

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Michael Guryan
Applicant ID	APP-004761
Company Name	Idaho Regional Optical Network Inc
Recipient Address	Idaho Regional Optical Network Inc 950 W Bannock St Ste 1100 Boise, ID 83702
Phone	(888) 611-4766 x100
Email	michael.guryan@ironforidaho.net
Amount Requested	\$3,130,000.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: North Idaho Fiber Project

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

a. Michael Guryan
b. General Manager
c. Idaho Regional Optical Network Inc.
950 W Bannock St
Ste 1100
Boise, ID 83702

d. grants@ironforidaho.net
e. 888-611-4766 x100

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Wallace, ID
Kellogg, ID
Coeur D'Alene, ID

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Michael Guryan, General Manager
b. grants@ironforidaho.net
c. 888-611-4766 x100

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found here. Frequently asked questions can be referenced here.)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no

obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

The project leverages IRON's existing network to enable resilient connectivity for Emergency Communications Centers (ECC's), improve telework capabilities for public employees to cope with COVID-19, and support remote distance learning via libraries and other public points of presence in north Idaho. This enhanced connectivity is critical as the pandemic ebbs and flows.

Broadband services in the I-90 corridor of Idaho, specifically from Coeur d'Alene to Wallace, have been especially limiting during the pandemic. The existing infrastructure is dated and limited in capability. More importantly, the current infrastructure has no physical diversity or redundancy. This leads to situations of prolonged outages that can last for days at a time. This may be an inconvenience for residential consumers and those who work from home. However, when providing essential services like E911, fire and law enforcement, outages threaten lives and livelihoods.

This project scope includes the construction, acquisition, and provisioning of a dark fiber Dense Wave Division Multiplexing (DWDM) system between Spokane, WA and Wallace, ID. IRON will

acquire fiber, via a renewable 20 year Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU), from Spokane, WA to Wallace, ID. This system will connect to IRON's existing network and include Point of Presence (POP) locations in Post Falls, Coeur d'Alene, Cataldo, Kellogg and Wallace, ID. Each of these locations will have the ability to deliver multiple 10Gbps to 400Gbps backbone systems up to 16Tbs (or 16000Gbps) of total capacity per POP. The POP locations will have fiber connectivity to local municipal, county and educational institutions servicing emergency services and providing increased bandwidth to improve telework capabilities for public employees. Each of the POP locations will have the flexibility to deliver speeds from 1Gbps to 200Gbps to support local needs as the pandemic continues.

IRON will be the initial service provider. Other eligible providers will have access to the system to deliver services.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

This project is an "open access" mid-mile system that allows other eligible entities to provide benefits to the region. The project will also enable redundant connectivity to Bonners Ferry via Missoula for the reliability so critical for emergency communications services during the pandemic.

Shoshone county is one of the most remote and isolated county seats in Idaho. The only providers are the incumbent telco and wireless providers who rely on either satellite or the same telco for connectivity. The result is restricted bandwidth speeds at above markets costs. Moreover, the reliability has remained low as all connections must pass through the same ILEC between Wallace and Coeur d'Alene (CDA). In CDA the connectivity is more reliable as there are more paths between other networks there. This new connectivity will provide for physically diverse, reliable, scalable broadband connections for public safety, telehealth and education entities in Wallace, Kellogg and surrounding area.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

Shoshone County is served by a single wired provider today. It is understandable how this situation developed over time, based on geography and population density. It is equally understandable that without CARES funding, the situation will continue unchanged. It is financially untenable for additional carriers to build the necessary broadband infrastructure to Kellogg or Wallace. Without this funding, the ECC's, healthcare and educational entities will continue to be underserved. The services they currently have will continue to be unreliable, not because of any technical deficiencies or abilities of the current providers, but due to the lack of route diversity. In order for services to improve in this region, this new physically diverse system needs to be created, with the ability to scale with demand while keeping costs to a minimum. CARES funds were created for essential workers in public safety and the "work from home" population. This project serves their needs in rural Idaho.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

The project relies on scalable technologies, specifically optical fiber and Dense Wave Division Multiplexing (DWDM). DWDM technology delivers large bandwidth capacities on single pairs of fibers. By using DWDM, the cost per Megabit per second (1 million bits per second) remains very low cost over the life cycle of the equipment. This is because the costs for the equipment, paid initially, remain fixed while the bandwidth being consumed increases over time. This is different from a strictly commercial service where you pay more of each incremental increase in bandwidth consumed. In summary, the one time initial costs of the system, and the hardware being used, allow for costs to be kept to a minimum during the 10-15 year lifespan of the equipment. This minimizes the cost of the services being delivered, especially as bandwidth is being consumed at higher speeds, like 1Gbps, 10Gbps and above.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

There is no project match available for this project.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

3130000.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

N/A

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

N/A

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

The maximum broadband speed that would be delivered with this project is 400 Gbps per channel. The system will scale to 40 channels, so the maximum speed as designed would be 40x400Gbps, or 16,000 Gbps (16Tbps). Of course, this amount of bandwidth is far greater than could be consumed in those communities today. However, the hardware costs to provide lower speeds is nearly the same. This is why having a provider like IRON, install the equipment to maximize the bandwidth capability to each community with the funds provided is such a responsible choice for the end users.

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes, with the city/county support we feel that getting necessary permits for fiber construction, pole attachment agreements and POP placements will be completed in time for the December deadline.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

The Idaho Regional Optical Network (IRON) will be the owner of the system and will supply all the support and initial services. The services will be available to any entity within the IRON charter, including local, state and federal agencies, educational, healthcare and other not for profit organizations.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be administered by the IRON staff. The General Manager is in charge of all contracts, purchase orders, permits and grant administration. The technical staff manages the implementation, including equipment specification, deployment, test and turnup.

Time-stamped test data for connectivity between the sites will be provided to the grant authorities to show that the project has met the deadline.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

The project area received no funding from CAFII or RDOF, although adjacent areas did. The Auction 904 results maps for Kellogg and Wallace (attached to this submission and found at <https://www.fcc.gov/reports-research/maps/auction-904-final-8oct20-eligible-areas>) show that the specific areas intended to be served under this grant are not eligible under CAFII or RDOF.

The USDA Telecommunications Program Funded Service Areas map (found at <https://ruraldevelopment.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html>) shows that no funding has occurred in the service area.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

According to Daniel Vogt, the Department of Education Broadband Program Coordinator, "CDA, Kellogg, and Wallace school districts have not applied for/received grant funding for infrastructure projects since the grant's inception in 2016. However, those three districts receive reimbursements for their monthly recurring broadband bills each year, which may have included non-recurring costs in some years, however the source of those reimbursement funds are not considered to be from a grant."

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

Since 2008, IRON has been working to supply affordable broadband connectivity to underserved communities in Idaho that would benefit from these types of services. Often times, the underserved communities are organizationally defined, such as libraries or county offices, which don't have the funding needed to access broadband at the needed levels. As you would expect, at times the underserved communities are geographically remote and reliable broadband services are just not present. In this case, they are both. Wallace and Kellogg are both geographically remote, as well as having limited funding. As stated previously, building networks to a geographically remote location, like Shoshone County is expensive. Without a large enough consumer base to justify a reasonable return on investment (ROI), no commercial carriers will invest capital resources in the area. However, IRON, as a not-for-profit entity, has a much longer time frame for ROI opportunities. Moreover, grants and other funding sources, and the absence of a corporate shareholder structure allows for entities like IRON to further reduce costs and ultimately enable consumers to realize expanded services within their funding limitations.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

No Attachments

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[N Idaho Fiber Project Sat View.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 2:53 PM)

[SPKNWA-WALLID.kmz](#) (7/15/2021 2:51 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Budget-IRON.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:03 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Project-Schedule-IRON.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:31 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES

Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[CARES Act Certification - notarized.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 9:59 AM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Endorsements.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:58 AM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

No Attachments

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[Auction 904 Final Eligible Areas - Wallace.PNG](#) (7/16/2021 9:34 AM)

[Auction 904 Final Eligible Areas - Kellogg.PNG](#) (7/16/2021 9:34 AM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Michael Guryan

Question: Type your title.

General Manager

Question: Type the submission date.

7/16/2021

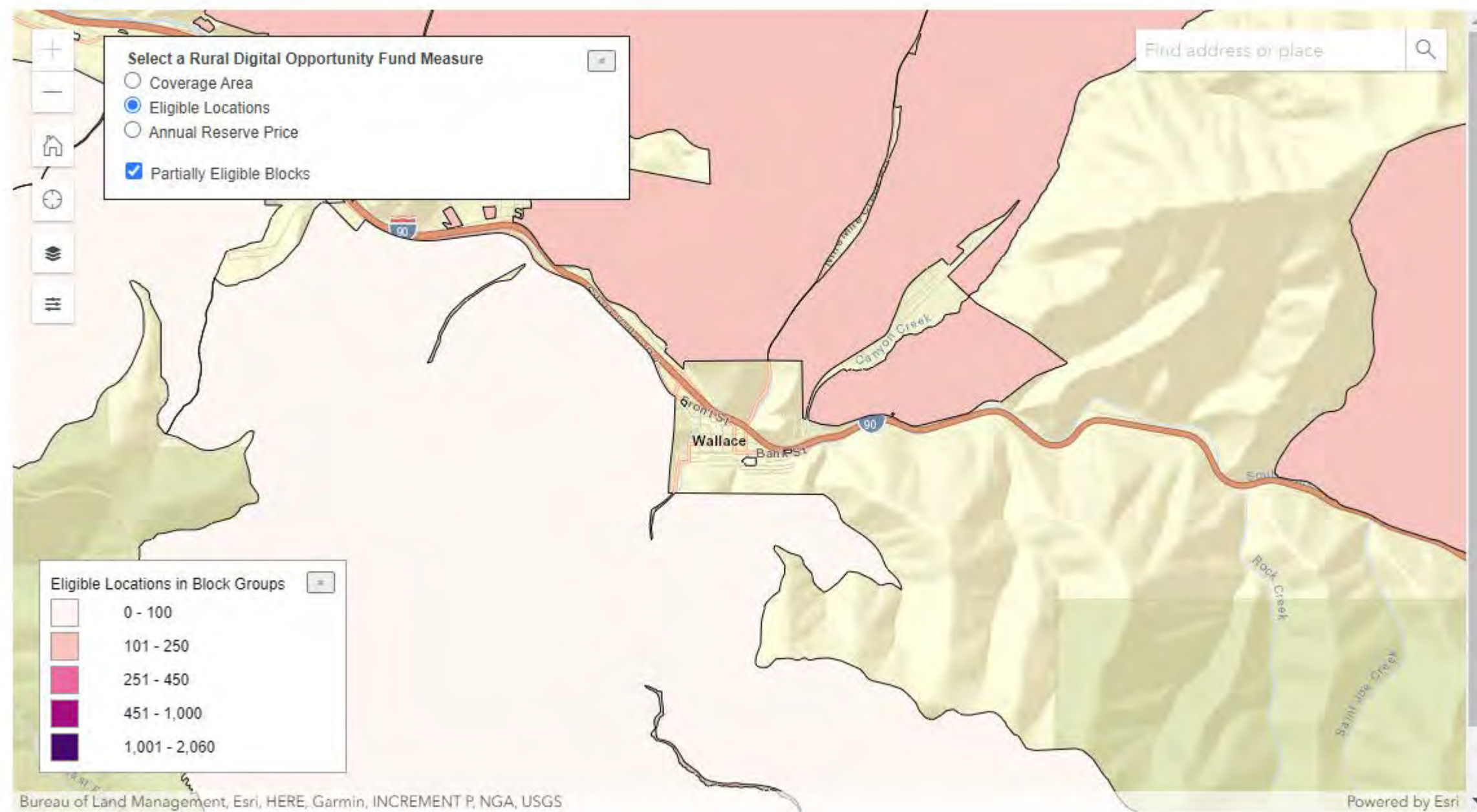
Auction 904 Final Eligible Areas

Published on 10/08/20



Auction 904 Final Eligible Areas

Published on 10/08/20



Subject: Re: Broadband Grant Letter of Support
From: "Mike Guryan" <michael.guryan@ironforidaho.net>
Sent: 7/15/2021 5:44:12 PM
To: "Casey Vanbuskirk" <cvanbuskirk@shoshoneso.com>;

Hi Casey,

Just checking to see whether there's any hope of including a letter of support with the grant application tomorrow. The grant closes at 5:00 PM MDT.

Thanks,

Mike

----- Original Message -----

From: "Mike Guryan" <michael.guryan@ironforidaho.net>
To: "Casey Vanbuskirk" <cvanbuskirk@shoshoneso.com>
Sent: 7/15/2021 11:16:11 AM
Subject: Broadband Grant Letter of Support.docx

Subject: Re: Broadband Grant Letter of Support
From: "Casey Vanbuskirk" <cvanbuskirk@shoshoneso.com>
Sent: 7/15/2021 6:18:49 PM
To: "Mike Guryan" <michael.guryan@ironforidaho.net>;

I'm hoping, I have one that has been returned but, we are inundated right now with wildfires and a town hall meeting tonight.
The fire lines are now crossing the ready lines. Really bad timing right now for our agency.
I still hoping.

Casey

Sent from my iPhone



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Brian Whitlock
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Dan Ewart
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Joe McWilliams

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BYU-Idaho

Idaho Hospital Association

Idaho National Laboratory

Idaho State University

State of Idaho

University of Idaho

Washington State University

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF ADA

The undersigned, MICHAEL GURYAN, representing IDAHO REGIONAL OPTICAL NETWORK INC. (IRON), hereby affirm that:

1. I am GENERAL MANAGER of IRON and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

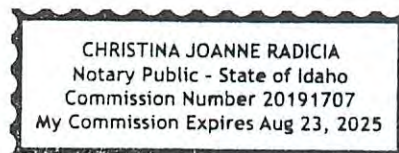
IRON will meet the CARES Act criteria by providing resilient connectivity for Emergency Communications Centers (ECC's), improve telework capabilities for public employees to cope with COVID-19 and support remote distance learning via libraries and other public points of presence in north Idaho.

Signature

7/16/2021

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15 day of July 2021



Notary Public for IDAHO

Residing at Ada County

Commission expires August 23, 2025

10/10/2021

[Handwritten signature]

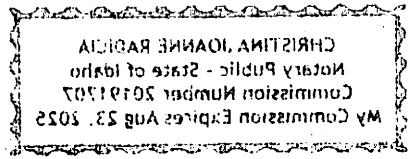
10/10/2021

12

10/10

10/10/2021

10/10/2021



**SHERIFF
MIKE GUNDERSON**

**UNDERSHERIFF
HOLLY LINDSEY**



717 BANK STREET
WALLACE, IDAHO 83873
PHONE 208-556-1114
FAX 208-753-8851
WWW.SHOSHONESO.COM

*County of Shoshone
Sheriff's Office*

July 15, 2021

To the Department of Commerce Broadband Grant Selection Committee:

This letter is to express the support from Shoshone County Sheriff's Office, for a grant application being made by the Idaho Regional Optical Network, Inc. (IRON) to build high-speed connectivity to the Shoshone County Sheriff's Office, to support public safety.

The completion of this system will enable access to high-speed bandwidth that will improve public safety by increasing the speed and reliability of access to Emergency Communications Centers throughout Northern Idaho. This will improve the quality of life for all our citizens.

Additionally, it would provide an alternate source and routing of high-speed bandwidth that would serve as a redundant resource, for the 9-1-1 services into Shoshone County's PSAP.

We urge the Selection Committee to consider the benefits to Shoshone County, that IRON's project would provide. Considering the rurality of the region and the expense of this project, it is unlikely that a commercial carrier could economically provide a similar service. IRON has a proven track record of providing services statewide at very reasonable cost. Moreover, the system will enhance economic development and thereby bring further benefits to the region.

Thank you for your consideration of IRON's grant application. We stand ready to assist them in completing the project in the designated timeline.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Gunderson", written over a horizontal line.

Mike Gunderson - Sheriff



Shoshone County Fire District No. 2

Mark Aamodt - Fire Chief

911 Bunker Ave.- Kellogg, Idaho 83837

(208) 784-1188

maamodt@shoshonefd2.com



July 15, 2021

To the Department of Commerce Broadband Grant Selection Committee:

This letter is to express the support from Shoshone County Fire District-2, with it's primary station in Kellogg, Idaho, for a grant application being made by the Idaho Regional Optical Network, Inc. (IRON) to build high-speed connectivity to the Shoshone County Sheriff's Office, to support public safety.

The completion of this system will enable access to high-speed bandwidth that will improve public safety by increasing the speed and reliability of access to Emergency Communications Centers throughout Northern Idaho. This will improve the quality of life for all our citizens.

Additionally, it would provide an alternate source and routing of high-speed bandwidth that would serve as a redundant resource, for the 9-1-1 services into Shoshone County's PSAP.

We urge the Selection Committee to consider the benefits to Shoshone County, that IRON's project would provide. Considering the rurality of the region and the expense of this project, it is unlikely that a commercial carrier could economically provide a similar service. IRON has a proven track record of providing services statewide at very reasonable cost. Moreover, the system will enhance economic development and thereby bring further benefits to the region.

Thank you for your consideration of IRON's grant application. We stand ready to assist them in completing the project in the designated timeline.

Best regards

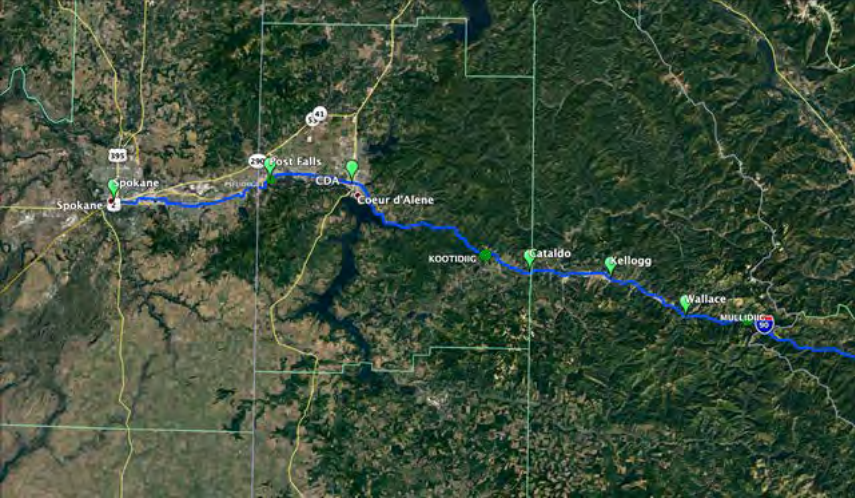
Mark Aamodt

Fire Chief

Serving Western Shoshone & Eastern Kootenai Counties

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
Totals					



200

41

200

Spokane

Spokane

Post Falls

CDA

Coeur d'Alene

KOOTIDIG

Cataldo

Kellogg

Wallace

MULLIDIG
90

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Jennifer Stapleton
Applicant ID	APP-004772
Company Name	Sandpoint
Recipient Address	Sandpoint 1123 Lake St Sandpoint, ID 83864
Phone	(208) 263-3158
Email	jstapleton@sandpointidaho.gov
Amount Requested	\$2,140,631.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: City of Sandpoint Downtown Broadband Build Out and Public

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

Jennifer Stapleton, City Administrator
City of Sandpoint
1123 Lake Street
Sandpoint, ID 83864
jstapleton@sandpointidaho.gov
(208) 263-3158

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Sandpoint, Idaho

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

Linda Heiss, Grants and Performance Management Administrator
lheiss@sandpointidaho.gov
(208) 255-7548

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found here. Frequently asked questions can be referenced here.)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Telecommunications infrastructure in downtown Sandpoint is mostly copper infrastructure. In the downtown core, there are no carriers capable of providing symmetric connections at economically reasonable prices due to the cost of construction. For the past decade, Sandpoint has been building an Open Access fiber and conduit network and currently has multiple ISPs utilizing City owned conduit and fiber for middle mile circuits in and around the City. In 2019 Sandpoint began construction of an Open Access conduit network in the downtown area to attract ISPs to provide fiber optic services in that area utilizing City owned conduit. The downtown conduit network consist of multi-path conduit with up to eight individual channels for providers to lease to pull their own fiber optic cable in the City infrastructure. In addition to attracting ISPs to provide fiber based services in downtown by lowering the cost of providing those services; the network also has added benefits of preserving right-of-and protecting the quality of asphalt and concrete infrastructure by reducing the amount of construction multiple carriers would require. The scope of the current project for which we are seeking grant funding is as follows:

1. Build an Open Access (multi-tenant) conduit network in the downtown core of the City of Sandpoint. The Open Access conduit network will be open to any service provider wishing to lease the conduit for the purposes of deploying fiber optic services in the City of Sandpoint. This build will augment the current conduit network which has been built by the City of Sandpoint over the past several years and is already in use by multiple ISPs operating in the City. In

addition to benefits to residential units in the area, the following benefits to downtown businesses will also be realized:

- a. Downtown Sandpoint is host to a number of shared workspaces that enable individuals to work remotely without the burden of high commercial rents. Extending the fiber downtown will improve the quality and quantity of shared workspaces.
- b. COVID resulted in the temporary closure of 100% of downtown restaurants and most retail locations. As the local businesses identified solutions to facilitate recovery and establish resiliency, many implemented business models that enabled remote operations including e-commerce. Downtown Sandpoint businesses have requested high speed fiber service to the premises as offered in other areas of the City.
2. Connect the existing and new conduit network to the City of Sandpoint Lake Water Treatment Plant which is an access point where middle mile fiber is available to multiple providers. This will create an alternate path to the middle mile fiber increasing redundancy from the current single path for the City of Sandpoint, Bonner County, and multiple ISPs currently utilizing the City of Sandpoint fiber and conduit network.
3. Connect the Lake Water Treatment Plant to the City of Sandpoint Water Intake via fiber optics for SCADA for water operations. As the sole water treatment facility in the area, operations at the water treatment facility are critical. Remote operations will also be realized at other City facilities located at City Beach Park.
4. Improve the Jeff Jones Squire maintenance closet to host a conduit and dark fiber meet point.
5. Move City of Sandpoint Government and Economic Development fiber meet point from City Parking to the improved Jeff Jones Square maintenance closet.
6. Improve public safety efforts through the installation of security cameras that can be accessed remotely. Specifically, surveillance at the public dump station located at City Beach Park has been recommended in an audit conducted by DEQ.
7. Free public access to Wi-Fi at City Beach Park and Farmin's Landing. Public Wi-Fi is critical to those individuals who do not have access to or cannot afford Internet access at their homes for access to distance education and telework opportunities that may be necessary.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Telecommunications infrastructure in downtown Sandpoint is mostly copper infrastructure belonging to the Local Exchange Carrier and the local cable company. In the downtown core, there are no carriers capable of providing symmetric connections at economically reasonable prices due to the cost of construction. For the past decade, Sandpoint has been building an Open Access fiber and conduit network and currently has multiple ISPs utilizing City owned conduit and fiber for middle mile circuits in and around the City. The downtown conduit network consist of multi-path conduit with up to eight individual channels for providers to lease to pull their own fiber optic cable in the City infrastructure. In addition to attracting ISPs to provide fiber based services in downtown by lowering the cost of providing those services; the network also has an added benefits of preserving right-of-way as well as protecting the quality of asphalt and concrete infrastructure.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

Public access to Wi-Fi has proven to be a significant issue during the COVID pandemic. Rural broadband access is extremely limited and often very expensive. At the onset of the COVID pandemic, rural infrastructure was unable to support remote learning in many cases. The school

district struggled to provide learning opportunities to students and many students fell behind. Since many students do not have Internet access, paper packets were sent home. Students and parents struggled to accomplish the assignments. Because of the challenges in providing education consistently across the county, the district did not provide grades for the third and fourth terms of the 2019-20 school year. As a result, the first part of the subsequent school year was spent catching students up to grade level. Public Wi-Fi availability is essential to those individuals who do not have access to or cannot afford Internet access at their homes. This project will enable free wi-fi at City-owned locations.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

Telecommunications infrastructure in downtown Sandpoint is mostly copper infrastructure. In the downtown core, there are no carriers capable of providing symmetric connections at economically reasonable prices due to the cost of construction. In 2019 Sandpoint began construction of an Open Access conduit network in the downtown area to attract ISPs to provide fiber optic services in that area utilizing City owned conduit. The downtown conduit network consist of multi-path conduit with up to eight individual channels for providers to lease to pull their own fiber optic cable in the City infrastructure. The city-owned conduit enables ISPs to provide fiber based services in downtown and lowers the cost of providing those services resulting in a lower cost to the consumer. The network also has added benefits of protecting the quality of asphalt and concrete infrastructure by reducing the amount of construction multiple carriers would require to bring services to the area.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

A portion of the project will not be able to be completed within the project timeline. That portion of the project is being separated into phase 2 and the City will complete that portion at a future date. Phase 2 does not affect the outcomes described in this grant application.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

2310381.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

N/A

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

N/A

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

The proposed project consists of City-owned dark fiber and conduit network that can be utilized by any ISP. There is no limit on the speed that the ISP can offer.

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes. The project has been implemented in phases and planning for the current final phase has been in the planning stage for a significant period.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

For the past decade, Sandpoint has been building an Open Access fiber and conduit network and currently has multiple ISPs utilizing City owned conduit and fiber for middle mile circuits in and around the City. In 2019 Sandpoint began construction of an Open Access conduit network in the downtown area to attract ISPs to provide fiber optic services in that area utilizing City owned conduit. The downtown conduit network consist of multi-path conduit with up to eight individual channels for providers to lease to pull their own fiber optic cable in the City infrastructure.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The City employs a full-time grant administrator who will provide oversight of the grant and works closely with the Infrastructure and Development Services Director who will provide oversight of construction and with the Finance Director who performs accounting functions for the City. The City also employs a full-time IT Manager who will oversee the technical implementation.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

The City received a Cares Act Broadband Grant in 2020 and was able to complete part of the phased downtown fiber infrastructure project.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

With a population of over 9,000 according to recent estimates, Sandpoint is the largest town in Bonner County and the County Seat. The City of Sandpoint serves as the regional backbone for broadband. The City of Sandpoint Lake Water Treatment Plant is an access point where middle mile fiber is available to multiple providers. Connecting the existing and new conduit network will create an alternate path to the middle mile fiber increasing redundancy from the current single path for the City of Sandpoint, Bonner County, and multiple ISPs currently utilizing the City of Sandpoint fiber and conduit network.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[speed tests.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:06 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Sandpoint ID Downtown Fiber Optic Project Area Identification.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:17 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Budget-Completed.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 10:25 AM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Project-Schedule-Completed.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 3:28 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[State-of-Idaho-Broadband-Grant-Certification-of-CARES-Act-Criteria.Completed.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:14 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or

Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Ting Support Letter.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:25 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[2020-25_ceds.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 2:02 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[Sandpoint ID Downtown Fiber Optic Project.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:17 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Jennifer Stapleton

Question: Type your title.

City Administrator

Question: Type the submission date.

7/15/2021

A photograph of a large, multi-span steel truss bridge crossing a deep, forested valley. The bridge has a complex lattice of steel beams and supports. The surrounding area is densely populated with tall evergreen trees. The sky is not visible, as the trees fill the upper portion of the frame. The bridge appears to be a railway or heavy transport bridge, given its robust construction.

Pathways to Elevate

North Idaho

2020 – 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy



Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC)
North Idaho Economic Development Corporation
11100 N. Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835
208-772-0584
www.pacni.org

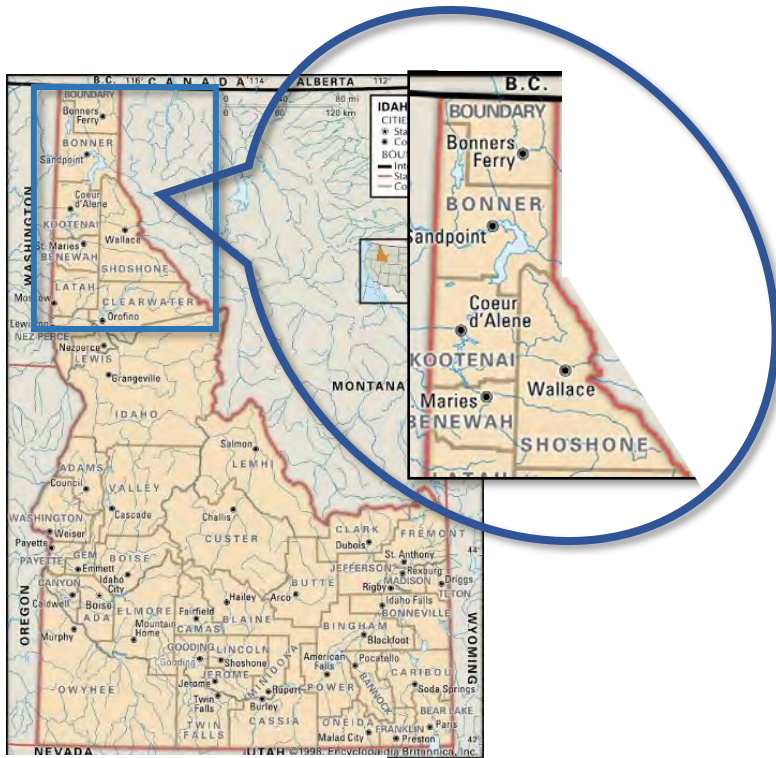
Serving Idaho Economic Development District Region I of Panhandle Area Council
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties



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Executive Summary



Idaho Region I Map

The Panhandle is bordered to the north by British Columbia, Canada; to the east by Montana; to the west by Washington; and to the south by Idaho's Latah and Clearwater Counties.

The Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in 1971 in the State of Idaho. It is structured to promote and assist economic development; fostering a stable and diversified economy within the five northern counties of Idaho. The Panhandle Region includes the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone, 35 cities and the Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai Indian Tribes within the Panhandle of north Idaho.

PAC is recognized in different capacities, as listed below:

- *Economic Development District* – designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA).
- *Certified Development Corporation (CDC)* – certification by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- *Private Sector* – PAC houses a business incubator center/co-work space designed to assist start-up companies.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) falls under the authority of Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 USC §3162) and EDA at 13 CFR part 303, and is made possible by funding through the Planning Partnership Assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and local community partnerships.

There are 5 counties, 35 cities and 2 Tribal Nations in Region I of Idaho. There are also 5 local economic development corporations (EDC's) in addition to the Regional Planning District—Panhandle Area Council. With a diverse industry base within each of the 5 counties, each of the EDC's naturally have a different focus for economic development.

This CEDS would not be possible without the partnership of the 5 EDC's: Timber Plus (Benewah County); Bonner EDC (Bonner County); Boundary EDC (Boundary County); CdA EDC (portions of Kootenai County); and Silver Valley EDC (Shoshone County). They were active participants in development of the CEDS and took a leadership role in assisting with the CEDS Committee, who are identified in Appendix A. The outcome of the partnership builds on the

POWER OF WE.



Chapter 1 – Building the Pathways

Guiding principles for development of this CEDS follow the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) *Seven Principles of CEDS Standards of Excellence*:

- Build resilient economies and communities by focusing and targeting strategies on the existing and potential competitive advantages;
- Foster a collaborative framework to strategically align public and private sector investments;
- Use modern scenario, data and analysis tools and planning techniques that provide policy makers, stakeholders and the public with evidence-based and factual based information;
- Transform the CEDS into a strategy-driven planning process focused on regional visioning, priorities setting and performance outcomes;
- Promote and support peer reviews and exchanges across EDD boundaries, enhancing organizational resources and positioning the CEDS as a building block for the State of Idaho and local strategies;
- Communicate in a compelling and modern communication style, including use of online media; and
- Engage the public, private, nonprofit and educational sectors, along with the general public in the development and implementation of the CEDS.

PAC shares the vision and similar goals as the other five Economic Development Districts in the State of Idaho. As a unit, the Districts celebrate each region individually, and the State of Idaho as a whole, collaborating on accelerating economic development and diversification. The goals support progress in education, transportation, entrepreneurial resources and community infrastructure which provides beneficial results for three Pathways: Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals, and Strengthen Communities.

Vision

Promote the continued prosperity, progress and productivity of north Idaho by creating thriving, connected, sustainable and evolving people, communities and economies.

We seek to **Elevate Industry** by creating the environment for thriving economies that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.

We seek to **Advance Individuals** by fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.

We seek to **Strengthen Communities** by enhancing our communities' characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

Chapter 2 – Technical Report

Background



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo

For thousands of years nations of tribal people lived in family bands along the lakes and rivers of north Idaho. The Kootenai Indians lived to the north near what is now the U.S.-Canadian border. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe occupied much of the land between the Kootenai and Nimipu.

As friction grew between settlers and the tribes, General William Sherman toured the West and recommended to Congress that a new military fort be constructed on the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The building of Fort Coeur d'Alene began in spring 1878 as a small pioneer village – later to be established as the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Gold and silver were discovered at the same time in the Silver Valley, today's Shoshone County, and towns like Murray, Prichard and Eagle City sprang up overnight. Kellogg was established in 1892 and named after Noah Kellogg, founder of The Bunker Hill Mine. Wallace became the hub of one of the richest mining districts in the world, and Bunker Hill later became the one of the largest employers in the state during the late 1970s. In August 1981, the mine closed, idling 2,100 miners. Even though it operated for just eight months that year, the mine pumped nearly \$106 million into the Idaho economy in 1981.

After the U.S. Geological Survey highlighted the region's abundant timber resources in the late 1800s, several eastern lumber companies began building empires in the Idaho Panhandle. In 1871 Frederick Post decided a falls on the Spokane River was the ideal location for a sawmill, negotiated a treaty with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and opened the area's first commercial mill in 1880. The settlement of Post Falls grew up around the mill.

These major eastern companies purchased vast tracts of timber and built mills, railroads, logging camps, company stores and even towns. By 1910 thousands of people had swarmed into the region. Coeur d'Alene grew from a small pioneer town of 500 to a modern city of 7,000. At the confluence of the St. Maries and St. Joe Rivers, St. Maries became a steamboat stop and major distribution center for raw logs. Waterfront towns like Sandpoint, Harrison, St. Maries, Post Falls, Priest River, Bonners Ferry and Spirit Lake became bustling timber centers, and many other communities in the timber-rich Panhandle began as logging centers.



First lumber mill, Post Falls

The village of Bayview was the terminus for lake steamers bringing lumber and lime from other points on Pend O'Reille lake. After the start of World War II, Farragut Naval Training Center was built just west of Bayview. The second largest training center in the country, it processed 293,381 sailors in one 15-month period. After the war, the center was decommissioned and given to the State of Idaho for a state park.

Geography

Encompassing approximately 4.9 million acres, the region is substantially forested and mountainous, with many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. The natural features make for some of the nation's best fishing and hunting, while winters provide many opportunities for skiing (downhill and cross-country) and snowmobiling. The Panhandle is ranked third in population and fifth in geographic size among Idaho's six regions.

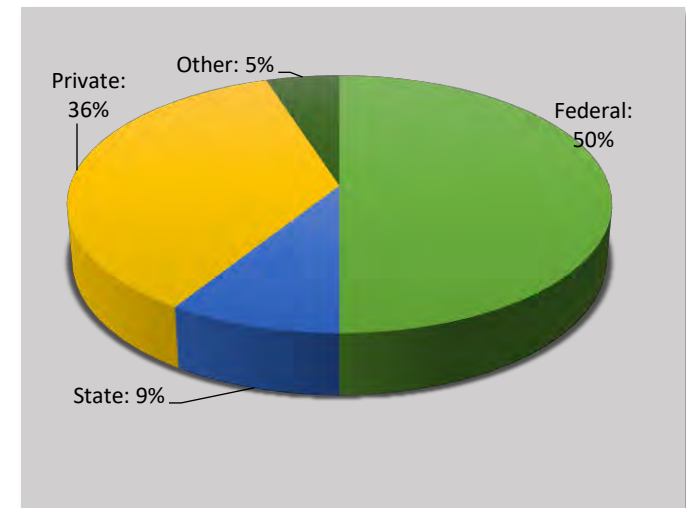
The area includes many mountain ranges including the Selkirks, Cabinet, Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The primary rivers include the St. Maries, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Kootenai, and Pend Oreille. Glacial activity helped form the Priest Lake, Pend Oreille Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Purcell Trench is home to some of the richest agricultural soil in the region.

Understanding the region's economy requires understanding factors related to geography, land use, distance and urban development. Land use patterns and the natural environment of a region changes slowly but has an impact on what is possible and suitable in terms of economic development opportunities. Land use and geography of the region go together with the ability to diversify the region's economy. It is quite difficult in some areas of the region to increase business activity as over half of the land in the region are state and federal lands.

Land Use:

Type	Square Miles	Percent
Agricultural Cropland	294.7	03.71682
Barren	0.79	00.00999
Developed/Low Intensity	58.37	00.02195
Developed/Med Intensity	19.74	00.73650
Developed/High Intensity	1.74	00.24908
Developed/Open Space	51.17	00.64565
Evergreen/Deciduous Forest	6,058.08	76.43956
Fallow/Idle Cropland	10.22	00.12895
Herbaceous Wetlands	26.16	00.33009
Open Water	269.89	03.40544
Perennial Ice/Snow	0.10	00.00126
Shrubland	1,113.59	14.05104
Woody Wetlands	20.90	00.26371

Land Ownership:

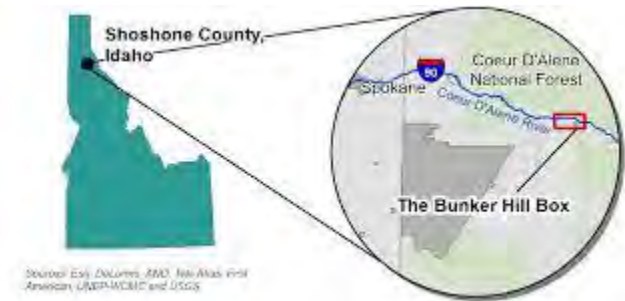


Natural Resources

Forest lands, agricultural lands, mining and waterways serve as the primary natural resources for the region. There are several unique landscapes in the region. The vegetation, climate, land use and wildlife are diverse and somewhat dependent on topography. The diversity of natural resources plays an important role necessary for the public and private sectors plan for existing and future development of the region. The previous section on Geography and following Environment sections provide more information on natural resources. Detailed information can be obtained from the Comprehensive Plans for each county in the region.

Environment

More than a century of mining in the Silver Valley resulted in mine tailings deposited throughout the valley floor and toxic emissions from smelting activities resulted in widespread metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. In 1983 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a 21-square mile area, aka "the box" as a nationally recognized Superfund Site. Cleanup and ecological restoration around the lead smelter have included the removal of lead-contaminated soil from lawns and parks, the containment of tons of mine tailings and the planting of thousands of trees. Lead levels in children have fallen dramatically to levels equivalent to national averages. The Panhandle Health District, the State of Idaho and EPA continue to educate Silver Valley children to avoid lead-contaminated areas and accidental lead ingestion.



Workforce Development and Use

North Idaho College (NIC) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and north Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. NIC's Workforce Training Center in Post Falls offers a wide variety of credit-free classes for career development and personal interest. Classes are open to the public, and generally without pre-admission, academic or residential requirements. A catalog of classes offered are published each fall, spring and summer, and is mailed to all north Idaho residents. Each of the following programs are offered through NIC.

- Workforce Development offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Development offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; computers and technology, and industry and trades including apprenticeship instruction in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Specialized industry-specific training programs are offered in Certified Nursing Assistant, Commercial Truck Driver, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Fighter 1 Academy, and Welding Certification.

- The NIC Venture Network is a hub of on campus resources and services dedicated to help launch, build, and grow a business or product idea. All Venture Network programs are accessible to both regional community members and students, all conveniently located on North Idaho College's downtown Coeur d'Alene Campus.
- Community Education offers personal interest courses in response to community interests and needs. Students may cultivate a hobby, develop a skill, and enjoy group activities in the pursuit of lifelong learning. Classes are designed to be practical, affordable, enjoyable and sensitive to the time constraints of today's busy world. Types of classes are offered in categories such as arts, crafts, healthy living, home and garden, language, money management, music, recreation and test preparation. A growing number of classes are available online.
- Customized Training is the regional leader responding to the training needs of business and industry for the incumbent worker. It specializes in assessing, developing and delivering industry and company specific training to employees at the request of an organization. Customized training works directly with the organization to clearly identify and deliver convenient, affordable and high-quality training solutions for increased knowledge, performance and productivity.
- The Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC) exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margin, sales, cash flow, management, productivity and exporting by providing a) no cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on the average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho.
- The Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is a nationally recognized measure of participation in an approved non-credit continuing education program. One Continuing Education Unit (1.0) is defined as 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.
- There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills. Reinforcing basic skills and developing job-related skills are integral components of all programs.

The Idaho PTECH Network is a partnership between industry, high schools and community colleges that prepares students for careers in Idaho's high growth industries, including aerospace/advanced manufacturing, technology and health care. The mission is to build a pathway between industry and education so that students gain the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and employers gain access to a pipeline of qualified employees.

Transportation Access

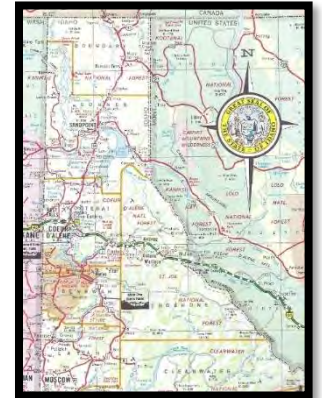
North Idaho is considered a cross-roads economic market—a market where fewer products are manufactured or produced compared to the amount of freight that comes into or that moves through the area. This region's economy imports substantially more goods and services (consumer related) than it exports. This region has a difficult time balancing freight loads (trucks leave here either empty or partially empty), which makes transportation costs for manufacturers and

producers relatively high compared to other markets. As a result, our main transportation objective is to operate and maintain a regional transportation system that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to support communities and the regional economy.

The good news is that because this region is in a cross-roads environment, many believe there are reasonably good opportunities to grow and attract businesses to the area, as long as there is a good transportation system that can provide reliable access to outside markets.

For a region to use the regional transportation system (road, rail, air, water) as a competitive tool for economic development, strategic transportation investments targeting safety, reliability and travel time need to be identified, prioritized, promoted and constructed. In some cases, those transportation investments may be located outside Region I, but can demonstrate a beneficial interest to the region.

Rail transportation has a significant presence within this region, serviced by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF), Montana Rail Link (MRL), Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). According the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Idaho-Canada port at Eastport ranks 9th of 23 ports with U.S. entry for loaded rail and truck containers.



Air

Idaho's airports serve as vital business links and support critical services such as medical care, agricultural support, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, law enforcement, recreation and environmental services. Aviation plays several key roles in providing economic stability and expansion in Region I. As part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and the Idaho State Airport System Plan (ISAP), airports in north Idaho provide yet another opportunity to connect people and commerce in the region to the nation and to the world. There are 54 airports in the region, of which, 13 are for public use, and 6 are classified as general aviation and identified in the NPIAS: Boundary County Airport, Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington Airport, Priest River Municipal Airport, Sandpoint Airport, Shoshone County Airport, and the St. Maries Airport.

