

**BOARD OF LATAH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO
RESOLUTION NO. 2010-32**

A RESOLUTION REPEALING THE 1994 LATAH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND LAND USE MAP (RESOLUTION #94-17), AS AMENDED AND ADOPTING A NEW LATAH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND LAND USE MAP.

WHEREAS, the Local Land Use Planning Act as enacted by the Idaho Legislature, I.C. 67-6501 et. seq., requires counties and municipalities to conduct a comprehensive planning process designed to prepare, implement, and review and update a comprehensive plan and sets out the required components of such plans; and

WHEREAS, the Latah County Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map was last fully reviewed and updated in 1994; and

WHEREAS, the Latah County Planning Commission, starting in 2008, undertook a public review of the current Latah County Comprehensive Plan and subsequently determined that some amendments to the plan were warranted; and

WHEREAS, the Latah County Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing on the amendments on September 21, 2010 and recommended approval of the amendments to the Board of Latah County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Latah County Commissioners held a duly noticed public hearing on November 15, 2010, deliberated and agreed to have another public hearing after making material changes to the recommendation of the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Latah County Commissioners held a duly noticed public hearing December 20, 2010 on the amendments to the plan, including their material changes, deliberated, made some additional non-material amendments to the plan, and approved all said amendments on December 22, 2010; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Idaho Code 67-6509(d) the Latah County Planning Commission has not recommended, and the Board of County Commissioners has not considered an amendment to the Latah County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map for more than six months.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Latah County, State of Idaho:

SECTION 1: REPEALING THE LATAH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND LAND USE MAP, RESOLUTION #94-17 AND ALL AMENDMENTS THERETO

That the Latah County Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map – Resolution #94-17 and all amendments thereto be repealed upon the effective date of this resolution.

SECTION 2: ADOPTION OF THE LATAH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND LAND USE MAP

That the Latah County Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map be adopted as follows:

**Latah County
Comprehensive
Plan and Land
Use Map
Resolution
#2010-32**

December 2010

Revised as amended by Resolution #2015-14 & #2016-07

LATAH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Idaho's Counties and Cities are required by law (Idaho Code 67-6508) to prepare, implement, review and update a comprehensive plan outlining goals and policies of land use. Several elements which must be addressed in the Plan are listed in Idaho Code. Detailed ordinances then spell out how the goals and policies are to be achieved.

Latah County's first Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 1971. A revised plan was adopted in 1979 after public meetings were held throughout the county and a questionnaire mailed to every county household. In 1990, local meetings were held around the county to review the plan. Input from those meetings was considered by working committees of the Planning and Zoning Commission, and proposed revisions were considered by the full Commission in open meetings. The draft approved in April 1994 was then presented to the public and five hearings were held throughout the county in September 1994. This public input was the basis for revising the draft into the Plan recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission and approved by the Board of County Commissioners in 1994.

In 2008, the Planning Commission decided that as per Idaho Code, Section 67-6507 and 67-6508, that they would conduct a review of the Comprehensive Plan. To achieve this goal, they set out across the County to conduct meetings with any group, established or otherwise, that would allow them to ask 2 questions. These questions were "What do you value about Latah County?" and "Describe land uses in Latah County in the last 10 years that you feel positive about and land uses you would like to see in the next 10 years." They also asked the public to answer two other questions if they wanted to, with the first question needing the public to be familiar with the Comprehensive Plan, which were "Do you think the Comprehensive Plan should be modified? If yes, how and why? If no, why?" and "Is there anything else you would like to tell us?"

These questions were also put on the County's internet webpage for anyone to answer. The Planning Commission held a good number of meetings over the spring, summer, and fall of 2008 with a variety of established groups, communities, and other people, and they received information over the internet. They talked with well over 300 people as part of this process, from all over the county, and very much appreciated the input.

The Planning Commission discovered that according to the majority of the people they talked with, much of the plan was still relevant and still reflected most of the same values the 1994 plan represented. The comment that they heard the most was that people loved the rural nature of Latah County and would like to preserve that quality. This public input is the basis for this updated plan.

OBJECTIVES

To make Latah County a desirable place in which to live, work and visit, the Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map outline a pattern of growth compatible with community traditions, values and vision for the future, including:

1. Preservation of the rural character of Latah County to ensure the protection of the cultural, scenic and natural amenities presently found in the County.
2. Preservation of agricultural and forest land uses to ensure the continued viability of an agricultural and forest based economy in rural Latah County.
3. Fostering of other land uses which will help achieve a solid broad based and sustainable economic foundation.
4. Clustering of commercial and higher density residential uses in and around areas with adequate public services.
5. Ensure that land use policies do not unconstitutionally violate private property rights.

Latah County's Comprehensive Plan shall serve as a basis for ordinances and regulations that will achieve the overall goals identified through the active participation of County residents. When the County, through its citizens, finds that the plan no longer reflects current conditions and community values, it shall be amended or replaced.

The order in which the following goals and policies are presented implies no order or priority.

1. COMMUNITY DESIGN ELEMENT

Goal: To ensure a pattern of planned growth which results in the orderly and attractive development of Latah County.

Policies:

1. Encourage commercial developments to locate in or near existing cities.
2. Minimize commercial strip development.
3. Encourage clustering of commercial and industrial developments so that access points to existing arterials are limited.
4. Ensure that new residential developments on lots less than one acre occur in or near existing cities.
5. Encourage low density residential development to occur in a pattern which minimizes both conflicts with existing land uses and public service costs.
6. Encourage the designation of open spaces in new developments.
7. Encourage landscaping of new developments to protect the existing character of the surrounding area.
8. Protect existing land uses from conflicting uses.
9. Preserve the rural character of Latah County.

2. POPULATION ELEMENT

Goal: To ensure that population growth is accommodated in an orderly pattern.

Policies:

1. Limit higher density residential development to areas easily served by infrastructure and public services.
2. Discourage high density development where it would conflict with agriculture, forestry or existing commercial activity.
3. Direct growth away from areas with important environmental features which will be negatively impacted by development.
4. Encourage growth to occur in existing cities or areas likely to be annexed into existing cities.

5. Unproductive agricultural or forest lands may be developed, if these lands are suitable for development and if such development will not otherwise conflict with surrounding uses.

3. HOUSING ELEMENT

Goal: To ensure an adequate and attractive living environment to meet the needs of residents of different ages, family sizes, lifestyles and income levels.

Policies:

1. Encourage the development of a variety of housing types on land suitable for development.
2. Ensure public safety by requiring all residential construction to conform with building codes and public health standards.
3. Encourage the construction of energy efficient housing.

