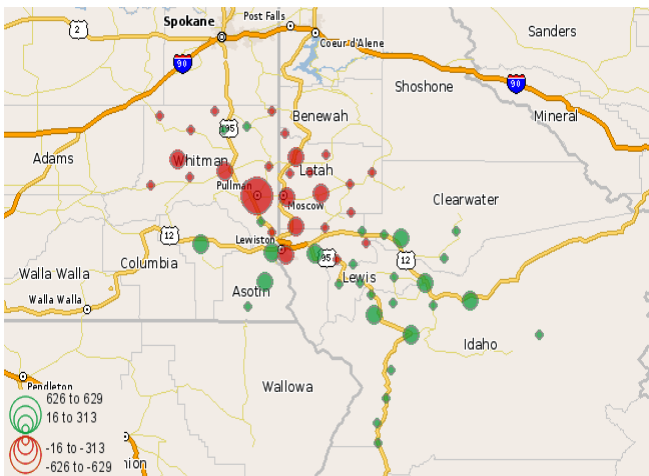
Top Migratory Regions	Migrants
Spokane County	-190
King County	-120
Ada County	-110
Kootenai County	-30

Workforce Age Population Data⁹

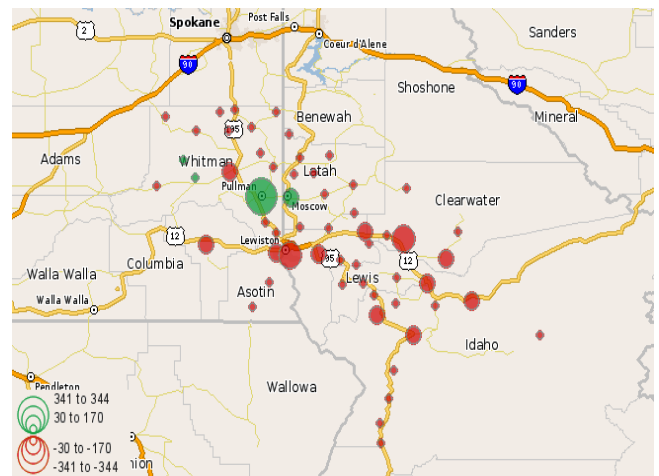
Identifying changes in population, especially the workforce aged population, indicates potential challenges for maintaining a sustainable economy. As one age group of workers, or workforce cohort, transitions along its career pathways a younger cohort is expected to step in to fill the positions that they left vacant. If population declines in the younger cohort, which is expected to fill the vacant positions, increased pressure is placed on the economy to find replacements.

The following figures show the projected workforce demographic changes between 2009 and 2014 at the zip-code level. Age cohorts are broken into early-career (20-34 years old), mid-career (35-49 years old) and experienced career (50-64 years old). The figures indicate that as the growing number within the experienced workforce cohort transitions into retirement, a declining level of mid-career workers may not be available to staff the vacant jobs. Furthermore, the declining mid-career population could put pressure on the early-career workers to fill their vacant job positions. (Please note that the graduated symbols reflect different numbers in each map.) The data indicates there could be a region-wide challenge in coming years to retain and attract younger workers.

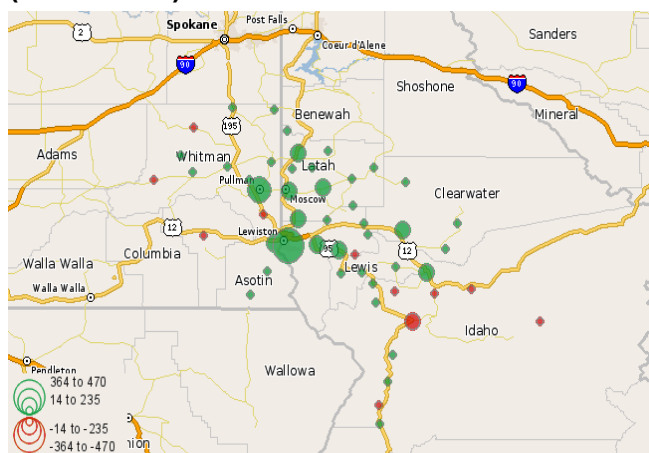
Early-Career Population Growth (2009-2014)