As the region continues to grow both in population and the economy, airports can be expected to have additional demands placed on their facilities and services. Working closely with local jurisdictions, agencies, and the surrounding communities on an ongoing basis is essential to the protection and preservation of these important transportation facilities and the quality of life as well as the economic opportunities around them.

Public Transportation

The following free public transportation options are available in the region include:

- ***Citylink Transit*** is a partnership between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, State of Idaho and Kootenai County, and serves Western Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It operates four routes, 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

- ***Benewah Area Transport*** offers quality public transportation to the elderly and persons with disabilities as well as the general public. It serves the Valley Vista Care facility in St. Maries, as well as residents in Benewah County and the lower parts of Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. Service is available Monday-Friday except holidays, 8 hours a day.
- ***Selkirks-Pend Oreille Transit (SPOT)*** is a not-for-profit collaborative venture between the cities of Dover, Sandpoint, Ponderay and Kootenai in Bonner County.
- ***Silver Valley Transport*** serves Shoshone County between Pinehurst and Mullan, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays offers trips to Coeur d’Alene. The Silver Express Paratransit Service is also available for the disabled.

The Inland Pacific Hub: A Global Reach for Commerce

The mission of the Inland Pacific Hub Study is to expand and integrate the regional transportation system to maximize efficiency, affordability and safety. The study area includes Eastern Washington, North and North-Central Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. It advocates strategic, multi-modal transportation planning and investment that expands the region’s capacity for global commerce and promotes collaboration that positions the region internationally as an affordable, safe and efficient transportation hub.

There are nearly 20 million people living within 16 hours of driving time from the region. Interconnecting Air, Rail and Road systems provide a value of an integrated system with improved efficiencies of fuel, time, flexibility and reliability. Capitalizing on regional strengths, five of the thirteen identified potential locations for interconnected transfer points are located in north Idaho.

Scenic Byways

The Idaho Transportation Department is the lead agency for administration of the Idaho Scenic Byways Program. There are currently thirty scenic byways in the State of Idaho, of which six are located in the region: Lake Coeur d’Alene Scenic Byway, Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage, Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, St. Joe River Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway. In addition, the International Selkirk Loop is a scenic route traversing through north Idaho, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, Canada. Details on the Region’s Scenic Byways can be found at www.visitidaho.org.

Industry Clusters

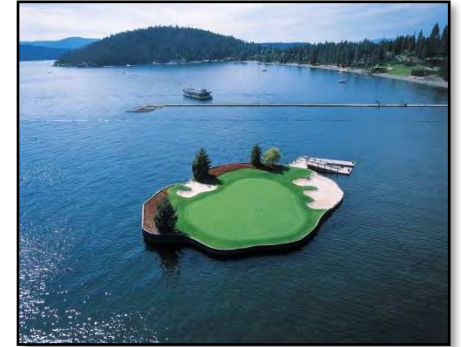
Industry clusters are concentrations of highly productive industries within a region that are related to each other, contribute to the identity of that region and provide significant employment opportunities. The clusters identified below are specific to each county within north Idaho and offer economic stability and prosperity to the region.

Tourism

Although people often refer to the tourism industry, there is no formal compilation of industries or occupations that make up this sector. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector combined with accommodations and food services most closely represent the components that form the backbone of tourism in north Idaho.

Development of golf courses, ski areas, amusement parks and restaurants have made north Idaho a more attractive place to live, and these amenities have played an especially important role in attracting well-heeled retirees to the region. The region's convention business draws people who would otherwise never visit. They become enchanted with north Idaho and decide to relocate. Some move their businesses to take advantage of the amenities and lifestyle.

The tourism industry took its bumps through the recession losing 385 jobs, a loss of 3.3 percent. During its peak, employment in the industry grew 27 percent from 9,322 jobs in 2003 to 11,841 jobs in 2008. However, the industry is resilient and has contributed to the rebounding economy in Kootenai County from the most recent contraction. Other counties around the region did not grow as fast in this industry leading up to the bubble and, therefore, felt fewer losses when the bubble burst.



There are 11,456 people employed in the region's tourism sector today and is projected to grow by another 1,730 jobs by 2020. In 2013, north Idaho had 700 tourism-related employers, 63 percent in Kootenai County and 20 percent in Bonner County.

While tourism does not sell its products or services outside the region, it does draw consumers of those products and services from outside the region and, therefore, brings new money into the regional economy similar to the new money brought into the economy by export-oriented sectors. Tourism has also fueled second home construction in the region.

Health Care

Due to the growing retiree population, the region has created a regional health care hub, which supports growth and fosters stability, inching its way to a primary employer. Representing only 9.5 percent of total employment in 1993 and jumping to 14.9 percent by 2013, health care is the only industry to make such a substantial push over the time period. The region's health care industry is projected to remain strong and expanding at a faster rate than any other industry in the region, growing 42.3 percent from 10,622 jobs in 2010 to 15,143 by 2020, at an annual rate of nearly 3.6 percent (source: Idaho Department of Labor Long-Term Industry Projections).

Health care has been the region's plow horse through the recession — adding 1,050 jobs from 2007 to 2010 and continues to add jobs each year. Health care and social assistance accounted for 16 percent of the region's total payroll in 2013. Of that, 42 percent was in ambulatory health care services, 37 percent in hospitals, 15 percent in nursing residential care facilities and only 7 percent in social assistance (due to the markedly lower wages). In 2013, north Idaho had 706 health care and social assistance employers, nearly 70 percent of those – or 492 – were in ambulatory health care services including physicians, dentists and other health practitioners.

Hospitals make substantial contributions to local and regional economies through the purchase of goods and services and the employment of large numbers of workers. In addition, research hospitals are a key component of the knowledge-based economy supporting an experienced and educated workforce and originating and transferring knowledge and innovation.

Wood Products

The wood products industry has played a major role in north Idaho's economy for over a century. While wood products manufacturing accounted for 2.2 percent of total jobs in north Idaho in 2018, the multiplier effects are substantial. For every 10 jobs created in wood products manufacturing, nearly 25 more are created in other sectors which includes logging, trucking of logs, lumber and wood chips and machine shops. The 149 logging operations add an additional 527 jobs to the forest products sector and transportation of logs and timber add another 400 jobs approximately. The industry generates a strong positive impact on the regional economy due to its heavily oriented exporting component and above-average wages.

Although it appears the composition of the main industries has not changed much over the past three decades, it has changed substantially within each industry. Wood product manufacturing went from capturing 54.3 percent of manufacturing employment and 6.6 percent of total employment in 1993 to as low as 24 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, by 2018. The mixture of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and furniture related manufacturing took its place making the region less vulnerable to specific market conditions.

The recession started for the nation in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Most areas felt the depths of the recession in 2009. For north Idaho, the region experienced the depths in 2012 and didn't start seeing signs of recovery until 2013. Of the 8,250 jobs lost from 2007 to 2012 in north Idaho, 11 percent were in manufacturing and almost all of those jobs lost were in wood product manufacturing – 93 percent. The 2008 closure of the second largest sawmill in the region, JD Lumber mill in Priest River, sent the industry in a tailspin. Although many of those jobs were absorbed from other area mills as the industry started to recover, the sector has only regained 225 of the nearly 860 jobs lost through the recession.

A couple new elements have been added to the cluster—cross-laminated timber and biomass. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is an advanced product designed for increased dimensional stability and strength in framing systems. CLT is made of multiple layers of wood, with each layer oriented crosswise to the next. Used for long spans in floors, walls or roofs, CLT can be prefinished, which reduces labor onsite, and is equally suited to new construction and additions to existing buildings. Because of its high strength and dimensional stability, it can be used as an alternative to concrete, masonry and steel in many building types. A local company, Idaho Forest Group, has brought this innovative wood composite technology to the U.S. This brings a whole new perspective growth to the industry with a global presence. Workforce training will be needed as more architects, engineers and builders learn the advancements the product.

With 87 percent of north Idaho in forest, the region has a significant source of organic matter – biomass – for producing wood products, mulch, paper, even plastics as a replacement for petroleum and for negating heat and steam to run turbines that produce electricity. The environmental benefits include reduced dependence on fossil fuels and forest restoration and enhancement by removing diseased trees and invasive species and reducing fuels that feed forest fires. Developing



biomass projects can expand and diversify rural economies and replace some of the jobs lost in the severe contraction of the logging sector as well as benefit from available timber industry infrastructure.

The output of Idaho's wood products sector is likely to grow considerably in the next 10 years as the housing market continues to recover, housing starts to normalize and technology advances. The mills across the state have leapt back into full production. Growing population and increased prosperities in China and other Asian countries have greatly increased exports of Idaho wood products, which should continue. Declining competition from imported western Canadian wood products due to the risk of disease and pests is also expected to reduce timber harvests in British Columbia and Alberta. The Forest Service is willing to increase harvests of timber on its lands, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Panhandle Forest Collaborative are expected to lead to more federal timber sales.

Aerospace



The aerospace industry only contributes a fraction of jobs to the region's total, but it increased 2.5 times over the past decade. While small, north Idaho and the state has a broad range of industry activities that include aircraft manufacturing, aircraft component manufacturing, advanced aerospace research, flight training, military aircraft development, space exploration and airport operations. The industry encompasses the design, development, production and operation of aircraft. Its top tier includes companies directly involved in the production and operation of aircraft. The second tier involves primary suppliers to those companies, and the rest of the industry supplies those suppliers. The standards enforced by the Federal Aviation Administration make supplying to larger companies difficult but eventually profitable.

The region's close proximity to the nation's third largest employer in the industry, Boeing (Seattle area), and the Air Force's refueling unit, Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, gives the region a competitive edge over other areas and has created a tertiary supply market.

North Idaho has 20 percent of the state's aerospace employment, second to the state's airport hub in the southwestern region – Boise. From 1999 to 2009, regional aerospace employment grew at a faster rate than anywhere else in the state, giving aerospace a higher concentration of jobs there than in any of the other five regions.

Mining

Mining is the lifeline of Shoshone County, representing three-quarters of the region's mining employment. The mines in the Silver Valley have seen highs and lows through the past 30 years but continue exploration efforts and a few operations. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in Shoshone County is ranked second in the nation to produce silver, and third in lead. These mines are the deepest in the United States.

The Galena mine is the second most prolific silver mine in U.S. history, delivering over 200 million ounces to date. The mine is now owned by U.S. Silver & Gold which also owns the Drumlummon Mine Complex in Montana. More zones are being evaluated for bulk mining development.

The closure of the Lucky Friday mine located in Mullan of January 2012 cut the mining workforce by nearly 9 percent until it reopened after one year of being shut down by the federal Mine and Safety Administration. Upon its return, mining employment hit a 20-year high in 2013, employing 844. The region overall reached a record of 1,126 employed in the mining industry.

Other mining exploration and operations include the Crescent mine owned by United Mine Services; Sunshine mine owned by Sunshine Silver Mines Corp, Star mine owned by Hecla; the Coeur, Dayrock, Galena, and Caladay all owned by U.S. Silver and Gold.



The industry provides employment opportunities paying nearly three times more, on average, than other industries in the county and contributes 36 percent of total wages. Mining operations are highly cyclical and dependent on the world market prices for silver and gold as well as the supply and demand for other minerals rich in this region such as copper, lead, zinc, ore and garnet—making it one of the most volatile industries.

Precious metal prices remained strong in 2012. Although investment capital shortages continued to impact exploration, optimism in the overall mining industry was reflected strongly by exploration activity. According to the Idaho Geological Survey, 2011 demonstrated an increase in both the number of active projects in Idaho and the amount of drilling and other exploratory work compared to the previous year.

Silver and Gold Prices

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$17.62	\$13.98	\$18.51	\$15.43	\$20.70	\$13.75	\$18.23	\$13.70	\$22.05	\$15.28
Gold	\$1,360.25	\$1,176.70	\$1,351.20	\$1,162.00	\$1,372.60	\$1,073.60	\$1,298.00	\$1,049.60	\$1,379.00	\$1,144.50

The mining industry has the potential for research and development efforts, workforce development and creation of small business. In collaboration with partnering agencies, companies and communities, the mining industry could become a national hub for mining training and development. The motions have been set forth but just need momentum.

Sources on the following pages include the U.S. Census Bureau (2012-2016 ACS), Stats America: Measuring Distress, Idaho Department of Labor, National Association of Realtors, Feeding America Map of the Meal Gap 2018, and Google.

AT A GLANCE: REGION I — PANHANDLE



Benewah, Bonner, Boundary,
Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

POPULATION

2016 Census
230,072

2018 Estimate
238,453

2025 / 2030 Projection
270,093 / 292,294

Females
50.4%

Males
49.6%

Minority
5.4%

Median Age
42.1

Age 65+
42,394

Age 15-64
140,520

Under 15
41,932

ECONOMIC



Median Household Income
\$49,817

Per Capita Income
\$27,152

County Property Tax
\$1.04 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.8%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
15.5%

IDAHO
13.2%



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$303,480

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Wal-Mart
4. Coeur d'Alene Casino
5. Qualfon Data



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	913	1137	224	\$39,665
Mining	1,126	689	-437	\$95,776
Construction	4,407	6,425	2,018	\$41,155
Manufacturing	7,724	8,070	346	\$46,745
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	16,345	17,200	855	\$36,088
Financial Activities	3,541	4,240	699	\$50,881
Professional and Business Services	8,266	8,978	712	\$42,815
Education and Healthcare	16,935	20,163	3,228	\$39,886
Leisure and Hospitality	10,923	13,534	2,611	\$18,789
Government	4,952	5,163	211	\$48,469
Other Services	1,923	2,399	473	\$29,590

Workforce Trends

Source: labor.idaho.gov

Population

With its stunning scenery, great fishing and hunting opportunities and pleasant lifestyle, the Panhandle has attracted thousands of new residents since the early 1970's. Over the last few decades, many retirees have chosen to move to the region, joined by many workers during periods of job growth.

While the U.S. population grew 8.1 percent between 2008 and 2018, Idaho's population grew faster at 14 percent and the Panhandle's at 14.5 percent to 240,202. The largest cities in 2017 are:

Coeur d'Alene	50,665
Post Falls	33,290
Hayden	14,693
Sandpoint	8,390
Rathdrum	8,281
Bonnars Ferry	2,603
St. Maries	2,443
Dalton Gardens	2,389
Kellogg	2,081



Labor Force & Employment

The Panhandle economy has traditionally relied on natural resources — forest products, mining and agriculture. Over the past 25 years, it has successfully diversified and grown. Today, a variety of manufacturing, health care and tourism are major drivers of the region's economy. In addition, five large call centers and several corporate headquarters provide hundreds of jobs. Rapid population growth also bolstered construction, retail, services and health care over the last 10 years.

After four years of remarkable job growth, the Panhandle's unemployment rate fell to a record low 2.7 percent in May 2007. Since then, U.S. Housing starts have fallen to a 25-year low, resulting in the loss of nearly 1,400 logging and mill jobs. Many other sectors also experienced job losses in the recession. Unemployment peaked in the Panhandle at 17 percent in late 2009 and again in August 2010, the first in 23 years.

Despite the slowdown, most manufacturers have held their own. In the last 20 years, dozens of manufacturers have moved from California to the Panhandle for its low business costs and excellent business climate.

Tourism plays a major role in the Panhandle. Its largest employers are the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the casino hotels of the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Schweitzer and Silver Mountain ski resorts and Silverwood Theme Park.



Covered Employment & Wages

A favorable business climate and growing customer base help Panhandle businesses prosper. The number of private-sector employers grew 30 percent between 2000 and 2008, while the growth statewide was 27 percent. Although the Panhandle lost 951 private employers between 2008 and 2013 for a 12 percent decrease, the number has been steadily increasing since 2013 to 7,872 in 2017.

Overall, north Idaho's economy has greatly diversified over the past decade. A service-based economy is focusing more on health care, retail, manufacturing and business support services. With emerging industry clusters in aerospace and manufacturing, the shift in nature of the firms in north Idaho has created a more stable employment and economic base.

In addition to private-sector employers, the region has 81 federal, 68 state and 252 local government agencies including five community hospitals. There are 12 employers through the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribes.



AT A GLANCE: BENEWAH COUNTY



Square Miles: 787
County Seat: St. Maries (2,402)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census
9,092

2018 Estimate
9,148

2025 / 2030 Projection
9,194 / 9,260

Females
49.5%

Males
50.5%

Minority
2.9%

Median Age
46.5

Age 65+
1,970

Age 15-64
5,399

Under 15
1,681



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$205,800

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
8.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.2%

Occupied Housing Units
3,508

Assisted Living Facilities
1



HIGHER EDUCATION

None



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Valley Vista Care
2. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
3. Jack Buell Trucking
4. Potlatch Corporation
5. Stimson Lumber



ECONOMIC

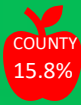
Median Household Income
\$43,472

Per Capita Income
\$23,120

County Property Tax
\$1.11 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.3%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	148	175	27	\$51,765
Mining	30	32	2	\$44,117
Construction	86	92	6	\$38,554
Manufacturing	505	578	73	\$52,553
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	665	677	12	\$37,963
Financial Activities	84	71	-13	\$38,143
Professional and Business Services	134	142	8	\$44,171
Education and Healthcare	775	807	32	\$36,012
Leisure and Hospitality	151	160	9	\$11,494
Government	614	601	-13	\$40,342
Other Services	61	116	55	\$31,543

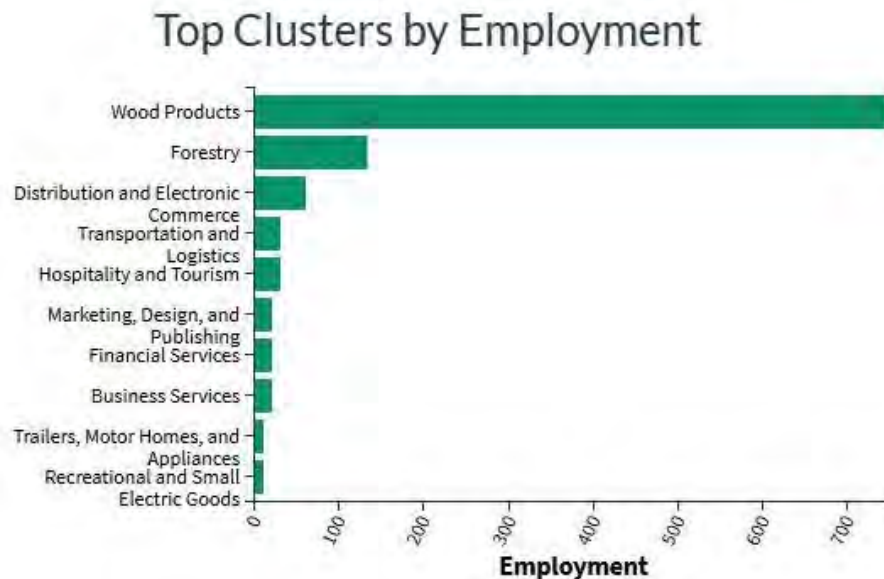
Benewah County's economy remains heavily dependent on forest products. Over one in six jobs is in the forest products industry. Despite the county's beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities, tourism employs around 150. Dependence on forest products makes the county vulnerable to high unemployment.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with its reservation extending from western Benewah County into southern Kootenai County, has driven growth in the last 10 years. Today, approximately 600 work at its headquarters, retail stores, medical clinic, farm and school. The Tribe operates a casino with hotel and golf course in employing an additional 800 in Worley just over the Kootenai County line.

Because so much of the county's income is from forests and farms, employment peaks in late summer and drops off as winter approaches, hitting its lowest level in spring when load limits on muddy roads force many loggers out of the woods. In 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate peaked at March-April at 7.6 percent and fell to 2.7 percent in September.

Benewah County is struggling to overcome a legacy of economic stagnation, which has hampered business growth. The number of private sector businesses with employees in Benewah County has fluctuated during the last 10 years from 309 in 2013 to 297 in 2018.

Timber Plus, the county's economic development organization, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are strenuously recruiting job opportunities to the area. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/timberplus3b/> and <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/employment/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Creek area of Benewah County is one of 2 places in the world where 6-point Star Garnets are found. The other is India. This is the reason for Idaho being called the Gem State.

Benewah County has the longest serving County Commissioner in Idaho—Jack Buell, elected 1973. (The 2nd longest serving commissioner was Bud McCall, also a Benewah County Commissioner who lost re-election November 2018.)

Emida was named after its first settlers. It's a composite of the last names, East, Miller & Dawson.

Tensed and Desmet were founded by a developer who planned to name them the same forwards and backwards. That didn't happen due to a clerical error at the time of recording.

The Post Office in Santa, ID hires an extra employee at Christmas time to help postmark letters from "Santa".



AT A GLANCE: BONNER COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,919
County Seat: Sandpoint (7,365)
Established in 1907

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
42,536	49.9%	9,228
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
43,545	50.1%	25,769
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
46,618 / 48,883	4.7%	6,858

Median Age
47.7



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$313,200

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Bonner General Hospital
2. Lighthouse
3. Schweitzer Mountain Resort
4. Wal-Mart
5. Quest Aircraft



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$45,607

Per Capita Income
\$25,909

County Property Tax
\$0.82 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
8.6%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.1%

REGION I
15.5%



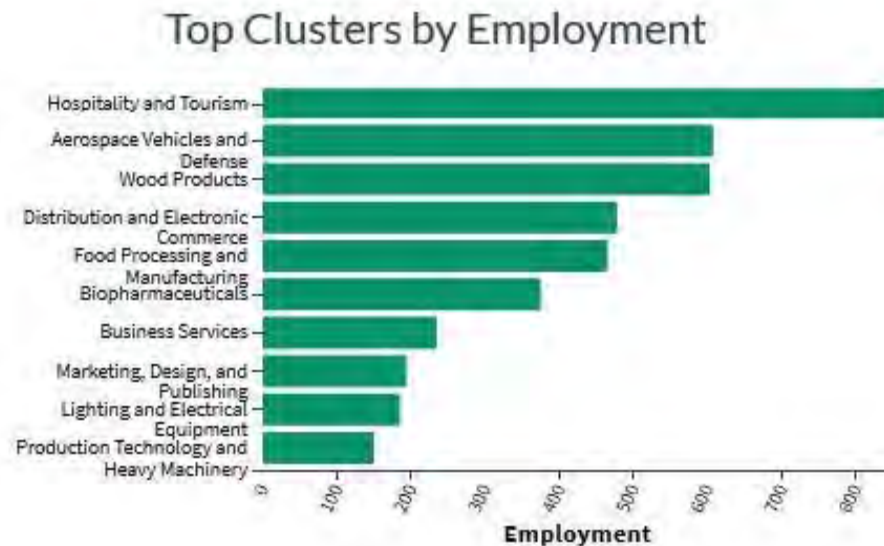
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	194	193	-1	\$38,754
Mining	128	121	-7	\$58,414
Construction	641	866	225	\$35,128
Manufacturing	2,004	2,268	264	\$47,945
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	2,947	2,837	-110	\$32,383
Financial Activities	449	563	114	\$40,975
Professional and Business Services	1,009	1,108	99	\$47,289
Education and Healthcare	2,403	2,718	315	\$34,675
Leisure and Hospitality	1,727	2,154	427	\$18,058
Government	829	887	58	\$45,772
Other Services	464	490	26	\$27,220

The county's beauty and recreational opportunities continue to draw many tourists in both summer and winter. Like many counties around the region, Bonner County has a rich history within the wood products industry. In recent years, the county has enjoyed considerable success in diversifying and expanding its economy. The aerospace sector has taken off with companies like Aerocet, Quest Aircraft, Cygnus and Tamarack Aerospace Group. Also contributing to the expansion is Litehouse salad dressings, Unicep Packaging plastic applicators, Diedrich's coffee-roasting machines and Encoder Products electronics. The county's mainstay, sawmills, have been suffering from low prices. Since the timber industry's troubles, steep drops in construction and other effects of the recession slowed the local economy; however, the county continues to lay the foundation for strong growth in the future.

The development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort and Sandpoint's reputation as a haven for the arts contributed to tourism growth. Schweitzer's expansions since 1990 have boosted winter employment at local motels, restaurants and stores. As important as the winter tourism is, the summer brings even more tourists. Not captured in employment numbers are those businesses with no employees. Bonner County has an increasingly strong entrepreneurial culture that contributes significantly to the local economy. According to the U.S. Census, Bonner County has 4,216 total non-employer establishments over 1,509 businesses with employees.

The Bonner County Economic Development Corporation and Priest River Development Corporation are working to bring more jobs to the county. They can show potential employers the county's high quality of life, excellent business climate and low business costs. For more information: <http://bonnercountyedc.com/> and <http://www.priestriveredc.com/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

Bonner County is the only place in America where the three great transcontinental railroads all cross—Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

In 1909 the post office in Dover was originally called "Welty".

Lake Pend Oreille, the majority of which is in Bonner County, is Idaho's biggest at 43 miles long with 111 miles of shoreline. It's also the deepest—at 1,158 feet deep, there are only four deeper lakes in the nation.

Dr. Forrest Bird, an inventor and aviator who studied high-altitude breathing problems of World War Two pilots lived in Bonner County. He later created medical devices that saved lives and aided thousands of people with respiratory ailments.

During World War Two, Farragut Naval Training Station was the largest city in Idaho with a population of about 42,000 people.

AT A GLANCE: BOUNDARY COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,278
County Seat: Bonners Ferry (2,543)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census

11,681

Females

50.1%

2018 Estimate

12,020

Males

49.9%

2025 / 2030 Projection

12,879 / 13,556

Minority

6.0%

Median Age

43.7

Age 65+

2,328

Age 15-64

6,832

Under 15

2,163



HOUSING

Median Home Value

\$261,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

1.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate

1.0%

Occupied Housing Units

4,490

Assisted Living Facilities

2



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Boundary Community Hospital
2. Kootenai River Inn
3. Alta Forest Products
4. Idaho Forest Group
5. Kootenai Tribe



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,512

Per Capita Income
\$24,606

County Property Tax
\$1.10 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.9%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.4%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	290	392	102	\$37,030
Mining	10	4	-6	\$53,249
Construction	186	238	52	\$45,839
Manufacturing	367	464	97	\$45,425
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	589	587	-2	\$32,469
Financial Activities	75	81	6	\$37,662
Professional and Business Services	297	255	-42	\$34,295
Education and Healthcare	683	820	137	\$32,486
Leisure and Hospitality	278	297	19	\$17,503
Government	440	461	21	\$50,464
Other Services	57	73	16	\$21,779

On the Canadian border, Boundary County benefits from economic activity at its two ports—Porthill and Eastport. These major international freight hubs employ many people and bring thousands of visitors through the county and throughout the region. The Kootenai Tribe’s Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa helps realize the county’s tourism potential and has recently undergone a major expansion.

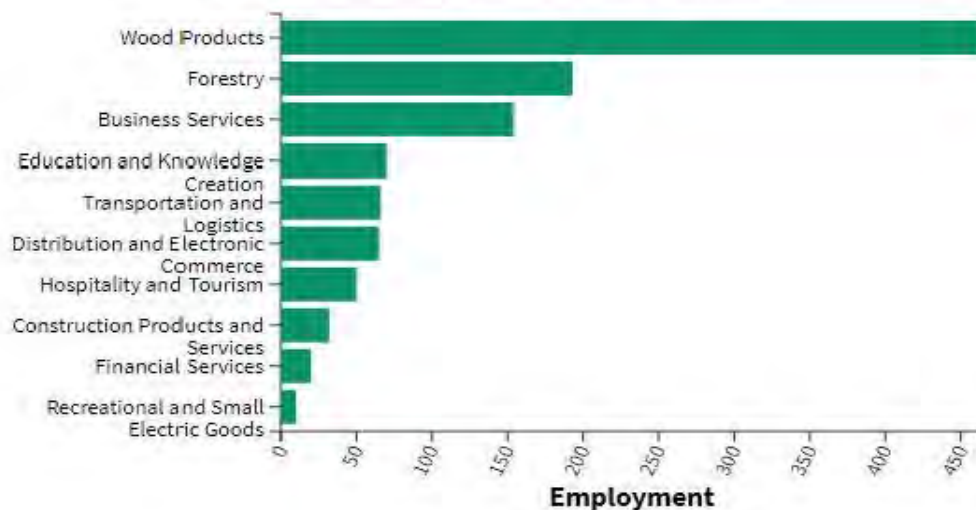
Lumber mills, logging and the U.S. Forest Service play a dominant role in the local economy. Grain farms, a large hops farm owned by InBev (formerly Anheuser-Busch), Christmas tree farms and ornamental tree nurseries contribute to the agricultural economy.

Bonniers Ferry, named by tourists as Idaho’s “friendliest city,” has made major improvements to its downtown, plus added a visitor’s center and pedestrian underpass to connect the two economies of the Kootenai River Inn and the downtown to attract more visitors.

The county’s long-term success in diversifying and expanding its economy provides a good environment for attracting new businesses. Population growth and increased tourism also help the county’s businesses thrive.

From 2000 to 2017, the number of private-sector employers in Boundary County grew 15 percent from 374 to 430. The industries creating the newest businesses were health care and professional and business services. The Boundary Economic Development Council has been vital to providing opportunities for businesses to locate and prosper in the county. For more information visit <http://www.boundaryedc.com/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Boundary County at the Idaho-Canada border is less than 800 football fields long.

Boundary is bordered by two states and a foreign country (Canada). Only one of two counties in the nation to do so.

The Kootenai River starts in Canada, flows through Boundary County and then back into Canada.

Northern Boundary County is home to the Continental Mine, which was established in 1915 and produced lead and copper for ammunition in World War One.

The County has 2 of the 20 remaining peace monuments at the Canadian port of entries.

Teddy Roosevelt hunted and camped in the area that became Boundary County in 1888. When Roosevelt became President, he established the USFS land and Glacier park in the area.

In 1864 the Kootenai River ferry operation was established by Edwin Bonner to accommodate traffic headed to gold fields in British Columbia.

AT A GLANCE: KOOTENAI COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,316
County Seat: Coeur d'Alene (44,137)
Established in 1864

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
154,311	50.6%	26,135
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
161,217	49.4%	94,804
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
187,909 / 206,524	5.7%	29,189

Median Age
39.1



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$326,600

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.9%

Occupied Housing Units
58,873

Assisted Living Facilities
40



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Coeur d'Alene Casino
4. Center Partners (call centers)
5. Silverwood Theme Park



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$53,189

Per Capita Income
\$28,275

County Property Tax
\$1.05 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.7%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
14.0%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	268	360	92	\$37,634
Mining	120	110	-10	\$205,372
Construction	3,320	5,032	1,712	\$41,515
Manufacturing	4,679	4,615	-64	\$45,951
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,880	11,853	973	\$36,797
Financial Activities	2,800	3,376	576	\$54,183
Professional and Business Services	6,479	7,191	712	\$42,460
Education and Healthcare	12,261	14,910	2,649	\$41,872
Leisure and Hospitality	8,347	10,235	1,888	\$19,354
Government	2,682	2,870	188	\$51,819
Other Services	1,262	1,650	388	\$29,871

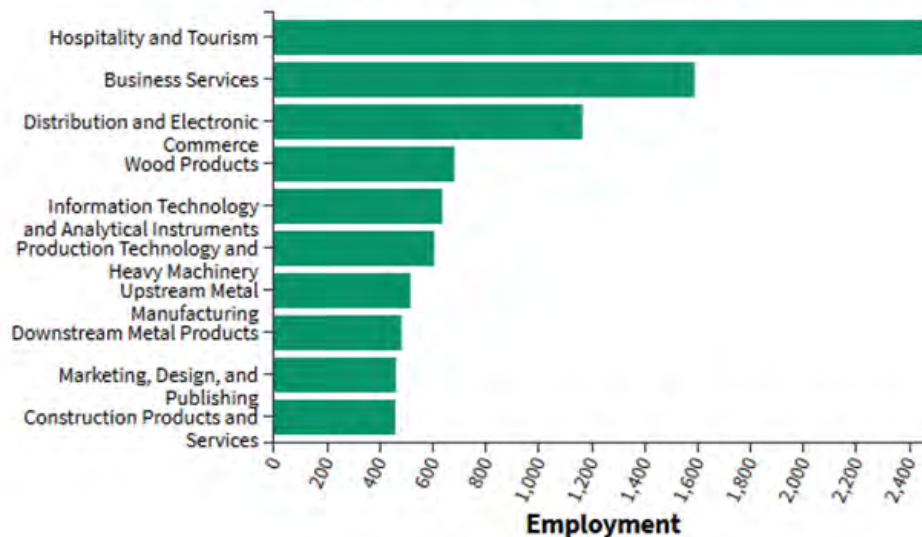
Kootenai County—north Idaho’s largest and fastest growing county—experienced significant employment growth over the last 25 years. The local economy grew at an astounding rate from diversifying the manufacturing base, expanding tourism and adding new call centers and other business services such as co-work spaces. Tourism and population growth fueled the construction boom and boosted retail, health care, services and government jobs. Entrepreneurs abound, the U.S. Census reports 12,725 non-employer establishments in 2017 and 4,659 businesses with employees.

Also promoting economic diversification and growth during the last decade was the relocation of many manufacturing operations and eight call centers to Kootenai County. Over 4,700 people work in the county’s manufacturing businesses while over 1,500 people work at call centers. Kootenai County’s low business costs, good business climate and quality of life have attracted many new employers. Despite the recent recession, the county continues to lay the foundation for further economic growth.

Kootenai County’s growing population and economic development provide many opportunities for business creation. The number of private-sector employers increased slightly in 2017 by 3,120, employing 49,174 workers.

The Coeur d’Alene Area Economic Development Corporation-Jobs Plus continues to be one of the premier EDCs in the entire state, recruiting dozens of businesses over the last 20 years. More recently, the EDC’s focus has turned toward retention of current employers and the growth of the health care, aerospace and high-tech sectors. For more information: <https://www.cdaedc.org/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Silverwood is the only amusement and water park in the inland northwest (including Washington, Oregon and Montana).

Hayden is home to Rocky Mountain Construction—worldwide roller coaster manufacturer of I-Box track and Topper Track for wooden roller coasters.

Coeur d’Alene’s Old Mission State Park contains the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was constructed between 1850 and 1853.

North Idaho College sits on the grounds of the original Fort Sherman, established in 1878 after the Battle of the Little Big Horn by General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame.

The U.S. Navy’s Acoustic Research Detachment, located at the most southern end of Lake Pend Oreille in Kootenai County, is where new submarine and surface ship shapes and subsystems are tested.

There is a 60-mile walking/biking trail along Lake Coeur d’Alene.

AT A GLANCE: SHOSHONE COUNTY



Square Miles: 2,636
County Seat: Wallace (784)
Established in 1861

POPULATION

2016 Census
12,452

2018 Estimate
12,612

2025 / 2030 Projection
13,493 / 14,071

Females
50.0%

Males
50.0%

Minority
5.8%

Median Age
47.2

Age 65+
2,733

Age 15-64
7,716

Under 15
2,041



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$141,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
4.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
5,614

Assisted Living Facilities
4



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Dave Smith Motors
2. Wal-Mart
3. Shoshone Medical Center
4. Hecla Mining
5. Lookout Pass Ski Resort



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,835

Per Capita Income
\$23,834

County Property Tax
\$1.58 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.1%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
17.1%

REGION I
15.5%



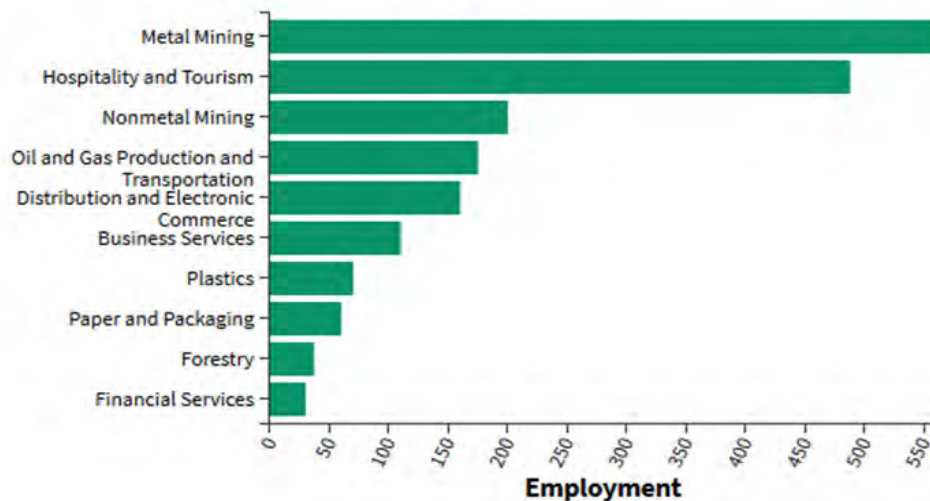
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	13	18	5	\$27,605
Mining	844	422	-422	\$82,243
Construction	175	197	22	\$54,027
Manufacturing	169	143	-26	\$34,815
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	1,268	1,246	-22	\$38,472
Financial Activities	133	148	15	\$26,953
Professional and Business Services	350	281	-69	\$41,478
Education and Healthcare	814	907	93	\$33,063
Leisure and Hospitality	420	689	269	\$14,921
Government	387	345	-42	\$38,899
Other Services	82	69	-13	\$45,110

The Silver Valley was named for the rich silver deposits and mining industry key to the settling of the area. The mining industry declined from a peak of 4,200 jobs in 1981 to just 310 in 2003. The Lucky Friday and Galena mines were the only ones left open. The Sunshine Mine reopened in 2007 after closing in 2001. By mid-2008, mining employed 700. Then the global recession hit, slashing prices for silver, lead and zinc. Sunshine shut down again and the Galena laid off workers in late 2008. In the last half of 2009, higher prices for silver and other minerals raised hopes and mining employment was back to 782 in 2015. However, workers at the Lucky Friday mine have been on strike since 2017, reducing mining employment around 480. The three richest silver mines in the United States are in Shoshone County.

Shoshone County is developing its tourism sector and strengthening its entrepreneurial culture. In 1990, the world's longest gondola opened, running from Kellogg to the Silver Mountain ski area. In 2008, Silver Mountain Resort broke ground on an 9-hole golf course and opened an indoor water park. Silver Rapids Waterpark was named one of the top 10 water parks in the nation and Silver Mountain Bike Park has received several awards for best park in the Northwest. Wallace's charming and historic downtown draws many travelers off Interstate 90. Lookout Pass Ski and Recreation Area, along I-90 on the Idaho - Montana border, offers free ski school for youth. In the summer, Lookout Pass is your headquarters for the incredible Route of the Hiawatha bicycle trail. Hikers, bicyclists, snowmobilers and outdoor enthusiasts are increasingly exploring the county's hundreds of miles of trails. The ski areas, tourist facilities, lodging, restaurants and bars employ over 600 people, and have attracted new out of state investors. Through grass roots efforts, more entrepreneurs are exporting and moving from their homes to storefronts. For more information: www.silvervalleyedc.com

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Wallace was home to the last stoplight on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. It was retired in 1991.

Silver Mountain Resort in Kellogg is home to the longest Gondola in North America at 3.1 miles and is the longest single-stage Gondola in the Nation.

Prostitution and gambling were openly practiced until an FBI raid in 1988.

Actress Lana Turner was born in Burke and lived in Wallace.

Dante's Peak was filmed in Shoshone County.

There are two ski resorts within 25 miles of each other. Both offer winter sports and summer bicycling activities.

Devastating fire events occurred in 1910 and 1972. Both influenced national policy and safety.

Shoshone County Airport is a mile-long runway—one of the longest general aviation runways in Idaho.

Chapter 3 – The Region’s Disaster Resiliency

Sustainability and resiliency in disaster recovery are a collaborative effort of interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Pre-disaster activities focus on integrating resiliency practices into day-to-day operations, while recovery begins at the beginning of a disaster, whether natural or man-made. Coordination is critical to recovery efforts from pre-disaster to full economic recovery. The County Offices of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, focus on coordination of the immediate needs during and after a disaster. PAC serves as a coordinator of interagency economic recovery activities. This is achieved through collaboration with each County Office of Emergency Management, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and other local, State, Tribal and Federal agencies at all levels of the whole community.

Planning is always the first step in Disaster Resiliency. Each County Office of Emergency Management has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to foster public awareness of any hazard, and encourage public involvement in emergency planning, training and exercise. The LEPC’s partner with local, state and tribal governments, first responders and business and industry for planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the LEPC, each County Office of Emergency Management has an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Region’s Disasters

As noted in Chapter 3, the region is abundant with many natural features including mountains, prairies and valleys; rivers, lakes and streams. The area is subject to natural disasters such as wildfires, landslides, windstorms, winter storms, excessive moisture, flooding and dam failure. Threats of man-made hazards are also present, such as hazard-material spills, transportation (ground and air) accidents, amber alerts, cyber-attacks, civil unrest and terrorism.

Existing challenges include the increasing number of oil and coal shipments through the region by truck and by rail, which has the potential to have a significant negative impact. A cyber-attack can jeopardize all citizens, public/private sectors and infrastructure systems such as power. Boundary County borders Canada, which introduces additional threats such as drugs and arms trafficking, and terrorism.

Recovery challenges in the Region include environmental impacts such as endangered species and historical preservation.

In addition, in 1987 a 100 square mile area of Shoshone County was designated as a National Superfund Site as a result of lead contaminated soils from mining activity. This was recently expanded to include the entire Coeur d’Alene Basin, which stretches from Mullan, a few miles from the Idaho-Montana border to the mouth of the Coeur d’Alene River in Kootenai County. The contaminated grounds make it difficult to sell property without assurances that there has been remediation. The Panhandle Health District manages the Institutional Controls Program (ICP), which is “a locally-enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Superfund site”. (<http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/institutionalindex.cfm>)

Excessive moisture and flooding will carry contaminants, resulting in re-contamination of areas considered “clean” by the Superfund clean-up efforts.



Disaster Planning for Economic Recovery

Each of the five Offices of Emergency Management in the region are well versed in planning for natural and man-made hazards, and each have a hazard mitigation plan. In addition, each office has an Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency, and cross jurisdictional boundaries when the assistance is needed. However, communities are often unprepared for the chaos that is likely to emerge after a disaster strikes and have difficulty planning for long-term economic recovery when there are pressing humanitarian, cleanup and building needs to address.¹

The success of any recovery effort is dependent on all stakeholders. Preparation for individuals and families is critical not only to reduce stress factors, but also to improve their ability to undertake their own recovery. Establishing public confidence immediately after the disaster is a critical role of the business community. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base.²

When local leadership and the business community work together on recovery planning, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster.³ Through each County's EOP there is a framework in place for roles and responsibilities of local, state, Tribal and federal governments for pre- and post-disasters. A gap that needs to be filled is identification of private sector business and industry that could support recovery efforts.

Economic Development District Role

As the Region I Economic Development District of Idaho, PAC can assist municipalities in both Pre-Disaster and Post Disaster Roles as an Analyst, Catalyst, Gap Filler, Advocate, Educator and Visionary⁴. The chart on the following page identifies the pre- and post-disaster role of PAC. This information was extracted from www.restoreyoureconomy.org and edited as appropriate for the region, serving as a guide for PAC to coordinate and collaborate with state and local governments, Tribal Nations, Private Industry and the general public.