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Goals:

1. To encourage business development which supports local employment.
2. To foster agriculture and forestry and their supporting activities and businesses.
3. To provide for land uses appropriate to local and regional economic needs.
4. To encourage economic diversification consistent with other goals and policies of this plan.
5. To guide the development of a commercial and industrial sector the will be compatible with the natural environment and existing land uses.
6. To encourage business development that is consistent with available and future infrastructure, available natural resources, and the underlying zoning designations.
7. To encourage business development that utilizes the resources of the University of Idaho, Washington State University, and the region's other institutes of higher learning, including but not limited to the workforce generated from these facilities.
8. To support and encourage area chambers of commerce, economic development organizations, and programs or organizations that promote increased economic activity, that stimulate interest in developing new businesses, and that initiate and incubate new businesses.

Policies:

Agriculture and Forestry

1. Protect agricultural and forestry land from scattered development.
2. Encourage agricultural and forestry diversification and experimentation, and “value added” industries.
3. Encourage local and regional food self sufficiency.

Commercial and Industrial

1. Designate a sufficient amount of land suitable for commercial and industrial uses.
2. Ensure buffering of new commercial and industrial uses from surrounding land uses.
3. Discourage commercial and industrial development which adversely affects the public’s health and safety.
4. Encourage business development that is consistent with the goals in this element.
5. Encourage recreational business development based on the county’s outdoor recreational opportunities.

Mining

1. Protect existing residences and businesses from impacts of mining and processing operations.
2. Require restoration of mining areas so that the land is suitable for other beneficial uses.

5. PUBLIC SERVICES, FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT

Goal: To provide an orderly pattern of development which will ensure adequate public facilities and services without excessive costs.

Policies:

1. Minimize any adverse effects of new public facilities upon residential areas, natural resources, and special areas or sites.
2. Control and direct development activities in a manner that will avoid excessive burdens to fire, police, health, solid waste, and other services or facilities.
3. Minimize the cost of providing public services by requiring commercial, industrial, and high density residential development to occur in or near existing cities with adequate public services, facilities, and utilities.

4. Ensure adequate sewer and water systems at minimal public cost by requiring developers to provide for necessary facilities and establish a continued maintenance program.
5. Ensure the responsible disposal of solid waste to protect the health and welfare of the public as well as the County's natural resources.

6. SCHOOL FACILITIES AND STUDENT TRANSPORTATION

Goal: To minimize the adverse effects of new residential development on school facilities and student transportation.

Policy: Direct new residential development to areas with adequate school facilities and student transportation.

7. TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Goal: To promote an efficient and safe transportation system in Latah County.

Policies:

1. Ensure that access onto public roads will not disrupt traffic flow and that access is adequate for emergency response vehicles.
2. Limit the number of access points to state and federal highways.
3. Encourage bike and pedestrian routes and mass-transit as transportation options.
4. Ensure the compatibility of airstrips with surrounding land uses and protect existing airstrips from encroachment by development.
5. Ensure that buildings are set back a safe distance from public roads.
6. Encourage the preservation and growth of rail service within Latah County.

The transportation plans for the North and South Latah Highway Districts can be found at www.latah.id.us/pb

8. NATURAL RESOURCE ELEMENT

Goal: To ensure sound stewardship of the County's natural resources.

Policies:

1. Conserve streams, floodplains, wetlands, wooded areas, and other areas of natural significance and, where appropriate, incorporate natural features into planned developments as open space or buffer zones.
2. Encourage awareness and conservation of unique natural resources in Latah County, such as Palouse Prairie.
3. Prohibit development that significantly pollutes or degrades the natural environment.
4. Protect wildlife habitat, particularly critical winter range, from encroachment of incompatible development.
5. Promote availability of and access to public lands in Latah County.

9. SPECIAL AREAS ELEMENT

Goal: To recognize and preserve special areas and sites of historic, archeological, architectural, geological, biological, or scenic significance.

Policies:

1. Protect and preserve recognized sites and areas with cultural, scenic, or natural significance.
2. Encourage the preservation and use of historic buildings.

10. HAZARDOUS AREAS ELEMENT

Goal: To protect life and property from natural hazards.

Policies:

1. Ensure appropriate regulation of development in hazardous areas, such as floodplains, wildland urban interface and on unstable slopes.
2. Ensure that appropriate measures are used to minimize loss of property due to wildfire in rural developments.