Mid-Career Population Growth (2009-2014)



Experienced-Career Population Growth (2009-2014)



Highlights

County	2009 Pop.	5 Year Change	% Change
Nez Perce			
Early	15,600	-1,025	-7%
Mid	5,400	-40	-1%
Experienced	5,300	200	4%
Whitman			
Early	10,200	-260	-3%
Mid	5,700	-350	-6%
Experienced	6,000	330	6%
Rest of C-S region			
Early	16,400	460	3%
Mid	16,400	-1,330	-8%
Experienced	19,400	700	4%

Data Sources & Calculations

¹ Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. EMSI Complete Employment, Fall 2008

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. EMSI Complete Employment, Fall 2008 A-Matrix

⁵ Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. EMSI Population data, Fall 2008 & 2002 Economic Census, <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>

⁶ All data from US Census Bureau, LED Origin-Destination Data Base (2nd Quarter 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006)

⁷ Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. EMSI Population data, Fall 2008

⁸ Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, County-to-County Migration Data

⁹ Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. EMSI Population data, Fall 2008

Industry Data

In order to capture a complete picture of industry employment, EMSI basically combines covered employment data from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) produced by the Department of Labor with total employment data in Regional Economic Information System (REIS) published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), augmented with County Business Patterns (CBP) and Non-employer Statistics (NES) published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Projections are based on the latest available EMSI industry data, 15-year past local trends in each industry, growth rates in statewide and (where available) sub-state area industry projections published by individual state agencies, and (in part) growth rates in national projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Demographic Data

The demographic data in this report is compiled from several sources using a specialized process. Sources include US Census Bureau annual estimates, birth and mortality rates from the US Health Department, and projected regional job growth.

Appendix B

The Clearwater Economic Development District

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Input for the:
2009-2014 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
Plan Document for the Economic Development Administration (EDA)
Clearwater Economic Development Planning District

Survey Conducted & Summary Prepared by:
Clearwater Economic Development Association (CEDA)

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Input for the:
 2009-2014 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
 Plan Document for the Economic Development Administration (EDA)
 Clearwater Economic Development Planning District

Survey Conducted by:
 Clearwater Economic Development Association (CEDA)

CEDA seeks input from all counties, cities, and partners within north central Idaho on community and economic development opportunities, priorities, challenges, and solutions. The survey results will be incorporated into our region’s *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)*. The CEDS is a five-year planning document for economic development in Idaho, Lewis, Clearwater, Latah, and Nez Perce counties of Idaho and the communities within those counties.

Your cooperation and participation is needed and appreciated to ensure that regional planning occurs in a manner that constructively and positively impacts CEDA staff activities and federal and state funding for the region on various economic development projects.

Name of Community/Organization:	
What Community Does Your Organizations serve? (list city(ies) or county(ies))	
Name of Person(s) Completing the Survey	
Date of Survey Completion:	

Industry:

1.) Please check the top three (3) industry sectors that have the most economic impact on your community.

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Health Care
- Finance/Professional
- Transportation
- Timber
- Tourism
- Retail
- Education
- High Technology

- 2.) For these industries, what are their greatest challenges? (i.e.: access to affordable high-speed telecommunication; transportation or energy costs; ability to attract and retain a qualified workforce; water and/or sewer infrastructure deficiencies)
- i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____

Economic Development Infrastructure:

- 1.) Water System: Does your community operate a community water system?
 Yes No If yes, please complete the following:
- Type of System: _____
- Year of Last Completed Upgrade: _____
- Do you foresee a Major Upgrade within the next five (5) years? Yes No
- If yes, please describe what needs to be done and estimated cost.