¹ *Leadership in Times of Crisis – A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency*, International Economic Development Council, March 2015.

² *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, FEMA, September 2011.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ www.restoreyoureconomy.org, September 9, 2019.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Role of the Economic Development District:

Role	Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster
Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how possible disasters could impact local businesses/industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current conditions/damage to critical industries, businesses, property and infrastructure • Assess impacts on long-term viability of businesses/industries
Catalyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in each County's LEPC • Establish Business Recovery Task Force to work on preparedness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Business Recovery Task Force to identify immediate and long-term recovery efforts • Garner input and support for critical recovery initiatives
Gap Filler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to public and private institutions regarding setting up a bridge loan program for a disaster event • Assist Counties in identification of business and industry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concerted outreach to reconnect with businesses and identify at-risk companies • Assist with bridge-loan financing • Provide business recovery assistance and services • Develop programs/initiatives as needed to support long-term recovery
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist each County in their planning processes for Mitigation and EOP • Advocate for mitigation and preparedness efforts • Advocate for tiered business re-entry procedures • Address impacts/adequacy of community's emergency management plan from a business perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek funding opportunities for recovery initiatives • Communicate priorities and need for policy changes, if necessary, to state and federal leaders
Educator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate small businesses on business continuity planning • Educate business on community's emergency management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flow of accurate information to businesses • Communicate "open for business" messages • Develop and distribute a disaster recovery guide for businesses
Visionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage key stakeholders in visioning process to identify scenarios for post-disaster redevelopment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envision how community can build back stronger, more resilient • Connect public/private resources for building back a more resilient community

Chapter 4 – SWOT and The Region’s Pathways

SWOT Analysis

Leading to the Region’s Pathways was an in-depth look at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Approximately 200 people representing small businesses, tribes, municipalities, community organizations and the general public generated over 500 individual written comments in a community survey that became part of the analysis. Regional stakeholders and the CEDS Committee refined the SWOT, which was used as a foundation for the development of the strategies and action plan.

Committee participants identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the areas of Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life and Place. Common themes were identified within each category, which aligned with the Goals and Objectives.

Notable Strengths: strong health care systems and outdoor recreation

Prominent Weaknesses: low wages, lack of a diverse housing stock and broadband accessibility and affordability

Opportunities to Impact Positive Economic Growth: increase broadband/connectivity and mentoring/coach youth, plus including youth in community and economic development planning activities

Critical Threats: lack of affordable housing/housing stock and a high percentage of service sector jobs vs a low percentage of living wage jobs

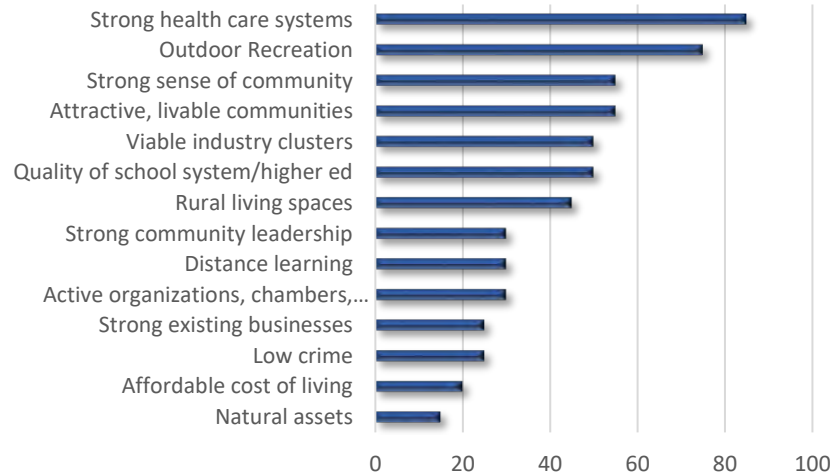
Using the Opportunities as a guide, critical success factors were considered with development of strategies.

A star (★) on the following SWOT Table signifies specific strategies developed by the Committee.

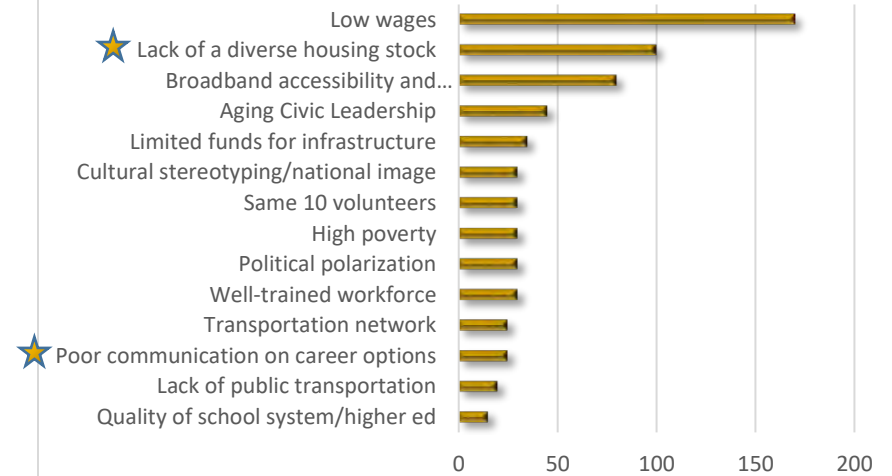


CEDS Committee developing strategies from SWOT. June 2019

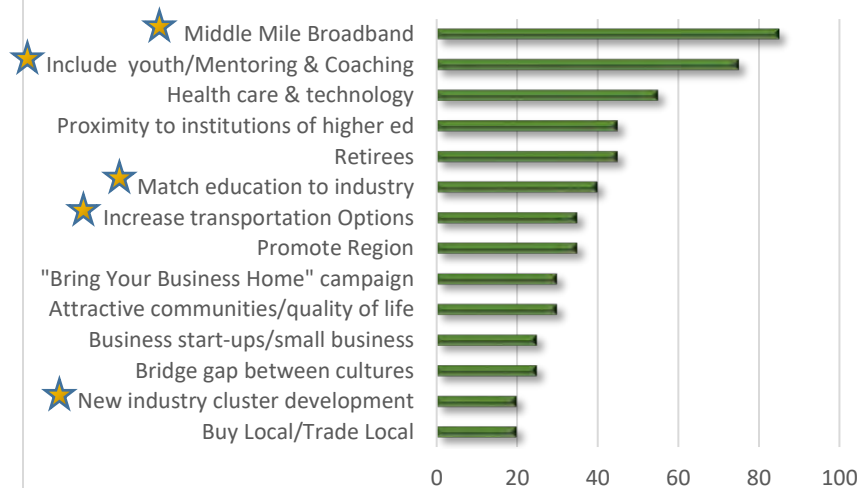
Top Strengths



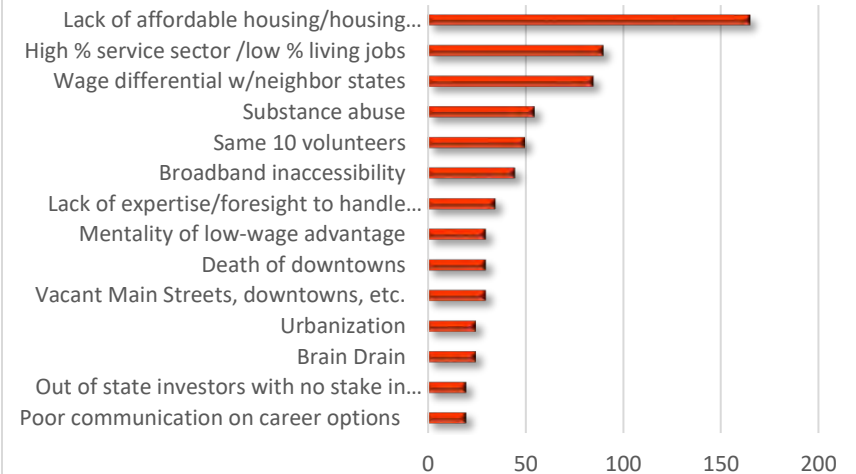
Top Weaknesses



Top Opportunities



Top Threats

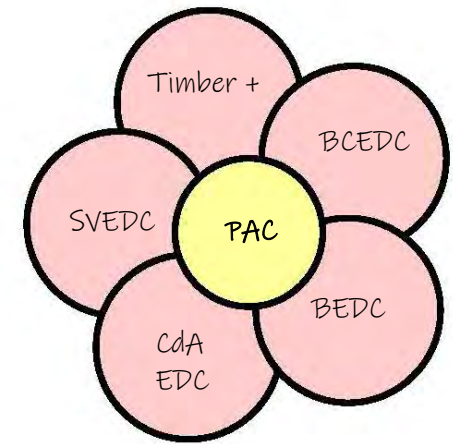


The Power of We

Within the Region 1 of Idaho, Panhandle Area Council's Economic Development District also includes an Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in each County:

- Benewah: Greater St. Joe Development Foundation (aka Timber Plus)
- Bonner: Bonner County Economic Development Corporation (BCEDC)
- Boundary: Boundary County Development Council (BEDC)
- Kootenai: Coeur d'Alene Area Economic Development Corporation (CdA EDC, aka Jobs Plus)
- Shoshone: Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC)

Each of these organizations have their own visions and missions to further economic development. As the regional planning district, PAC embraces each of the EDC's and serves in the capacity of coordinator for economic development matters or projects on the regional level. As a flower grows, so does the **POWER OF WE** for comprehensive regional economic development.



Regions Pathways

The Region's Pathways are categorized into three broad goals—**Elevate Industry**, **Advance Individuals** and **Strengthen Communities**. Each are entwined with each other, following a course of process of change to assist in strengthening the region's economy. Within each are two objectives that align with local areas of economic development focus. The objectives include *Economic Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Education and Workforce; Power of the People, Healthy Community; and Infrastructure*. The PAC CEDS Committee refined the Strategies for coordination of regional resources to achieve the greatest impact.

Elevate Industry	Advance Individuals	Strengthen Communities
<i>Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.</i>	<i>Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.</i>	<i>Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.</i>

The following six pages identify the objectives and strategies/tasks developed by each of the EDC's and strategy committee for each of the three Pathway Goals.



GOAL: ELEVATE INDUSTRY — Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.


Economic Empowerment Objective:

An ever-changing economic climate demands the discovery of new ways of combining resources

Strategies	Tasks
On a quarterly basis, the Region will convene economic development representatives from each county to discuss regional strategies and improve collaboration.	Hold a regional meeting after the quarterly Inland Northwest Partners Meeting.
By 2022 the Region will have a map of existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify appropriate support cast, including Idaho Department of Labor, North Idaho College Workforce Development, Panhandle Area Council & County EDC's.2. Identify gaps of local employers and representatives of industry.3. Send invites to identified cluster businesses, for an exercise to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles (SWOT).4. Utilize PAC and County EDC's to promote:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Business to region compliment or fill gaps within clusters,b. Entrepreneurship to compliment or fill gaps within clusters, andc. Promote increasing workforce base wage.5. Continue monitoring obstacles and updating mapping data.
By 2022 the Region will continue existing known annual technology-based conferences, lean on existing local business to discover any existing unknown conferences.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and research for existing and emerging tourism and technology-based conferences.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify existing conglomerates, andb. Promote tourism, medical and technology conferences.2. Identify gaps in available conferences.3. Create and maintain a common platform to promote local conferences.
By 2023 the Region will have a system in place supporting collaborative relationships with local trade and businesses, strengthening industry clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify from a master business/cluster list.2. Send invites to identified cluster businesses.3. Create a collaborative business/sector database supporting clusters.4. Quarterly reporting regarding the collaboration.
By 2024 the Region will expand annual or bi-annual economic forums with a focus on healthcare, aerospace and other emerging technologies to help grow local businesses and strengthen existing clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Research gaps for missing/unknown forums.2. Discover and project emerging clusters to assist identifying a needs forum.3. Complete outreach efforts to identify interest in a forum.4. Collaborate with interested parties in completing a needed/desired forum.

Entrepreneurship Objective:*A comprehensive entrepreneurial environment must be established to create, develop and implement ideas*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will promote entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify existing organizations. 2. Identify seed capital sources, tax incentives and other financial resources such as Angel funding, Venture Capital. 3. Identify educational and training programs, and personal and business growth strategies to keep entrepreneurs and business owners.

 **GOAL: Advance Individuals** — Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.


Education and Workforce Objective:*Lifelong learning is recognized as critical to advancing individuals*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will have collaboration between industry and education to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold an awareness campaign to provide tools, resources and opportunities on career options of vocational, professional, non-traditional and 4-year. 2. Create a “map” to target markets, including employers, counselors, students, parents and educational institutions.
By 2025 the Region will have support for diversity of relevant lifelong learning opportunities throughout the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing initiatives/programs at an accessible location to all.
By 2025 the Region will provide support to STEAM-related and other IT programs in our schools for regional gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the gaps and prioritize.

Power of the People Objective:*Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2021 the Region will ensure higher education is aware of industry needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a database on existing information resources, both inside and out of the region for opportunities. 2. Use messaging through social media, press, events and K-Gray on availability of resources, career advancement and training, and internships/mentorships.
By 2022 the Region will have a plan to attract and retain educated and trained youth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities and create market for youth to want to be here.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2022 the Region will investigate opportunities to engage growing retirement population in community development and education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDA EDC develop forum action plan and presentation for retirees and employers to learn the benefits of experienced/seasoned/senior levels and share with County EDC's. 2. Hold a forum for retirees to get engaged and recharge.
By 2023 the Region will educate population and leadership on manageable growth strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research examples of successful growth strategies.
By 2025 the Region will have improved transparency in government to build trust using creative methods of reaching all demographics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County EDC's will work to build strong relationships between Cities and Counties. 2. Create and execute communication plan to reach all demographics in local cities and county-wide.
By 2025 the Region will strengthen civics engagement in schools.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for students to engage in civic activities.

 GOAL: Strengthen Communities — Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.	
<p align="center">Infrastructure Objective:</p> <p align="center"><i>Livable communities provide service options and support infrastructure to contribute to economic vitality</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
Ongoing, the Region will include economic resiliency in disaster recovery. (See Chapter 3 for more information)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with North Idaho Emergency Managers group to identify economic impacts of transfer payments.
By 2022 the Region will encourage communities to identify housing needs and solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and hold an annual regional housing forum. 2. Encourage communities to develop a housing needs assessment. 3. Encourage a variety of housing types through zoning. 4. Develop communication plans with developers to provide a variety of housing options.
By 2024 the Region will optimize access of high-speed internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and recruit partners, pursue resources together and innovate solutions. 2. Pursue grant opportunities to expand infrastructure.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services & recreation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support development of multi-modal communities. 2. Promote, expand walk paths, trail networks, bike lanes. 3. Interface with ITD and KMPO groups. 4. Develop a partnership with transport/economic development agencies/businesses. 5. Identify strategic infrastructure needs. 6. Promote carpool, van pool, bike share. 7. Expand public transportation. 8. Work with the business community to assist in and/or promote the use of carpool, van pool, bike sharing, and support trail development.
By 2023 the Region will identify strategic infrastructure and investment needs for the airport, rail and highway systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop partnerships between transportation networks and economic development agencies/businesses. 2. Work with each airport, highway district and rail to identify economic development related needs. 3. Interface with ITD and hold annual or biannual meetings with KMPO and county designated transportation groups.
<p align="center">Healthy Community Objective: <i>Economic opportunities are enhanced when health care and public health practices address community needs.</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
By 2020 the Region will have resource guides on crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local agencies within communities to create a resource list.
By 2020 the Region will support initiatives and projects that help people remain active and engaged throughout their lives regardless of age and income levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify groups that provide opportunities and services 2. Work with the identified groups to provide opportunities.
By 2023 the Region will have strengthened community events that have a positive economic impact and improved livability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify events/groups. 2. Work with groups to identify needs. 3. Include a focus on health care in annual economic forums.

Chapter 5 – Action Plan

The following Action Plan was developed and will be fulfilled by the CEDS Committee. Considered in the development of the Action Plan are the SWOT, Barriers Inhibiting Economic Development Growth, and the Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. The following activities will be evaluated quarterly and revised annually.

Activity	Lead Coordinator	Timeframe
Convene County economic development Executive Directors on a quarterly basis to discuss collaboration and partnerships in implementation of local and regional strategies.	PAC	Quarterly 2020-2025
Collaborate with the North Idaho Emergency Managers on economic resiliency.	PAC	Annually 2020-2025
Map existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022
Develop a framework for entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2023
Conduct an all-industry conference to discuss industry trends, education needs, how to maintain employees, HR trends and fiscal realities of the region.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022-2025
Develop an annual regional housing forum to collaborate on housing needs and solutions.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2022-2025
Develop database of information resources and use messaging with higher education to match education to industry needs	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2021-2023
Research and develop a resource guide on Regional crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2021
Explore how to optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services and recreation	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2025
Identify tools, resources and opportunities on career options to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2023

Chapter 6 – Performance Measures

The region struggles to maintain a consistent source of jobs that also match the skills of the labor force. There is a great need for training workers not only for the current jobs available but for the future economy. The wood products industry will continue to thrive as it heads into the technological world. Idaho Forest Group is already positioning its mills to allow for the most recent technologically advanced product in their market—cross-laminated timber. The mining industry will continue to fluctuate with the business cycle—when a recession looms, metal prices rise, and during boom years, metal prices tumble.

It is difficult to understand what the economic picture will look like in north Idaho in 10 years, but it will most likely have a similar feel with health care being the leading employer and manufacturing becoming more technologically advanced. Both will need a well-educated and trained workforce to fulfill the needs of current and future employers.

PAC will ensure the progress of this CEDS is efficiently monitored and evaluated. The primary goal of the performance measures is to oversee the Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Action Plan in order to ensure regional advancement, as follows:

1. Monitor all action strategies on a quarterly basis:
 - a. Identify status of each initiative
 - b. Report findings to PAC
2. The CEDS Committee will meet quarterly, conducting a review of the findings to identify successes and barriers:
 - a. Identification of which initiatives were successfully implemented
 - b. Provide status of long-term initiatives
 - c. Identify and resolve any obstacles
 - d. Recommend changes to enable continued progress
3. The CEDS Committee will use the quarterly findings to examine progress of the longer-term strategies:
 - a. Has there been an increase in employment and investment?
 - b. Are economic development efforts more efficient?
 - c. Has the quality of life been enhanced and promoted?
 - d. Are the current and future workforce needs of businesses being met?
 - e. Are current and future infrastructure needs being addressed?
4. The Quarterly meeting of the CEDS Committee will review the progress of the Action Plan and make recommendations for changes.

Chapter 7 – Regional CEDS Development Process

This plan was developed with broad involvement and guidance from PAC partners and stakeholders. There were 127 respondents to a survey that focused on assets, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Respondents had an opportunity to request to be part of the planning team, which resulted in 55 members. Coordination of this planning document is a large undertaking, which requires time, commitment and resources from business and industry, state and local government, economic development professionals and the general public to align resources focused on a shared economic development vision.

Planning meetings with the north Idaho EDC'S were held monthly between March and September 2019. Two of the meetings, in June and again in August, included a larger planning team of 30 to develop strategies and actions for the Pathways to Elevate North Idaho. The remaining meetings ironed out details on every component of the CEDS.

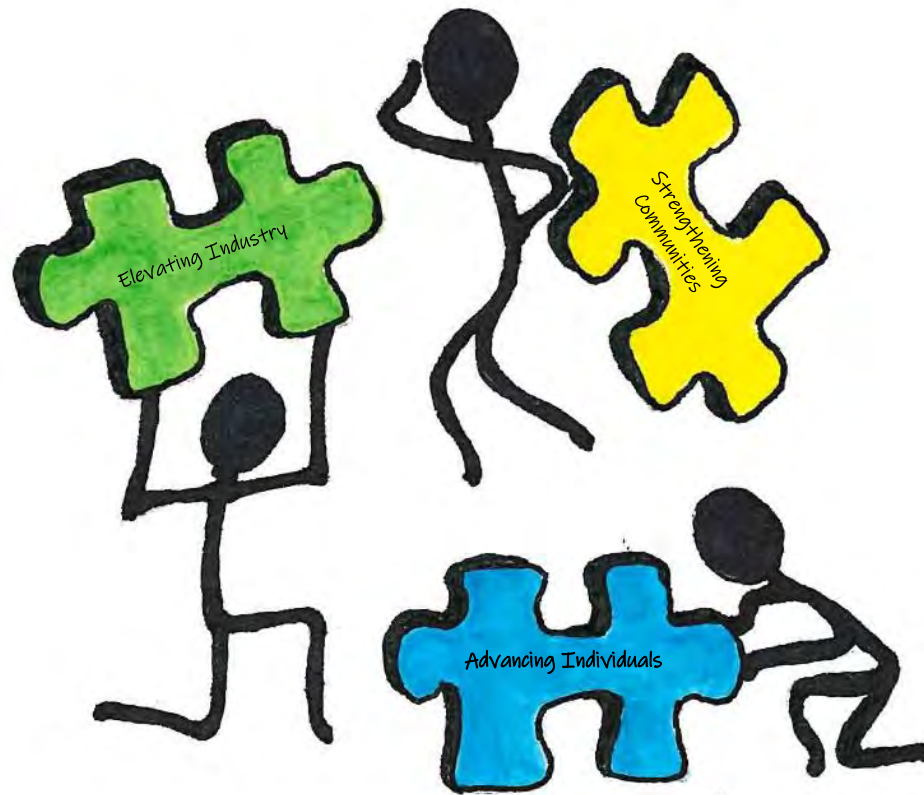
Asset mapping is an inventory of key resources in the region that can be used or leveraged for economic and community development. It highlights gaps and inefficiency that can help reallocate resources to key challenge areas, and also provides a baseline against which to measure progress over time. The Asset Inventory for Region 1 can be found at Appendix A.

The SWOT analysis was a thorough process which began with the survey, where approximately 30 items in each SWOT category were offered for selection by respondents. Each strength, weakness, opportunity and threat were then categorized into the eight capitals defined by the WealthWorks model of economic development and narrowed by the Executive Directors of the north Idaho EDC's. The SWOT were further defined under five additional areas of economic development, which included Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life. The results were combined into one table for each SWOT item and used by the larger CEDS Committee planning team in June to identify strategies for the objectives and goals.

We are a community, with a desire to implement the “power of we”. The CEDS is a community-based economic development document, and will thrive or fail, as a community. Divided into three teams of Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals and Strengthen Communities, August brought a new life to the Committee. Members chose which team they wished to represent for regional economic development. Each team prioritized the strategies, developing tasks and actions to achieve the objectives and goals for the next five years.



Appendix A – CEDS Committee



CEDS COMMITTEE

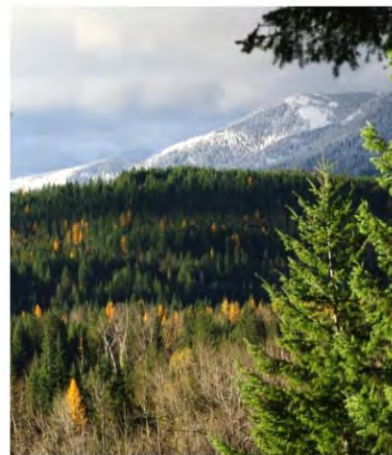
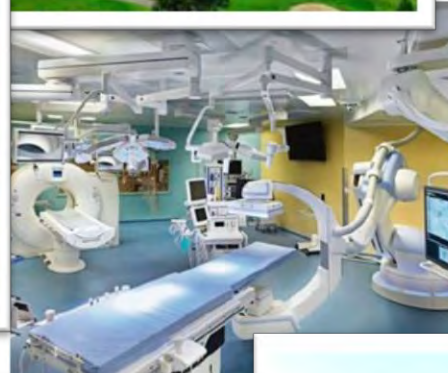
The CEDS Committee acted in an advisory capacity to oversee the update of the Strategies and Action plan; provided information and coordination as necessitated for plan update. Every effort was made to find persons from both the public and private sectors. Those that participated in the planning process are listed below. A special thank you is extended to the following for assistance in development of the Strategies and Action Plan for input into this CEDS.

Adam Admundson, Planning Technician, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Alex Barta, Executive Director, Timber Plus
Melissa Cleveland, Community Development Director, City of Hayden
Don Davis, Retired (Idaho Transportation Department)
Joan Genter, Member, Coeur d'Alene Airport
Gynii Gilliam, Executive Director, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Brenda Hamilton, Coordinator, North Idaho College
Andy Helkey, Manager, Panhandle Health District-Kellogg
Tom Hudson, The Hudson Company
Vicki Isakson, Director, Workforce Training & Community Education, North Idaho College
Wally Jacobson, Executive Director, Panhandle Area Council
Tim Kastning, Region I Director, Congressman Russ Fulcher
Nancy Mabile, Economic Development Specialist, Panhandle Area Council
Jon Manley, Planning Manager, City of Post Falls
Andrea Marcoccio, Executive Director, Bonner County EDC
Glenn Miles, Executive Director, Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization
Matthew Palmer, Retired (Chevron Corp.)
James Perkinson, Account Manager, Advanced Benefits
Colleen Rosson, Executive Director, Silver Valley EDC
Carey Schram, President, The Center, Inc.
Robert Seale, Community Development Director, City of Post Falls
Karen Thurston, CEO, Base Two Solutions / Instructor, NIC
Cindy Tindall, Retired (CA Workforce Development)
Clifton Warren, Board Member, SWOT Bus

Corinne Weber, Volunteer Coordinator, Ronald McDonald House
Dennis Weed, Executive Director, Bonner Economic Development Council
Loren Whitten-Kaboth, Investor Relations/Special Projects, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Linda Wilhelm, Broker, Coldwell Banker-Schmeidmiller Realty
Blair Williams, Owner, The Art Spirit Gallery
Alan Wolfe, Board Chairman, Panhandle Area Council
Sam Wolkenhauer, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor



Appendix B – Asset Inventory



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Cultural Capital

Creative Vitality Index

Measures of Creative Vitality

County	Photography Store Sales	Music Store Sales	Book and Record Store Sales	Art Gallery & Individual Artist Sales	Performing Arts Participation	Dance and Other Performing Arts Companies	Musical Groups and Artists
Benewah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$170,527	\$1,404,362	\$50,058	\$134,406	\$856,965
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$519,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai	\$0	\$240,247	\$720,365	\$4,187,077	\$1,178,867	\$551,874	\$787,478
Shoshone	\$69,711	\$0	\$66,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Indian Reservations

Reservation	Tribe	Population 2015	Acres
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	1,251	345,000
Kootenai	Kootenai	71	13

Historic Places

County	Number of Historic Places	Historic Places per 1000 pop.
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	17	0.420001976
Boundary	8	0.74019245
Kootenai	42	0.29503291
Shoshone	23	1.810738466

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Benewah	Chatcolet	Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Rocky Point CCC Properties	Building
	Desmet	Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart	Building
	St. Maries	Benewah County Courthouse	Building
	St. Maries	Kootenai Inn	Building
	St. Maries	St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial	Site
	St. Maries	St. Maries Masonic Temple No. 63	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Bonner	Bayview	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	District
	Coolin	Vinther and Nelson Cabin	Building
	Dover	Dover Church	Building
	Priest River	Hotel Charbonneau	Building
	Priest River	Lamb Creek School	Building
	Priest River	Priest River Commercial Core Historic District	District
	Priest River	Priest River High School	Building
	Priest River	Settlement School	Building
	Sandpoint	Bernd, W. A., Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Nesbitt, Amanda, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Olson, Charles A. and Mary, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Priest River Experimental Forest	District
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Community Hall	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Federal Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint High School	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Historic District	District
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County Courthouse	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Fry's Trading Post	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Harvey Mountain Quarry	Site
	Bonnors Ferry	North Side School	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	US Post Office - Bonners Ferry Main	Building
	Eastport	Snyder Guard Station Historical District	Building
	Eastport	Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp	Site
	Porthill	U.S. Inspection Station--Porthill, Idaho	Building
Kootenai	Athol	Cedar Mountain School	Building
	Bayview	Bayview School II	Building
	Camp Mivoden	East Hayden Lake School II	Building
	Cataldo	Cataldo Mission	Building
	Clarksville	Clark House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene City Hall	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Federal Building	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Masonic Temple	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Davey, Harvey M., House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	First United Methodist Church	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Fort Sherman Buildings	District
	Coeur d'Alene	Gray, John P. and Stella, House	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Coeur d'Alene	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai County Courthouse	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mullan Road	Site
	Coeur d'Alene	Prairie School II	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Roosevelt School	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Sherman Park Addition	District
	Coeur d'Alene	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Building
	Harrison	Crane, Silas W., and Elizabeth, House	Building
	Harrison	Harrison Commercial Historic District	District
	Hayden Lake	Finch, John A., Caretaker's House	Building
	Hayden Lake	Thunborg, Jacob and Cristina, House	Building
	Lane	Lane School II	Building
	McGuire	McGuire School	Building
	Medimont	Cave Lake School	Building
	Medimont	Indian Springs School II	Building
	Pleasant View	Pleasant View School II	Building
	Post Falls	Cougar Gulch School III	Building
	Post Falls	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Building
	Post Falls	Spokane Valley Land and Water Company Canal	Structure
	Post Falls	Treaty Rock	Site
	Post Falls	Washington Water Power Bridges	Structure
	Post Falls	Young, Samuel and Ann, House	Building
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County Jail	Building
	Rathdrum	Rathdrum State Bank	Building
	Rathdrum	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission	Building
	Rockford Bay	Bellgrove School II	Building
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake School II	Building
	Silver Sands Beach	Upper Twin Lakes School	Building
	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Historic District	District
Shoshone	Avery	Avery Depot	Building
	Avery	Avery Ranger Station	District
	Avery	Bullion Tunnel	Structure
	Avery	Cedar Snags	Site
	Avery	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	District
	Avery	Grand Forks	Site
	Avery	Mallard Peak Lookout	Building
	Avery	Red Ives Ranger Station	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Shoshone (con't)	Kellogg	US Post Office - Kellogg Main	Building
	Mullan	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Building
	Murray	Feehan, John C., House	Building
	Murray	Murray Courthouse	Building
	Murray	Murray Masonic Hall	Building
	Pinehurst	Pine Creek Baptist Church	Building
	Pritchard	Magee Ranger Station	District
	Red Ives	Halm Creek, Bean Creek Fire	Site
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Railway Depot	Building
	Wallace	Pulaski, Edward, Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route	Site
	Wallace	US Post Office - Wallace Main	Building
	Wallace	Wallace 1910 Fire Memorial	Object
	Wallace	Wallace Carnegie Library	Building
	Wallace	Wallace Historic District	District

Public Libraries*

County	Number of Libraries	Libraries per 1000 pop.
Benewah	4	0.438740814
Bonner	6	0.148235992
Boundary	1	0.092524056
Kootenai	8	0.056196745
Shoshone	6	0.472366556

*Non-University

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Fernwood	Tri-Community Branch
	Plummer	Plummer Public
	St. Maries	St. Maries Public
	Tensed	Tensed-Desmet Branch
Bonner	Blanchard	West Bonner County District - Blanchard Branch
	Clark Fork	East Bonner County District - Clark Fork Branch
	Priest Lake	Priest Lake District
	Priest River	West Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District - Bookmobile
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County District

Public Libraries (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai	Athol	Kootenai County - Athol
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Public
	Harrison	Kootenai County - Harrison
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Hayden
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Bookmobile
	Post Falls	Post Falls Public
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County - Rathdrum
	Spirit Lake	Kootenai County - Spirit Lake
Shoshone	Clarkia	Clarkia District
	Kellogg	Kellogg Public
	Mullan	Mullan Public
	Osburn	Osburn Public
	Pinehurst	Kootenai County - Pinehurst
	Wallace	Wallace Public

Museums

County	Number of Museums	Museums per 1000 pop.
Benewah	2	0.219370407
Bonner	2	0.049411997
Boundary	3	0.277572169
Kootenai	7	0.049172152
Shoshone	11	0.866005353

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Plummer	Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
	St. Maries	Hughes House Historical Society
Bonner	Coolin	Priest Lake Museum Association
	Sandpoint	Bonner County Historical Museum
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Free Museum
	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Historical Society
	Bonniers Ferry	Dr. Marjorie Timms
Kootenai	Athol	Brig Museum at Farragut State Park
	Cataldo	Old Mission State Park
	Cataldo	Rose Lake Community Historical Society Inc.
	Coeur d'Alene	Drummond Gallery
	Coeur d'Alene	Museum of North Idaho
	Harrison	Crane Historical Society

Museums (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai (con't)	Rathdrum	Westwood Historical Society
Shoshone	Kellogg	Portal Bunker Hill Mine Museum
	Kellogg	Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum
	Kellogg	Staff House Museum
	Mullan	Captain John Mullan Museum
	Mullan	Mullan Historical Society
	Murray	Sprag Pole Museum
	Wallace	Coeur d'Alene District Mining Museum
	Wallace	Historic Wallace Preservation Society
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum
	Wallace	Oasis Bordello Museum
	Wallace	Wallace District Mining Museum Inc.

Economic Capital

Employment

Employment by Industry

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Total Employment	3,457	14,207	3,647	62,242	4,464
Farm	N/A	41	221	75	N/A
Mining	N/A	126	N/A	113	421
Construction	92	883	246	5,046	207
Manufacturing	580	2,233	462	4,653	144
Government	597	882	457	2,863	339
Forestry, Fishing and Related Activities	174	165	145	270	N/A
Utilities	N/A	161	N/A	363	34
Wholesale Trade	52	2,179	61	1,630	87
Retail Trade	352	2,163	463	8,831	1,070
Transportation and Warehousing	252	344	56	1,147	59
Information	42	276	31	722	N/A
Finance and Insurance	47	277	63	2,647	62
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	N/A	297	19	733	85
Professional and Technical Services	N/A	502	130	2,307	168
Management of Companies and Enterprises	28	25	N/A	208	N/A
Administrative and Waste Services	46	303	96	3,972	87
Educational Services	237	895	269	4,115	363

Employment by Industry Continued

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Health Care and Social Assistance	571	1,833	544	10,891	557
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	N/A	482	N/A	2,568	263
Accommodation and Food Services	160	1,647	289	7,442	403
Other Services, Except Public Administration	114	493	75	1,646	69

N/A=Undisclosed or Unavailable

Number of Jobs

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	4963	5137	5042	3457	-30.34%
Bonner	20258	23445	23369	14207	-29.87%
Boundary	5270	5421	5494	3647	-30.80%
Kootenai	60423	71589	74799	62242	3.01%
Shoshone	6267	5940	6285	4464	-28.77%

Real Wage Per Job

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	\$36,800.36	\$38,430.34	\$37,183.02	\$40,463.65	9.95%
Bonner	\$33,956.31	\$36,634.01	\$34,954.95	\$36,347.51	7.04%
Boundary	\$33,743.25	\$32,939.08	\$34,198.99	\$37,170.91	10.16%
Kootenai	\$35,435.42	\$36,266.98	\$36,885.34	\$39,470.32	11.39%
Shoshone	\$35,533.16	\$35,585.11	\$39,340.50	\$38,577.52	8.57%

Labor Force Participation Rate (2018)

County	Persons 16 Years and Over	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Armed Forces
Benewah	7246	3817	3429	4,021	3,835	186	0
Bonner	34439	17992	16447	19,610	18,807	803	3
Boundary	9034	4202	4832	5,295	5,061	235	0
Kootenai	118783	72211	46572	77,765	75,065	2,700	110
Shoshone	10366	5457	4909	5,068	4,777	291	0

Unemployment Rate (2018-2019)*

Month/Year	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Jan-18	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	7.4
Feb-18	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Mar-18	8.4	5.7	7.0	4.7	7.8
Apr-18	8.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
May-18	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.5
Jun-18	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8
Jul-18	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.8
Aug-18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5
Sep-18	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0
Oct-18	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.6
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.7
Dec-18	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	5.6
Jan-19	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.1	7.9
Feb-19	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.0	7.6
Mar-19	10.1	5.8	6.6	4.8	7.8

*Unadjusted

Income

Total Personal Income (Not adjusted for inflation)

County	2005	2010	2017	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$238,507,000	\$284,734,000	\$326,219,000	36.78%
Bonner	\$1,082,366,000	\$1,233,464,000	\$1,712,338,000	58.20%
Boundary	\$218,305,000	\$272,727,000	\$412,213,000	88.82%
Kootenai	\$3,638,022,000	\$4,412,072,000	\$6,656,049,000	82.96%
Shoshone	\$339,738,000	\$399,719,000	\$442,549,000	30.26%

Real Per Capita Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$30,972.27	\$32,701.37	\$35,520.00	14.68%
Bonner	\$32,151.39	\$32,119.11	\$39,310.00	22.27%
Boundary	\$24,908.54	\$27,422.07	\$34,576.00	38.81%
Kootenai	\$33,951.23	\$33,842.73	\$42,224.00	24.37%
Shoshone	\$30,932.30	\$33,508.96	\$35,285.00	14.07%

Real Median Household Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$46,294.28	\$43,381.43	\$43,472.00	-6.10%
Bonner	\$48,206.48	\$47,158.17	\$45,607.00	-5.39%
Boundary	\$44,992.36	\$43,535.41	\$39,512.00	-12.18%
Kootenai	\$51,152.86	\$51,515.59	\$53,189.00	3.98%
Shoshone	\$40,527.51	\$42,468.10	\$39,835.00	-1.71%

Earned Income Tax Credit

County	Total Returns Filed	Total Returns Receiving the EITC	% of Returns Receiving EITC	Sum of EITC Received	Total Returns Receiving the Child Tax Credit	% of Returns Receiving Child Tax Credit	Sum of Child Tax Credit Received
Benewah	3637	834	23%	\$1,772,282.00	636	17%	\$809,064.00
Bonner	16529	3452	21%	\$7,166,469.00	2365	14%	\$2,899,667.00
Boundary	4100	983	24%	\$2,146,418.00	685	17%	\$911,377.00
Kootenai	58824	12012	20%	\$24,255,091.00	10328	18%	\$13,207,449.00
Shoshone	5004	1094	22%	\$2,169,889.00	779	16%	\$999,196.00

Poverty

Poverty Rate %

County	2010	2018	%Change from 2010
Benewah	16.8	15.8	-5.95%
Bonner	17.4	14.0	-19.54%
Boundary	17.1	18.3	7.02%
Kootenai	14.6	12.6	-13.70%
Shoshone	20.8	17.4	-16.35%

Poverty Rate by Age (2018)

County	Children Under 18 Poverty Rate (%)	Persons 65 & Over Poverty Rate (%)	Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (%)
Benewah	21.4	8.4	25.0
Bonner	18.2	8.0	22.6
Boundary	26.4	7.4	36.6
Kootenai	18.6	6.6	20.8
Shoshone	27.2	6.9	32.3

Federal Funds (2010)

County	Agriculture and Natural Resource Functions	Community Resource Functions	Defense and Space Functions	Human Resource Functions	Income Security Functions	National Functions	Total Federal Funds
Benewah	\$9,400,184	\$30,913,010	\$950,678	\$7,872,492	\$72,461,610	\$6,595,881	\$128,193,855
Bonner	\$4,627,381	\$66,561,299	\$4,027,084	\$4,840,675	\$245,168,421	\$16,178,135	\$341,402,995
Boundary	\$4,270,773	\$18,373,605	\$12,693,909	\$3,049,261	\$66,556,644	\$12,818,209	\$117,762,401
Kootenai	\$3,222,129	\$327,735,753	\$38,167,810	\$14,961,536	\$751,851,156	\$682,358,355	\$1,818,296,739
Shoshone	\$123,148	\$13,250,457	\$10,906,808	\$1,953,839	\$126,803,834	\$7,742,815	\$160,780,901

Cost of Living Index (September 2019**)

County	COLI*
Benewah	94.0
Bonner	108.4
Boundary	100.3
Kootenai	113.2
Shoshone	81.7

*US Average = 100

**https://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/idaho/idaho

Human Capital

Population

Total Population

County	2010	2018	% Change from 2010
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-63.94%
Bonner	40,877	44,727	8.61%
Boundary	10,972	11,948	40.39%
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	17.24%
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	0.24%
Total Region	212,393	240,202	11.58%

Rates of Change (2010-2018)

County	Birth	Death	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Natural Change
Benewah	888	981	1	69	(9)
Bonner	3,353	3,442	1	1,104	(4)
Boundary	1,095	908	1	8	25
Kootenai	14,532	10,710	(58)	3,697	365
Shoshone	1,126	1,499	11	270	(36)

Population by Race (2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Est)

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total Population
Benewah	7,667	311	22	801	111	215	9,127
Bonner	39,157	1,210	82	295	325	1,024	42,093
Boundary	10,294	526	25	156	106	303	11,410
Kootenai	136,632	6,560	664	2,124	1,261	3,943	151,184
Shoshone	11,467	430	36	281	59	300	12,573

Percent by Race

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Benewah	84.00%	3.41%	0.24%	8.78%	1.22%	2.36%
Bonner	93.02%	2.87%	0.19%	0.70%	0.77%	2.43%
Boundary	90.22%	4.61%	0.22%	1.37%	0.93%	2.66%
Kootenai	90.37%	4.34%	0.44%	1.40%	0.83%	2.61%
Shoshone	91.20%	3.42%	0.29%	2.23%	0.47%	2.39%

Population by Age (2017)

County	Under 15 Years	15 to 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Benewah	1,681	5,399	1,970
Bonner	6,858	25,769	9,228
Boundary	2,163	6,832	2,328
Kootenai	29,189	94,804	26,135
Shoshone	2,041	7,716	2,773

Median Age

County	2000	2010	2017
Benewah	39.2	44.8	46.5
Bonner	40.8	45.8	47.7
Boundary	38.3	42.8	43.7
Kootenai	36.1	38.9	39.7
Shoshone	41.8	46.2	47.2

Household Characteristics

Household Type (2018)

County	Family HH	Nonfamily HH	Female HH Without Husband, With Own Kids	Non Family HH: 65+ & Living Alone	Total Number of Households
Benewah	2,571	1,266	358	461	3,837
Bonner	11,591	5,509	1,359	1,691	17,100
Boundary	2,976	1,445	334	506	4,421
Kootenai	34,316	16,884	5,407	5,159	54,200
Shoshone	3,511	2,094	488	806	5,605

Teen Birth Rate (2017)

County	15-17 Female Population	15-17 Female Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-17
Benewah	148	2	1.35%
Bonner	810	4	0.49%
Boundary	239	3	1.26%
Kootenai	2823	18	0.64%
Shoshone	216	0	0.00%

Education

Terminal Degree Attainment (2017)