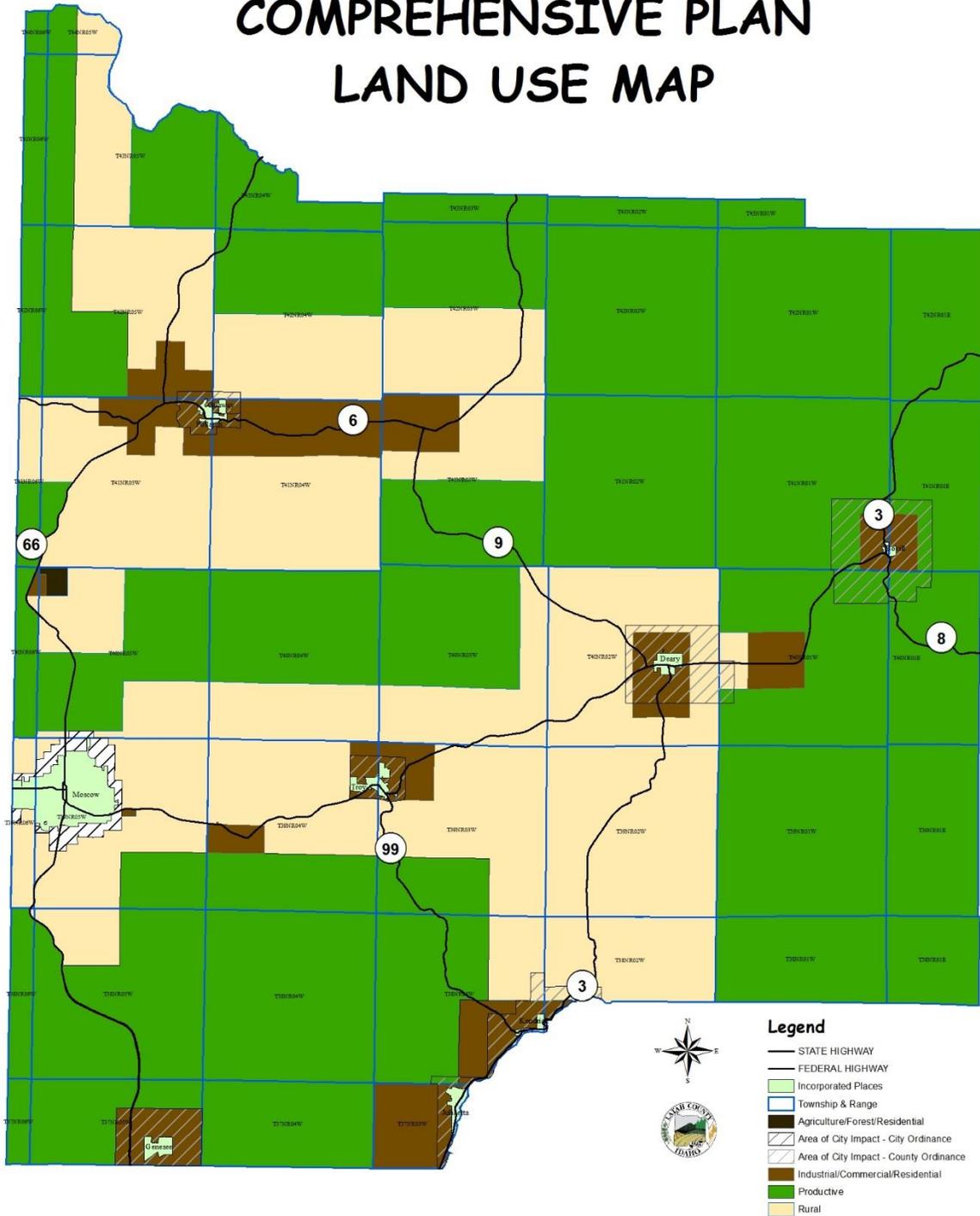
11. RECREATION ELEMENT

Goal: To encourage a variety of recreational opportunities in Latah County.

Policies:

1. Encourage the development of suitable land for recreational uses.
2. Ensure the compatibility of recreational areas with adjoining land uses.

LATAH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE MAP



13. IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

The County will provide the necessary staff and facilities to administer and enforce the policies and goals described within this plan. The Latah County Planning Department will administer the Comprehensive Plan and its policies, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Latah County Commissioners. The Planning and Zoning Commissions are authorized by that Board to develop land use policy recommendations and review proposals affecting the public's interest in land use.

The following actions will be taken to implement this plan:

1. The County will encourage and use citizen participation in all planning decisions to ensure that the public interest is reflected in land use issues. A diversity of approaches to public participation should be considered.
2. The County will adopt and administer zoning and subdivision ordinances in substantial compliance with the policies and goals of this plan.
3. The County will work with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and organizations to coordinate common planning goals and enhance achievement of those goals.
4. The County will require review of significant development proposals to evaluate their impact on surrounding economic, educational, environmental, recreational, and historical resources and will require mitigation of adverse impacts.
5. The County will cooperate with the work of organizations involved in programs which promote the goals of this plan.
6. The County will cooperate with ongoing programs of other organizations to identify and monitor environmental, recreational, and historical resources and seek creative mechanisms to acquire, use, or otherwise preserve these resources for future enjoyment.

14. PROPERTY RIGHTS ELEMENT

Goal: To ensure that land use policies, restrictions, conditions and fees do not unconstitutionally violate private property rights, and establish an orderly, consistent review process that enables the County to ensure that any proposed actions will not result in an unconstitutional taking of private property without due process of law.

Policies:

1. Eliminate regulations or actions which would unconstitutionally deprive an owner of all economically viable uses of the property.

2. Eliminate regulations or actions by the County which would result in an unconstitutional permanent or temporary physical occupation of private property.
3. Eliminate regulations or actions by the County that require a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or grant an easement, unless the regulation or action clearly advances an articulated and legitimate public purpose.
4. Eliminate regulations or actions which would significantly impact an owner's economic interest in the affected property, unless the regulation or action clearly advances an articulated and legitimate public purpose
5. Eliminate regulations or actions which would deny a property owner a fundamental attribute of ownership, including the right to possess, exclude others and dispose of property, unless the regulation or action clearly advances an articulated and legitimate public purpose.
6. Eliminate regulations or actions which would serve the same purpose as directly prohibiting a land use, unless the regulation or action clearly advances and articulated and legitimate public purpose.

Note: The following statement summarizes judicial decisions in Idaho:

The Comprehensive Plan is a policy document intended as a guide for public officials in adopting zoning ordinances and making land use decisions. The Comprehensive Plan sets forth several goals and policies, some of which may conflict or may not be relevant to a particular zoning or land use proposal. In making zoning and land use decisions, the Planning Commission, the Zoning Commission, and Board of Commissioners make factual inquiry into whether the proposed zoning or land use reflects the goals of, and takes into account those factors in the Comprehensive Plan in light of the present factual circumstances surrounding the proposed zoning or land use. Where those goals and/or policies conflict, it may be that the decision-makers find the proposal to be in accordance with some goals of the plan, but not others. In such a case, the decision-makers must balance conflicting goals as closely as reason, justice, and the character of the plan make practical and possible. A proposed zoning or land use need not be in complete compliance with every goal and policy of the plan and should not be disapproved merely because it does not meet one or more goals or policies. So long as each relevant goal or policy is considered in making the decision, it is possible to conclude that the proposal is in harmony with the intent and the general character of the plan.

15. WATER RESOURCES ELEMENT

Goals:

1. Promote the perpetual viability of adequate water resources in Latah County to meet present and future needs.

2. Endeavor to ensure water is used in a way that protects and enhances the public health and safety.

Policies:

1. Maintain sustainable groundwater resources and prevent degradation of groundwater quality.
2. Encourage water conservation through, but not limited to, the use of landscaping that does not need irrigation (xeriscaping), shared water systems, and use of water conserving technologies. Developments should use water resources as efficiently as reasonably possible.
3. Encourage evidence based approaches to and scientific research of water resource issues; and when considering the impact of land uses on water resources and the effects of such uses on surrounding properties, encourage incorporating the most current scientific knowledge including, without limitation, the use of hydrologists, geologists, environmental engineers and other experts where appropriate.
4. Require that land uses are consistent with any applicable water resources plan, such as the adopted Palouse Basin Aquifer Ground Water Management Plan.
5. Discourage use of groundwater for irrigation consistent with the philosophy of Idaho Code 67-6537.

16. AGRICULTURE

Goals:

1. Foster agriculture and forestry and their supporting activities and businesses.
2. Protect agricultural and forestry land from scattered development.
3. Preservation of agricultural and forest land uses to ensure the continued viability of an agricultural and forest based economy in rural Latah County.
4. Preservation of the rural character of Latah County, of which agriculture and forestry are key elements.
5. Protect agriculture and forestry from conflicting uses.
6. Promote agriculture and land uses consistent with agriculture.
7. Promote agriculture and forestry to ensure the economy of Latah County stays sound.