- 2.) Wastewater System: Does your community operate a community wastewater system? Yes No If yes, complete the following?
- Type of System and Capacity: _____
- Year of Last Completed Upgrade: _____
- Do you foresee a Major Upgrade within the next five (5) years? Yes No
- If yes, please describe what needs to be done and estimated cost.

- a. What are your greatest challenges with the system?

 - b. Describe any changes or upgrades needed within the next five (5) years with your system? ?

- 3.) Solid Waste System: Does your community contract for, manage, or operate a solid waste collection system? Yes No If Yes, complete the following Describe your System:

- a. What are your greatest challenges with the system?

- b. Describe any changes or upgrades needed within the next five (5) years with your system?

4.) What do you see as the greatest ‘need’ and the greatest ‘opportunity’ for the following economic development components of your community and the region?

- Transportation

- Telecommunications

- Energy and Alternative Energy Development

- Housing

- Senior and Community Centers

- Public Safety and Emergency Management

- Medical Services

- Commercial and Industrial Property

- Workforce Development

Community Planning

1.) What community project(s) are envisioned or planned for in the next (5) years?

2.) Does your community have an “economic development” or related plan in place?
 Yes No

a. If so, who is the contact person for the plan? _____

b. If yes, when was it last update? _____

General economic development information:

1.) Briefly describe your community economic picture as you see it ‘now’.

2.) Briefly describe how you would like to see your community ‘develop’ in the future.

3.) What do you see as the top 3 economic development goals for your community during the next 5 years?

Technical Assistance Needed

1.) If you would like assistance from CEDA to help your community develop a project or initiative, please describe your need, what assistance is needed, and who CEDA should contact about the project or initiative.

The CEDS strategy committee:

Debbie Baker (Valley Vision), Randy Doman (Idaho County Citizen), Lori Higgins (University of Idaho), Carroll Keith (Lewis County), Tate Smith (LCSC), B.J. Swanson (American West Bank), Kathryn Tacke (Idaho Department of Labor), Mike Thomason (Avista), & J.R. Van Tassel (Nez Perce County Citizen).

Valley Vision	Debbie	Baker
	Randy	Doman
University of Idaho	Lori	Higgins
Lewis County	Carroll	Keith
LCSC	Tate	Smith
American West Bank	B.J.	Swanson
Idaho Department of Labor	Kathryn	Tacke
Avista	Mike	Thomason
	J.R.	Van Tassel

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY!

CEDA – CEDS Survey Synopsis June 2, 2009

CEDA conducted an electronic survey of regional communities to gather information for the CEDS. Respondents were asked to select the industry sector having the greatest, second greatest, and third greatest, impact on their communities. They were then asked to list the greatest challenges for those industries. Twenty five regional communities responded to the survey.

The industries identified in order of priority were **timber, agriculture, education, and manufacturing**. Other industries mentioned to a much lesser degree were tourism, health care, transportation, and retail.

Collectively the greatest challenges for these industries were the economic downturn, depressed commodity markets, environmental and government regulations, infrastructure development, lack of funding/financing, and lack of a trained labor force.

Respondents were asked to list the greatest needs for the following specific economic development components:

- Transportation:** Improve roads, public transportation, and signage.
- Telecommunication:** Consistent high speed internet, broadband, and fiber optic service.
- Housing:** Quality and affordable starter homes.
- Senior and Community Centers:** Facility upgrades and senior/disabled transportation.
- Public Safety and Emergency Management:** A qualified workforce.
- Medical Services:** Telecommunications, rural services, and ambulance services.
- Commercial and Industrial Property:** Inventory of commercial or industrial property, and industrial or business parks.
- Workforce Development:** Training opportunities, jobs, and retaining young families.
- Government:** Increased tax base to provide services, deal with unfunded mandates, and capacity building.

Opportunities reflected the development of airports and the port of Lewiston. The Idaho Department of Commerce's commercial property website and the Idaho Department of Labor's training programs were mentioned. Development of all alternative energy sources including woody biomass, hydro-power, wind energy, alternative fuels, cellulosic, and the dams were viewed as economic opportunities.