County	Population 25 Years & Over	No High School Diploma	% with No Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	% High School Graduate (or equivalency)	Some College, No Degree
Benewah	6,422	663	10.30%	2,508	39.10%	1,684
Bonner	30,832	1,936	6.30%	9,333	30.30%	9,322
Boundary	7,869	413	5.20%	2,926	37.20%	2,015
Kootenai	102,732	6,100	5.90%	27,945	27.20%	30,913
Shoshone	9,109	1,024	11.20%	3,406	37.40%	2,384
County	Associate Degree	% Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree
Benewah	445	6.90%	617	9.60%	286	4.50%
Bonner	2,521	8.20%	4,627	15.00%	2,293	7.40%
Boundary	685	8.70%	1,029	13.10%	403	5.10%
Kootenai	11,317	11.00%	17,039	16.60%	8,177	8.00%
Shoshone	843	9.30%	803	8.80%	326	3.60%

Colleges and Universities

County	Institution	Location	Type of School	Maximum Degree	Technical Training	ROTC	Entrance Test Required	2019 Total Enrollment
Kootenai	North Idaho College	Coeur d'Alene	Community College	2-Year Associate	Yes	Yes	COMPASS, ACT or SAT	5,275
Kootenai	University of Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					
Kootenai	Lewis-Clark State College	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					

Health

County Health Rankings 2019 (out of 42 Idaho Counties)*

County	Health Outcomes	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Factors	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Benewah	41	40	34	42	35	28	40	37
Bonner	11	18	6	19	5	14	29	41
Boundary	9	10	11	25	15	29	33	29
Kootenai	14	12	18	20	24	7	20	39
Shoshone	38	38	23	40	31	21	41	15

*For more information visit: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>, 2 counties are not ranked

Infant Mortality (2017)

County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Infant Deaths
Benewah	97	0	0.00%
Bonner	425	2	2.16%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	11	6.80%
Shoshone	142	1	7.80%

Births with No/Late Prenatal Care (2017)

County	Live Births	3rd/No Trimester Care	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	2	2.06%
Bonner	425	2	0.47%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	10	0.55%
Shoshone	142	2	1.41%

Low Birth Weight Babies (2017)

County	Live Births	Low Birth Weight Babies	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	6	6.19%
Bonner	425	4	0.94%
Boundary	121	2	1.65%
Kootenai	1,809	89	4.92%
Shoshone	142	4	2.82%

Number of Physicians (2011)

County	Physicians	Rate per 1,000 Population
Benewah	9	0.9821
Bonner	66	1.6162
Boundary	9	0.8325
Kootenai	264	1.871
Shoshone	6	0.4738

Number of Insured/Uninsured (2017)

County	Number Insured - Under Age 65	Number Uninsured - Under 65	Percent Uninsured Under 65	Number Insured - Under Age 19	Number Uninsured - Under Age 19	Percent Uninsured - Under Age 19
Benewah	5,695	1,352	19	1,785	341	16
Bonner	26,815	5,601	17	8,166	811	9
Boundary	6,470	2,476	28	2,056	751	27
Kootenai	105,963	17,297	14	34,820	2,464	7
Shoshone	7,815	1,856	19	2,359	311	12

Natural Capital

Natural Amenities Index

County	Mean Temp. Jan. 1941-70	Mean Hours Sunlight Jan. 1941- 70	Mean Temp July 1941-70	Mean Relative Humidity July 1941- 70	Percent Water Area
Benewah	27.50	72.00	67.40	24.00	1.02
Bonner	25.70	72.00	65.20	24.00	9.48
Boundary	25.00	72.00	67.00	24.00	0.74
Kootenai	27.40	72.00	69.10	24.00	5.36
Shoshone	25.40	72.00	64.10	21.00	0.06

Total Land and Water Area

County	Acres	Square Miles
Benewah	502,000	787
Bonner	1,228,000	1,919
Boundary	817,920	1,278
Kootenai	842,210	1,316
Shoshone	1,888,941	2,636

Land Cover (incl. crop cover)

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Alfalfa	0.66	1.07	11.87	5.93	0.13
Barley	1.58	0.17	3.46	0.82	0.03
Barren	-	0.09	0.56	0.05	0.08
Canola	0.05	0.17	10.15	0.07	0.11
Deciduous Forest	0.09	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.23
Developed/High Intensity	0.07	0.31	0.05	1.10	0.22

Land Cover (incl. crop cover) Continued

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Developed/Low Intensity	3.55	13.48	5.06	32.13	4.15
Developed/Medium Intensity	0.56	2.63	0.72	12.67	3.15
Developed/Open Space	7.63	9.77	7.13	23.08	3.56
Dry Beans	0.13	0.15	1.31	0.87	0.05
Evergreen Forest	501.93	1,504.25	1,062.21	876.24	2,112.26
Fallow/Idle Cropland	5.64	0.38	1.12	2.89	0.19
Herbaceous Wetlands	4.08	6.63	6.80	6.33	2.32
Herbs	0.01	0.02	-	0.82	-
Lentils	11.23	0.14	0.01	5.68	0.02
Oats	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.06	-
Open Water	8.22	183.11	8.70	68.62	1.24
Other Crops	-	-	0.07	-	-
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	7.73	2.10	2.38	16.81	0.77
Pasture/Grass	25.66	2.32	1.71	30.15	0.74
Pasture/Hay	0.55	9.71	0.59	2.10	0.17
Peas	0.80	0.02	0.26	0.98	-
Perennial Ice/Snow	-	0.01	0.09	-	-
Shrubland	145.89	168.24	118.86	172.37	508.23
Sod/Grass Seed	6.73	0.10	1.62	10.68	0.01
Spring Wheat	9.06	0.45	5.69	9.51	0.02
Triticale	0.02	-	-	0.09	-
Winter Wheat	42.46	0.25	22.53	22.63	0.07
Woody Wetlands	1.17	10.77	2.10	6.30	0.56

Physical Capital

Roadway Miles*

County	Primary Roads	Secondary Roads	Local Roads	Private Roads
Benewah	26.2	72.2	1,301.6	58.2
Bonner	69.6	91.1	3,276.1	212.4
Boundary	62.2	11.2	1,756.9	167.8
Kootenai	112.7	112	2,948.8	181.2
Shoshone	40.9	24.4	3,093.2	59.4
Total Region	311.6	310.9	12,376.6	679.0

*Centerline Mileage

Scenic Byways

Name	Miles
Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway	48.2
Pend Oreille Scenic Byway	33.4
Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage	28.5
Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway	35.8
White Pine Scenic Byway	82.8
St. Joe River Scenic Byway	89.0
Total Region	317.7

Railway Miles*

County	Miles
Benewah	67.6
Bonner	185.8
Boundary	91.4
Kootenai	88.3
Shoshone	15.1
Total Region	448.2

*Includes abandoned lines

Ports

County	Number of Air/ Heli/Seaplane Ports	Airports per 1000 population
Benewah	3	0.32905561
Bonner	25	0.617649965
Boundary	2	0.185048113
Kootenai	21	0.147516455
Shoshone	3	0.236183278

Airports

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Benewah	St. Maries	Sky Island Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frederick Welch
	St. Maries	St. Maries Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Benewah County
	St. Maries	Benewah Comm Hospital	Heliport	Public	Private	Benewah County
Bonner	Cavanaugh Bay	Tanglefoot	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	Tanglefoot LTD
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	Delta Shores	Airport	Private	Private	Estate of James E. White
	Clark Fork	Riverlake	Airport	Private	Private	Riverlake Estates
	Clark Fork	Tuka	Airport	Private	Private	Jeff Bock, Owner
	Coolin	Cavanaugh Bay	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Glengary	Lake Pend Oreille	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	F. M. Bird
	Nordman	Priest Lake USFS	Airport	Public	Public	USFS
	Nordman	Phillabaume	Heliport	Private	Private	Stephen Phillabaum
	Priest River	Flying H Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Tom & Linda Hamilton
	Priest River	Flying W Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	George & Elin Weaver
	Priest River	Fox Creek	Airport	Private	Private	Manfred Hoffman
	Priest River	Priest River Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Priest River	Valenov Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frank D. Honorof
	Sagle	Timber Basin Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Timber Basin Airpark, Inc.
	Sandpoint	Beaux Ranch Field	Airport	Private	Private	Wiley F. & L'Marie Beaux
	Sandpoint	Bird NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	Forest M Bird
	Sandpoint	Olmstead Sky Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Merle L Olmstead
	Sandpoint	Rapoport Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Michael & Katherine Rapoport Family

Airports (continued)

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Bonner (con't)	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Sandpoint	Seven Shamrock	Airport	Private	Private	Michael Durnin
	Sandpoint	Spear Valley	Airport	Private	Private	Mike Spear
	Sandpoint	Bottle Bay	Seaplane Base	Private	Private	Dr. Chip Houske
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry	Boundary Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Porthill	Eckhart Int'l	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
Kootenai	Athol	Hackney Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Hackney Airpark Inc.
	Athol	Western Spur	Airport	Private	Private	Rogher Dunham
	Coeur d'Alene	Carlin Bay	Airport	Private	Private	Carlin Bay Property Owners Assn
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington	Airport	Public	Public	Kootenai County
	Coeur d'Alene	Hawk Haven	Airport	Private	Private	Douglas Wayne Colley
	Coeur d'Alene	Pisch's Place	Airport	Private	Private	Don Dean Pischner
	Coeur d'Alene	Regan Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Brent Regan
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Airport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Big Country	Heliport	Private	Private	James J Vansky
	Coeur d'Alene	CdA Resort	Heliport	Private	Private	River City Helicopters
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai Health	Heliport	Private	Private	Kootenai Health
	Coeur d'Alene	Magee	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Coeur d'Alene	Rockford Bay	Heliport	Private	Private	Roger R Killackey Jr.
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Heliport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Sheldon	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sheldon
	Coeur d'Alene	Brooks	Seaplane Base	Public	Public	City of CdA
	Hauser Lake	Smith Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Earl O. Smith, III
	Hauser Lake	Sutherland	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sutherland
	Hayden Lake	Ranch Aero	Airport	Private	Private	Carl Nyberg
	Post Falls	Nichols Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	John Nichols & Henry Nichols
	Post Falls	Hubof's	Heliport	Private	Private	John Hubof
	Spirit Lake	Treeport	Airport	Private	Private	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Worley	Rock Creek Farm	Airport	Private	Private	RJ Watson/Nancy Rutledge
Shoshone	Clarkia	Stocking Mead.	Airport	Public	Private	Clearwater Potlatch Timber
	Kellogg	Shoshone Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Shoshone County

Enplanements

County	City	Airport Name	CY 18 Enplanements	CY 17 Enplanements	% Change
Benewah	St. Maries	St. Maries Mun	1	4	-75.00%
Bonner	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	46	3	1433.33%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary Cnty	141	82	71.95%
Kootenai	Hayden Lake	CdA-Pappy	434	31	1300.00%
Shoshone	Kellogg	Shoshone Cnty	1	0	0.00%

Housing

Total Units (2017)

County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Benewah	4,706	3,508	2,596	912
Bonner	24,935	17,563	12,782	4,781
Boundary	5,359	4,490	3,317	1,173
Kootenai	67,941	58,873	41,729	17,144
Shoshone	7,096	5,614	3,933	1,681

Units by Housing Type (2017)

County	Total Housing Units	Single Family Units	2 or More Units in Structure	Mobile Home & All Other Types of Units
Benewah	4,706	3,320	318	1,026
Bonner	24,935	18,110	2,038	3,207
Boundary	5,359	4,169	428	665
Kootenai	67,941	51,235	9,996	5,466
Shoshone	7096	5378	831	851

Real Median Value of Owner Occupied Units

County	2000	2010	2017	% Change from 2010
Benewah	\$118,663.57	\$129,508.30	\$150,800.00	16.44%
Bonner	\$165,995.66	\$248,803.35	\$222,700.00	34.16%
Boundary	\$129,196.62	\$183,838.61	\$181,300.00	40.33%
Kootenai	\$160,129.15	\$231,640.86	\$212,900.00	32.95%
Shoshone	\$93,597.55	\$152,672.39	\$117,500.00	25.54%

Hospitals/Care Services

Number of Establishments

County	Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS Code 621)	Hospitals (NAICS Code 622)	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623)	Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624)
Benewah	11	0	1	4
Bonner	121	4	6	37
Boundary	26	0	8	8
Kootenai	494	4	50	110
Shoshone	22	1	3	8

Recreational Facilities

Community Parks

County	Number of Parks	per 1000 pop
Benewah	7	0.767796424
Bonner	15	0.370589979
Boundary	5	0.462620281
Kootenai	47	0.330155876
Shoshone	8	0.629822075

County	Name	City	Type
Benewah	Plummer City Park	Plummer	Park
	Plummer School Park	Plummer	Park
	Benewah Nitsch E Nen Fairgrounds	St. Maries	Park
	Mullan Trail Historical Monument	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries City Park	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries Historical Trail	St. Maries	Park
	Tensed City Park	Tensed	Park
Bonner	Clark Fork Tennis Courts	Clark Fork	Tennis
	Oldtown Park	Oldtown	Park
	4H Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River City Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River Downtown Park	Priest River	Park
	West Bonner Park	Priest River	Park
	3rd Avenue Pier	Sandpoint	Park
	9th Grade Center Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Farmin Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Lakeview Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Shooting Range	Sandpoint	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Bonner (con't)	Travers Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Triangle Park	Sandpoint	Park
	War Memorial Field	Sandpoint	Park
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Golf Course	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Kootenai River Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Memorial Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Riverside Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
Kootenai	Sundown Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Bayview Park	BAYVIEW	Park
	Bluegrass Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Bryan Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Canfield Sports Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	CdA Soccer Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	East Tubbs Hill Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fernan Lake	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fort Sherman Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Higgins Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Independence Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Jenny Stokes Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	MacEuen Playfield	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Memorial Field Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Mill River Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	North Pines Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Northshire Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Persons Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Phippeny Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Ramsey Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Shadduck Land Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Sunset Rotary Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Tubbs Hill	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Winton Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Dalton Gardens Horse Arena	Dalton Gardens	Park
	Hauser Lake	Hauser	Park
	Fincane Park	Hayden	Park
	Porter's Lake	Kootenai County	Fish
	Black Bay Park	Post Falls	Park
	21st & Idaho Soccer Field	Post Falls	Park
	Beck Park	Post Falls	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Chase Field	Post Falls	Park
	Falls Park	Post Falls	Park
	Kiwanis Park	Post Falls	Park
	McGuire Park	Post Falls	Park
	Q'Emilin Park	Post Falls	Park
	Skateboard Park	Post Falls	Park
	Sportsman Park	Post Falls	Park
	Treaty Rock Park	Post Falls	Park
	White Pine Park	Post Falls	Park
	Warren Playfield	Post Falls	Park
	Lakeland Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Montana Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Rathdrum Mountain Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Stubb Meyer Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Spirit Lake Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Volunteer Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Mowry State Park	Worley	Park
Shoshone	Kellogg City Park	Kellogg	Park
	Kellogg Park	Kellogg	Park
	Mullan Ball	Mullan	Park
	Mullan Park	Mullan	Park
	Gene Day Park	Osburn	Park
	Osburn Playground	Osburn	Park
	West Shoshone Park	Pinehurst	Park
	Wallace Park	Wallace	Park

Boat Ramps

County	Number of Boat Ramps	per 1000 pop
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	51	1.260005929
Boundary	11	1.017764619
Kootenai	48	0.337180469
Shoshone	0	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Benewah	Benewah Lake	Benewah Lake	10	0
	Chatcolet Use Area	Chatcolet Lake	50	40
	Rocky Point	Chatcolet Lake	30	0
	Hawleys Landing	Chatcolet Lake	0	52
	Aqua Park	St. Joe River	20	10
	First Street	St. Joe River	1	0
	St. Maries River	St. Maries River	15	0
	Shadowy St. Joe Campground	St. Joe River	15	15
Bonner	Chase Lake	Chase Lake	10	0
	Johnson Creek	Clark Fork	28	30
	Cocolalla Lake	Cocolalla Lake	15	0
	Freeman Lake	Freeman Lake	10	0
	Granite Lake	Granite Lake	4	0
	Jewel Lake	Jewel Lake	4	0
	Kelso Lake	Kelso Lake	6	0
	Bottle Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Floating Restaurant	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Garfield Bay	Lake Pend Oreille	32	25
	Hope Boat Basin	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Island View Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	40
	Lakeview Landing	Lake Pend Oreille	8	0
	Pringle Park	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Red Fir Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	50
	Sam Owen Park	Lake Pend Oreille	10	100
	Sandpoint Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Springy Point	Lake Pend Oreille	20	40
	Sunnyside	Lake Pend Oreille	4	0
	Talache	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Trestle Creek	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Whiskey Rock	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Mirror Lake	Mirror Lake	10	0
	Albeni Cove	Pend Oreille River	15	13
	Bonner Park West	Pend Oreille River	10	0
	Dock N Shop	Pend Oreille River	16	0
	Laclede	Pend Oreille River	6	0
	Morton Slough	Pend Oreille River	6	15
	Priest River Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	15	19
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	60	68

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Bonner (con't)	Thama	Pend Oreille River	8	0
	Willow Bay Marina	Pend Oreille River	48	20
	Bishops Marina	Priest Lake	2	0
	Blue Diamond Marina	Priest Lake	20	5
	Cavanaugh Bay Marina	Priest Lake	10	0
	Coolin	Priest Lake	10	0
	Elkins Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Grandview Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Granite Creek Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Hills Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Indian Creek	Priest Lake	50	93
	Kalispell Boat Launch	Priest Lake	35	0
	Kanisku Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Lionhead	Priest Lake	10	47
	Outlet Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Priest Lake Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Round Lake	Round Lake	22	53
	Shepard Lake	Shepard Lake	10	0
Boundary	Bonner Lake	Bonner Lake	6	0
	Brush Lake	Brush Lake	10	0
	Dawson Lake	Dawson Lake	8	0
	City Launch	Kootenai River	2	0
	Copeland	Kootenai River	10	0
	Deep Creek	Kootenai River	10	0
	Porthill	Kootenai River	3	0
	McArthur Lake	McArthur Lake	10	0
	Perkins Lake	Perkins Lake	8	0
	Robinson Lake	Robinson Lake	10	0
	Smith Lake	Smith Lake	8	0
Kootenai	Black Lake	Black Lake	6	0
	Medimont	Cave Lake	12	0
	Popcorn Island	Cave Lake	0	4
	3rd Street	Coeur d' Alene Lake	60	0
	Bell Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	30
	Booth Park	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Carlin Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Fullers Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Mineral Ridge	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Kootenai (con't)	Gasser Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	10
	Goulds Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Higgins Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	70	0
	Harlow Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	4	0
	Harrison	Coeur d' Alene Lake	40	0
	Kidd Island Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	5	0
	Loft's Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	12	0
	Mica Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Old Mission	Coeur d' Alene River	20	0
	Rockford Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Spokane Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Squaw Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	3	0
	Sunup Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Fernan Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	20	0
	Fernan East Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	4	0
	Hauser Lake	Hauser Lake	4	0
	Honeysuckle Beach	Hayden Lake	37	0
	Sportsman Park	Hayden Lake	8	0
	Killarney Lake	Killarney Lake	20	0
	Buttonhook	Lake Pend Oreille	0	0
	Hudson Bay Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	40	0
	Eagle Boat Launch	Lake Pend Oreille	50	212
	Scenic Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	5	0
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake	15	0
	Bronze Bay	Spirit Lake	4	0
	Maiden Rock	Spirit Lake	6	0
	Sportsmans Access	Spirit Lake	20	0
	Post Falls Park	Spokane River	20	0
	Thompson Lake	Thompson Lake	20	0
	Lower Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	4	0
	Middle Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	10	0
	Upper Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	6	0

Campgrounds

County	Number of Campgrounds	per 1000 pop
Benewah	14	1.409061
Bonner	48	1.073177
Boundary	10	0.836960
Kootenai	37	0.229095
Shoshone	42	3.282275

County	Name	Sites	Type
Benewah	Benewah	51	IDPR
	Chatcolet	30	IDPR
	Ed's R&R Shady River RV Park	14	Private
	Hawleys Landing	38	IDPR
	Mission Mountain	3	IDPR
	Misty Meadows RV Park	50	Private
	MMM Campsite #1	1	IDPR
	MMM Campsite #2	1	IDPR
	Riverside Campground	30	Private
	RV Park Milepost 382	11	Private
	Shadowy St Joe	14	USFS
	Sheep Spring	3	BLM
	Soaring Hawk RV Resort	100	Private
	Tingley Springs	6	BLM
Bonner	Albeni Cove	14	COE
	Alpine Park	15	Private
	Baritoe	19	USFS
	Beaver Creek	45	USFS
	Best Western Edgewater	20	Private
	Beyond Hope Resort	100	Private
	Country Inn	18	Private
	Cozy RV Park	9	Private
	Dickensheet	11	IDPR
	Garfield Bay Resort	24	Private
	Green Bay Campground	8	USFS
	Idaho Country Resort	187	Private
	Indian Creek	41	IDPR
	Inn at Priest Lake	12	Private
	Island View Resort	60	Private
	Jeb & Margaret's Trailer Haven	125	Private
	Kaniksu RV Resort	80	Private

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Bonner (con	Kelso Lake Resort	18	Private
	Lionhead	47	IDPR
	Luby Bay	52	USFS
	Navigation	5	USFS
	Nordman	5	USFS
	Nordman Store RV Park	14	Private
	North Cove	5	USFS
	Osprey	18	USFS
	Outlet Campground	28	USFS
	Plowboy	4	USFS
	Porcupine Lake	5	USFS
	Priest Lake RV Resort	10	Private
	Priest River Recreation Area	20	COE
	Reeder Bay	24	USFS
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	67	COE
	River Country Motel & RV Park	21	Private
	River Delta Resort	56	Private
	River Lake RV Park	31	Private
	Rocky Point	7	USFS
	Round Lake State Park	51	IDPR
	Saw Owen	80	USFS
	Schneider	5	USFS
	Silver	8	USFS
	Springy Point	38	COE
	Three Pines	7	USFS
	Travel America Plaza	78	Private
	Trestle Creek RV Park	18	Private
	Trunnell Enterprises RV Park	14	Private
	Whiskey Rock Bay	9	USFS
	White Pine	51	IDPR
	Willow Bay Marina & RV Park	20	Private
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry Resort	61	Private
	Carriage House Inn RV Park	20	Private
	Copper Creek	16	USFS
	Hemlocks Resort	18	Private
	Idyl Acres RV Park	10	Private
	Loewenshaw Vineyards RV Park	40	Private
	Meadow Creek	21	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Boundary (con't)	Robinson Lake	10	USFS
	Smith Lake	7	USFS
Kootenai	Alpine Country RV Park	25	Private
	Bayview RV Park	8	Private
	Beauty Creek	15	USFS
	Bell Bay	26	USFS
	Black Rock Marina	20	Private
	Blackwell Island RV Park	182	Private
	Buttonhook	13	IDPR
	Carlin Bay Resort	24	Private
	Cedar Motel & RV Park	39	Private
	Cedar View RV Park	39	Private
	Coeur d' Alene Casino	30	Private
	Coeur d' Alene KOA	90	Private
	Coeur d' Alene RV Resort	191	Private
	Corral	6	IDPR
	Gilmore	42	IDPR
	Harrison City RV Park	30	City
	Honeysuckle	8	USFS
	Hudson Bay Resort	14	Private
	Kestrel	23	IDPR
	Killarney Lake	11	BLM
	Lakeland RV Park	33	Private
	Mokins Bay	16	USFS
	Nighthawk Campground	21	IDPR
	Popcorn Island Boat Camp	1	BLM
	Ravenwood RV Resort	113	Private
	Redtail	26	IDPR
	River Walk RV Park	42	Private
	Scenic Bay RV Park	18	Private
	Silverwood RV Park	127	Private
	Snowberry	43	IDPR
	Suntree RV Park	111	Private
	Tamarack RV & Campground	50	Private
	View of the Bay RV Park	10	Private
	Westside Resort	7	Private
	Whitetail	60	IDPR

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Windy Bay Boat Camp	7	BLM
	Wolf Lodge RV Park	105	Private
Shoshone	Beaver Creek	3	USFS
	Berlin Flats	9	USFS
	Big Creek	8	USFS
	Big Hank	30	USFS
	Blue Anchor RV Park	46	Private
	Bumblebee	25	USFS
	Camp 3	4	USFS
	CCC Campground	3	USFS
	Cedar Creek	3	USFS
	Cliff Creek	1	USFS
	Conrad Crossing	8	USFS
	Country Lane Inn & RV Resort	47	Private
	Crater Lake Campsite	1	BLM
	Crater Peak Campsite	1	BLM
	Crystal Gold Mine & RV Park	21	Private
	Devils Elbow Campground	20	USFS
	Donkey Creek	1	USFS
	Down by the Depot RV Park	60	Private
	Elsie Lake	5	USFS
	Fly Flat	14	USFS
	Gold Creek	2	USFS
	Heller Creek	4	USFS
	Huckleberry Flat	39	BLM
	Kahnderosa RV Park	42	Private
	Kit Price	52	USFS
	Line Creek Stock Camp	9	USFS
	Little North Fork	5	USFS
	Lookout Pass Ski Area	12	Private
	Loop Creek	3	USFS
	Mammoth Springs	8	USFS
	Marble Creek	1	USFS
	One Eye's Landing & RV Resort	44	Private
	Orphan Point Campsite	1	BLM
	Packsaddle Creek	2	USFS
	Silver Leaf Motel	7	Private
	Spruce Tree	9	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Shoshone (cont)	Squaw Creek	5	USFS
	St. Joe Resort	20	Private
	Swiftwater RV Park	24	Private
	Tin Can Flat	11	USFS
	Turner Flat	11	USFS

Policy Capital

Voter Participation

County	Voter Turnout 2008 (%)	Voter Turnout 2016 (%)
Benewah	58%	79%
Bonner	60%	81%
Boundary	57%	83%
Kootenai	60%	77%
Shoshone	55%	74%

County Descriptions

County	Rural Urban Continuum Code_2013	Description
Benewah	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Bonner	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Boundary	7.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
Kootenai	3.00	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
Shoshone	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area

Land Ownership

County	Total Acres	Total Private %	Total State %	Total Federal %	Total Other %
Benewah	496,640	77.6%	12.2%	9.8%	0.4%
Bonner	1,112,064	39.6%	15.3%	44.3%	0.8%
Boundary	812,032	25.6%	13.2%	61.0%	0.2%
Kootenai	796,928	62.1%	5.5%	31.9%	0.5%
Shoshone	1,685,760	22.0%	3.4%	74.5%	0.1%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

County	Payment 2012	Federal Acres 2012	Payment per Acre 2012	Payment 2019	Federal Acres 2019	Payment per Acre 2019
Benewah	\$57,167	\$43,023	\$1.33	\$119,796	\$47,212	\$2.54
Bonner	\$528,602	\$454,843	\$1.16	\$1,083,390	\$454,071	\$2.39
Boundary	\$161,550	\$475,622	\$0.34	\$112,196	\$475,236	\$0.24
Kootenai	\$565,961	\$241,943	\$2.34	\$630,137	\$244,571	\$2.58
Shoshone	\$416,795	\$1,227,088	\$0.34	\$1,213,862	\$1,231,988	\$0.99

Protected Areas

Type	Benewah Acres	Bonner Acres	Boundary Acres	Kootenai Acres	Shoshone Acres
Access Area	-	546	-	238	24
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	-	-	-	16	27
Forest Stewardship Land	-	653	2,042	-	54,754
Habitat or Species Management Area	2,231	2,621	2,958	7,037	12,097
Military Land	-	87,643	-	3,517	-
Mitigation Land	-	40	-	-	-
National Forest/National Grassland	31,494	448,502	483,853	237,592	1,160,722
National Landscape Conservation System-Wilderness	5,563	-	671	3,356	11,902
National Trail	-	131	-	87	899
National Wildlife Refuge	-	-	2,764	-	-
Native American Land	223,975	-	5,403	102,861	-
Not Designated	-	8	-	-	-
Other Designation	-	8	-	34	-
Private Conservation Land	-	4,713	-	10	15,404
Protective Management Area - Feature	-	-	-	-	417
Protective Management Area - Land, Lake or River	1,204	1,065	3,177	26	20,862
Recreation Management Area	-	5,823	830	439	3,750
Research and Educational Land	-	5,267	-	4,313	-
Research Natural Area	-	4,081	3,865	281	3,094
Resource Management Area	8,068	11,839	3,615	7,097	43,896
State Other	-	68	9	89	5
State Park	8,428	1,000	-	3,195	176
State Trust Lands	53,008	167,521	102,962	32,337	54,908

Social Capital

Social Capital Index

Total Population (2016)

County	Religious Organizations	Civic and Social Associations	Business Associations	Political Organizations	Professional Organizations	Labor Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations*
Benewah	5	2	1	0	0	0	76
Bonner	25	3	3	0	2	0	284
Boundary	7	1	0	0	0	0	82
Kootenai	73	10	9	0	2	6	635
Shoshone	6	2	2	0	0	1	130

*Excludes non-profits with an international approach

Social Facilities (2016)

County	Bowling Centers	Physical Fitness Facilities	Public Golf Courses	Sports Clubs, Managers and Promoters
Benewah	0	0	0	0
Bonner	1	6	2	0
Boundary	0	1	1	0
Kootenai	2	22	11	1
Shoshone	1	1	3	0

Census Response Rate

County	2010
Benewah	65%
Bonner	60%
Boundary	65%
Kootenai	77%
Shoshone	72%



PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC
11100 N Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835-9798
(208) 772-0584
(208) 620-2313 FAX
www.pacni.org

Resolution # 19-04

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 2019-2020 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FOR THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL 5-COUNTY AREA, KNOWN AS REGION I IN IDAHO, COMPOSED OF BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI AND SHOSHONE COUNTIES, AS PRESENTED TO THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS, the Panhandle Area Council (PAC) was officially designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration as an Economic Development District and qualifies as an area-wide planning organization, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is necessary in order to meet the statutory requirement pursuant to 13 CFR §303.6; and

WHEREAS, PAC, as part of its strategic planning program, is responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the region with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, PAC is organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business and other community interests; and

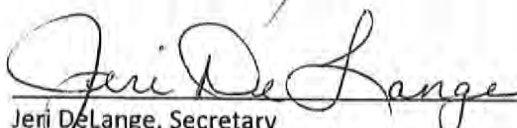
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and PAC have prepared its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Panhandle Area Council does hereby adopt the 2019-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Region I Economic Development District of the State of Idaho.

ADOPTED this 26th day of September, 2019.


Alan Wolfe, Chairman


Kyle Hendricks, Vice-Chairman


Jeri DeLange, Secretary


Darrell Raver, Treasurer

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
Totals					

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
Totals					

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
Totals					

While Sandpoint is submitting this grant application for the full scope of phase 1 of the project, we are prepared for a reduced phase 1 scope if full funding is not available.

*Phase two construction cannot be completed within the time frame of the grant and will be considered for a future phase so is being excluded from the amount requested.

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Project Schedule

[illegible]



LEGEND	
---	INDICATES (2) 4-WAY FUTUREPATH 22/18. FIBER OPTIC CABLE BY CONTRACTOR.
---	INDICATES (2) PVC OR HDPE SDR-11 CONDUIT. SEE PLANS FOR ADD'L INFO.
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SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FIBER OPTIC PLAN - SITE UTILITY PLAN
SCALE 1"=150'

07/13/2021

REV.:

DATE:

CCESS
CONSULTING

Contact Information:
2300 REGENT ST.
STE 207.
MISSOULA, MT 59802
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access-consulting.net

PROJECT TEAM

DRAWN BY:
JG

CHECKED BY:
PD/CC

APPROVED BY:

CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

PROJECT SITE
UTILITY PLAN

SHEET NO:
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SCALE 1"=150'

07/13/2021

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PROJECT
SITE PLAN

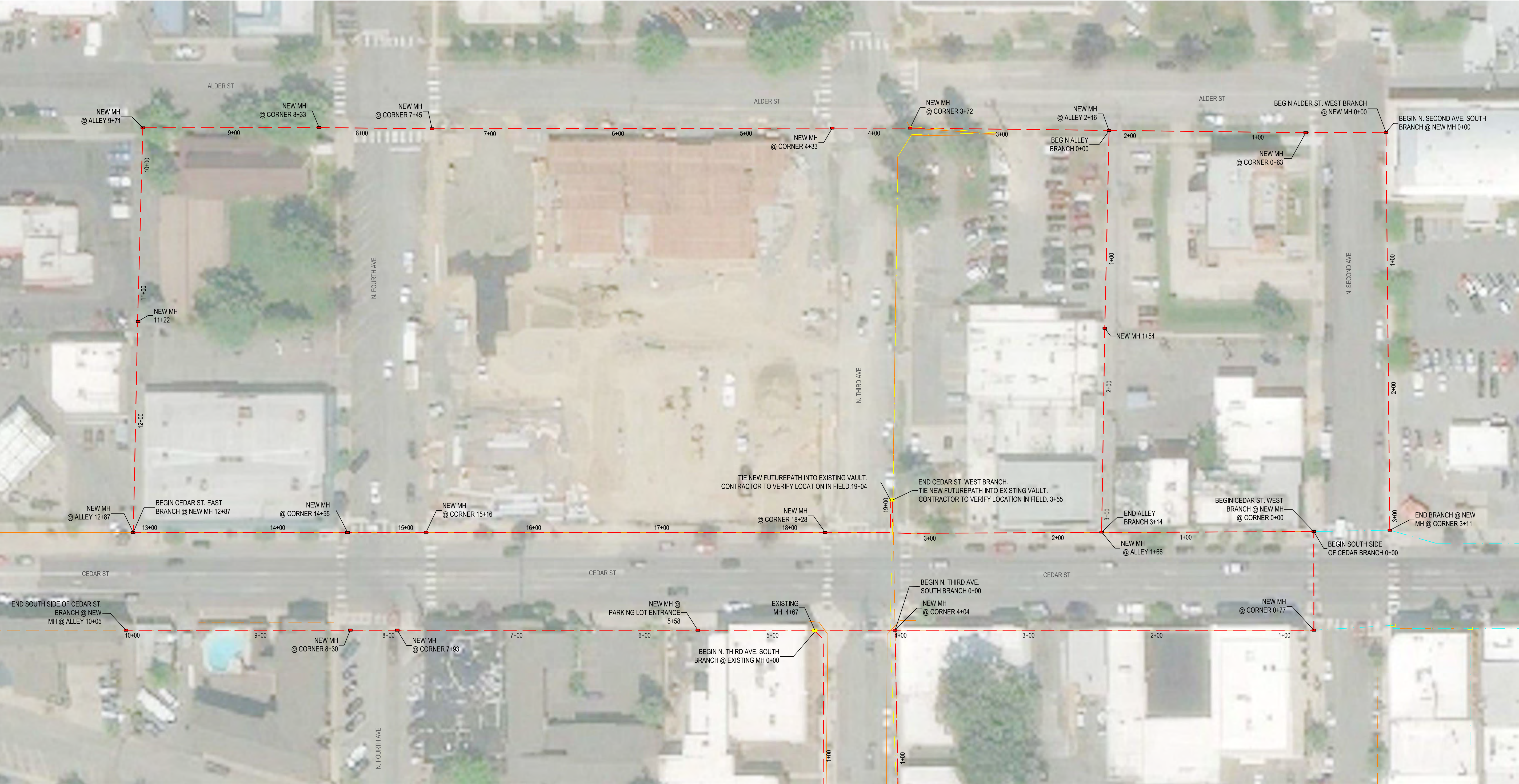
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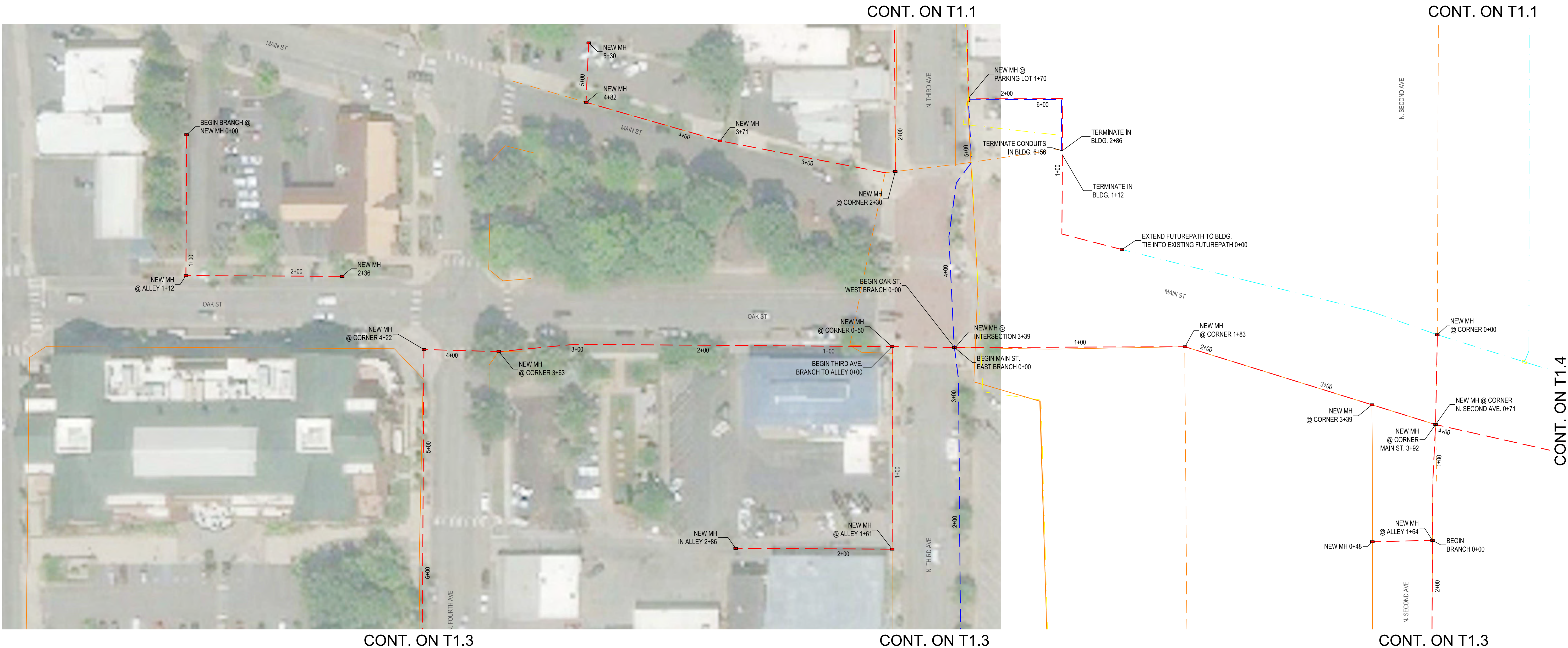
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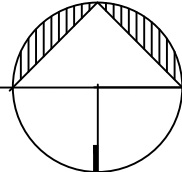
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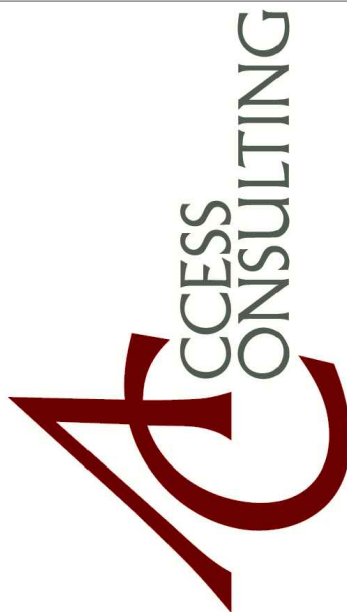
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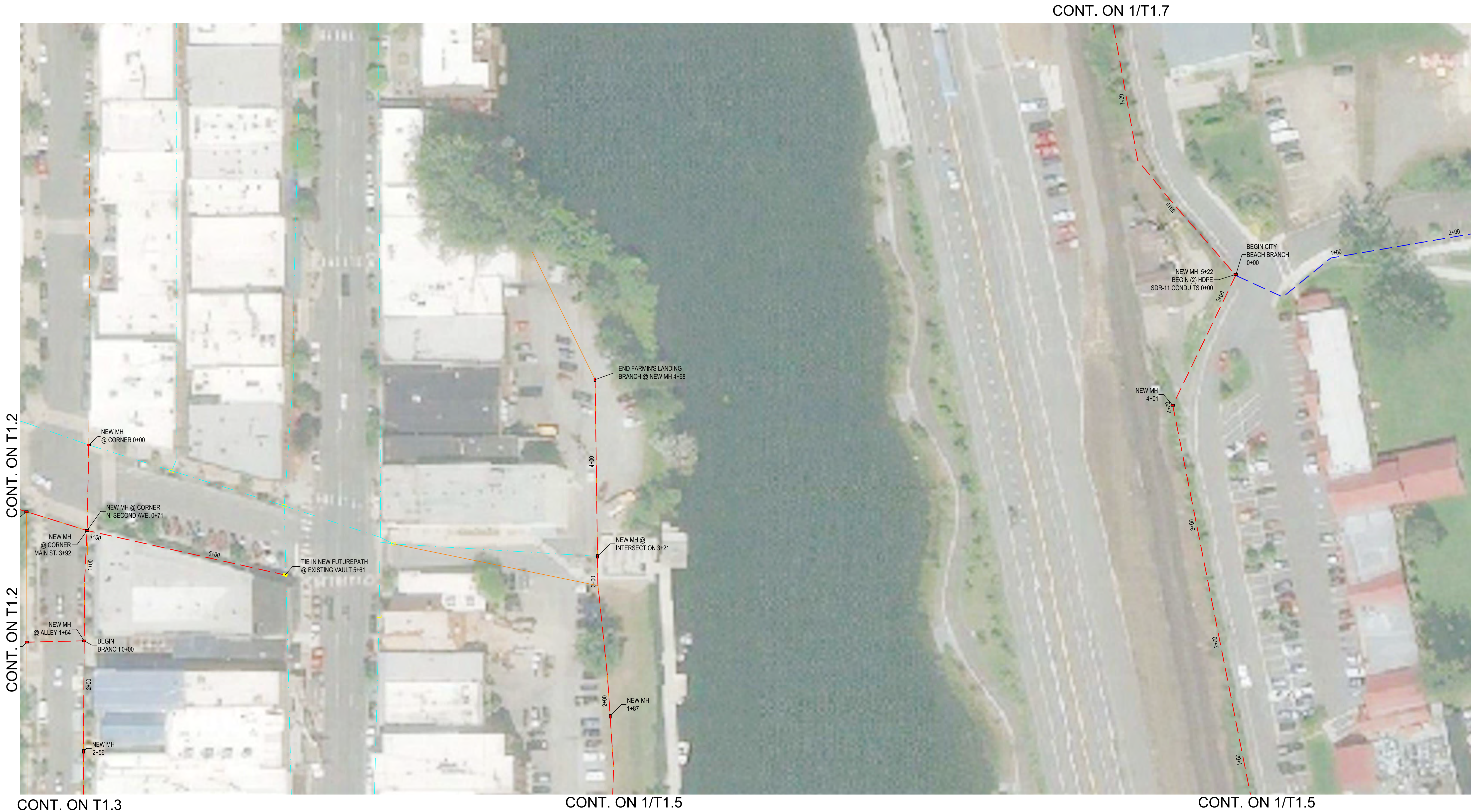
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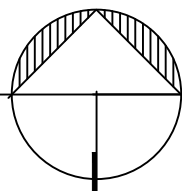
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DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

SHEET NO:
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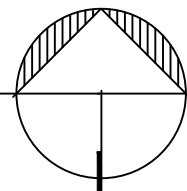
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SCALE 1"=40'



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PD

CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

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	INDICATES EXISTING MAINTENANCE HOLE. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY IN FIELD.