8. To encourage agriculture and forestry economic diversification consistent with other goals and policies of this plan.
9. Promote the perpetual viability of adequate water resources in Latah County to meet present and future needs.

Policies:

1. Encourage low density residential development to occur in a pattern which minimizes conflicts with agriculture and forestry.
2. Limit higher density residential development to areas easily served by infrastructure and public services.
3. Discourage high density development where it would conflict with agriculture, forestry or existing commercial activity.
4. Direct growth away from areas with agriculture and forestry operations which will be negatively impacted by development.
5. Encourage growth to occur in existing cities or areas likely to be annexed into existing cities.
6. Encourage agricultural and forestry diversification and experimentation, and “value added” industries.
7. Encourage local and regional food self-sufficiency.
8. Where appropriate, incorporate farming and forestry into planned developments as open space or buffer zones.
9. Protect farm and forest lands due to their natural significance.
10. Discourage use of groundwater for irrigation consistent with the philosophy of Idaho Code 67-6537 and require that agriculture and forestry uses are consistent with any applicable water resources plan, such as the adopted Palouse Basin Aquifer Ground Water Management Plan.

17. NATIONAL INTEREST ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION CORRIDORS

After notification by the public utilities commission concerning the likelihood of a federally designated national interest electric transmission corridor, the Federal Government shall prepare an analysis showing the existing location and possible routing of high voltage transmission lines, including national interest electric transmission corridors based upon the United States department

of energy's most recent national electric transmission congestion study pursuant to sections 368 and 1221 of the energy policy act of 2005. "High-voltage transmission lines" means lines with a capacity of one hundred fifteen thousand (115,000) volts or more supported by structures of forty (40) feet or more in height. Latah County will at that time consider the analysis as it relates to the Latah County Comprehensive Plan and the impacts said lines will have on Latah County and its citizens.

18. PUBLIC AIRPORT FACILITIES

The county air travel needs are served primarily by the Pullman-Moscow Airport located in Washington, 8 miles west of Moscow. Other airports offering commercial services are located in Lewiston, Idaho, and Spokane, Washington. There are also several private airstrips throughout the county.

In 2014 the City of Moscow and the City of Pullman signed an agreement titled "Joint Operating Agreement For The Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport". This agreement is set forth by the City of Moscow and the City of Pullman for the purposes of financing, constructing, improving, and operating an airport through the agency of the Pullman–Moscow Regional Airport Board. The Pullman-Moscow Airport, as set forth in the Joint Operating Agreement, is supported by Latah County in as much as Latah County resident (who may be a representative of the Commissioners of Latah County) shall be appointed by the City of Moscow to serve on the Pullman–Moscow Regional Airport Board. Other members of the Board include the Mayor of the City of Pullman, a representative of the President of Washington State University, a resident of the City of Pullman, a resident of Whitman County (who may be a representative of the Port of Whitman), the Mayor of the City of Moscow and a resident of the City of Moscow. The master plan for the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport can be found at www.flypuw.com

INVENTORY OF LATAH COUNTY

Total Population

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>80-90 % Change</u>	<u>90-00 % Change</u>	<u>00-10 % Change</u>
Latah County	37244	34935	30617	28749	+6.5%	14.1%	6.6%
Bovill	260	322	256	289	-11%	25.8%	-19.3%
Deary	506	551	529	539	-1.9%	4.2%	-8.2%
Genesee	955	965	725	791	-8.3%	33.1%	-1.0%
Juliaetta	579	601	488	522	-6.5%	23.2%	-3.7%
Kendrick	303	401	325	395	-17%	23.4%	-24.4%
Moscow	23809	21207	18519	16513	+11%	14.5%	12.3%
Onaway	187	245	203	254	-20%	20.7%	-23.7%
Potlatch	804	781	790	819	-3.5%	-1.1%	2.9%
Troy	862	777	699	820	-15.7%	11.2%	10.9%
Unincorporated	8979	9085	8083	7807	+3.5%	12.4%	-1.2%

Population Total, Age & Sex 1990

	Total	Male	Female
Overall	30617	15610	15007
0-17 years	7001	3534	3467
18-65 years	20661	10840	9821
65+ years	2955	1236	1719

Population Total, Age & Sex 2000

	Total	Male	Female
Overall	34935	18101	16834
0-17 years	7075	3632	3443
18-65 years	24548	13007	11541
65+ years	3312	1462	1850

Population Total 2010

	Total	Male	Female
Overall	37244	15404	14454
0-17 years	7386	-	-
18-65 years	26243	13751	12492
65+ years	3615	1653	1962

HOUSING

	1990	2000	2010
Number of Households	11,229	13,838	14635
Persons per Household	2.45	2.38	2.81
Percent Change	80-90	90-00	00-10
Percent Change 1990-2000	9.5%	23.3%	5.6%
Owner Occupied	56%	58.7%	54%
Median Dollar Value	\$63,500	\$126,500	\$183,800
Rentals			46%
Median Rent	\$314.00	\$469.00	634
Substandard Housing*	2.8%	1.7%	1.2%

* Overcrowded or lacking complete plumbing facilities; 2010 lacking complete plumbing and complete kitchen.

School Enrollment 1994

	K-6	7-12
Genesee	177	193
Kendrick	201	165
Moscow	1420	1293
Potlatch	329	278
Whitepine	354	327

School Enrollment 2010

	K-8	9-12
Genesee	256	132
Kendrick	219	110
Moscow	2057	957
Potlatch	412	191
Troy	268	129
Whitepine	164	108

Employment Percent by Industry 1990

Employed persons 16 years and over	14,060	100%
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	982	7%
Mining	10	0.1%
Construction	452	3.2%
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	220	1.6%
Manufacturing, durable goods	734	5.2%
Transportation	321	2.3%
Communications and other public utilities	254	1.8%
Wholesale trade	312	2.2%
Retail trade	2,591	18.4%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	387	2.8%
Business and repair services	447	3.2%
Personal services	505	3.6%
Entertainment and recreation services	175	1.2%
Health services	766	5.4%
Educational services	4,576	32.5%
Other professional and related services	876	6.2%
Public administration	452	3.2%
Government Workers	5,196	37%
Median Household Income	\$22,635	

Employment Percent by Industry: 2000

Employed Persons 16 and over	17,223	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	972	5.6%
Construction	807	4.7%
Manufacturing	941	5.5%
Wholesale trade	282	1.6%
Retail trade	1,969	11.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	435	2.5%
Information	442	2.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	513	3.0%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	1,131	6.6%
Educational, health and social services	6,847	39.8%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	1,507	8.7%
Other services (except public administration)	802	4.7%
Public administration	575	3.3%
Government Workers	6,275	36.4%
Median Household Income	\$32,524	

Employment Percent by Industry 2010

Civilian employed population 16 years and over	18,215	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	957	5.3%
Construction	1,028	5.6%
Manufacturing	943	5.2%
Wholesale trade	151	0.8%
Retail trade	2,065	11.3%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	468	2.6%
Information	243	1.3%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	601	3.3%
Professional, scientific, & management, & administrative & waste management services	1,357	7.4%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	7,182	39.4%
Arts, entertainment, & recreation, & accommodation & food services	1,882	10.3%
Other services, except public administration	696	3.8%
Public administration	642	3.5%
Government Workers	6254	34.3%
Median Household Income		\$36,974

PUBLIC SERVICES

LIBRARY:

The Moscow-Latah County Library system consists of seven branches throughout the county. The Moscow branch houses 60% of the County's volumes and also serves as the main headquarters. A copy of the Moscow-Latah County Library System's long range plan can be obtained at the Moscow branch.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES:

Latah County has one hospital, Gritman Medical Center, which includes the Jeff and Becky Martin Community Wellness Center, offering ultrasounds, CAT scans, physical, occupational and speech therapy, Hospice and Home Health Services. There are also three retirement – assisted living – nursing home communities located in Moscow. There are a variety of medical and family planning clinics in Moscow and the other communities in the county. The North Central District Health Department offers family planning clinics, Well Child exams (developmental screening) pregnancy testing, HIV/AIDs testing, immunizations and administers the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program. Doctors, dentists and optometrists are also located in communities other than Moscow throughout the county.

HAZARDOUS AREAS:

There are a variety of hazardous areas in Latah County. These include floodplains, landslide prone areas, areas that are subject to wildfire, earthquakes, snow storms, wind storms, and other types of dangers. This information is detailed in the Latah County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. These plans are available at <http://www.latah.id.us/disasterservices/>; the most updated copies of these plans are available through the Disaster Services Office of Latah County. These Plans are updated every five years. Entities that do not participate in development of these plans will not be able to gain any mitigation or equipment grant dollars from the federal and state governments.

FIRE PROTECTION:

Fire services are located in Moscow, Potlatch, Deary, Troy, Kendrick, Genesee, Juliaetta, and Bovill. These departments are operated primarily by volunteers. The County has 7 fire districts including the Potlatch Fire District, the Moscow Rural Fire District, the Genesee Fire District, the Troy Fire District, the Deary Fire District, the North Latah Fire District, and the Bovill Fire District which are also operated primarily by volunteers. Additionally, there are areas of Latah County that have no fire protection services. The Clearwater/Potlatch Timber Protection Association, the Idaho Department of Lands, the United States Forest Service, Potlatch Lumber Corporation and Bennett Lumber Corporation, typically provide fire services to protect their properties while sometimes assisting in other fire suppression efforts.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

The Latah County Sheriff's Office provides protection to all rural areas of the County. All towns have access to emergency medical vehicles. Additionally, the Sheriff contracts with most of the small communities to provide services. Emergency 911 calls go through the Sheriff's office dispatch unit and direct appropriate personnel to emergencies. Whitcom dispatches for the City of Moscow. The Sheriff has installed approximately 6 communications towers to aid in emergency response in providing an avenue for communications between different agencies. Additionally, the Sheriff's personnel are able to communicate via handheld and mobile radios.

The Latah County Planning Department assigns addresses and maintains the master address book for the County for emergency personnel serving the County, the Postal Service, utility companies, the public, and other County departments. Addressing standards have been set by the Planning Department via ordinance to ensure that all approaches to public roads are adequate and approved by the appropriate highway agency and that all addresses are physically numbered. Bare land is addressed with a slightly different numbering system than land with structures to make first responders aware if there is a structure at the location of an emergency call.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL:

Solid waste collection provided to county residents by a private contractor began in 1992. The county's landfill was closed in April 1994 and replaced by a transfer station. Solid waste from the county is collected at the transfer station and taken to a landfill outside the county. Additionally, composting and an inert landfill are available; the composting operation was expanded in 2007 and the inert landfill expanded in 2002. A larger recycling center was opened in 1994 with increased capacity to accept more materials for recycling. Recycling boxes are also located inside rural city limits. A household hazardous waste collection and transfer facility was added in 2002. Bulky waste stations are located in the communities of Bovill, Deary, Genesee, Juliaetta, and Potlatch to collect items too large for trash cans. Waste amnesty days are scheduled throughout the year for specialized items.

TRANSPORTATION

Among the various modes of transportation, the car remains the most commonly used. One major travel route is US Highway 95 which serves as the primary north-south commerce route linking Latah County with the rest of the state. The other major travel route is State Highway 8 which serves as an east-west link for Latah County. The northwest portion of the county is connected to U.S. Highway 95 via Highway 6. The southeastern towns of Troy, Deary, Juliaetta and Kendrick are served by Highway 99 and Highway 6 crosses from the western part of Latah County through Potlatch, Princeton and Harvard and connects to Highway 9 which goes to Deary. The State of Idaho Transportation Department maintains and constructs the Federal and State Highways located in Latah County. Improvements have been made to US Highway 95 in the southern portion of Latah County and it is now a four lane highway. The Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) can be found at: <http://itd.idaho.gov/planning/stip>

A network of county roads provides rural residents access to state highways and to towns in the County. The County roads are maintained by the North Latah Highway District and the South Latah Highway District. They each have a Transportation Plan which can be found at www.latah.id.us/pb.

The county air travel needs are served primarily by the Moscow-Pullman Airport located in Washington, 8 miles west of Moscow. Other airports offering commercial services are located in Lewiston, Idaho, and Spokane, Washington. There are also several private airstrips throughout the county.

Bicycles have become a popular form of transportation in the county. Some riders share the roads with automobile users. Widening roads to include bike lanes is a growing concern to the county. Valley transit provides bus service around Moscow and Latah County. Their “State 8” route goes from Moscow to Elk River and back on a routine basis, stopping at Deary and Bovill along the way. Additionally, they have a City Link route that takes them from Lewiston to Moscow and back, with stops in Moscow and Lewiston. The Wheatland Express offers bus service to and from Pullman and to and from the Spokane International Airport. For travel out of the local area, commercial bus service connects Moscow with other western cities.

RECREATION

Latah County offers many areas suitable for a variety of recreational activities. The county is served by a combination of city, county, state, federal, and private recreational areas and facilities which are summarized below.