07/13/2021

REV.:

DATE:

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DRAWN BY:
JG

CHECKED BY:
PD/JG/CC

APPROVED BY:
PD

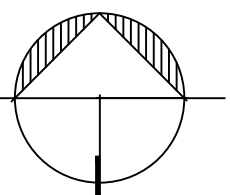
CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

SHEET NO:
T1.6

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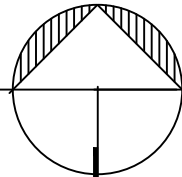


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1
T1.7

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN

SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. ON 1/T1.4

CONT. ON 1/T1.4

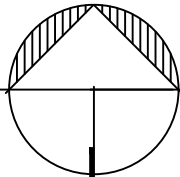


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2
T1.7

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN

SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. TO 3/T1.7

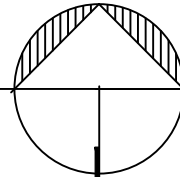
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T1.7

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN

SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. FROM 2/T1.7

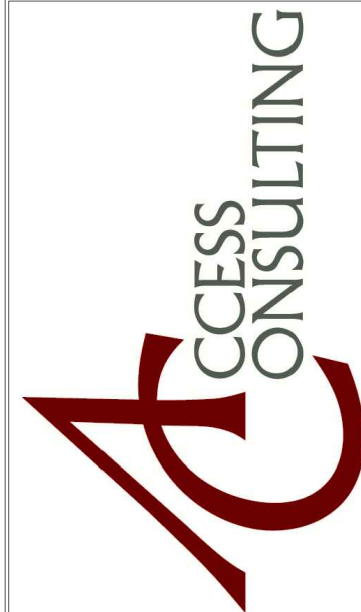


LEGEND

- INDICATES (2) 4-WAY FUTUREPATH 22/18. FIBER OPTIC CABLE BY CONTRACTOR.
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PD

CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

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T1.7

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CONT. ON T1.4

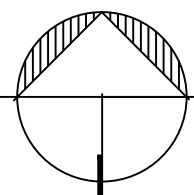


CONT. ON T1.4

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T1.8

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN

SCALE 1"=40'



LEGEND

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CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/ CONDUIT PROJECT

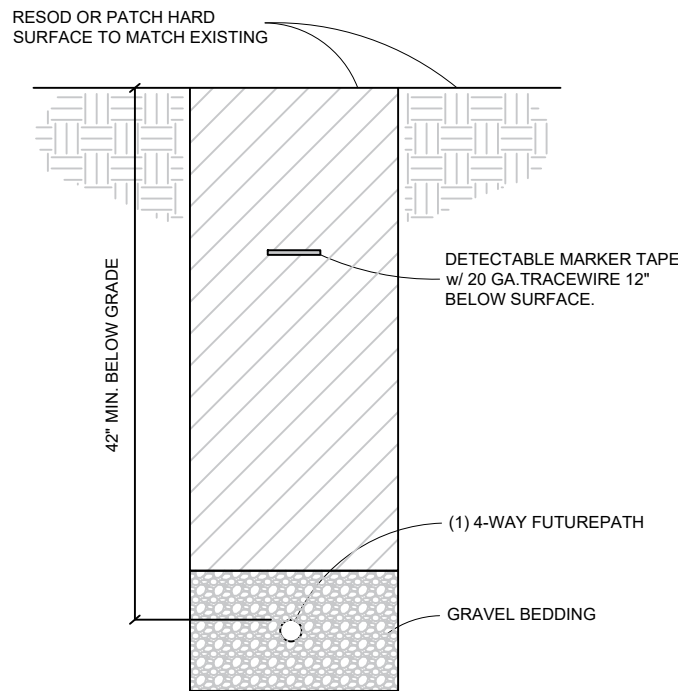
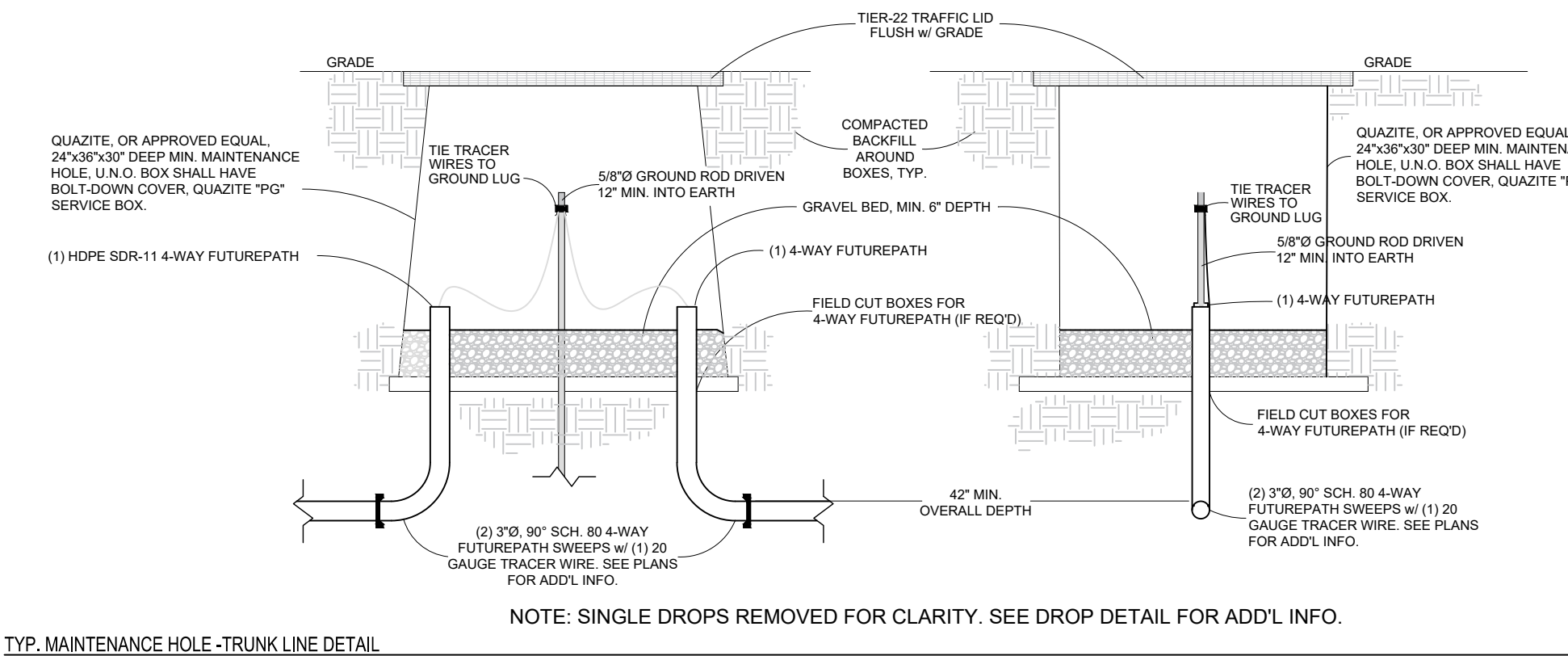
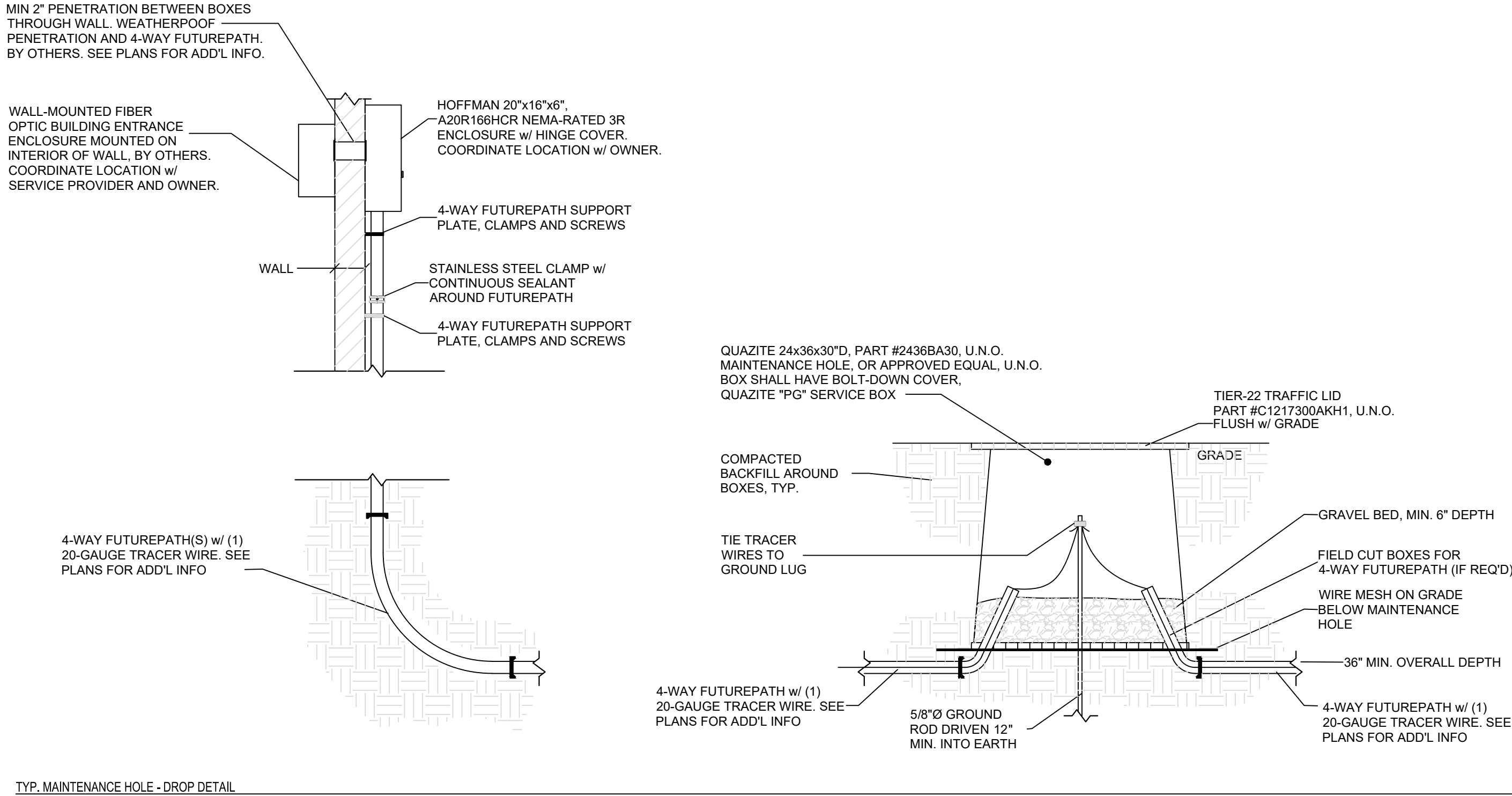
JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

SHEET NO:

T1.8

7/20/2020 10:11:19 AM



1
T2.0

TYPICAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS - CIVIL DETAILS

SCALE 1"=40'

07/13/2021

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CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
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DETAILS

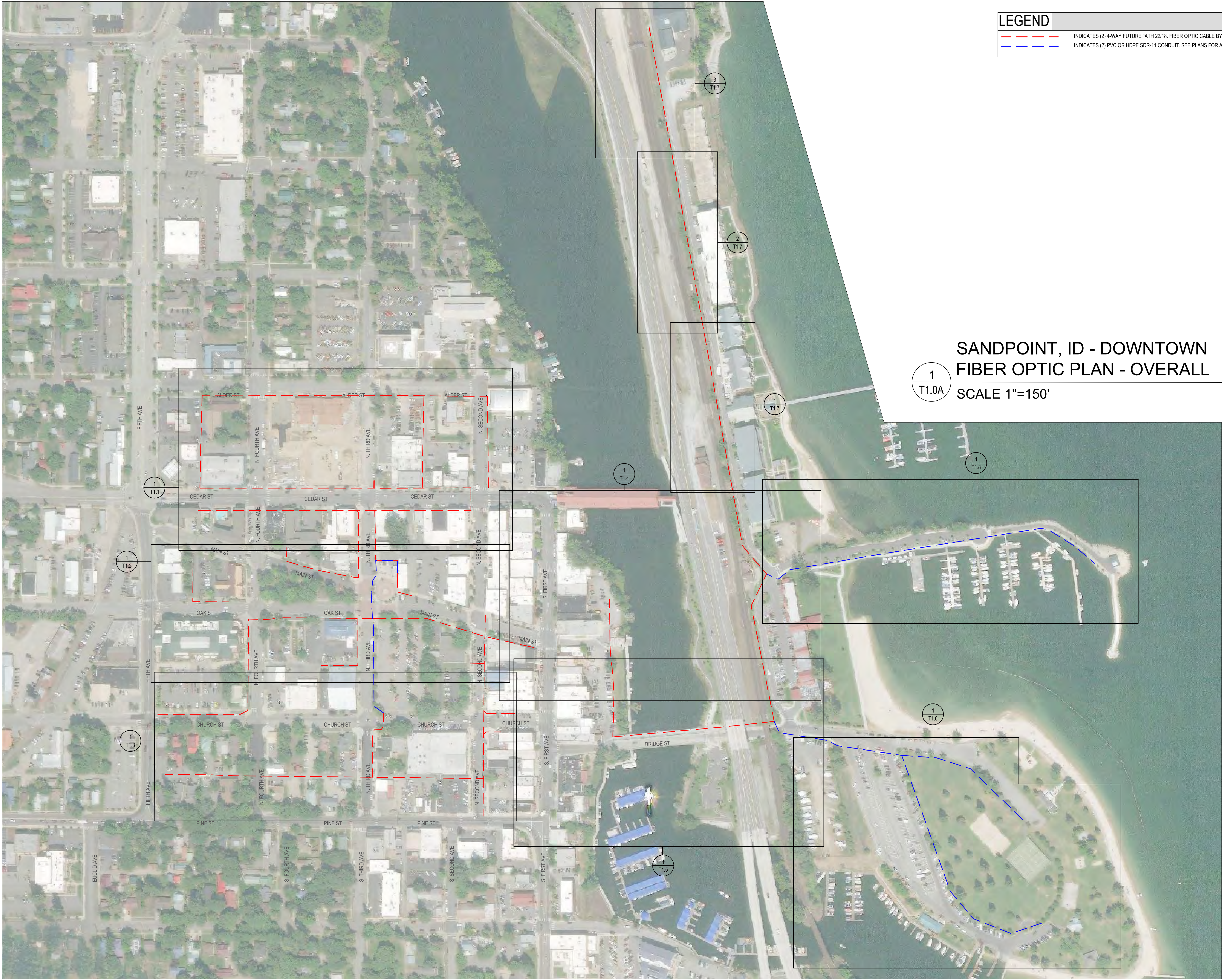
SHEET NO:

T0.1

CITY OF GANDI COUNTY, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT



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LEGEND	
---	INDICATES (2) 4-WAY FUTUREPATH 22/18. FIBER OPTIC CABLE BY CONTRACTOR.
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**SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FIBER OPTIC PLAN - OVERALL**

1 T1.0A SCALE 1"=150'

1 T1.1
1 T1.2
1 T1.3
1 T1.4
1 T1.5
1 T1.6
1 T1.7
2 T1.7
1 T1.8

07/14/2021

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PROJECT TEAM

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PD/CC

APPROVED BY:

CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

PROJECT
SITE PLAN

SHEET NO:
T1.0A

7/20/2020 10:11:19 AM



LEGEND	
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■	INDICATES EXISTING MAINTENANCE HOLE. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY IN FIELD.

1

T1.0

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FIBER OPTIC PLAN - SITE UTILITY PLAN
SCALE 1"=150'

07/14/2021

REV.:

DATE:

ACCESS CONSULTING

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PROJECT TEAM

DRAWN BY:

JG

CHECKED BY:

PD/CC

APPROVED BY:

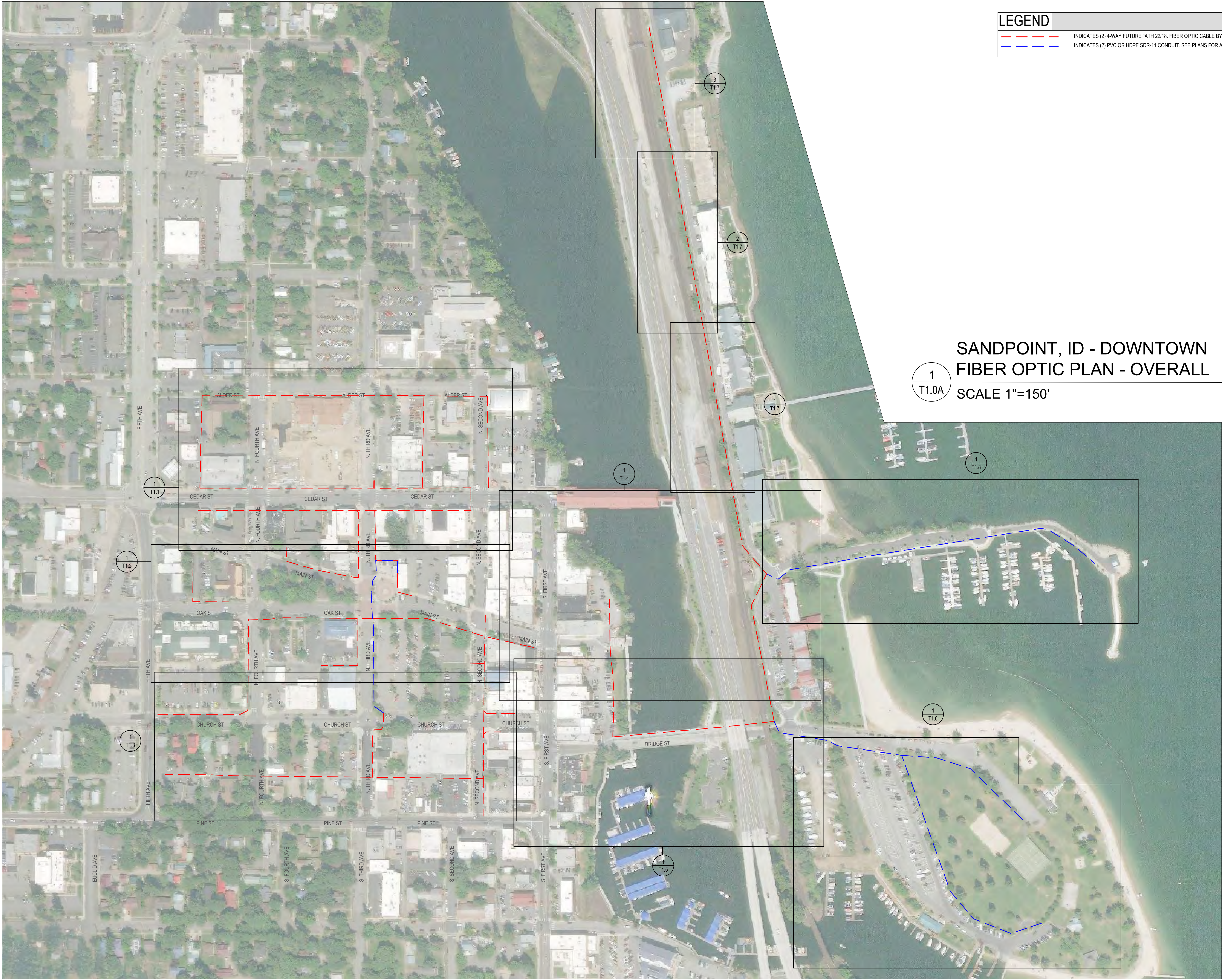
CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

PROJECT SITE
UTILITY PLAN

SHEET NO:
T1.0

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SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FIBER OPTIC PLAN - OVERALL
SCALE 1"=150'

07/14/2021

REV.:	DATE:



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CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

PROJECT
SITE PLAN

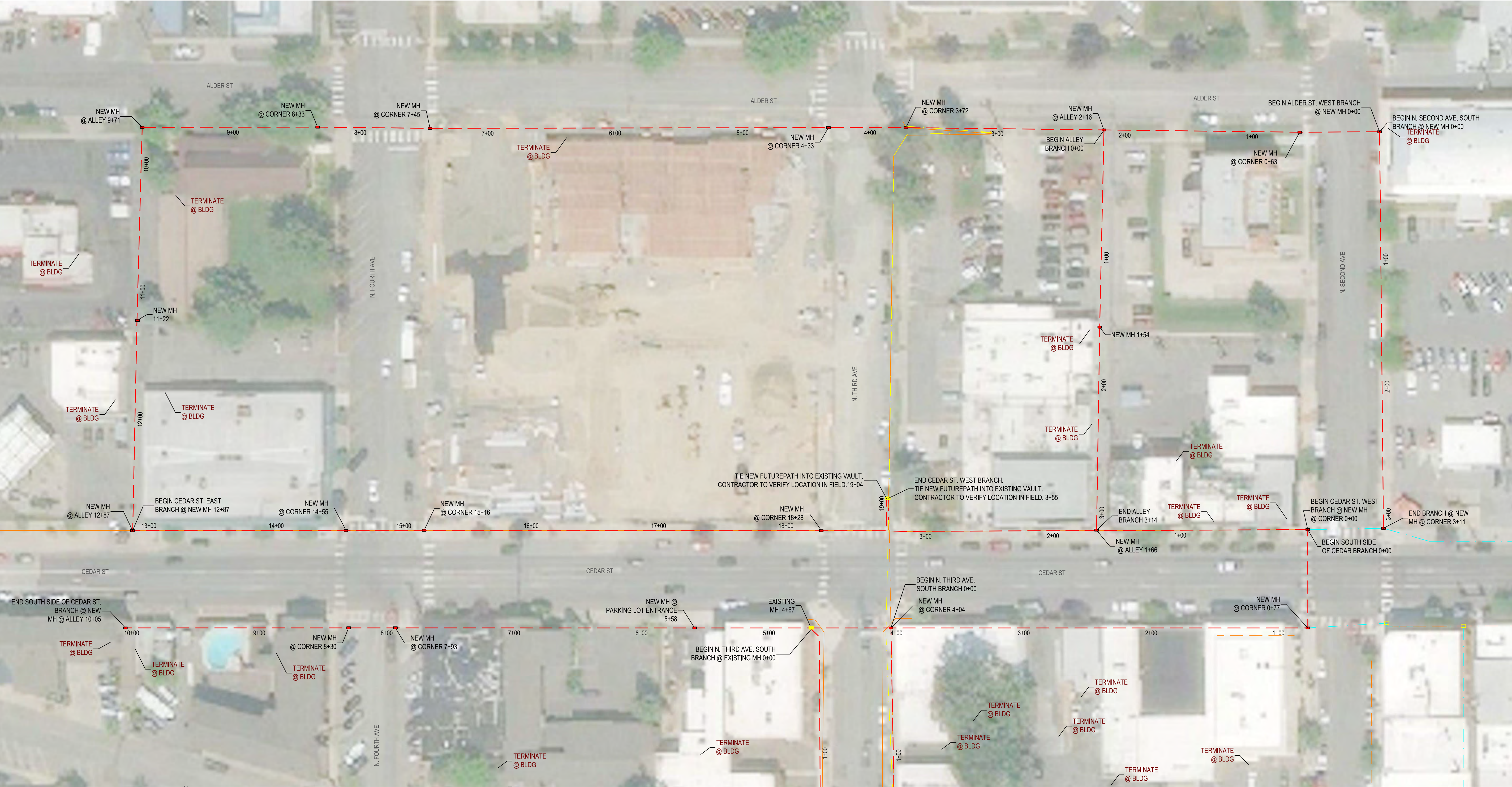
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T1.1

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN
SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. ON T1.2

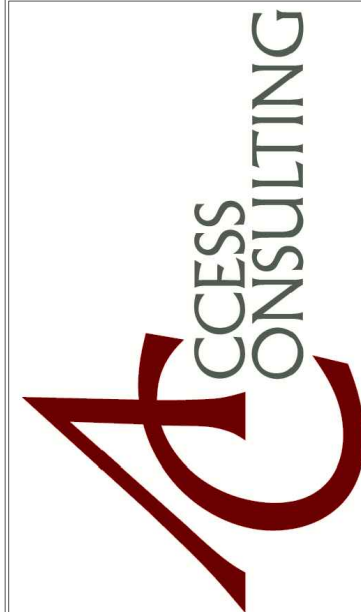
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LEGEND

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CONDUIT PLAN

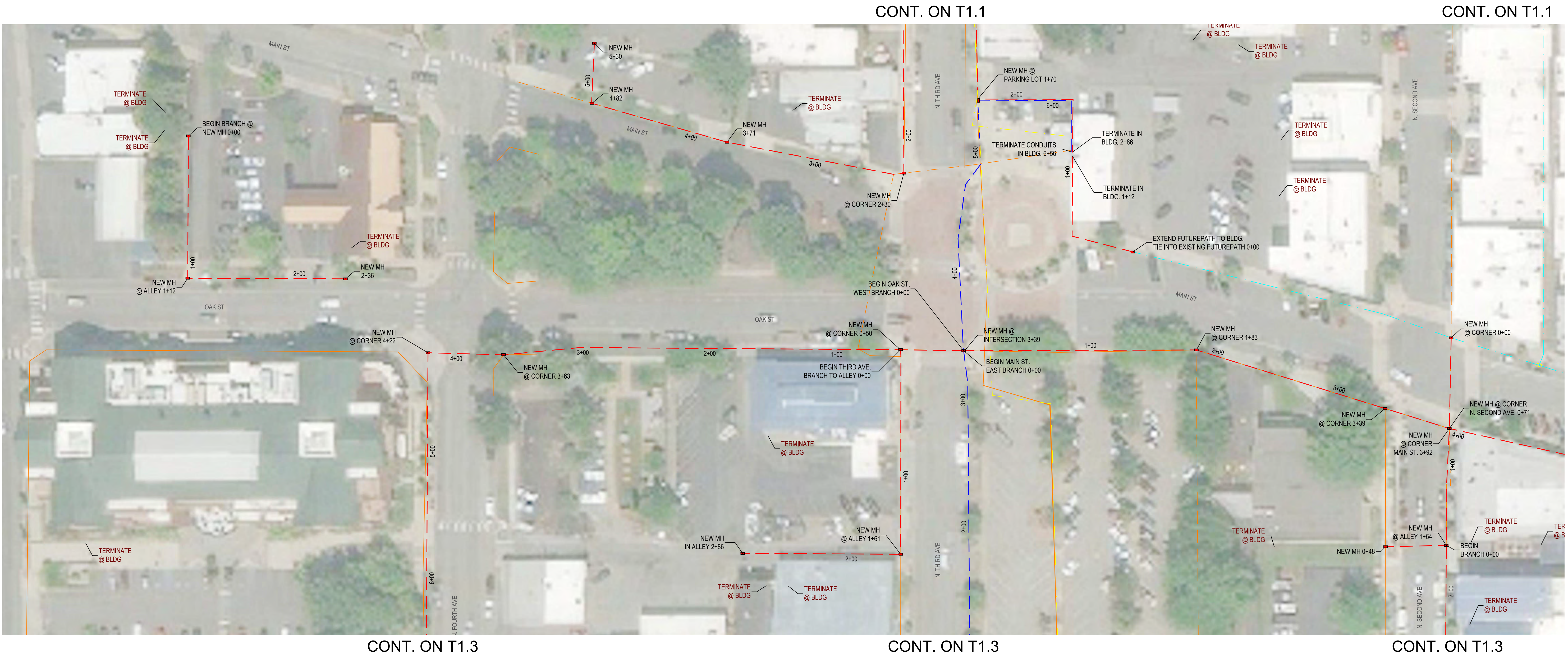
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T1.1

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1
T1.2

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN
SCALE 1"=40'



07/14/2021

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CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
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SHEET NO:

T1.2

7/20/2020 10:11:19 AM

1
T1.3

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN
SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. ON T1.2

CONT. ON T1.2

CONT. ON T1.2

LEGEND

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CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

SHEET NO:

T1.3

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LEGEND	
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CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

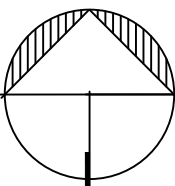
FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

SHEET NO:

T1.4

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T1.4

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN
SCALE 1"=40'



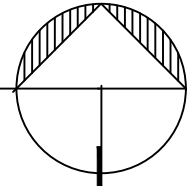
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CONT. ON 1/T1.3



1
T1.5

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN
SCALE 1"=40'



LEGEND	
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APPROVED BY:
PD

CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH/
CONDUIT PROJECT

JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
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SHEET NO:
T1.5

CONT. ON 1/T1.5



LEGEND	
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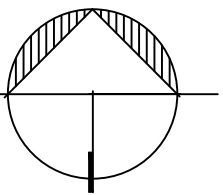
JOB NUMBER:

FUTUREPATH /
CONDUIT PLAN

SHEET NO:

T1.6

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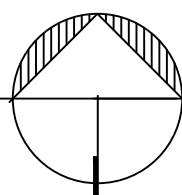


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1
T1.7

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN

SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. ON 1/T1.4

CONT. ON 1/T1.4

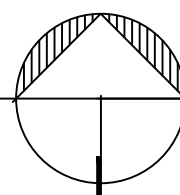


CONT. ON 2/T1.7

2
T1.7

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN

SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. TO 3/T1.7

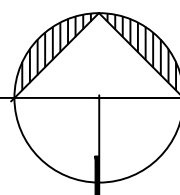
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3
T1.7

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN
FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN

SCALE 1"=40'



CONT. FROM 2/T1.7

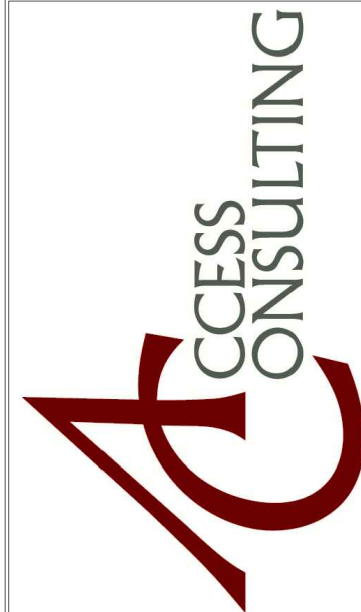


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PROJECT TEAM

DRAWN BY:
JG
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APPROVED BY:
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CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
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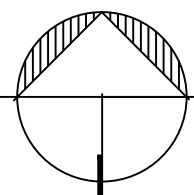
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CONT. ON T1.4

1
T1.8

SANDPOINT, ID - DOWNTOWN FUTUREPATH / CONDUIT PLAN
SCALE 1"=40'



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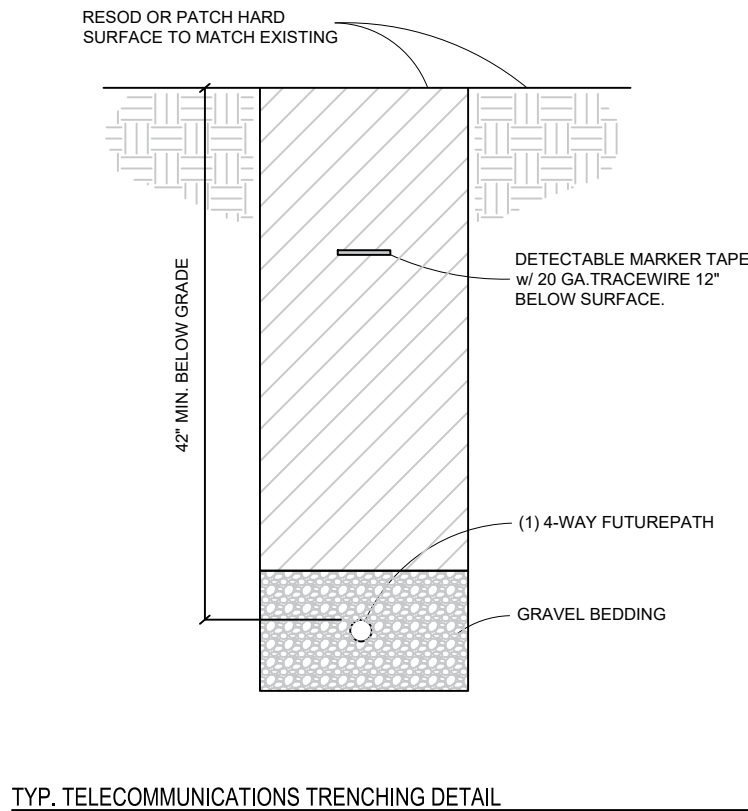
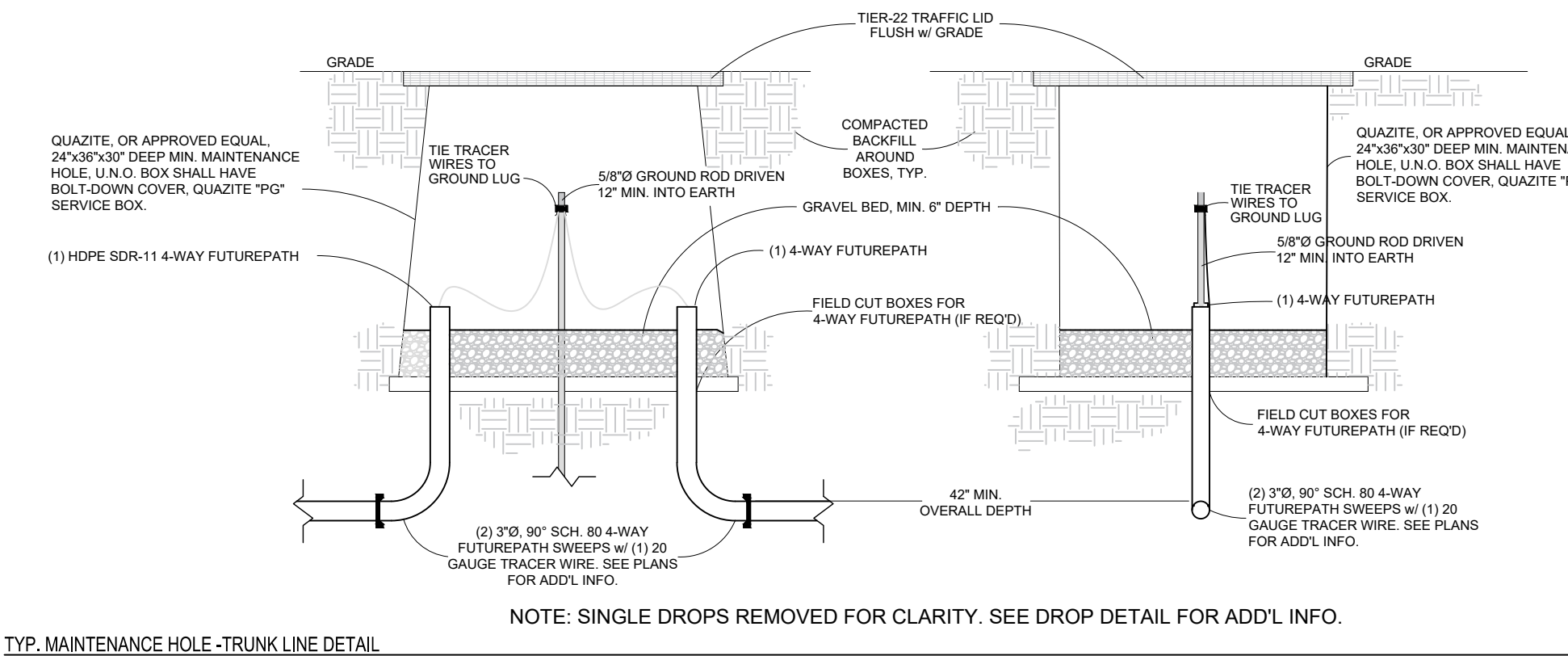
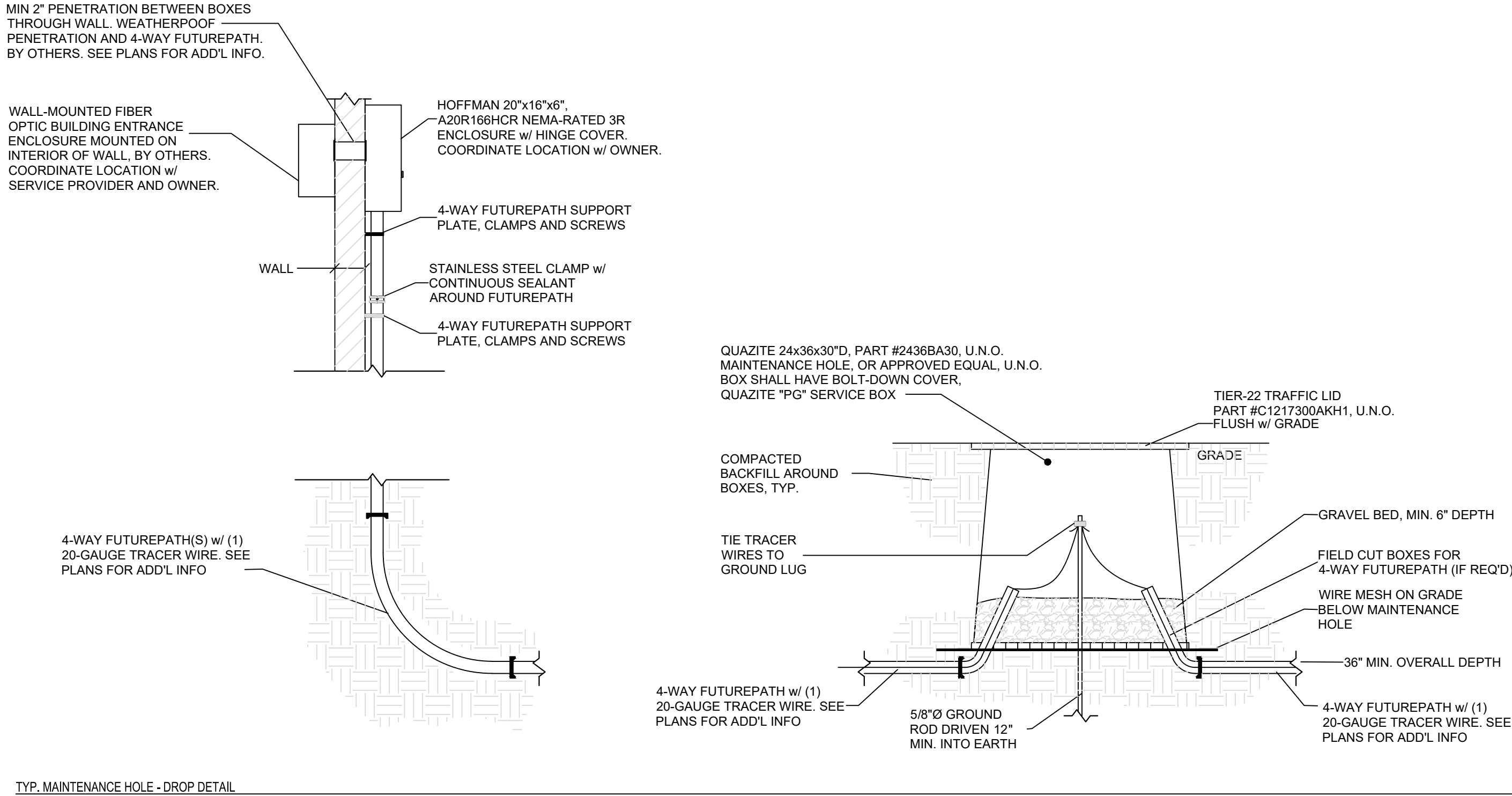
CITY OF SANDPOINT, ID
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SHEET NO:
T1.8

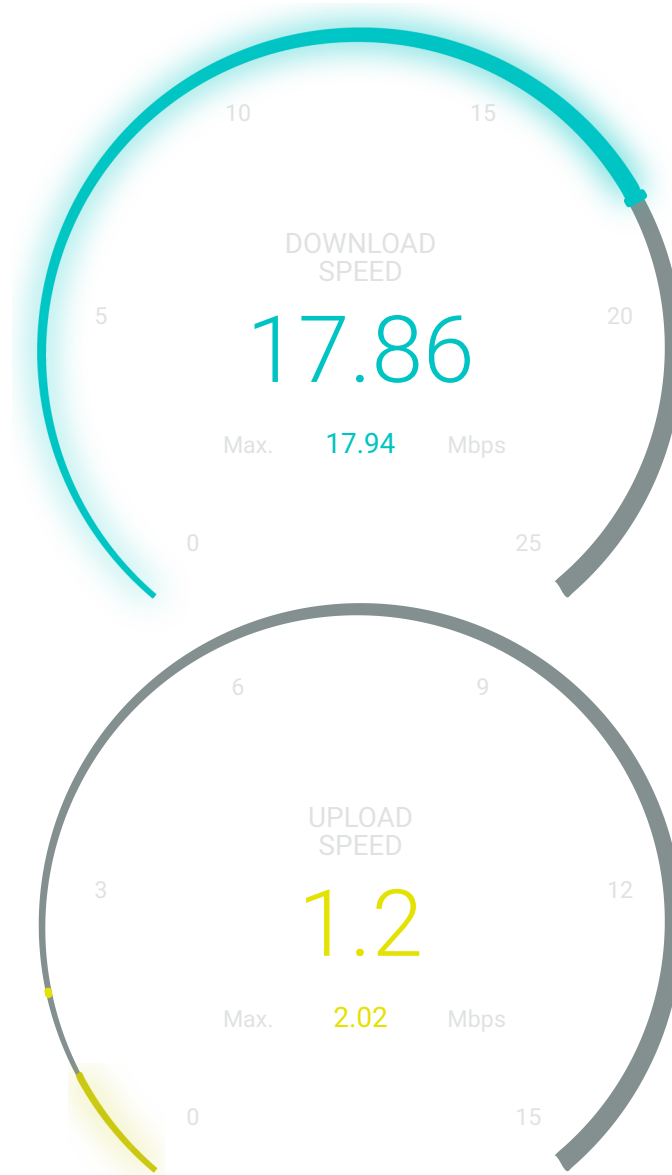
7/20/2020 10:11:19 AM



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HISTORY



Latency: 19 ms

IP: 50.52.2.156

2021-07-16 | Test server: Seattle 1



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Wireless 4G and Satellite Plan