FEDERAL:

Latah County contains approximately 100,562 acres of National Forest Land. This land is administered by the United States Forest Service (USFS). Within the Palouse Ranger District, the USFS maintains 90 miles of marked hiking trails. Guides to these roads and trails are available from the USFS.

There are five developed recreation areas, managed and maintained by the Palouse Ranger District. The three developed campgrounds are The Giant White Pine Campground, Little Boulder Campground, and Laird Park Campground and Picnic Area. All developed campgrounds maintained by the Palouse Ranger District are handicapped accessible. The other two recreation sites maintained by the Palouse Ranger District are the Palouse Divide Winter Recreation Area (a series of cross country ski trails), and the Palouse Snowmobile Trail System. Further information about the winter trails can be obtained from the Palouse Ranger District.

STATE:

McCrosky Memorial State Park is the only Idaho State Park located in Latah County. It is located off of Highway 95 on the Benewah County line.

LOCAL:

Most of the communities in Latah County have parks or recreational facilities in addition to local school playgrounds and athletic fields. The County owns and/or maintains Robinson Park,

Bateson Hylton Park, Virgil Phillips Farm, the Moscow Mountain Cedar Grove, Moose Creek Reservoir, the Latah Trail and the Ed Korkill Trail. Paved recreational trails have become increasingly popular in Latah County. For more information regarding recreation opportunities in Latah County, please contact the Latah County Parks and Recreation Department. A listing of recreation facilities for the City of Moscow can be obtained from the Moscow Parks and Recreation Department.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO:

An eighteen-hole golf course, a recreation center with various exercise classes, machines, a racquet ball court, and a climbing wall, an indoor pool and an indoor running track are among the various recreational facilities the University of Idaho offers for public and student use. A complete list of the facilities can be obtained at the campus information/visitors center.

WATER AREAS:

Recreational water areas include Moose Creek Reservoir, Spring Valley Reservoir, the Potlatch River, and the Palouse River and tributaries.

SPECIAL AREAS AND SITES

Latah County is fortunate in having preserved much of its historical and scenic resources and having documentation for them. Currently 41 individual structures and six districts of 156 structures are on the National Register for Historic Places, and many more have been surveyed. The Latah County Historical Society's library contains the National Register nomination forms, copies of the site surveys, and thousands of records, including photographs, maps and reminiscences, pertaining to these resources. The Historic/Century Farms project resulted in 31 sites being documented through reports, photographs, and in some cases, family reminiscences.

In addition, the Historical Society has published the historic tour guide, *A Great Good Country: A Guide to Historic Moscow and Latah County* by Lilian Otness, which provides both location and historical background to 363 buildings and sites. The Society has published four walking tours of residential Moscow, downtown Moscow, Potlatch commercial district, and Potlatch neighborhoods. Its other publications that give details on historic resources in the county are *Company town: Potlatch, Idaho, and the Potlatch Lumber Company*, *Grubstaking the Palouse: Gold Mining in the Hoodoo Mountains of North Idaho, 1860-1950*, and guides to historical and genealogical records in Latah County. Another publication available from the Historical Society is *From A to Z in Latah County, A Place Name Dictionary*, by Lalia Phipps Boone.

All of these resources are available for research at the Historical Society's library located at 327 East 2nd Street, Moscow.

Latah County is comprised of two ecological sections (land cover types) that are defined by their respective vegetative communities with similar physical environments and influenced by comparable ecological processes (e.g., fire). The Bitterroot Mountains ecological section covers the eastern most part of the county and all of the Palouse Range. The rest of the county is part of the Palouse Prairie ecological section. Summaries of these are found at the following links.

Bitterroot Mountains ecological section summary

http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/tech/CDC/cwcs_pdf/bitterroot%20mountains%20section.pdf

Palouse Prairie ecological section summary

http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/tech/CDC/cwcs_pdf/palouse%20prairie%20section.pdf

Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 2005. Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Idaho Conservation Data Center, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Boise, ID.

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/tech/CDC/cwcs.cfm>

Latah County is home to remnants of Palouse Prairie. Palouse Prairie historically included native bunchgrasses, low lying shrubs and a variety of wildflowers. The camas bulb was also a native Palouse Prairie plant which acted as a food source for Native Americans. Less than 1% of all native Palouse Prairie remains. Information on Palouse Prairie is located at the Planning Department, from the Latah Soil and Water Conservation District, the Palouse Conservation District, the USDA/FSA, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Palouse Prairie Foundation. While these remnants are not currently regulated, an education effort is being made in Latah County to work with private property owners to try to protect these remnants.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Latah's first recorded inhabitants were the Nez Perce Indians who arrived in the area about 1200 AD. The greater Nez Perce Trail crossed the County from north to south. The Nez Perce would use this trail to meet with the Coeur d' Alene Tribe to the north. Many other trails led to the flat land along Paradise Creek. The Nez Perce migrated to Latah County in the spring and summer to dig camas and biscuit roots, to pick huckleberries, fish and hunt. During the winter they lived in camps along the Snake and Clearwater Rivers where the climate was milder.

The name Latah evolved from two Nez Perce words, *La-Kah* and *Tah-ol*. La-Kah refers to the large trees in the area and Tah-ol to the pestles used to grind camas roots. Latah is derived by combining the first syllables of these Nez Perce words, to mean "pine and pestle place".

In the 1830s the Reverend Henry Spaulding and Father Cataldo came to the area to preach the gospel to the Nez Perce. In 1885, Isaac I. Stevens and his surveying party camped overnight at a spring south of Moscow, recording his impressions of the country. In the 1860s, gold was discovered near Orofino and also in Crumarine Creek on Moscow Mountain. The miners created a need for supplies, and stage stops at places like Woodfell and gardening communities like Viola supplied their needs. Later, many prospectors turned to ranching and farming. Viola was the first agricultural settlement followed by Genesee and Moscow in the early 1870s. The need for sawmills and extensions of the railroads into Latah County created new towns or prompted the rapid growth of small settlements like Huff's Gulch.

Originally a part of Nez Perce County, Latah County was created by an Act of Congress in 1888. The University of Idaho was established in 1889, leading to a boom in Moscow and Latah County. The recent and on-going celebrations of community centennials have resulted in new interpretations and histories of Latah County and its communities. The celebrations have also resulted in expanding residents' consciousness about their heritage.

Latah County contains many diverse regions with different histories. The north and northeastern parts were economically shaped by mining, logging, tourism, and timber claims. Although many

homesteaders, including numerous immigrants from Scandinavia, took up farming, most farms were small and did not prosper. The south and southwestern parts of the county, which are included in the Palouse region, have large farms, some of which have been in one family for generations. Logging had a great impact on the area, with the Potlatch Lumber Company owning a great deal of land in Latah County. The town of Potlatch, built by the Company in 1905 and operated by it until the 1950s, is one of the few true examples of a company town in the west. The influence the Company had in this area is also reflected in the towns of Deary and Harvard and the depots that once stood along the route of the Washington, Idaho, and Montana railway. The Potlatch Company built this railroad to move logs to its large mill at Potlatch.

The rich soil of the Palouse hills is legendary. Farming, which began with diversified crops, is now mainly confined to wheat, dry pea and lentil crops. Genesee and Moscow are two centers of these rich farm lands.

Landowners in Latah County know their rolling hills of deep fertile soils and colorful grassland meadows are called the “Palouse Prairie.” At one time, native bunchgrasses such as Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, Sandberg bluegrass and dozens of different wildflowers blanketed the landscape. Low-growing shrubs, especially snowberry and rose, were also common. An important Native American food source, the camas bulb, bloomed purple-blue across the low, seasonally wet meadows and swales. These historic Palouse prairie plant communities eventually were replaced by agricultural crops because the soils offered great farming potential. By 1900, over 90 percent of the Palouse Prairie had been converted to agriculture. Today, less than one percent of the historic prairie plant system exists, in small patches called “remnants” that occur on ground that is too rocky and steep to cultivate. Remnants show a high degree of plant and insect diversity, and their soils are complex and carbon-rich. The remnants are vital to a variety of species, such as grassland nesting birds and pollinating insects. Palouse Prairie remnants contribute to the overall health of this unique place. (From “The Palouse Prairie – A Treasure Upon Your Land” a multi-agency brochure).

Kendrick and Juliaetta, located along the Potlatch River, were important trade centers for the mines and were at one time famous for their production of fruits and vegetables. The industry has largely disappeared.

Scenic areas of note include Skyline Drive and Mary Minerva McCrosky State Park which begins in north Latah County and continues through Benewah County. This site was donated to Idaho by Virgil McCrosky, an early conservationist, who acquired this land as well as Steptoe Butte-which he donated to Washington for a state park-across the state line. The White Pine Drive in the north and the Potlatch Canyon in the south are two other scenic attractions.

AGRICULTURE ANALYSIS

Latah County Idaho is home to the best dryland farming in the United States. This area is formally known as the Palouse. “The peculiar and picturesque silt dunes which characterize the Palouse Prairie were formed during the ice ages (Alt and Hyndman 1989). Blown in from the glacial outwash plains to the west and south, the Palouse hills consist of more or less random humps and hollows.

Early farming was extremely labor-intensive and relied heavily on human and horse-power. An organized harvesting/threshing team in the 1920s required 120 men and 320 mules and horses.

Teams moved from farm to farm as the crops ripened. By this point, the combine had been invented and was in use, but few farmers had enough horses to pull such a machine, which required a crew of 40 horses and six men to operate on level ground. Because of this, use of combines on the Palouse lagged behind use in other farming communities in the United States.

It was only when the Idaho Harvester Company in Moscow began to manufacture a smaller machine that combine harvesting became feasible. By 1930, 90% of all Palouse wheat was harvested using combines.

The next step in mechanization was development of the tractor. As with the combines, the first steam engine and gasoline-powered tractors were too heavy and awkward for use on the steep Palouse hills. The smaller, general use tractors introduced in the 1920s were only marginally used. As a result, by 1930, only 20% of Palouse farmers used tractors.

Today, the Palouse region is the most important lentil-growing region in the USA.”¹ Latah County is the 1st largest producer in lentils and the 1st largest producer in all of Idaho for dry peas. The Idaho Pea and Lentil Council is located in Moscow.

“In fact, our growing conditions are so well suited to cool season pulses, we are able to produce some of the best quality peas, lentils and chickpeas in the world. In addition, our high-tech processing methods enable us to ship products that are consistent in size and color. Also, strict USDA grading standards help ensure that the customer receives what is promised. All of these factors combine to make Latah County a leading supplier of cool season pulses that sell at a premium over similar products from any other supplier, foreign or domestic.”²

Latah County is also the 3rd largest producer in Idaho for wheat grain. Latah County is one of the highest producing areas for dryland wheat in the nation – sometimes up to 110 bushels per acre.

A variety of local organizations work to strengthen the connection between local farmers and consumers. Livestock and poultry operations, small specialty dairies, plant nurseries, and small acreage vegetable and fruit producers continue to thrive in Latah County. Value-added local businesses and cottage industries use local and regional agricultural products. A longstanding weekly farmer’s market and a more recent grower’s market bring together local and regional vegetable, fruit, meat, cheese and egg producers with consumers.

The agriculture industry of Latah County includes advocacy groups, consultants, agriculture education, as well as agricultural equipment sales and repair, milling, storage, chemical, seed and grain sales and processing, farm and ranch suppliers, feed suppliers, fuel suppliers, processors, and University of Idaho Extension.

Statistics about Latah County agricultural activities can be found at www.agcensus.usda.gov

¹ Wikipedia: The free encyclopedia. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Retrieved April 3, 2015 from <http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/palouse>

² Peter Klaiber, VP of Marketing, USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council

**LATAH COUNTY SITES
IN NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

(More complete and up-to-date information is available at the Latah County Historical Society)

BOVILL:

1. Bovill Opera House, 412 2nd Ave., January 27, 2010
2. Hotel Bovill, 602 Park Street, June 23, 1994
3. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, First and Cedar (Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho, site 116). 17 November, 1982

DEARY VICINITY:

4. The Russell Lawrence Farmstead, 5471 State Highway 8, Deary, 30 November, 2011

GENESEE:

5. Genesee Exchange Bank, Walnut Street, 9 January 1979
6. Nordby Farmstead, 1301 Old U.S. Route 95, May 15, 2009
7. Vollmer Building, Walnut Street, 12 January 1979
8. White Spring Ranch, 1004 Lorang Rd., January 6, 2004

JULIAETTA:

9. Bank of Juliaetta, 301 Mani St., January 15, 1998

KENDRICK:

10. Bethany Memorial Chapel, SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 5, Township 38 North, Range 2 West B.M. 6 December 1979
11. Cox Barn, 1290 American Ridge Road, February 1, 2010
12. Thomas Kirby House 102 N. 9th St., April 1, 1999

MOSCOW:

13. Moscow Post Office and Courthouse, Corner Washington and Third, 3 July 1973
14. McConnell House, 119 Adams Street, 21 November 1974
15. Ridenbaugh Hall, University of Idaho Campus, 19 September 1977
16. Memorial Gymnasium, University of Idaho Campus. 5 October 1977
17. Mason Cornwall Residence, 308 South Hayes, 2 December 1977
18. Almon Asbury Lieuallen Residence, 101 South Almon Street, 3 January 1978
19. McConnell-McGuire Building, Main and First Streets, 7 February 1978
20. Administration building, University of Idaho Campus, 14 February 1978
21. Skattaboe Block, Main and Fourth Streets, 7 February 1978
22. First Methodist Church, 322 East Third, 5 October, 1978
23. Hotel Moscow, Fourth and Main Streets, 30 November 1978
24. Moscow Carnegie Library, 110 South Jefferson, 18 June 1979
25. Davids' Building, SE corner Third and Main Streets, 11 December 1979
26. Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District, 26 November 1980, 116 sites

27. University of Idaho Gymnasium and Armory (Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho, site 24) 3 January 1983
28. Cordelia Lutheran Church, South of the junction of Genesee-Troy and Danielson Rds., August 31, 1995
29. Deesten Farmstead, 3611 U.S. Route 95, S., April 2, 2008
30. Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Gamma Theta Chapter, 918 Blake St., September 3, 1996
31. Kenworthy Theater, 508 S. Main St., November 29, 2001
32. Moscow Downtown Historic District, generally bounded by 1st St., 6th St, Washington St. and the alley between Main and Jackson, July 22nd, 2005
33. Moscow High School, 410 3rd E., May 5, 1992
34. Nu Art Theatre, 516 S. Main St., November 29, 2001
35. Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, 920 Deakin St., December 2, 1993
36. Arthur Snow House, 2949 Clyde Rd., May 5, 2009
37. Edward and Ida Soncarty Barn, 1671 Deep Creek Rd., April 2, 2008
38. Bethany Memorial Chapel, SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 5, Township 38 North, Range 2 West B.M. 6 December 1979

POTLATCH VICINITY:

39. Freeze Church, Section 22, Township 42 North, Range 5 West, B.M. near Potlatch, 3 May 1990
40. American Legion Cabin, US 95, 11 September, 1986
41. Boardinghouse, 850 Pine Street, 11 September 1986
42. Commercial Historic District, roughly Pine Street between 7th and 5th, 11 September 1986
43. Four Room House, 1015 pine Street, 11 September 1986
44. Nob Hill Historic District, roughly bounded by Spruce, 3rd, Cedar and 4th, 11 September 1986
45. Joseph A Terteling house, 1015 Fir Street, 11 September 1986
46. Three Room House, 940 Cedar Street, 11 September 1986
47. Worker's Neighborhood Historic District, roughly Spruce between 8th and 5th, 11 September 1986
48. Potlatch Commercial Historic District, September 11, 1986

TROY VICINITY:

49. Hotel Rietmann, 525 and 529 S. Main St., November 29, 2001
50. Troy Downtown Historic District, 339 S. Main St. through 527 S. Main St., March 11, 2010

SPECIFIC SITES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:

There are currently 224 sites registered for Latah County in the Idaho Archaeological Survey, Northern Repository with the Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho. The majority of these are historic sites situated on U.S. Forest Service Land. These include homesteads, small farms, logging camps, logging railroads, logging development, splash dams, steam engines and mining activity. Minor excavations of historic sections of the City of Moscow have also been undertaken by the Laboratory of Anthropology largely under the direction of Pricilla Wegars. The area of most investigation on two separate occasions was the west half of the block between Main and Jackson Streets and A and B Streets.

The major prehistoric excavation within the county was done on site 10-LT-216, the Little Bear Creeksite, near Troy. Excavations were conducted there by archaeologists from the Laboratory of Anthropology under Lee Sappington in August 1989 and again from November 1989 to May 1990.

Most archaeological research in north central Idaho has been conducted along the Snake and Clearwater rivers. A cultural sequence spanning some 10,000 years has been defined. The earliest of the four phases defined is the Windust Phase (10,000-8,000 years ago) which was oriented toward big game hunting and general foraging. Windust material is characterized by large shouldered and stemmed projectile points. The Cascade Phase (8,000-4500 years ago) was related to a general climatic warming trend during which the aboriginal economy shifted toward greater dependence on vegetal resources and the hallmark artifacts became the willow leaf-shaped Cascade spear points and edge ground cobbles.

The Tucannon Phase (4500-2500 years ago) represents a major transition period with a population concentration into pit house villages along the major drainages and intensification of the use of root crops and river resources. Stone tool technology was not well developed, but two types of spear points dominated; a short blade with shoulders of varying prominence and a contracting stem and a form notched low near the corners to produce an expanding stem and short barbs.

The Harder Phase represents the final prehistoric period from 2500 years ago to the introduction of the horse about 1700 AD. Key aspects include an expansion of the number of house pits village sites, an emphasis on salmon and roots, and the transition from the use of spears to bow and arrows.

Most of north central Idaho and adjacent portions of Washington and Oregon are considered to be in the traditional territory of the Nez Perce Indian and hundreds of Nez Perce sites have been identified. Time sensitive artifacts in the Troy site include Tucannon and Harder phase projectile points. Fine control of the late prehistoric occupation was provided by charcoal samples from fire hearth which were radiocarbon dated from 300 to 3000 years ago. The tools recovered indicate hunting and processing activities which suggest that the site functioned as a temporary base camp which was occupied intermittently, probably during the fall. At present, this site is the only radiocarbon dated site and the only known stratified site in Latah County. Its upland setting away from the Clearwater and Snake River canyons also makes it unique and important in understanding the prehistory of the area.

It is obvious that additional sites of this and earlier dates are still to be discovered in Latah County. There is a need for an organized survey of both prehistoric and historic sites in the county, especially on non-federally owned lands.

SECTION 3: SEVERABILITY

Should any word, clause, phrase, sentence, paragraph, subsection, or other part of this resolution or any particular application thereof be declared unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this resolution.

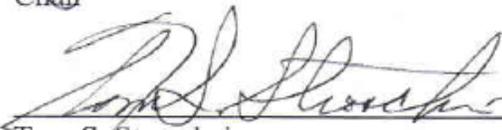
SECTION 4: EFFECTIVE DATE

This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication according to law.

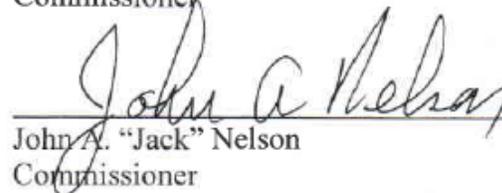
Dated this 22nd day of December, 2010



Jennifer Barrett
Chair



Tom S. Stroschein
Commissioner



John A. "Jack" Nelson
Commissioner

ATTEST :

 12-22-10
Clerk/Deputy Clerk