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HISTORY

DOWNLOAD
SPEED

3.71

Max. 26.61 Mbps

UPLOAD
SPEED

2.57

Max. 9.37 Mbps

Latency: 72 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4



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Total Adblock

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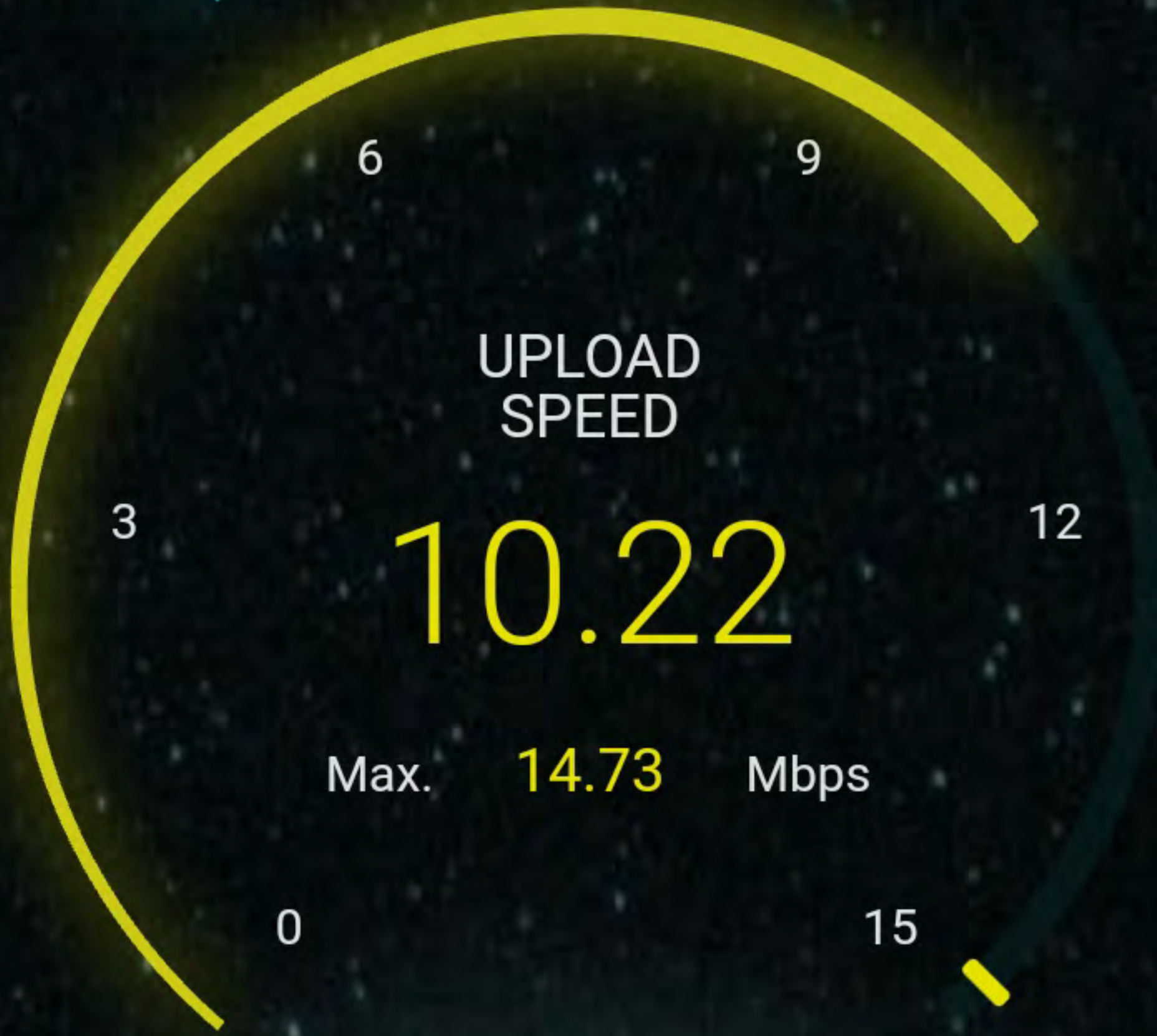
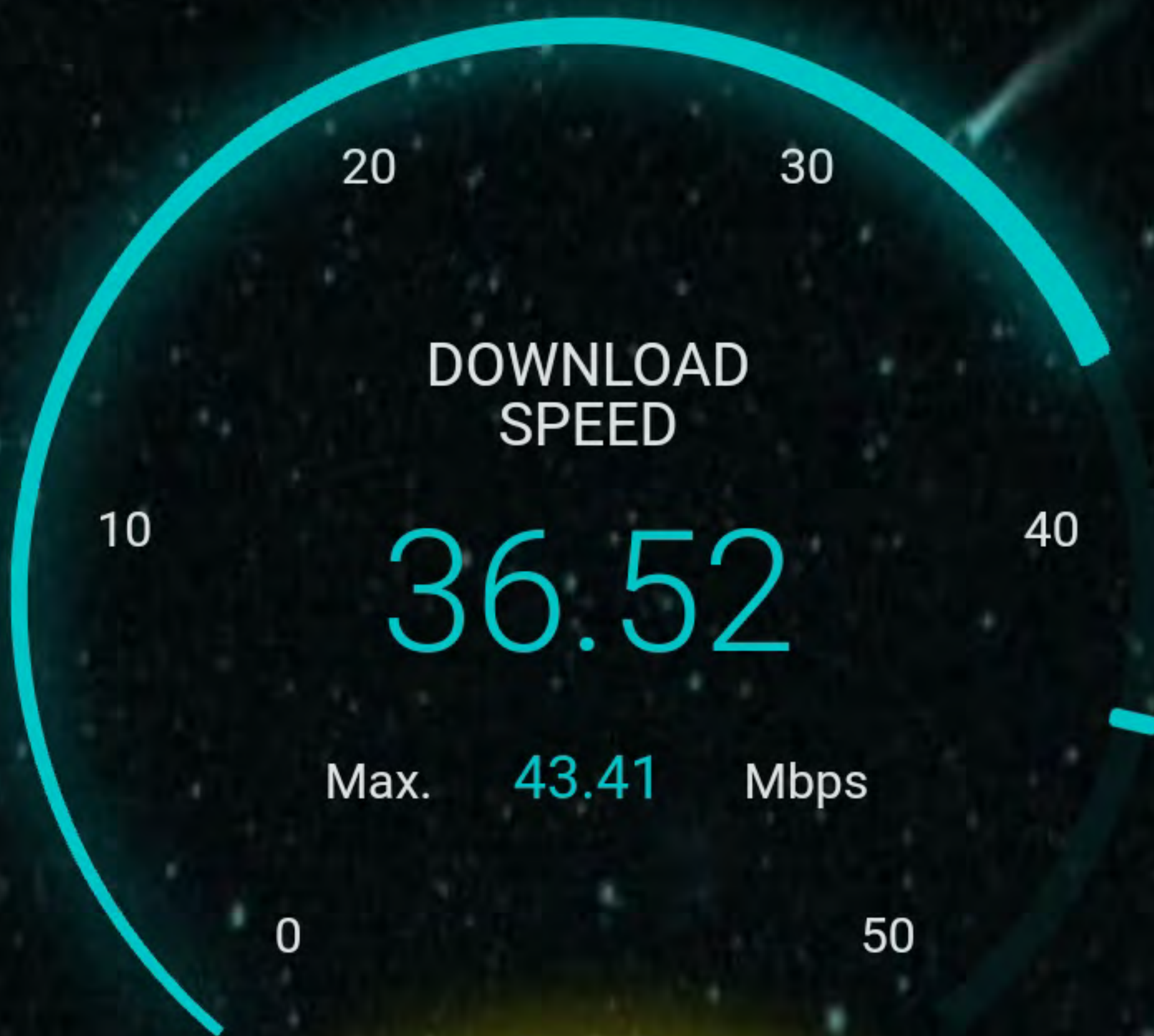
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HISTORY



Latency: 74 ms



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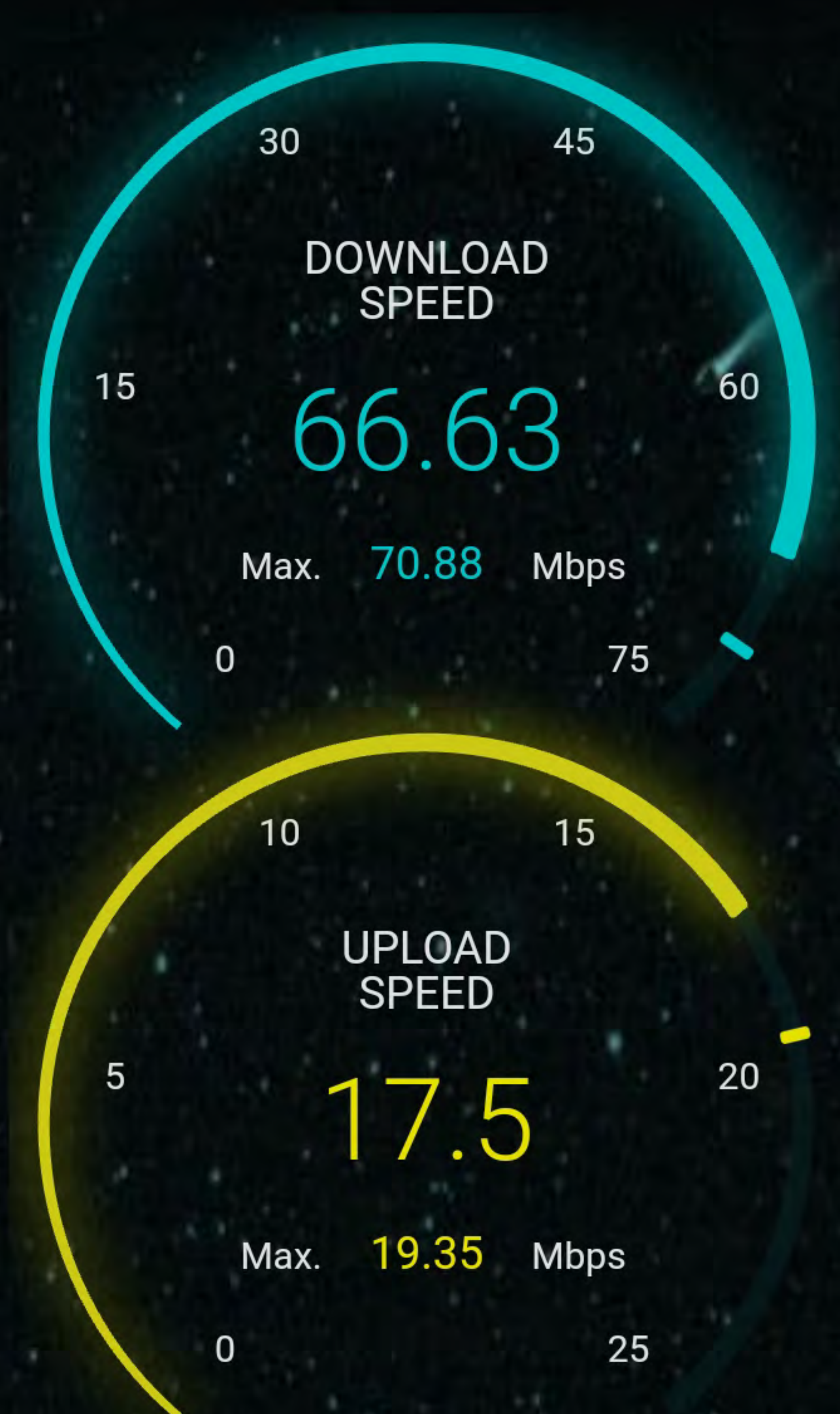
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HISTORY



Latency: 64 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4



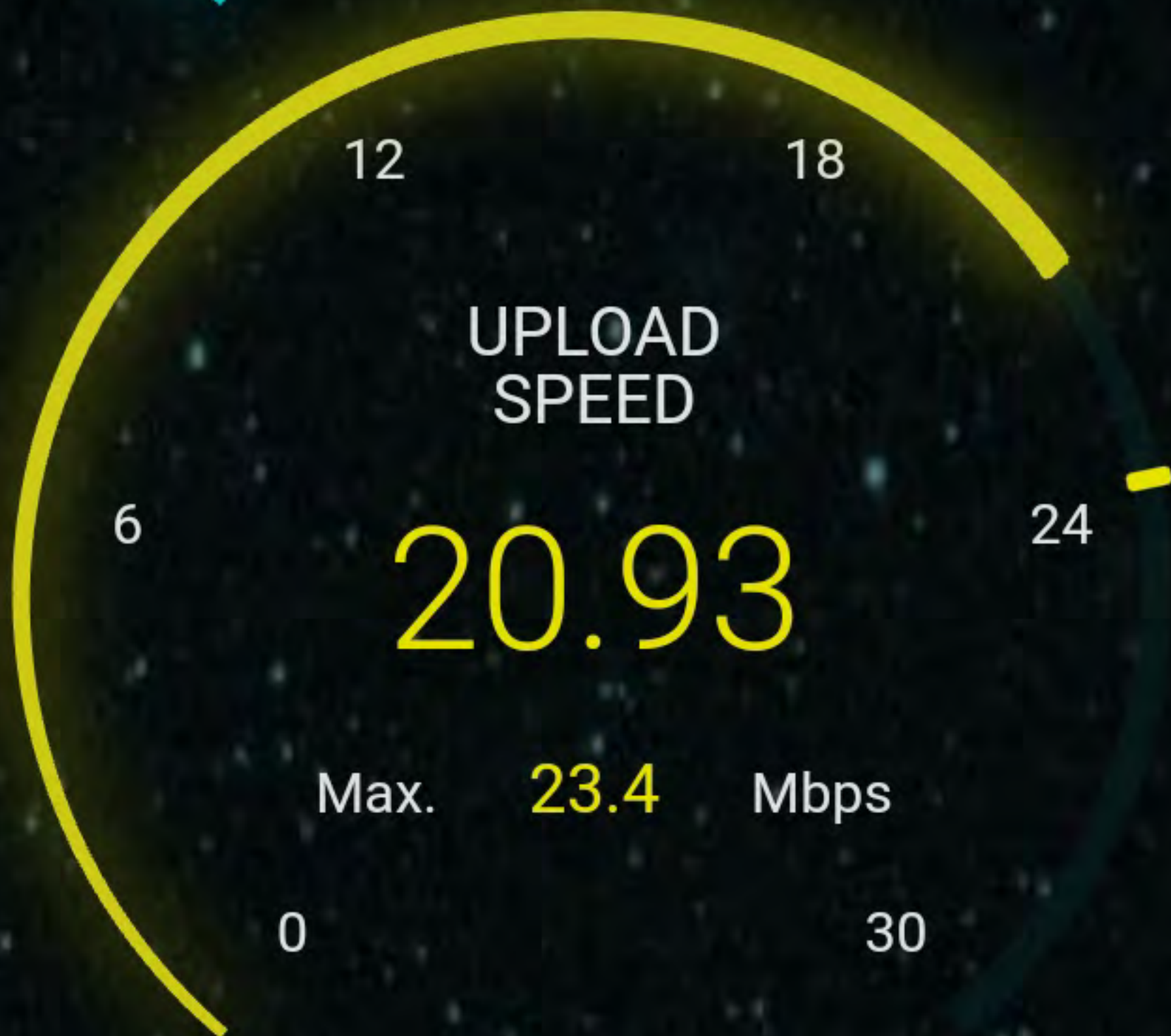
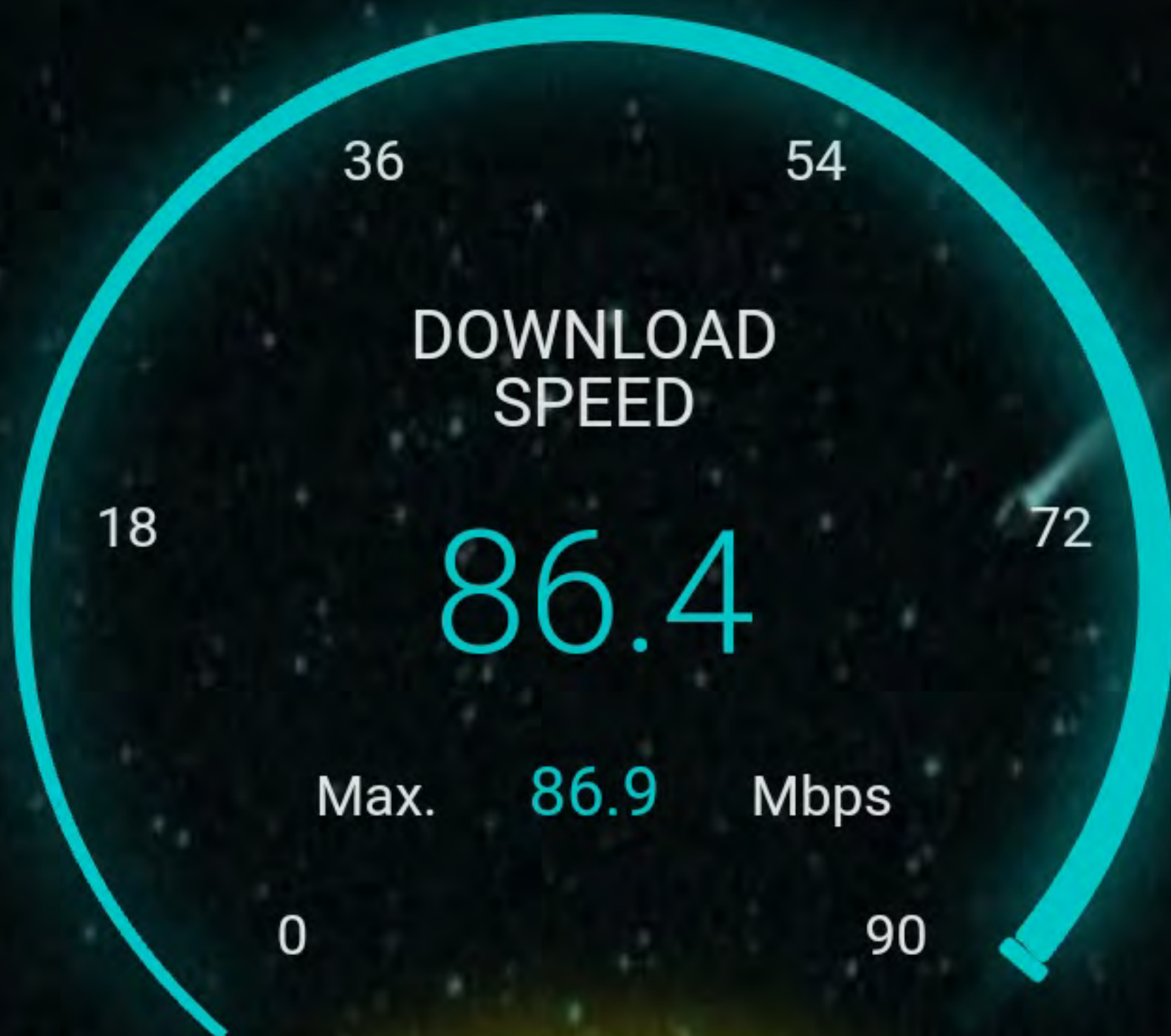
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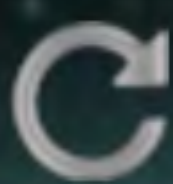
HISTORY



Latency: 66 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4



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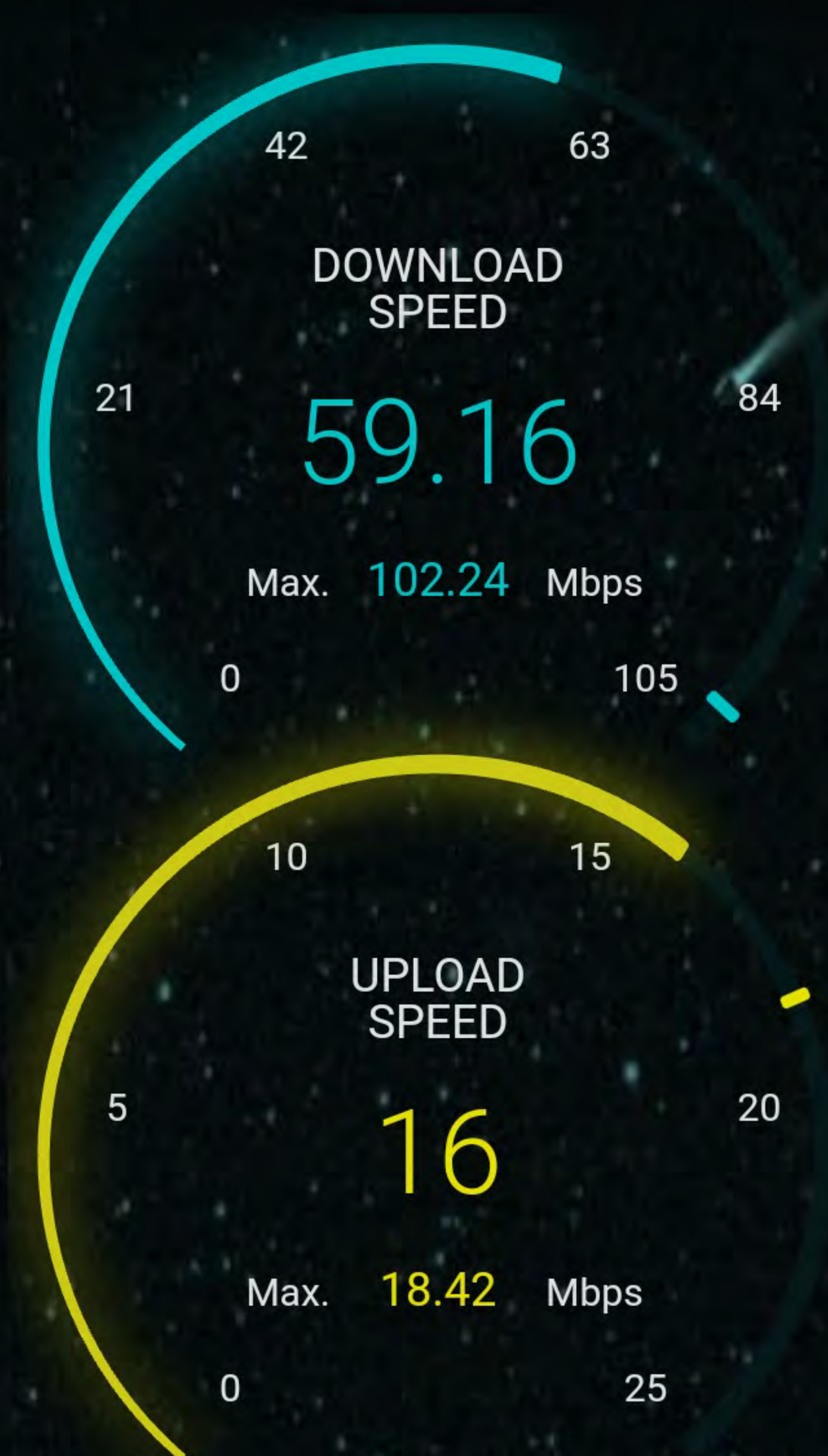


speedof.me/n



Internet Service Serving Rural Areas in California Using Satellite and 4G Technology.

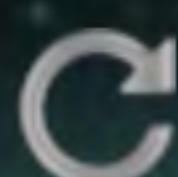
OPEN



Latency: 72 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4



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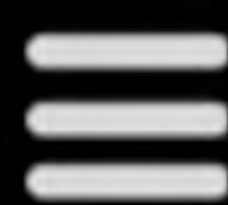




speedof.me/n



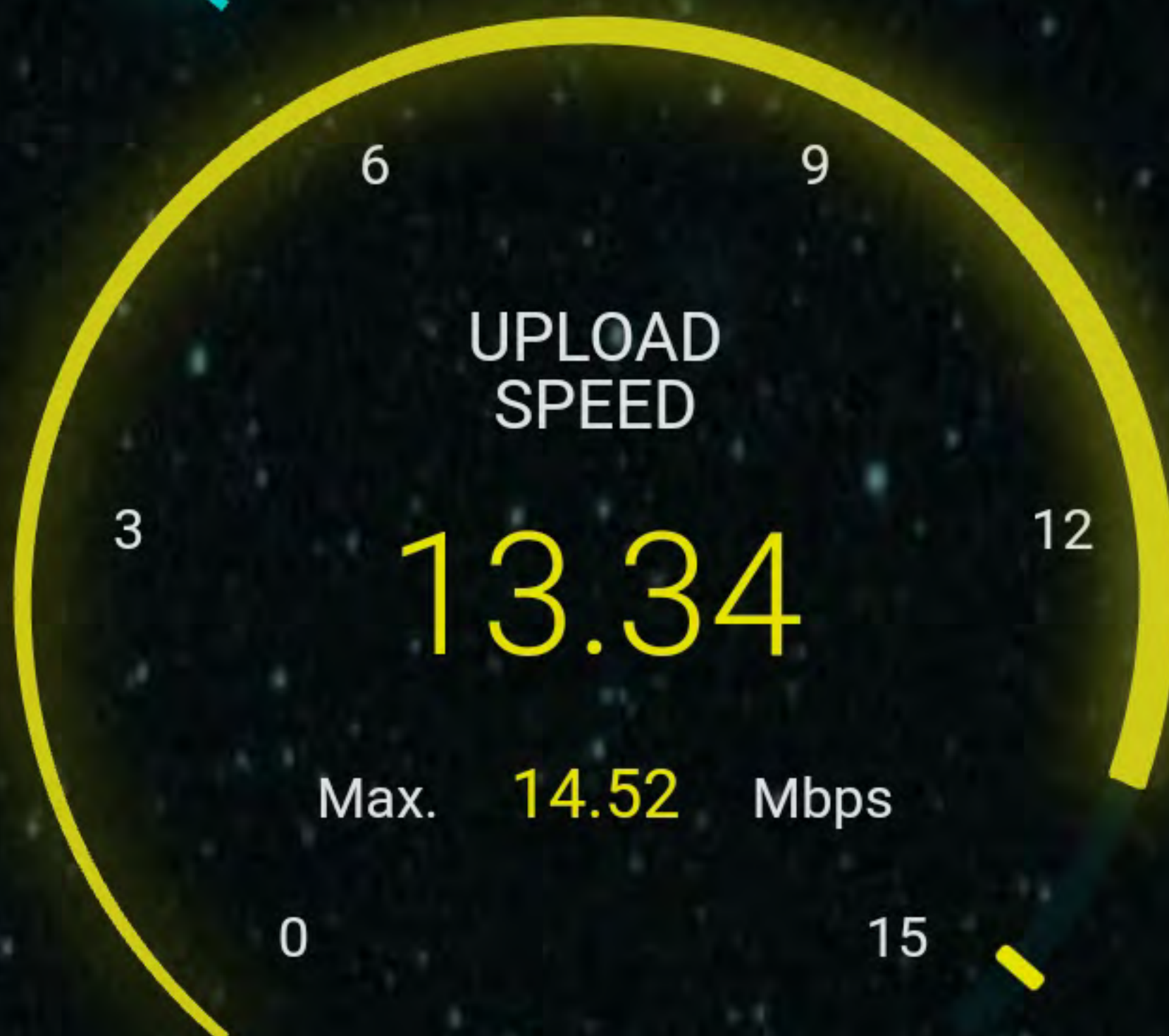
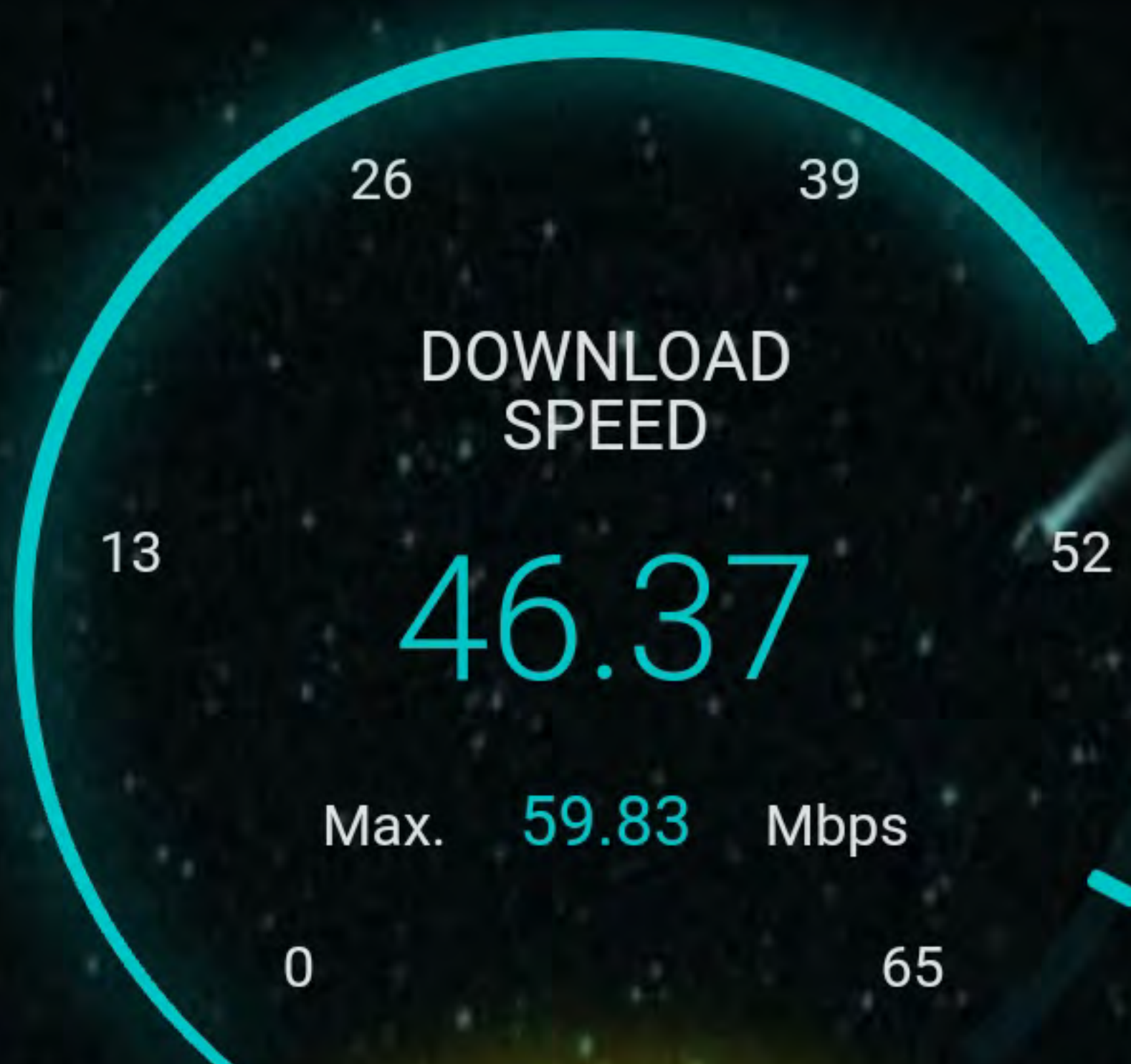
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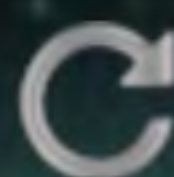
HISTORY



Latency: 73 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

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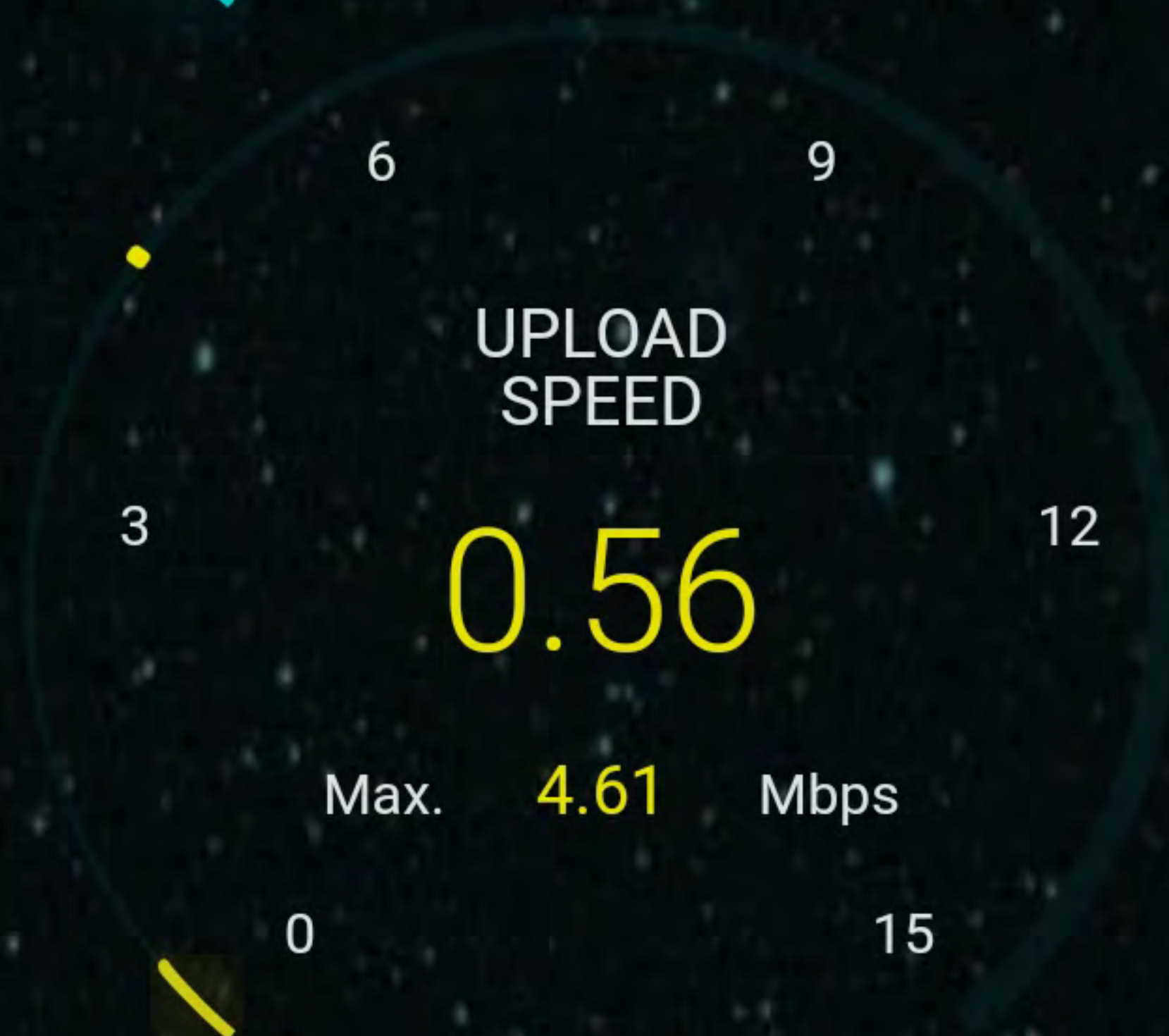
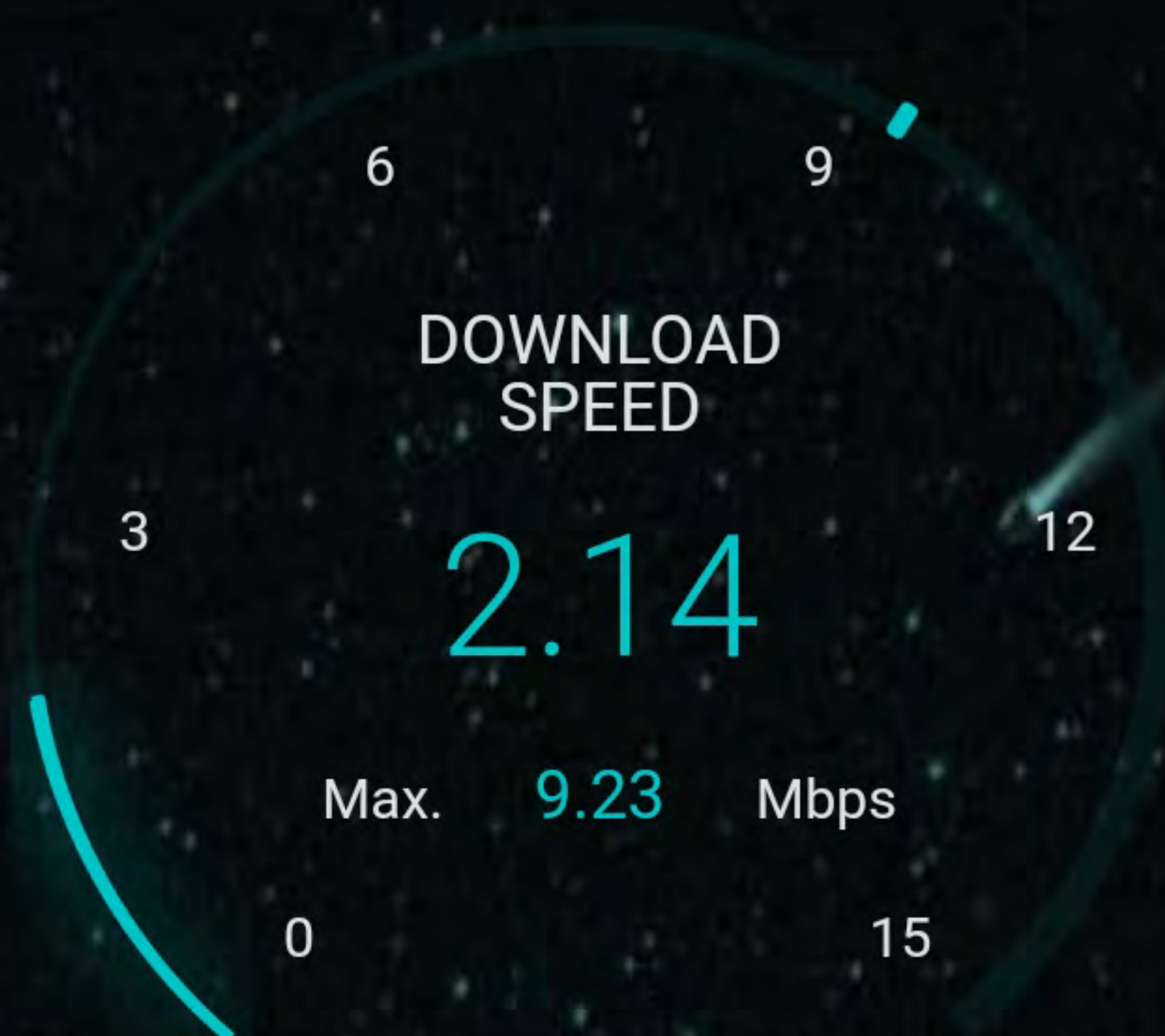
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Latency: 75 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4



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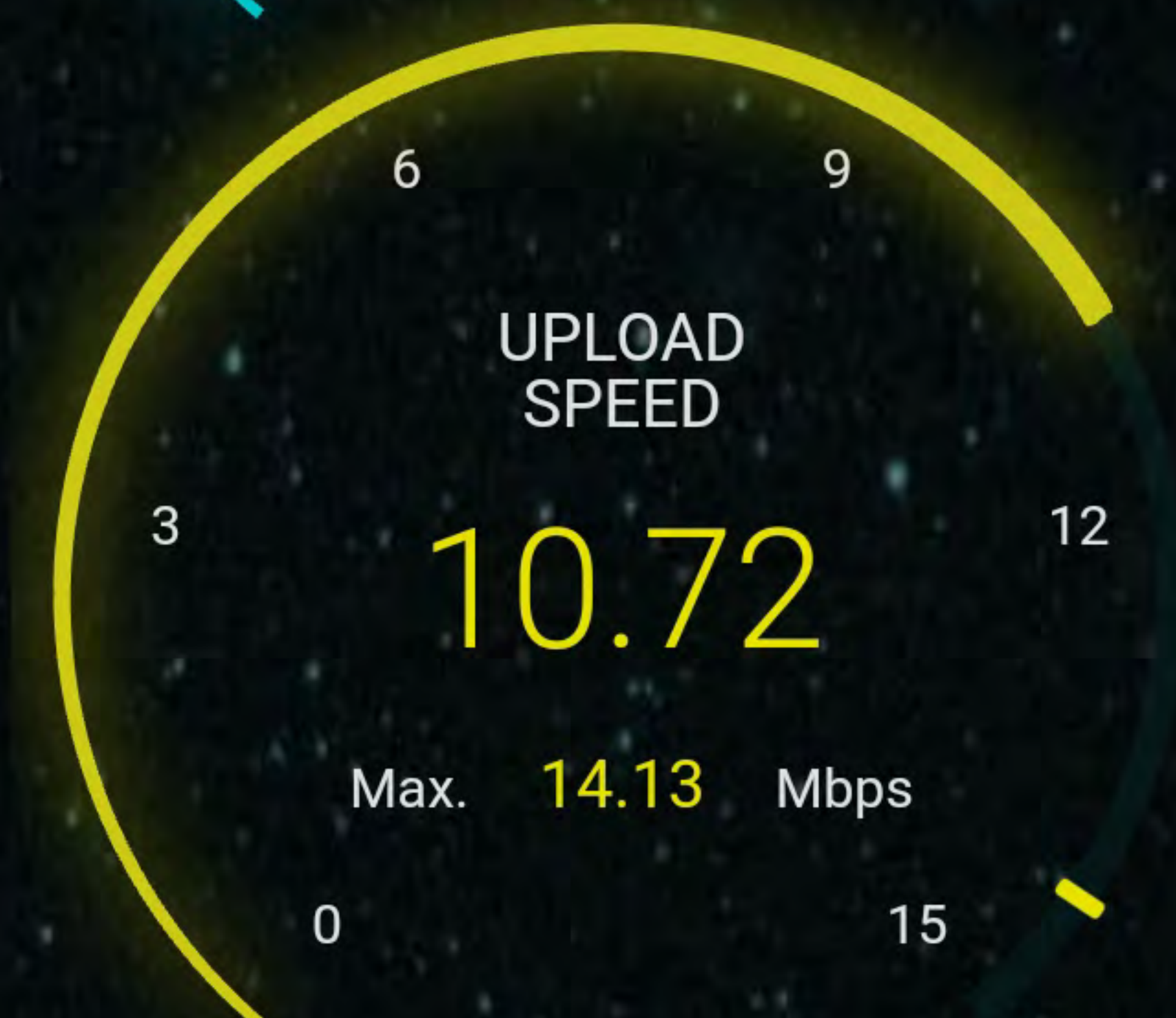
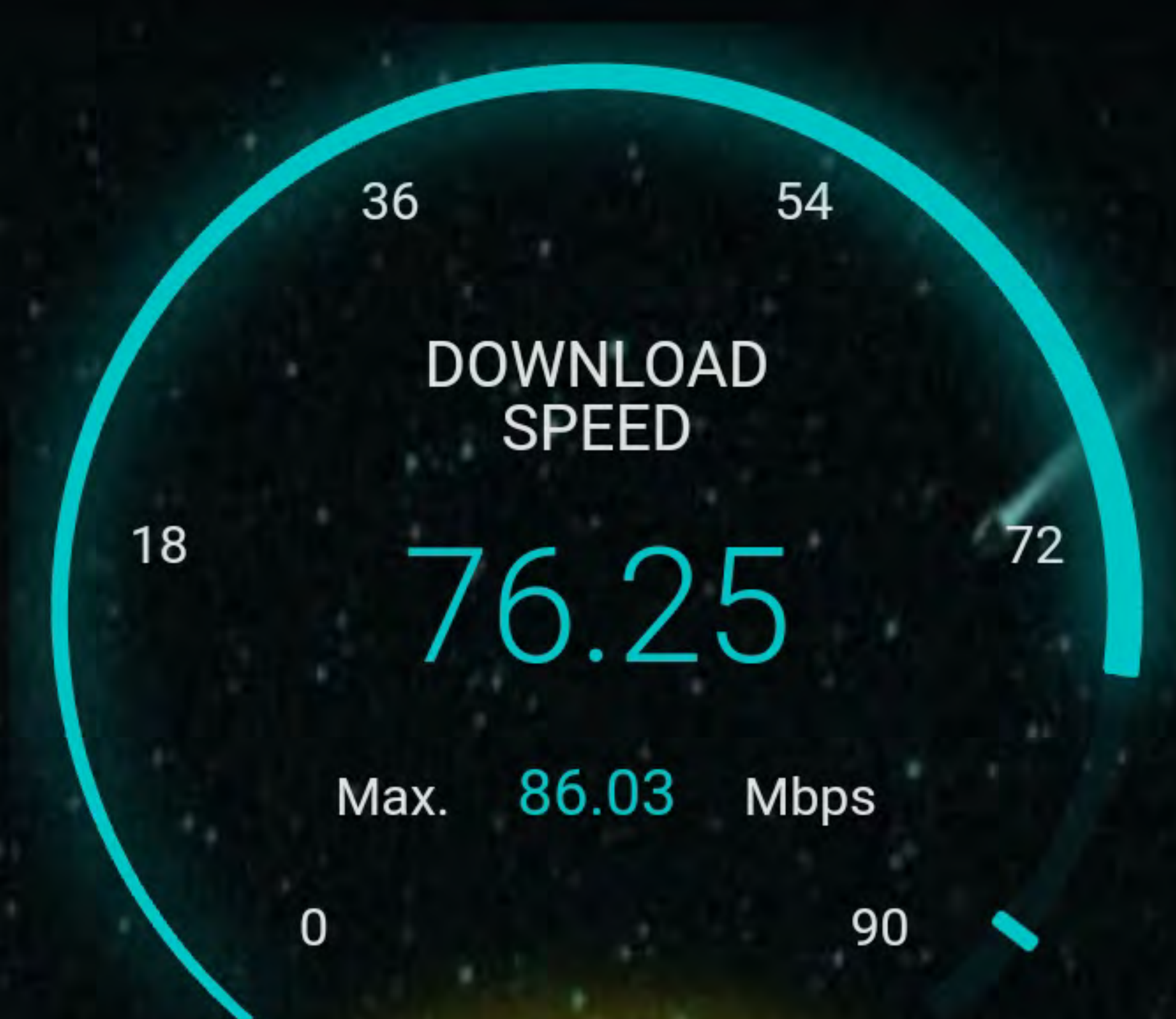
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HISTORY



Latency: 70 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4

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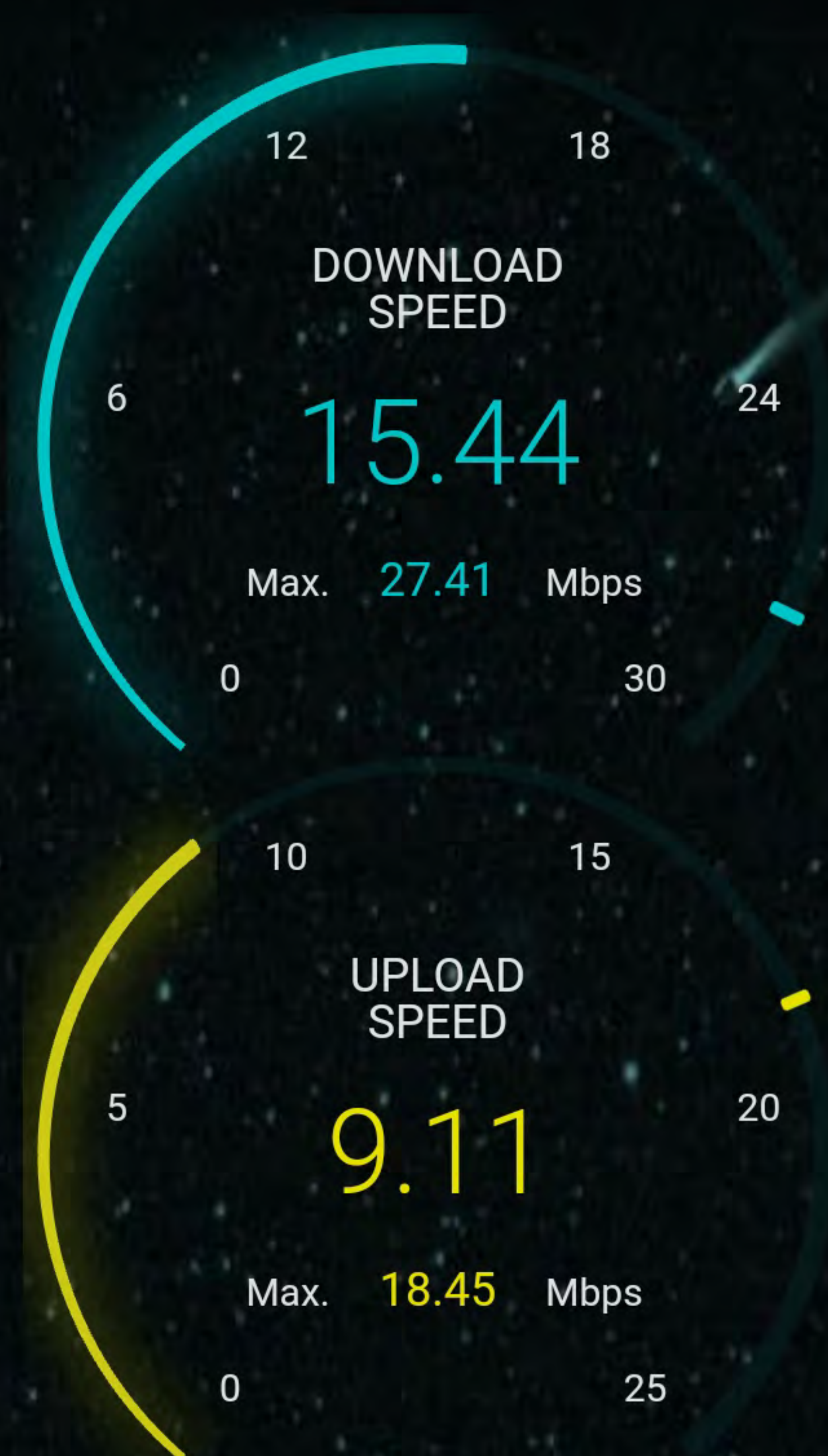


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Wireless 4G and Satellite Plan

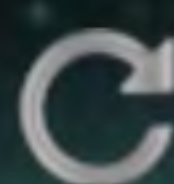
OPEN



Latency: 72 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4



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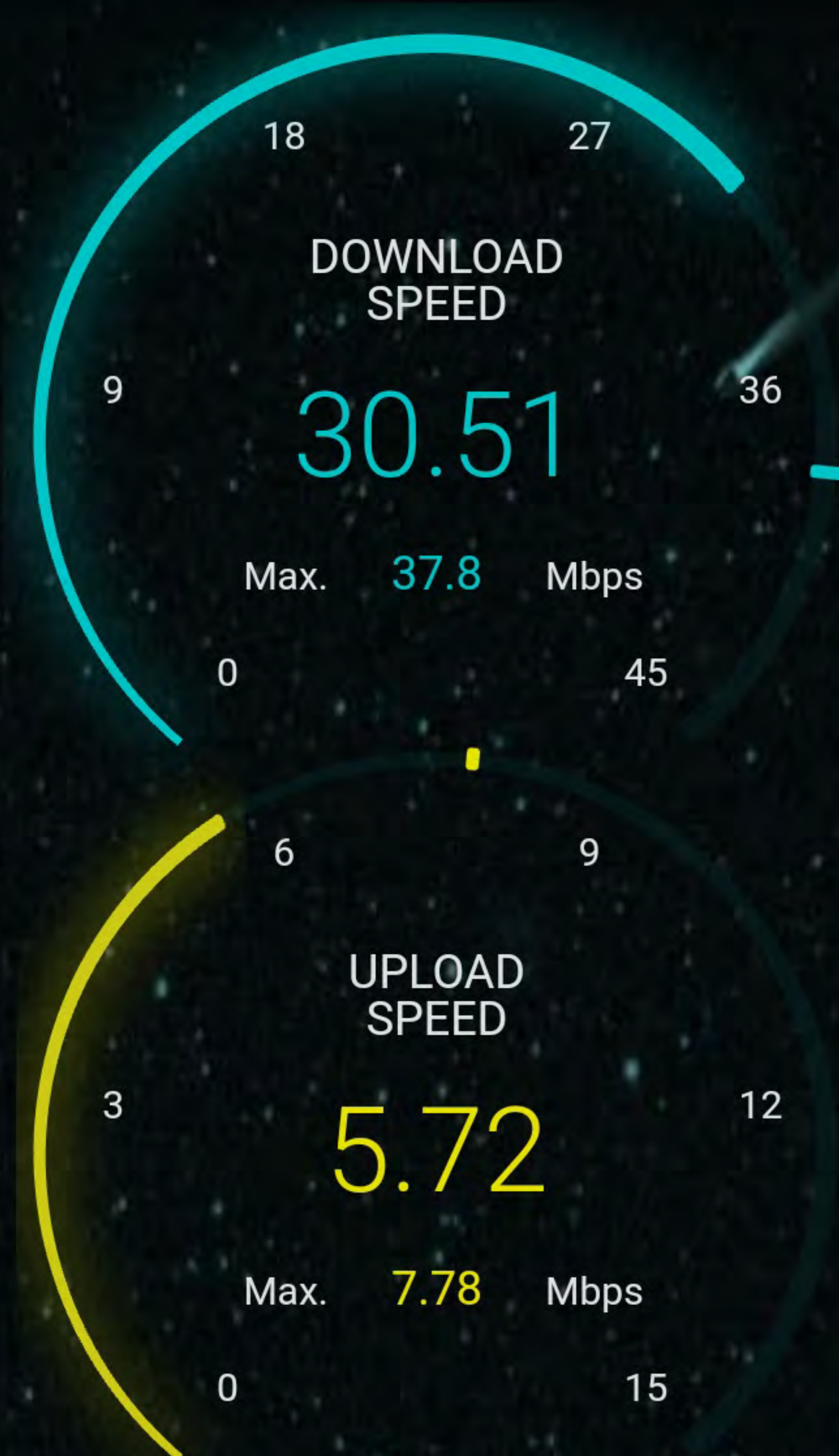
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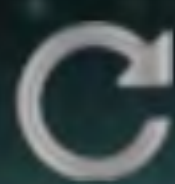
HISTORY



Latency: 70 ms

IP: 107.77.213.4

2021-07-15 | Test server: San Jose 4

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**State of Idaho Broadband Grant
CARES Act Certification**

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF BONNER

The undersigned, Jennifer Stapleton, representing the City of Sandpoint, 1123 Lake Street, Sandpoint, ID, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am the City Administrator of the City of Sandpoint and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, inconnection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Distance Learning - Public access to Wi-Fi has proven to be a significant issue during the COVID pandemic. Rural broadband access is extremely limited and often very expensive. Public Wi-Fi availability is essential to those individuals who do not have access to or cannot afford Internet access at their homes. The City will provide free Wi-Fi to individuals for work or school at City Beach Park and Farmin's Landing in downtown Sandpoint with no schedule restraints.

Telework - As a result of the COVID pandemic, the City has been working to enable remote operations at its facilities. Doing so necessitates improved technology and broadband. This project will enable remote operations at City facilities located at City Beach Park including the raw water intake pump that provides water to the water treatment facility. Extending fiber to the raw water intake pump facility will enable implementation of SCADA allowing for remote operation of this facility as well as improved security.

Downtown Sandpoint is host to a number of shared workspaces that enable individuals to work remotely without the burden of high commercial rents. Extending the fiber downtown will improve the quality and quantity of shared workspaces.

COVID resulted in the temporary closure of 100% of downtown restaurants and most retail locations. As the local businesses identified solutions to facilitate recovery and establish resiliency, many implemented business models that enable remote operations including e-commerce. Downtown Sandpoint is a compact area consisting of many businesses which currently have some broadband options, but have requested high speed fiber service to the premises as offered in other areas of the City.

Jennifer P. Stapleton
Signature

7/14/2021
Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 7/14/21 day of July, 2021



Notary Public for Idaho

Residing at State of Idaho

Commission expires 12/28/2021



Idaho Department of Commerce
700 W State St
Boise, ID 83702

July 15, 2021

To whom it may concern:

I'm writing this letter to indicate support from Ting Fiber Internet for the City of Sandpoint's application for a grant to build fiber-optic backbone to the downtown core of Sandpoint.

Ting Internet and the City of Sandpoint have an existing partnership that leverages the City's fiber infrastructure, and includes investment from Ting in both leasing fiber from the City, as well as via the construction of fiber to business and residential premises in Sandpoint, and the provision of gigabit-speed Internet access.

This grant would enable the City to extend its fiber infrastructure, and Ting to likewise extend fiber from it, and service an estimated to about 500 businesses and residents in that area. We believe this will be of significant benefit to the City, and local businesses and residents, in building next-generation infrastructure to support commerce, teleworking, health care and education.

Should you have any questions about Ting's investment in Sandpoint as a result of a potential grant, please feel free to contact me at monica@ting.com.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Monica Webb". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Monica Webb
Head of Market Development and Strategic Partnerships, Ting Fiber Internet

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
Applicant ID	APP-004780
Company Name	Moyie Springs
Recipient Address	Moyie Springs N/A Moyie Springs, ID 83845
Phone	(208) 267-5161
Email	cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
Amount Requested	\$11,790.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Selkirk Street Fiber Expansion

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
- b. City Clerk / City Treasurer
- c. P.O. Box 573 Moyie Springs, ID 83845
- d. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
- e. (208) 267-5161

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Moyie Springs including section of census block 160219701003071

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser, Title: City Clerk / City Treasurer
b. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
c. (208) 267-5161

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Within the city limits of Moyie Springs in 2020, we were extremely fortunate to have achieved a grant from the Idaho Department of Commerce for the installation of a Fiber Network through most of our city. We have reports from the ISP who performed the infrastructure installation, that in just four short months, they have been able to connect nearly half of the potential customers to this all fiber network. Our residents and businesses, as well as government offices are incredibly pleased with the outcome of the 2020 project and with the provider, E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP). We have the final solution of last mile Fiber-to-the-user which is truly affordable, thanks to the grant achieved and the commitment of our local ISP. This infrastructure is capable of supplying 1Gbps symmetrical to anyone that wants or requires it within the service area.

Due to the time restriction for completion of our major infrastructure project in 2020, there were several small areas of our city which could not be included, there simply was not enough time.

The residential areas in this grant application were not part of our 2020 submission.

In applying for five small grants in this opportunity, our intent is to include these additional areas within our city limits into this fiber optic network. Our all-local ISP is willing to place a very large match into these projects, because they too want to finish these areas this year, with your approval of these funds, we can achieve this goal. We wish for all our residents and businesses to reap the benefits of having what we have achieved for the vast majority already.

Scope of Work:

This is primarily an underground installation which initiates from our 2020 grant project trunk line, this trunk runs west to east on Roosevelt St. The ISP will bury 2" diameter orange fiber conduit, routed as depicted on the project .kmz and Pdf map. From the trunk on the south side of Roosevelt, will drop to J-hut #1; the conduit will be buried on the west side of the road to J-hut #2; In this case, the conduit will be buried across Selkirk Street to J-hut #3 and continue south on the east side of the road to its termination point, J-hut #4. Fiber "FlexNaps" will then be designed, ordered, and installed on arrival. From these "huts", the ISP installs free 3/4" pipe and fiber to the residences and/or businesses; the portion to the home is not a cost included in this grant application. At this point the project will be complete and functional, available for customer hookup. The ISP has contracts with dual middle mile providers into Bonners Ferry, fully redundant feeds with switching gear installed in case the primary or secondary feed is interrupted. They have full bandwidth capability in either middle mile feed to keep all customers serviced. They also monitor load on their feeds and own ample bandwidth to cover peak loading with reserve.

Response to a list of ISP's that could provide this service. We were not approached by other providers to offer any proposal to the city council. For a fiber continuation, the ISP we worked with previously has fiber at the border of this neighborhood. Wirelessly, a small portion of this neighborhood can receive service, that could be provided by E.L. Internet or Intermax, neither approached the council for this purpose. Zippy has copper service to this area, they did not approach us to present a proposal of upgrade to Broadband speeds.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Our community has an opportunity to achieve a completed fiber optic network throughout the city limits. Upon completion of a few small areas, we will be fully covered with a fiber network. All properties will have the same economic development opportunities for businesses, housing development and industry. Our city is not well covered by cellular service, but with wifi calling available everywhere, public safety will be greatly enhanced. Remote learning and educational opportunities, such as the MOU our Governor signed with Western Governor's University for online higher education, will bring with it, higher paying jobs. We are growing dramatically, the need for clinic services will arrive and we will be ready with infrastructure to support it. There are no speed limits with fiber, with it we are technology ready, literally future proof. Current infrastructure in this project area is copper line or fixed wireless, these are inadequate for our community's growth and our future.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

In accordance with the Cares Act grant criteria, this project will meet the requirements of the following sections:

1. "Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions." The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is future proof for use of any technologies available now or in the future.
2. "Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions." As part of this fiber network, the potential for public employee telework will be unlimited.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less

than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

This project is a small extension of our 2020 grant award, our desire is to complete the balance of our city with a fiber optic network. The same conditions apply with our chosen ISP, low cost Broadband with free installation to all our citizens. Fiber optics are the final solution, once the infrastructure is installed it allows for the most reliable and the least expensive method for bandwidth delivery. As the definition of Broadband increases from 25/3 Mbps to 100/10 Mbps and up, this network will easily handle the bandwidth. Up to 1Gbps symmetrical will be available to any business or person in the project area. Our chosen ISP is local, they employ 25 residents with good paying jobs. They use local subcontractors and purchase locally whenever possible; these funds stay in our community. The property taxes they pay support schools, government, and emergency services. When considering cost-effectiveness of infrastructure, all these factors are important to our community.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

We have chosen E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP) as our contractor if this grant project is awarded. In their presentation to the City Council of Moyie Springs, they offered a 40% match on this project. The actual total quote of the ISP to complete the project is \$19,650.00, with their 40% match, the grant requested is \$11,790.00. The ISP Broadband plan for this project area is scheduled for late 2022 or Spring of 2023, with these grant funds, the ISP will complete this project two years earlier than they are able to without these funds. The ISP, without quantifying the monetary value is also offering free standard installation to the home/business in perpetuity until all potential customers are connected to this fiber network.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

11790.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

7

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

If all choose free installation and hookup, based on grant request total \$1684 per household or business.

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gbps

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes, the only permissions required are from us as a municipality, we will grant permission for work within our rights-of way.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

E.L. Automation Inc. Db a E.L. Internet Northwest will provide the service and own the broadband infrastructure.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be administered by the City of Moyie Springs. The audit for completion shall be in the form of progress reports submitted by the ISP/contractor to the city with pictorial evidence and periodic onsite verification of completed work. This, as defined by the parties, with monthly progress reporting by the ISP/contractor to the Moyie Springs City Council, agenized for their regularly scheduled meetings. A final inspection for connectivity and speed testing shall be performed, submitted, and reported by the ISP/contractor prior to submission for payment on or before December 31st 2021. Accounting will be performed through submission of invoicing from ISP/Contractor. All records will be maintained by ISP/contractor and available for audit at the city of Moyie Springs request.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No, adjoining city area received funding through the Cares Act Broadband Grant in 2020

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

On question 22, due to the small size of these projects, 10 speed tests were not possible to attain and honestly an unrealistic goal in this case. There are a total of 7 residences within this project area, all residents in this area were called and asked to submit a speed test if possible. As with most surveys, a small percentage have responded across five project areas, some have

only cellular, and some have no service currently. Due to precautions related to Covid 19, especially the new variant, we felt it would not be wise to do a door-to-door campaign. There is not another fiber supplier to the home, Ziply copper is the primary option with only a couple having the potential of fixed wireless due to tree obstructions. Also, Fixed wireless is more expensive than fiber for equal bandwidth, considerably more when over 25/3 service.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Selkirk Road speed test attempt.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:37 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Selkirk Street Fiber Extension.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:00 PM)

[Selkirk Street Fiber Extension.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 2:58 PM)

[Census Block Map 2010 Moyie Springs.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:40 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Broadband Grant Budget Selkirk Street.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:05 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Project Schedule Selkirk Street.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:12 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Cares Act Certification - signed.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:13 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[hope house city.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:16 PM)

[Support Letter IFG City.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:14 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[fire station moyie.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:16 PM)
[Support letter BC Sheriff.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:14 PM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[BROADBAND PLAN E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST 2021.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:17 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[State League Federal Legislative Listserv support for 100Mbps.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:18 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Donna Wilson-Funkhouser

Question: Type your title.

City Clerk / City Treasurer

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/21

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
E.L Automation Inc. Installation of Selkirk Street Fiber Extension	\$11,790.00				\$11,790.00
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
Totals	\$11,790.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$11,790.00



E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST BROADBAND PLAN-BOUNDARY COUNTY

Includes Municipalities of Bonners Ferry and Moyie Springs

Rev 4 dated March 2021

E.L. Internet Northwest is invested in our community. We founded our company in 2010 because there was a great need for faster, more reliable internet in Boundary County. Over the years we have accomplished immense upgrades in internet availability in Boundary County and surrounding areas with fixed wireless, cable, and fiber optic technologies. We have an ongoing and forward-thinking plan to continue the advancement of broadband internet to our community county wide. The following is a summary of our completed and in progress infrastructure phases.

Fixed Wireless Tower Installation & Launch

Dates: 2010-2019

Design, engineer, and build 18 complete communication tower sites in Boundary County ID, Bonner County ID, and Lincoln County MT. Perform ground work to prepare sites, form & pour concrete foundations, build & erect towers ranging from 40' to 160', install and wire communication buildings and equipment, design and install solar and wind alternative energy systems to power the sites along with battery banks and backup generators, program & install communication equipment on towers, engineer and deploy communication network between all sites. These strategically placed tower sites provide internet service coverage over 90% of Boundary County.

Status: Complete



Upgrade Bonners Ferry Cable System

Date: 2015-2016

Acquisition of Bonners Ferry cable system infrastructure covering over 97% of Bonners Ferry ID. Immediately upgrade the capacity and performance of the network feeds and equipment to provide improved service to customers. Upgrade CMTS from Docsis 2.0 to Docsis 3.0. Upgrade internet feed for cable system from a limited microwave link to a dedicated fiber optic backbone with gigabit capabilities.

Status: Complete



Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 1: Downtown Bonners Ferry

Date: 2018

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and over 90% of business in downtown Bonners Ferry to provide direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer.

Status: Complete



Addition of Cable Nodes

Dates: 2018-2019

Improve cable network performance by increasing number of nodes on the system from 2 nodes to 5 nodes and install fiber to all nodes increasing speed capabilities to entire cable network. Lower all cable plan prices making these faster speeds even more affordable.

Status: Complete

Upgrade Wireless Capability

Dates: 2018-2019

Upgrade backhauls and access points on wireless towers to new technology capable of providing 4 times faster speeds to customers. Lower customer pricing and increase speeds on all wireless plans.

Status: Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 2: "3 Mile" Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and business in the 3 Mile area including Highway coverage for large businesses. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Complete

Fiber Optic Feed to Wireless Towers in Northern Boundary County

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, and install fiber optics from Bonners Ferry north to E.L. Internet Northwest's north bench hub that supplies bandwidth to our 5 towers in the northern part of Boundary County. Fiber fed hub provides 10 times increased capability to this portion of our wireless network.

Status: Complete

Network Redundancy

Date: 2019-2020

Implement backup fiber optic backbone feeds as well as backup hub equipment with fail safes to create redundancy to our wireless, fiber, and cable networks. Program hub routers for automatic switchover so in the event a middle mile fiber is damaged, our network will continue running on a separate fiber backbone from a 2nd provider's feed. Set up automatic switch over to backup mirrored routers in the event the hub equipment fails.

Status: Completed June 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 3: Sections 1 & 2 of Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019-2021

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to approx. 90% of the Bonners Ferry homes. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber to the home connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: On Budget, Ahead of Schedule, 90% Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 4: Fiber from “3 Mile” to Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, and install fiber optic backbone from 3 Mile area of Bonners Ferry to Moyie Springs. Project includes installing vaults, strand, fiber on poles and underground to bring the opportunity of fiber optic internet to the area.

Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 5: Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to the Moyie Springs municipal area. Install vaults, pedestals, strand, fiber on power poles and underground, along with fiber taps. This will give over 80% of the City's residents the option of 'fiber to home' broadband connections, with a very affordable installation cost. Homes and businesses in these areas will be able to enjoy direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020, 90% of residences covered.



Fiber to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Date: February 2021

Design, engineer, install fiber optic network to the Kootenai Tribe under contract.

Status: 75% complete, scheduled completion September 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 6: Moyie Springs

Date: 2022-23

Design, engineer, install Fiber to the home to the remaining sections of the city of Moyie Springs.

Status: Design and engineer completed on five project areas

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 7: Three Mile to Moyie All county Roads south of Hwy #2

Date: 2021-22

Status: In design and engineering phase, approvals acquired for county rights of way. Easements on private access roads being attained. Subdivision easements acquired.

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 8: Northside Bonners Ferry

Date: Fall 2021

Design, engineer and install FlexNaps from existing Northside Trunk line to Northside Residential areas.

Status: Design, engineering, City Approvals acquired. Flexsnaps ordered and received, installation planned late fall 2021.

Fiber to the home-Heights Loop subdivision

Date: 2021

Designed, engineered, road bores completed. Several residential buried pipes installed, primary trunk preparation for installation.

Status: 25% complete

Wireless Equipment and tower fiber Upgrades

Date: 2020

Upgrade equipment on communication towers to improve internet speeds to rural areas in Boundary County. Increase speeds on internet plans to bring standard packages to broadband speeds. New equipment installed. Fiber installed to new "Songbird" tower across from Camp Nine road, Millimeter wave radio feeding Pinkerton Tower. Many new Medusa radios installed; bandwidth deliver up 350% in 2020. Fiber to new Lions Den Tower, Millimeter wave radio to newly installed tower name "K2". K2 Millimeter wave radio to Round Mountain Tower.

Status: Ongoing with major changes derived from Cares Act Grant funds supplied by Idaho Department of commerce to Boundary County.

Supply Broadband internet to the Yaak school district via fixed wireless system

Date: 2020-2023

Designed, engineered and submitted proposal to provide Broadband internet to the Yaak School district in Montana. Application submitted to Kootenai National Forest for facilities permit on Baldy Mountain.

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF BOUNDARY

The undersigned, Steve Economu, representing the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am the Mayor of the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Applicant to complete this section with information regarding how they will meet the above CARES Act Criteria.

This project is in compliance with (i) and (ii) above in these specific areas:

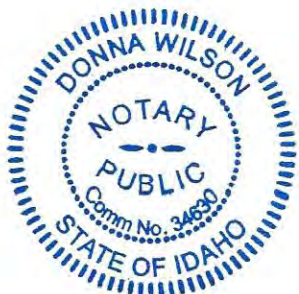
- (i) **The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is proof for use of any technology available now or in the future.**
- (ii) **As part of this fiber network, the potential for public telework will be unlimited.**

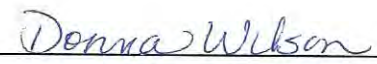

_____, Mayor
Signature

7/15/2021

Date

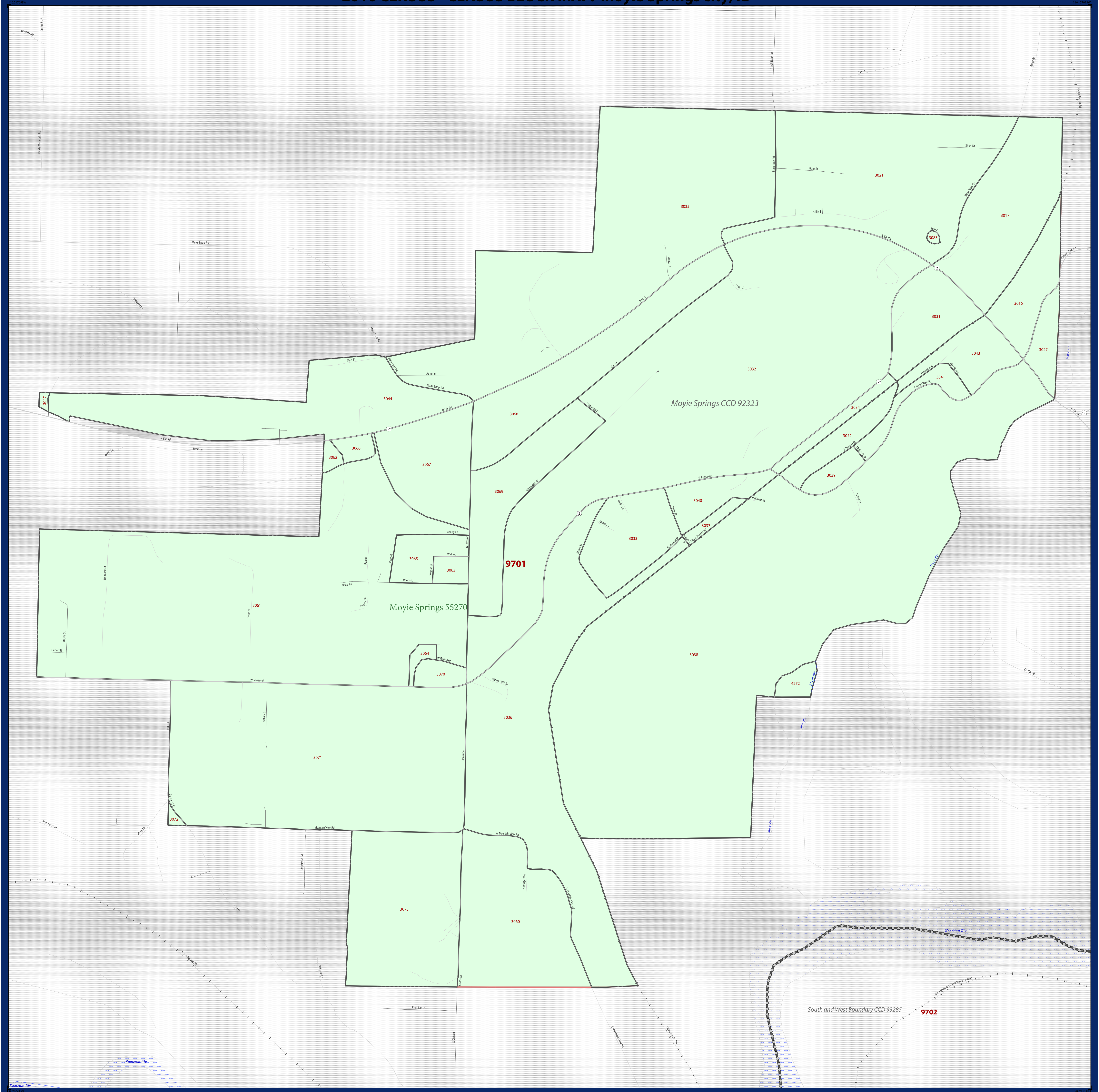
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021





Notary Public for STATE - IDAHO
Residing at Moyie Springs, Idaho
Commission expires 10/25/24

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS BLOCK MAP: Moyie Springs city, ID



SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	LABEL STYLE
International	☆☆☆☆☆	CANADA
Federal American Indian Reservation	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	L'ANSE RESVN 1880
Off-Reservation Trust Land, Hawaiian Home Land	+ + + + +	T1880
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area, Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Designated Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	KAW OTSA 5690
American Indian Tribal Subdivision	● ● ● ● ●	EAGLE NEST DIST 200
State American Indian Reservation	////	Tama Resvn 9400
State Designated Tribal Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	Lumbee SDTSA 9815
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲	NANA ANRC 52120
State (or statistically equivalent entity)	▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨	NEW YORK 36
County (or statistically equivalent entity)	▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣	MONTGOMERY 031
Minor Civil Division (MCD)	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Bristol town 07485
Consolidated City	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Hanna CCD 91650
Incorporated Place ^{1,2}	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	MILFORD 47500
Census Designated Place (CDP) ²	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Davis 18100
Census Tract	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Incline Village 35100
Census Block ³	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	33.07

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Interstate		Geographic Offset or Corridor	
U.S. Highway		Water Body	
State Highway		Swamp, Marsh, or Gravel Pit/Quarry	
Other Road		Glacier	
Cul-de-sac		Military	
Circle		National or State Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	
AVD Trail, Stairway, Alley, Walkway, or Ferry		Airport	
Railroad		Selected Mountain Peaks	
Pipeline or Power Line		Property Line	
Ridge or Fence		Island Name	
Perennial Stream		Inset Area	
Intermittent Stream		Outside Subject Area	
Nonvisible Boundary or Feature Not Elsewhere Classified			

Where state, county, and/or MCD/CCD boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these boundaries. Where American Indian reservation and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the American Indian reservation boundaries. Where Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries.

1 A " " following an MCD name denotes a false MCD. A " " following a place name indicates that a false MCD exists with the same name and FIPS code as the place; the false MCD label is not shown.

2 Place label color correlates to the place fill color.

3 A " " following a block number indicates that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block. Blocks are symbolized and labeled only in the subject area of the map.

SUBJECT AREA COUNTIES ON MAP SHEET

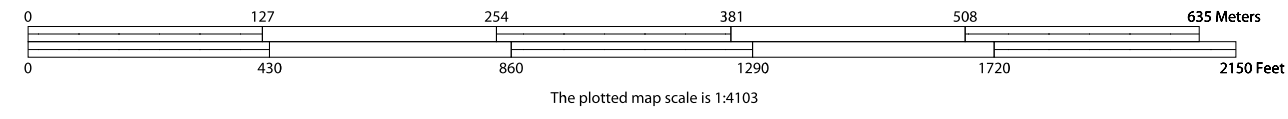
16021 Boundary

All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Geographic Vintage: 2010 Census (reference date: January 1, 2010)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau's MA/7IGER database (TAB10)
Map Created by Geography Division: May 01, 2011

Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
Datum: NAD 83
Spheroid: GRS 80
1st Standard Parallel: 43 09 49
2nd Standard Parallel: 47 50 01
Central Meridian: -114 02 19
Latitude of Projection's Origin: 41 59 45
False Easting: 0
False Northing: 0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. Census Bureau



USCENSUSBUREAU



PARENT SHEET 1
Total Sheets: 1
Index Sheets: 0
Parent Sheets: 1
Inset Sheets: 0

NAME: Moyie Springs city (55270)
ENTITY TYPE: Incorporated Place
ST: Idaho (16)
CO: Boundary (021)

Geographic Unit (GU) Block Map Series
2010 CENSUS BLOCK MAP (PARENT) - Place
2170165527001

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

July 8, 2020


State of Idaho
Idaho Department of Commerce

RE: CARES Act Broadband Grant

To whom it May Concern:

The City Fire Department of Moyie Springs would like to support the CARES Act Broadband Grant. We are in need of high-speed internet to aid our fire department in communicating and radio paging. This is a must in our providing safety to the city residents we protect. We are committed to support and use these services.

Sincerely,



Steve Economu, Assistant Fire Chief

Aimee Christopherson
Hope House of Boundary County
Moyie Springs, ID 83845
208-267-5105

July 1, 2020

Dear Idaho Broadband Grant Committee,

I am writing this letter in support of the City of Moyie Springs application to bring faster, more reliable, and affordable internet to the residents of Moyie Springs. As the director of Hope House in Moyie Springs, I work with families and individuals who do not currently have access to affordable internet services. Many of the Moyie Springs residents I work with are earning minimum wage, or have seasonal employment, so living on a low income is commonplace. In our digital society, having affordable and reliable access to the internet is especially crucial.

Residents in Moyie Springs need access to the internet for continuing education classes, work, community services, basic communication, and, as the present pandemic has made even more evident, educational opportunities for their children. Our local NIC office is closing, so we will no longer have on-site classes available; only online classes. People need to have access to these educational resources to complete their GED, or to take classes to improve their earning potential. Our local Department of Labor office is closed, so residents applying for work need to be able to apply online. Our local Health and Welfare office closed several years ago, so people in need of assistance need to be able to access the internet to complete the paperwork necessary to receive services. Our area, especially Moyie Springs, does not have reliable cell coverage, so many residents are dependent on the internet to be able to make phone calls and communicate via text/messenger apps. Due to the covid-19 pandemic, many school assignments, and almost all communication from teachers, required students to have access to the internet to complete, such as research projects for upper grades and spelling and math practice for the lower grades. With the recent pandemic necessitating distance learning, the level of need for high speed internet became clear, as we heard from many students who did not have access to the internet, especially in the Moyie Springs area.

Please consider providing Moyie Springs with this opportunity to bring in more affordable, more accessible, and more reliable internet services to their residents.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Aimee Christopherson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Aimee" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Christopherson".

Aimee Christopherson
Director of Hope House of Boundary County

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Project Schedule

[illegible]

Although we attempted contact with all residents within this project area, we received only one reply. We removed names and phone numbers for customer privacy.

This is a small project area, with only 7 houses, quite difficult to attain speed test. We did not feel that a door-to-door campaign would be wise due to concerns with Covid-19 and the new variant.

The project area is serviced by Ziply copper and this area can receive fixed wireless from E.L. Internet and possibly Intermax.

Selkirk Road Speed test contact

Tim Bertling	115 Selkirk St 120 Selkirk St	208-267-5088	Voicemail
Bobbie Wells	77 Selkirk St	208-267-6012	Bad Number
Zachary Whutson	56 Selkirk St	208-267-5588	Bad Number



BROADBAND SPOTLIGHT

State League Federal Legislative Listserv

Good morning all,

Writing to you with some good news out of Treasury on ARPA and broadband today! As you may be aware, we have been working closely with the leadership at Treasury and the White House in recent weeks to try and get some improving clarifications to the rules for use of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund dollars for broadband. In response to the Interim Final Rule, we raised the following concerns:

- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive; The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
- Many communities, based on FCC data, would appear to be 100% covered by 25/3 Mbps service, despite on-the-ground experience showing that not to be true; and
- Many communities hoping to build new broadband infrastructure would need to cross through areas with existing service, either as a middle-mile build or as part of the work necessary to make a project pencil out, due to decades of selective building and digital redlining by existing providers.

I am pleased to share that the below update to the Treasury FAQs, which will post later today, substantially addresses those concerns. While we will still need to advocate through the comment process for a change to the final rule itself, I believe that Treasury's clarifications about "be designed to," about the flexibility available so that cities may determine if an area is reliably served by wireline 25/3 Mbps service, and clarifications around overbuilding, will alleviate a number of the concerns that communities have raised so far.

We will continue to advocate that the final rule substantially raise the 25/3 Mbps threshold, and to allow consideration of affordability when determining whether broadband is "reliably" available, but this is a major win for local government. I welcome your thoughts on to what extent this will impact the use of SLFRF money for broadband in your communities.

Best,

Angelina Panettieri

Good morning all,

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- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive;
- The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
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- Many communities hoping to build new broadband infrastructure would need to cross through areas with existing service, either as a middle-mile build or as part of the work necessary to make a project pencil out, due to decades of selective building and digital redlining by existing providers.

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We will continue to advocate that the final rule substantially raise the 25/3 Mbps threshold, and to allow consideration of affordability when determining whether broadband is "reliably" available, but this is a major win for local government. I welcome your thoughts on to what extent this will impact the use of SLFRF money for broadband in your communities.

Best,
Angelina

Angelina Panettieri
Legislative Director
Information Technology and Communications
Federal Advocacy
National League of Cities (NLC) 202-
626-3196 | panettieri@nlc.org

I'm writing to let you know that Treasury will be posting a number of FAQs later today on the broadband provision of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds' Interim Final Rule (IFR). The text of the FAQs are below, and will be live later today at [this link](#).

Today's FAQ update provides answers to questions raised by a number of stakeholders, including some of your members, on eligible areas for broadband infrastructure investment. The update clarifies that states and localities may invest in areas where not all households or businesses are unserved or underserved, as long as an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Further, it clarifies that the use of "reliably" in the broadband provision of the IFR provides states and localities with significant discretion to assess the actual experience of users on the ground.

Specifically, today's FAQ update addresses the following questions:

- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?
- For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?
- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?
- May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Treasury regularly updates FAQs to provide further clarification on the IFR, and is committed to responding expeditiously to your members' questions and concerns. We also encourage interested members to [submit comments for the record](#) to ensure that their perspectives are reflected in the public comments during the 60-day public comment period on the IFR. These comments will be considered as part of the process for revising the rule.

We hope this is helpful to you and your members,
Kitty

FAQs on the Broadband Provision of the Interim Final Rule – Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider

area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the only households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?

In the Interim Final Rule, the term "reliably" is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines "unserved or underserved households or businesses" to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of "reliably" in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps- i.e., to consider the actual experience of current wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for "middle-mile projects," but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections-whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.



BOUNDARY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

David Kramer, Sheriff • Richard Stephens, Chief Deputy

To: Whom It May Concern

RE: Idaho Broadband Grant

Date: July 7, 2020

I am fully in support of the City of Moyie Springs attempting to bring broadband fiber internet to the residents and businesses in their community.

With current cell phone service not very strong in many parts of this area of our county, and the benefit that broadband would bring to the community and the City of Moyie Springs including their fire department and the local businesses is extremely important.

I encourage the Idaho Chamber of Commerce to give favorable consideration to the grant application from the City of Moyie Springs to bring broadband fiber to their community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Kramer".

Sheriff Dave Kramer



July 7, 2020

To: Idaho Department of Commerce Broadband Office

Subject: City of Moyie Springs Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing this letter supporting the City of Moyie Springs in their application for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. In the face of the recent pandemic and the shifting needs of local residents to have consistent access to fast and reliable internet, the City of Moyie Springs has a need for this grant. The installation of broadband fiber would provide our community with the infrastructure needed to face a future where remote learning and remote access to multiple resources may become the norm. It is imperative that the City of Moyie Springs is able to provide the necessary broadband access to their residents and this grant would supply them with the necessary tools.

I ask that you consider the City of Moyie Springs as an ideal candidate for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. I am available for any further questions you may have. I can be reached at 208-255-3252 or by email at cpease@idfg.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Pease".

Chris Pease
Plant Superintendent
Idaho Forest Group
Moyie Springs

Selkirk Street Fiber Extension

7 Residences in project area
Current speeds unknown, limited Broadband speeds
Proposed Broadband speed 1 Gbps
Current technology copper and limited fixed wireless
Proposed Technology-FIBER TO THE USER

Legend

- 2020 Cares Act Grant Trunk line
- 2020 Cares Act Trunk Line
- Census Block ID 160219701003071
- 2" Fiber Conduit
- J-Hut
- Project Area Selkirk

J-Hut 1

62

2020 Cares Act Trunk Line

J-Hut 3

J-hut 2

J-Hut 4



400 ft

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Tamie Eberhard
Applicant ID	APP-004803
Company Name	Shoshone County
Recipient Address	Shoshone County 700 Bank St Ste 120 Wallace, ID 83873
Phone	(208) 752-1264
Email	teberhard@co.shoshone.id.us
Amount Requested	\$65,741.42
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Silverton

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

Tamie Eberhard
Shoshone County Clerk
700 Bank St, Ste 120
Wallace, ID 83873
teberhard@co.shoshone.id.us
208-752-1264

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

The residential community of Silverton

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

Colleen Rosson - Executive Director
Silver Valley Economic Development Corp.
director@silvervalleyedc.com
208-352-6239

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found here. Frequently asked questions can be referenced here.)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

This project will include the community of Silverton and nearby residents and businesses.

J&R Electronics will build a 45' Rohn 55 Tower at the Wallace School District Office, which is centrally located in Silverton and should provide coverage to virtually 100% of Silverton residents. They will deploy both 5 GHz and 3 GHz CBRS access points in a 4 Sector 360-degree pattern, with the 5 GHz and 3 GHz overlapping to service customers depending on line of site or encroachment from foliage. The access points will be the Cambium 450m MU-MIMO models which will provide high reliability.

A co-location agreement is already in place and the site will be served initially with a 1 Gigabit point-to-point fiber circuit from Ziply Fiber to our 10 Gigabit internet hub in Kellogg.

Silverton is a residential community with a post office, an assisted living facility, Wallace School Dist. Office and an in-home care company.

Good Samaritans Society Silver Wood Village is an assisted living facility that has a geographic challenge to receiving broadband. As a facility serving a high-risk population, reliable broadband to serve the residents and staff needs is crucial to the safety of all. The ability to provide telemedicine will enhance safety and provide a better experience for the residents.

Loving Care and More provides in home care. They rely on access to contact clients and staff, schedule visits and submit invoices and insurance claims. Communication and coordination are essential to provide service to clients and the community.

A residential community, there are several in-home businesses who could now have an online presence that the current infrastructure does not allow.

This community is within the Wallace School District. The current connection at the district office is less than 3 Mbps and nearly unusable for the staff's day-to-day operations.

According to the 2020 State Department of Education superintendent report 50% of students did not have access to broadband, 70% of students do not have devices, and 58% of students are experiencing poverty. The current combination of availability and price removes a significant percentage of students from online education and has widened the homework gap. Students without broadband will continue to be held back, they need to have access to mitigate the homework gap and recover from as well as be prepared for the next disruption to in person learning.

Teleworking typically requires speeds to accommodate large files and online collaboration.

To meet the needs of the community and clients, businesses and public services must have the speeds and reliable access. The residents must have affordable, reliable service at the minimum speeds to perform required daily tasks, participate in education and stay abreast of any communications from emergency services.

J&R Electronics is deploying 100% new circuits to deliver this service option to Silverton. The fiber is new and the microwave delivery system leaps over all existing antiquated infrastructure to deliver a new option for internet service to the Silverton residents.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Competition gives the opportunity for choice, drives affordable pricing, increases quality of service and alleviates overloaded circuits. Our current limited number of providers and geographic challenges in the area is a barrier to residents, business and services. The current providers, ISP or cellular, have overburdened networks, have infrastructure that has not been updated, and/or are unable to provide coverage in many areas.

The limited options for reliable service and the jump in usage taxed our existing infrastructure and put our residents and businesses in a precarious situation, choosing between public places and risk of exposure or loss of revenues and educational instruction. The addition of this project will help achieve the goals of equal access, affordable cost, enhance capability for telehealth and education and mitigate public safety issues that have been brought to light in this health emergency.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

This project is in response to the Coronavirus emergency where gaps in public health and safety, and the ability of residents to safely perform normal task were brought to the forefront. This broadband infrastructure build is necessary to access online tools and resources including

education, e-health, online banking and other critical communications allowing for social distancing and limit exposure risk to residents and businesses. This project will improve the community's ability to facilitate online opportunities that have not been available and were proven critical during the pandemic. All expenditures are incurred prior to December 31, 2021, deadline. J&R Electronics takes as many precautions as possible to limit issues and outages by using carrier grade microwave links and quality access points, switches and routers. Lightning suppressors and R56 level grounding are in place to guard against unexpected storms. All sites have backup power via UPS, battery backup or generator.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

J&R Electronics delivers internet as a "service" to customers, via a microwave modem, connecting to one of their access points. They do not sell the modem to the customer, so the customer never has to worry about an unexpected cost, even if it fails. J&R Electronics will troubleshoot and repair or replace the defective unit at no cost to the customer. They evaluate each location to ensure service can be provided as promise. The minimum packages handle video conferencing allowing for health care and educational opportunities not previously seen. Microwave is cost efficient and quick to deploy, nimble and easy to maintain. It provides a higher reliability than the current experiences. This lower cost of this infrastructure allows residents and businesses a quality high speed service with less downtime. With cost of downtime diminished it is increasing the business' bottom line. In the larger economic picture, microwave will immediately provide value.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

J&R Electronics will provide, in lieu of compensation for co-location, a 100 Mbps dedicated circuit to the school district at no charge. This is valued currently at more than \$600/ month and they will also be able to save additional funds by discontinuing their current service. This is a big financial win for the school district and the State. Over five years, this is valued at over \$36,000.

Total Match: \$47,737.62

100 Meg Service to District Office \$36,000.00

Tower & Bucket Truck Rental \$4,404.70

Cabinet, Cable Ladder & Labor \$7,332.92

Question: Estimated total project cost?

112828.04

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

600

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$188.05

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

50 Mbps (download) x 10 Mbps (upload)

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes

Colocation agreement is signed

Fiber leases are in place

ICP permit for groundwork is issued

Licensing is in place

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

J&R Electronics leases a 10 Gigabit fiber internet connection from Ziply Fiber, which is located at their headend in Kellogg, to serve all customers in the Silver Valley. The connection for Silverton will be connected to the headend via a dedicated 1 Gigabit point-to-point fiber circuit. J&R Electronics owns all other wireless and wired infrastructure used to deliver services to the site and customers.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The grant will be administered by Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC). The SVEDC will audit for completion and ensure accounting is per general accepted accounting principles. Records will be maintained during the project and a final report will be provided with all applicable documentation to the city at project completion.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate,

etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

J&R Electronics hired a technician who lives in the Silver Valley and use local contractors for their construction needs. The technology can be deployed more quickly and efficiently to provide needed services sooner than traditional cable or fiber options. J&R Electronics give the community another option for internet service, which in many cases is the only option, due to terrain and lack of traditional infrastructure.

J&R Electronics support the local and state economy in multiple ways including providing jobs, charitable giving, community involvement, shopping local and tax base. Their creative problem solving and commitment to serving rural communities is the reason that Shoshone County was able to deploy multiple free community Wi-Fi hotspots at the onset of the Coronavirus throughout the communities. They continue to address connectivity needs in the community through thoughtful custom solutions.

J&R installed equipment at no charge and provides dedicated large Mbps connections to our first responders, city halls, schools and libraries within their service area. They reduce the monthly fees by at least 50% or provide it at no charge to these entities. They will continue to provide this crucial service in the new service areas as installed.

This last year and the pandemic displayed that our current educational systems and current broadband environment do not mesh. Traditional education that was increasingly moving toward technology-based solutions suddenly found that broadband into the home was the cornerstone for all education. Businesses of all types also saw their current models shift and connectivity became the core for most business. Even mining and forestry saw a shift toward technology with production, supplies and personnel all tied to broadband requirements that we currently cannot offer. The low speeds or service gaps experienced by residents made telehealth nearly impossible. The current shortage of health care workers and a rise in population requiring care, emphasize the need for our community to be able to access care in different ways. E-health and virtual counseling is a means of providing health care in the home, vital in a public health emergency and enhances quality of life. Our communities experienced a dramatic rise in domestic violence and mental health calls. The courts were able to deliver online hearings, but experienced high caseloads. The delayed hearings, in some cases over a year, negatively impact the victims and hindered the justice system. Additionally, the victims and advocates rely on the iCourt system to check status and hearing dates. With poor or no connectivity, this is a significant impediment to the resolution of these cases.

Emergency services have a diminished capability of interoperable communications. In the event of an emergency, it is problematic to disseminate vital information to the community with the current infrastructure. We rely on analog, and experience challenges in communicating with surrounding agencies who are digital.

According to broadband now, only 39.9% of Shoshone county has access to 25mbps or higher service. The American Community Survey (2019) 5-year estimates subscription rates across income levels show 51.4% of households earning less than \$20,000 per year do not have an internet subscription. 23.4% of residents earning \$20,000-\$75,000 do not have a subscription

and 12% earning over \$75,000 do not. Across the county 11% of residents rely on a cell plan and do not have an internet subscription. Anecdotally, this trend appears to be attributable to lack of access and affordability of satellite or cellular data plans.

Our community needs connectivity to be sustainable. Our rurality and geography have proven to be barriers at every turn. These projects can mean the difference in quality of life, business sustainability and improved health for our communities.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Silverton SpeedTests ALL.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:39 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf &1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Silverton Coverage Propagation with Locations.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:44 PM)

[2021 Grant RF Coverage Area \(Silverton\).kmz](#) (7/16/2021 5:44 PM)

[2021 Grant RF Coverage Area \(Silverton\).kmz](#) (7/16/2021 3:49 PM)

[Silverton Coverage Propagation with Locations.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:49 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Silverton Budget.JPG](#) (7/16/2021 5:46 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Silverton Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Project-Schedule.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:53 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Silverton CARES Cert.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:54 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[SF Sewer District Support 7-7-21.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:56 PM)
[SVEDC.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:55 PM)
[LOS Shoshone Fire Dept Distric 1 - 2021.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:55 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[LOC SouthFork Sewer District.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:50 PM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[2021 updated CEDS.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:58 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[Silverton School Dist Office tower location.jpg](#) (7/16/2021 3:53 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Not Answered

Question: Type your title.

Not Answered

Question: Type the submission date.

Not Answered



Pathways to Elevate

North Idaho

2021 Update

2020-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

2020 – 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2021 UPDATE



Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC)
North Idaho Economic Development Corporation
11100 N. Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835
208-772-0584
www.pacni.org

Serving Idaho Economic Development District Region I of Panhandle Area Council
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

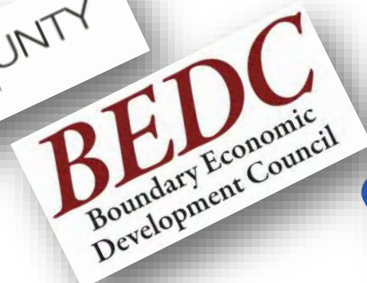
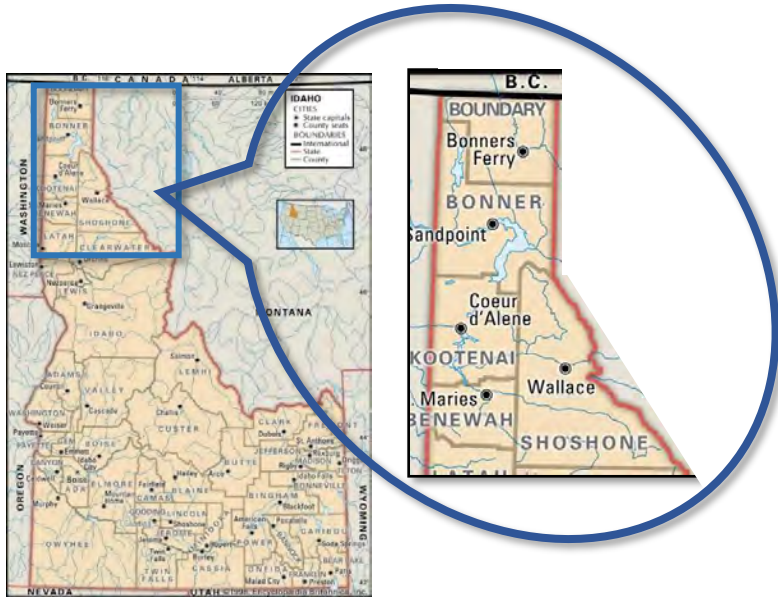


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Executive Summary



Idaho Region I Map

The Panhandle is bordered to the north by British Columbia, Canada; to the east by Montana; to the west by Washington; and to the south by Idaho's Latah and Clearwater Counties.

The Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in 1971 in the State of Idaho. It is structured to promote and assist economic development; fostering a stable and diversified economy within the five northern counties of Idaho. The Panhandle Region includes the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone, 35 cities and the Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai Indian Tribes within the Panhandle of north Idaho.

PAC is recognized in different capacities, as listed below:

- *Economic Development District* – designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA).

- *Certified Development Corporation (CDC)* – certification by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- *Private Sector* – PAC houses a business incubator center/co-work space designed to assist start-up companies.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) falls under the authority of Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 USC §3162) and EDA at 13 CFR part 303, and is made possible by funding through the Planning Partnership Assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and local community partnerships.

There are 5 counties, 35 cities and 2 Tribal Nations in Region I of Idaho. There are also 5 local economic development corporations (EDC's) in addition to the Regional Planning District—Panhandle Area Council. With a diverse industry base within each of the 5 counties, each of the EDC's naturally have a different focus for economic development.

Included in this 2021 Update is the inclusion of a new Chapter on Qualified Opportunity Zones. This chapter has been appropriately placed as Chapter 3, behind the Technical Report. The only other changes include moving the other chapters down by one and adding Opportunity Zones as Appendix B.

This CEDS would not be possible without the partnership of the 5 EDC's: Timber Plus (Benewah County); Bonner EDC (Bonner County); Boundary EDC (Boundary County); CdA EDC (portions of Kootenai County); and Silver Valley EDC (Shoshone County). They were active participants in development of the CEDS and took a leadership role in assisting with the CEDS Committee, who are identified in Appendix A. The outcome of the partnership builds on the

POWER OF WE.



Chapter 1 – Building the Pathways

Guiding principles for development of this CEDS follow the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) *Seven Principles of CEDS Standards of Excellence*:

- Build resilient economies and communities by focusing and targeting strategies on the existing and potential competitive advantages;
- Foster a collaborative framework to strategically align public and private sector investments;
- Use modern scenario, data and analysis tools and planning techniques that provide policy makers, stakeholders and the public with evidence-based and factual based information;
- Transform the CEDS into a strategy-driven planning process focused on regional visioning, priorities setting and performance outcomes;
- Promote and support peer reviews and exchanges across EDD boundaries, enhancing organizational resources and positioning the CEDS as a building block for the State of Idaho and local strategies;
- Communicate in a compelling and modern communication style, including use of online media; and
- Engage the public, private, nonprofit and educational sectors, along with the general public in the development and implementation of the CEDS.

PAC shares the vision and similar goals as the other five Economic Development Districts in the State of Idaho. As a unit, the Districts celebrate each region individually, and the State of Idaho as a whole, collaborating on accelerating economic development and diversification. The goals support progress in education, transportation, entrepreneurial resources and community infrastructure which provides beneficial results for three Pathways: Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals, and Strengthen Communities.

Vision

Promote the continued prosperity, progress and productivity of north Idaho by creating thriving, connected, sustainable and evolving people, communities and economies.

We seek to **Elevate Industry** by creating the environment for thriving economies that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.

We seek to **Advance Individuals** by fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.

We seek to **Strengthen Communities** by enhancing our communities' characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

Chapter 2 – Technical Report

Background



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo

For thousands of years nations of tribal people lived in family bands along the lakes and rivers of north Idaho. The Kootenai Indians lived to the north near what is now the U.S.-Canadian border. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe occupied much of the land between the Kootenai and Nimipu.

As friction grew between settlers and the tribes, General William Sherman toured the West and recommended to Congress that a new military fort be constructed on the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The building of Fort Coeur d'Alene began in spring 1878 as a small pioneer village – later to be established as the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Gold and silver were discovered at the same time in the Silver Valley, today's Shoshone County, and towns like Murray, Prichard and Eagle City sprang up overnight. Kellogg was established in 1892 and named after Noah Kellogg, founder of The Bunker Hill Mine. Wallace became the hub of one on the richest mining districts in the world, and Bunker Hill later became the one of the largest employers in the state during the late 1970s. In August 1981, the mine closed, idling 2,100 miners. Even though it operated for just eight months that year, the mine pumped nearly \$106 million into the Idaho economy in 1981.

After the U.S. Geological Survey highlighted the region's abundant timber resources in the late 1800s, several eastern lumber companies began building empires in the Idaho Panhandle. In 1871 Frederick Post decided a falls on the Spokane River was the ideal location for a sawmill, negotiated a treaty with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and opened the area's first commercial mill in 1880. The settlement of Post Falls grew up around the mill.

These major eastern companies purchased vast tracts of timber and built mills, railroads, logging camps, company stores and even towns. By 1910 thousands of people had swarmed into the region. Coeur d'Alene grew from a small pioneer town of 500 to a modern city of 7,000. At the confluence of the St. Maries and St. Joe Rivers, St. Maries became a steamboat stop and major distribution center for raw logs. Waterfront towns like Sandpoint, Harrison, St. Maries, Post Falls, Priest River, Bonners Ferry and Spirit Lake became bustling timber centers, and many other communities in the timber-rich Panhandle began as logging centers.



First lumber mill. Post Falls

The village of Bayview was the terminus for lake steamers bringing lumber and lime from other points on Pend O'Reille lake. After the start of World War II, Farragut Naval Training Center was built just west of Bayview. The second largest training center in the country, it processed 293,381 sailors in one 15-month period. After the war, the center was decommissioned and given to the State of Idaho for a state park.

Geography

Encompassing approximately 4.9 million acres, the region is substantially forested and mountainous, with many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. The natural features make for some of the nation's best fishing and hunting, while winters provide many opportunities for skiing (downhill and cross-country) and snowmobiling. The Panhandle is ranked third in population and fifth in geographic size among Idaho's six regions.

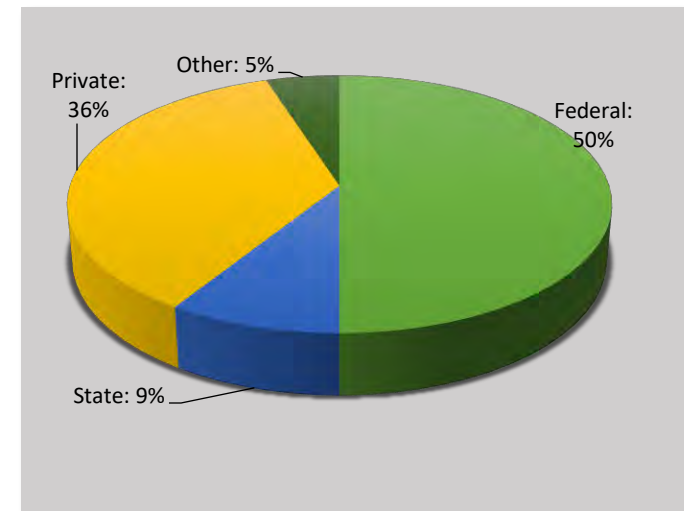
The area includes many mountain ranges including the Selkirks, Cabinet, Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The primary rivers include the St. Maries, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Kootenai, and Pend Oreille. Glacial activity helped form the Priest Lake, Pend Oreille Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Purcell Trench is home to some of the richest agricultural soil in the region.

Understanding the region's economy requires understanding factors related to geography, land use, distance and urban development. Land use patterns and the natural environment of a region changes slowly but has an impact on what is possible and suitable in terms of economic development opportunities. Land use and geography of the region go together with the ability to diversify the region's economy. It is quite difficult in some areas of the region to increase business activity as over half of the land in the region are state and federal lands.

Land Use:

Type	Square Miles	Percent
Agricultural Cropland	294.7	03.71682
Barren	0.79	00.00999
Developed/Low Intensity	58.37	00.02195
Developed/Med Intensity	19.74	00.73650
Developed/High Intensity	1.74	00.24908
Developed/Open Space	51.17	00.64565
Evergreen/Deciduous Forest	6,058.08	76.43956
Fallow/Idle Cropland	10.22	00.12895
Herbaceous Wetlands	26.16	00.33009
Open Water	269.89	03.40544
Perennial Ice/Snow	0.10	00.00126
Shrubland	1,113.59	14.05104
Woody Wetlands	20.90	00.26371

Land Ownership:

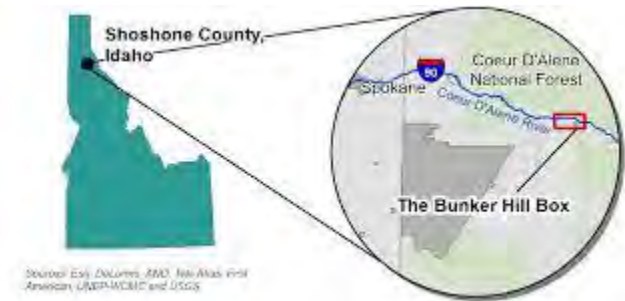


Natural Resources

Forest lands, agricultural lands, mining and waterways serve as the primary natural resources for the region. There are several unique landscapes in the region. The vegetation, climate, land use and wildlife are diverse and somewhat dependent on topography. The diversity of natural resources plays an important role necessary for the public and private sectors plan for existing and future development of the region. The previous section on Geography and following Environment sections provide more information on natural resources. Detailed information can be obtained from the Comprehensive Plans for each county in the region.

Environment

More than a century of mining in the Silver Valley resulted in mine tailings deposited throughout the valley floor and toxic emissions from smelting activities resulted in widespread metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. In 1983 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a 21-square mile area, aka "the box" as a nationally recognized Superfund Site. Cleanup and ecological restoration around the lead smelter have included the removal of lead-contaminated soil from lawns and parks, the containment of tons of mine tailings and the planting of thousands of trees. Lead levels in children have fallen dramatically to levels equivalent to national averages. The Panhandle Health District, the State of Idaho and EPA continue to educate Silver Valley children to avoid lead-contaminated areas and accidental lead ingestion.



Workforce Development and Use

North Idaho College (NIC) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and north Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. NIC's Workforce Training Center in Post Falls offers a wide variety of credit-free classes for career development and personal interest. Classes are open to the public, and generally without pre-admission, academic or residential requirements. A catalog of classes offered are published each fall, spring and summer, and is mailed to all north Idaho residents. Each of the following programs are offered through NIC.

- Workforce Development offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Development offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; computers and technology, and industry and trades including apprenticeship instruction in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Specialized industry-specific training programs are offered in Certified Nursing Assistant, Commercial Truck Driver, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Fighter 1 Academy, and Welding Certification.

- The NIC Venture Network is a hub of on campus resources and services dedicated to help launch, build, and grow a business or product idea. All Venture Network programs are accessible to both regional community members and students, all conveniently located on North Idaho College's downtown Coeur d'Alene Campus.
- Community Education offers personal interest courses in response to community interests and needs. Students may cultivate a hobby, develop a skill, and enjoy group activities in the pursuit of lifelong learning. Classes are designed to be practical, affordable, enjoyable and sensitive to the time constraints of today's busy world. Types of classes are offered in categories such as arts, crafts, healthy living, home and garden, language, money management, music, recreation and test preparation. A growing number of classes are available online.
- Customized Training is the regional leader responding to the training needs of business and industry for the incumbent worker. It specializes in assessing, developing and delivering industry and company specific training to employees at the request of an organization. Customized training works directly with the organization to clearly identify and deliver convenient, affordable and high-quality training solutions for increased knowledge, performance and productivity.
- The Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC) exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margin, sales, cash flow, management, productivity and exporting by providing a) no cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on the average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho.
- The Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is a nationally recognized measure of participation in an approved non-credit continuing education program. One Continuing Education Unit (1.0) is defined as 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.
- There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills. Reinforcing basic skills and developing job-related skills are integral components of all programs.

The Idaho PTECH Network is a partnership between industry, high schools and community colleges that prepares students for careers in Idaho's high growth industries, including aerospace/advanced manufacturing, technology and health care. The mission is to build a pathway between industry and education so that students gain the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and employers gain access to a pipeline of qualified employees.

Transportation Access

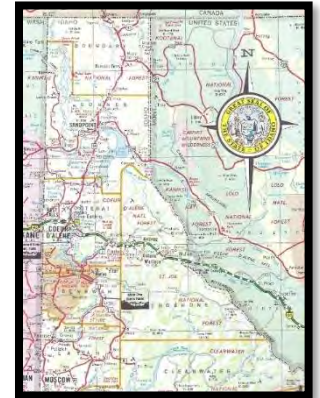
North Idaho is considered a cross-roads economic market—a market where fewer products are manufactured or produced compared to the amount of freight that comes into or that moves through the area. This region's economy imports substantially more goods and services (consumer related) than it exports. This region has a difficult time balancing freight loads (trucks leave here either empty or partially empty), which makes transportation costs for manufacturers and

producers relatively high compared to other markets. As a result, our main transportation objective is to operate and maintain a regional transportation system that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to support communities and the regional economy.

The good news is that because this region is in a cross-roads environment, many believe there are reasonably good opportunities to grow and attract businesses to the area, as long as there is a good transportation system that can provide reliable access to outside markets.

For a region to use the regional transportation system (road, rail, air, water) as a competitive tool for economic development, strategic transportation investments targeting safety, reliability and travel time need to be identified, prioritized, promoted and constructed. In some cases, those transportation investments may be located outside Region I, but can demonstrate a beneficial interest to the region.

Rail transportation has a significant presence within this region, serviced by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF), Montana Rail Link (MRL), Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). According the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Idaho-Canada port at Eastport ranks 9th of 23 ports with U.S. entry for loaded rail and truck containers.



Air

Idaho's airports serve as vital business links and support critical services such as medical care, agricultural support, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, law enforcement, recreation and environmental services. Aviation plays several key roles in providing economic stability and expansion in Region I. As part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and the Idaho State Airport System Plan (ISAP), airports in north Idaho provide yet another opportunity to connect people and commerce in the region to the nation and to the world. There are 54 airports in the region, of which, 13 are for public use, and 6 are classified as general aviation and identified in the NPIAS: Boundary County Airport, Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington Airport, Priest River Municipal Airport, Sandpoint Airport, Shoshone County Airport, and the St. Maries Airport.

As the region continues to grow both in population and the economy, airports can be expected to have additional demands placed on their facilities and services. Working closely with local jurisdictions, agencies, and the surrounding communities on an ongoing basis is essential to the protection and preservation of these important transportation facilities and the quality of life as well as the economic opportunities around them.

Public Transportation

The following free public transportation options are available in the region include:

- ***Citylink Transit*** is a partnership between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, State of Idaho and Kootenai County, and serves Western Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It operates four routes, 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

- ***Benewah Area Transport*** offers quality public transportation to the elderly and persons with disabilities as well as the general public. It serves the Valley Vista Care facility in St. Maries, as well as residents in Benewah County and the lower parts of Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. Service is available Monday-Friday except holidays, 8 hours a day.
- ***Selkirks-Pend Oreille Transit (SPOT)*** is a not-for-profit collaborative venture between the cities of Dover, Sandpoint, Ponderay and Kootenai in Bonner County.
- ***Silver Valley Transport*** serves Shoshone County between Pinehurst and Mullan, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays offers trips to Coeur d’Alene. The Silver Express Paratransit Service is also available for the disabled.

The Inland Pacific Hub: A Global Reach for Commerce

The mission of the Inland Pacific Hub Study is to expand and integrate the regional transportation system to maximize efficiency, affordability and safety. The study area includes Eastern Washington, North and North-Central Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. It advocates strategic, multi-modal transportation planning and investment that expands the region’s capacity for global commerce and promotes collaboration that positions the region internationally as an affordable, safe and efficient transportation hub.

There are nearly 20 million people living within 16 hours of driving time from the region. Interconnecting Air, Rail and Road systems provide a value of an integrated system with improved efficiencies of fuel, time, flexibility and reliability. Capitalizing on regional strengths, five of the thirteen identified potential locations for interconnected transfer points are located in north Idaho.

Scenic Byways

The Idaho Transportation Department is the lead agency for administration of the Idaho Scenic Byways Program. There are currently thirty scenic byways in the State of Idaho, of which six are located in the region: Lake Coeur d’Alene Scenic Byway, Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage, Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, St. Joe River Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway. In addition, the International Selkirk Loop is a scenic route traversing through north Idaho, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, Canada. Details on the Region’s Scenic Byways can be found at www.visitidaho.org.

Industry Clusters

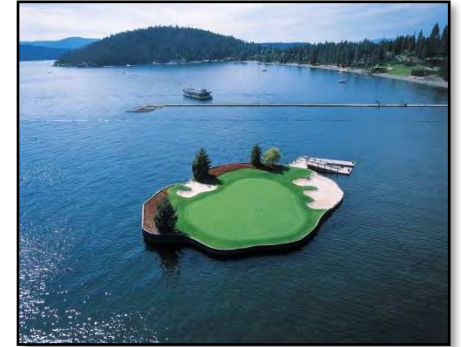
Industry clusters are concentrations of highly productive industries within a region that are related to each other, contribute to the identity of that region and provide significant employment opportunities. The clusters identified below are specific to each county within north Idaho and offer economic stability and prosperity to the region.

Tourism

Although people often refer to the tourism industry, there is no formal compilation of industries or occupations that make up this sector. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector combined with accommodations and food services most closely represent the components that form the backbone of tourism in north Idaho.

Development of golf courses, ski areas, amusement parks and restaurants have made north Idaho a more attractive place to live, and these amenities have played an especially important role in attracting well-heeled retirees to the region. The region's convention business draws people who would otherwise never visit. They become enchanted with north Idaho and decide to relocate. Some move their businesses to take advantage of the amenities and lifestyle.

The tourism industry took its bumps through the recession losing 385 jobs, a loss of 3.3 percent. During its peak, employment in the industry grew 27 percent from 9,322 jobs in 2003 to 11,841 jobs in 2008. However, the industry is resilient and has contributed to the rebounding economy in Kootenai County from the most recent contraction. Other counties around the region did not grow as fast in this industry leading up to the bubble and, therefore, felt fewer losses when the bubble burst.



There are 11,456 people employed in the region's tourism sector today and is projected to grow by another 1,730 jobs by 2020. In 2013, north Idaho had 700 tourism-related employers, 63 percent in Kootenai County and 20 percent in Bonner County.

While tourism does not sell its products or services outside the region, it does draw consumers of those products and services from outside the region and, therefore, brings new money into the regional economy similar to the new money brought into the economy by export-oriented sectors. Tourism has also fueled second home construction in the region.

Health Care

Due to the growing retiree population, the region has created a regional health care hub, which supports growth and fosters stability, inching its way to a primary employer. Representing only 9.5 percent of total employment in 1993 and jumping to 14.9 percent by 2013, health care is the only industry to make such a substantial push over the time period. The region's health care industry is projected to remain strong and expanding at a faster rate than any other industry in the region, growing 42.3 percent from 10,622 jobs in 2010 to 15,143 by 2020, at an annual rate of nearly 3.6 percent (source: Idaho Department of Labor Long-Term Industry Projections).

Health care has been the region's plow horse through the recession — adding 1,050 jobs from 2007 to 2010 and continues to add jobs each year. Health care and social assistance accounted for 16 percent of the region's total payroll in 2013. Of that, 42 percent was in ambulatory health care services, 37 percent in hospitals, 15 percent in nursing residential care facilities and only 7 percent in social assistance (due to the markedly lower wages). In 2013, north Idaho had 706 health care and social assistance employers, nearly 70 percent of those – or 492 – were in ambulatory health care services including physicians, dentists and other health practitioners.

Hospitals make substantial contributions to local and regional economies through the purchase of goods and services and the employment of large numbers of workers. In addition, research hospitals are a key component of the knowledge-based economy supporting an experienced and educated workforce and originating and transferring knowledge and innovation.

Wood Products

The wood products industry has played a major role in north Idaho's economy for over a century. While wood products manufacturing accounted for 2.2 percent of total jobs in north Idaho in 2018, the multiplier effects are substantial. For every 10 jobs created in wood products manufacturing, nearly 25 more are created in other sectors which includes logging, trucking of logs, lumber and wood chips and machine shops. The 149 logging operations add an additional 527 jobs to the forest products sector and transportation of logs and timber add another 400 jobs approximately. The industry generates a strong positive impact on the regional economy due to its heavily oriented exporting component and above-average wages.

Although it appears the composition of the main industries has not changed much over the past three decades, it has changed substantially within each industry. Wood product manufacturing went from capturing 54.3 percent of manufacturing employment and 6.6 percent of total employment in 1993 to as low as 24 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, by 2018. The mixture of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and furniture related manufacturing took its place making the region less vulnerable to specific market conditions.

The recession started for the nation in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Most areas felt the depths of the recession in 2009. For north Idaho, the region experienced the depths in 2012 and didn't start seeing signs of recovery until 2013. Of the 8,250 jobs lost from 2007 to 2012 in north Idaho, 11 percent were in manufacturing and almost all of those jobs lost were in wood product manufacturing – 93 percent. The 2008 closure of the second largest sawmill in the region, JD Lumber mill in Priest River, sent the industry in a tailspin. Although many of those jobs were absorbed from other area mills as the industry started to recover, the sector has only regained 225 of the nearly 860 jobs lost through the recession.

A couple new elements have been added to the cluster—cross-laminated timber and biomass. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is an advanced product designed for increased dimensional stability and strength in framing systems. CLT is made of multiple layers of wood, with each layer oriented crosswise to the next. Used for long spans in floors, walls or roofs, CLT can be prefinished, which reduces labor onsite, and is equally suited to new construction and additions to existing buildings. Because of its high strength and dimensional stability, it can be used as an alternative to concrete, masonry and steel in many building types. A local company, Idaho Forest Group, has brought this innovative wood composite technology to the U.S. This brings a whole new perspective growth to the industry with a global presence. Workforce training will be needed as more architects, engineers and builders learn the advancements the product.



With 87 percent of north Idaho in forest, the region has a significant source of organic matter – biomass – for producing wood products, mulch, paper, even plastics as a replacement for petroleum and for negating heat and steam to run turbines that produce electricity. The environmental benefits include reduced dependence on fossil fuels and forest restoration and enhancement by removing diseased trees and invasive species and reducing fuels that feed forest fires. Developing

biomass projects can expand and diversify rural economies and replace some of the jobs lost in the severe contraction of the logging sector as well as benefit from available timber industry infrastructure.

The output of Idaho's wood products sector is likely to grow considerably in the next 10 years as the housing market continues to recover, housing starts to normalize and technology advances. The mills across the state have leapt back into full production. Growing population and increased prosperities in China and other Asian countries have greatly increased exports of Idaho wood products, which should continue. Declining competition from imported western Canadian wood products due to the risk of disease and pests is also expected to reduce timber harvests in British Columbia and Alberta. The Forest Service is willing to increase harvests of timber on its lands, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Panhandle Forest Collaborative are expected to lead to more federal timber sales.

Aerospace



The aerospace industry only contributes a fraction of jobs to the region's total, but it increased 2.5 times over the past decade. While small, north Idaho and the state has a broad range of industry activities that include aircraft manufacturing, aircraft component manufacturing, advanced aerospace research, flight training, military aircraft development, space exploration and airport operations. The industry encompasses the design, development, production and operation of aircraft. Its top tier includes companies directly involved in the production and operation of aircraft. The second tier involves primary suppliers to those companies, and the rest of the industry supplies those suppliers. The standards enforced by the Federal Aviation Administration make supplying to larger companies difficult but eventually profitable.

The region's close proximity to the nation's third largest employer in the industry, Boeing (Seattle area), and the Air Force's refueling unit, Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, gives the region a competitive edge over other areas and has created a tertiary supply market.

North Idaho has 20 percent of the state's aerospace employment, second to the state's airport hub in the southwestern region – Boise. From 1999 to 2009, regional aerospace employment grew at a faster rate than anywhere else in the state, giving aerospace a higher concentration of jobs there than in any of the other five regions.

Mining

Mining is the lifeline of Shoshone County, representing three-quarters of the region's mining employment. The mines in the Silver Valley have seen highs and lows through the past 30 years but continue exploration efforts and a few operations. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in Shoshone County is ranked second in the nation to produce silver, and third in lead. These mines are the deepest in the United States.

The Galena mine is the second most prolific silver mine in U.S. history, delivering over 200 million ounces to date. The mine is now owned by U.S. Silver & Gold which also owns the Drumlummon Mine Complex in Montana. More zones are being evaluated for bulk mining development.

The closure of the Lucky Friday mine located in Mullan of January 2012 cut the mining workforce by nearly 9 percent until it reopened after one year of being shut down by the federal Mine and Safety Administration. Upon its return, mining employment hit a 20-year high in 2013, employing 844. The region overall reached a record of 1,126 employed in the mining industry.

Other mining exploration and operations include the Crescent mine owned by United Mine Services; Sunshine mine owned by Sunshine Silver Mines Corp, Star mine owned by Hecla; the Coeur, Dayrock, Galena, and Caladaya all owned by U.S. Silver and Gold.



The industry provides employment opportunities paying nearly three times more, on average, than other industries in the county and contributes 36 percent of total wages. Mining operations are highly cyclical and dependent on the world market prices for silver and gold as well as the supply and demand for other minerals rich in this region such as copper, lead, zinc, ore and garnet—making it one of the most volatile industries.

Precious metal prices remained strong in 2012. Although investment capital shortages continued to impact exploration, optimism in the overall mining industry was reflected strongly by exploration activity. According to the Idaho Geological Survey, 2011 demonstrated an increase in both the number of active projects in Idaho and the amount of drilling and other exploratory work compared to the previous year.

Silver and Gold Prices

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$17.62	\$13.98	\$18.51	\$15.43	\$20.70	\$13.75	\$18.23	\$13.70	\$22.05	\$15.28
Gold	\$1,360.25	\$1,176.70	\$1,351.20	\$1,162.00	\$1,372.60	\$1,073.60	\$1,298.00	\$1,049.60	\$1,379.00	\$1,144.50

The mining industry has the potential for research and development efforts, workforce development and creation of small business. In collaboration with partnering agencies, companies and communities, the mining industry could become a national hub for mining training and development. The motions have been set forth but just need momentum.

Sources on the following pages include the U.S. Census Bureau (2012-2016 ACS), Stats America: Measuring Distress, Idaho Department of Labor, National Association of Realtors, Feeding America Map of the Meal Gap 2018, and Google.

AT A GLANCE: REGION I — PANHANDLE



Benewah, Bonner, Boundary,
Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

POPULATION

2016 Census
230,072

2018 Estimate
238,453

2025 / 2030 Projection
270,093 / 292,294

Females
50.4%

Males
49.6%

Minority
5.4%

Median Age
42.1

Age 65+
42,394

Age 15-64
140,520

Under 15
41,932

ECONOMIC



Median Household Income
\$49,817

Per Capita Income
\$27,152

County Property Tax
\$1.04 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.8%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
15.5%

IDAHO
13.2%



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$303,480

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Wal-Mart
4. Coeur d'Alene Casino
5. Qualfon Data



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	913	1137	224	\$39,665
Mining	1,126	689	-437	\$95,776
Construction	4,407	6,425	2,018	\$41,155
Manufacturing	7,724	8,070	346	\$46,745
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	16,345	17,200	855	\$36,088
Financial Activities	3,541	4,240	699	\$50,881
Professional and Business Services	8,266	8,978	712	\$42,815
Education and Healthcare	16,935	20,163	3,228	\$39,886
Leisure and Hospitality	10,923	13,534	2,611	\$18,789
Government	4,952	5,163	211	\$48,469
Other Services	1,923	2,399	473	\$29,590

Workforce Trends

Source: labor.idaho.gov

Population

With its stunning scenery, great fishing and hunting opportunities and pleasant lifestyle, the Panhandle has attracted thousands of new residents since the early 1970's. Over the last few decades, many retirees have chosen to move to the region, joined by many workers during periods of job growth.

While the U.S. population grew 8.1 percent between 2008 and 2018, Idaho's population grew faster at 14 percent and the Panhandle's at 14.5 percent to 240,202. The largest cities in 2017 are:

Coeur d'Alene	50,665
Post Falls	33,290
Hayden	14,693
Sandpoint	8,390
Rathdrum	8,281
Bonnars Ferry	2,603
St. Maries	2,443
Dalton Gardens	2,389
Kellogg	2,081



Labor Force & Employment

The Panhandle economy has traditionally relied on natural resources — forest products, mining and agriculture. Over the past 25 years, it has successfully diversified and grown. Today, a variety of manufacturing, health care and tourism are major drivers of the region's economy. In addition, five large call centers and several corporate headquarters provide hundreds of jobs. Rapid population growth also bolstered construction, retail, services and health care over the last 10 years.

After four years of remarkable job growth, the Panhandle's unemployment rate fell to a record low 2.7 percent in May 2007. Since then, U.S. Housing starts have fallen to a 25-year low, resulting in the loss of nearly 1,400 logging and mill jobs. Many other sectors also experienced job losses in the recession. Unemployment peaked in the Panhandle at 17 percent in late 2009 and again in August 2010, the first in 23 years.

Despite the slowdown, most manufacturers have held their own. In the last 20 years, dozens of manufacturers have moved from California to the Panhandle for its low business costs and excellent business climate.

Tourism plays a major role in the Panhandle. Its largest employers are the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the casino hotels of the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Schweitzer and Silver Mountain ski resorts and Silverwood Theme Park.



Covered Employment & Wages

A favorable business climate and growing customer base help Panhandle businesses prosper. The number of private-sector employers grew 30 percent between 2000 and 2008, while the growth statewide was 27 percent. Although the Panhandle lost 951 private employers between 2008 and 2013 for a 12 percent decrease, the number has been steadily increasing since 2013 to 7,872 in 2017.

Overall, north Idaho's economy has greatly diversified over the past decade. A service-based economy is focusing more on health care, retail, manufacturing and business support services. With emerging industry clusters in aerospace and manufacturing, the shift in nature of the firms in north Idaho has created a more stable employment and economic base.

In addition to private-sector employers, the region has 81 federal, 68 state and 252 local government agencies including five community hospitals. There are 12 employers through the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribes.



AT A GLANCE: BENEWAH COUNTY



Square Miles: 787
County Seat: St. Maries (2,402)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census
9,092

2018 Estimate
9,148

2025 / 2030 Projection
9,194 / 9,260

Females
49.5%

Males
50.5%

Minority
2.9%

Median Age
46.5

Age 65+
1,970

Age 15-64
5,399

Under 15
1,681



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$205,800

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
8.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.2%

Occupied Housing Units
3,508

Assisted Living Facilities
1



HIGHER EDUCATION

None



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Valley Vista Care
2. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
3. Jack Buell Trucking
4. Potlatch Corporation
5. Stimson Lumber



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$43,472

Per Capita Income
\$23,120

County Property Tax
\$1.11 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.3%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.8%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	148	175	27	\$51,765
Mining	30	32	2	\$44,117
Construction	86	92	6	\$38,554
Manufacturing	505	578	73	\$52,553
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	665	677	12	\$37,963
Financial Activities	84	71	-13	\$38,143
Professional and Business Services	134	142	8	\$44,171
Education and Healthcare	775	807	32	\$36,012
Leisure and Hospitality	151	160	9	\$11,494
Government	614	601	-13	\$40,342
Other Services	61	116	55	\$31,543

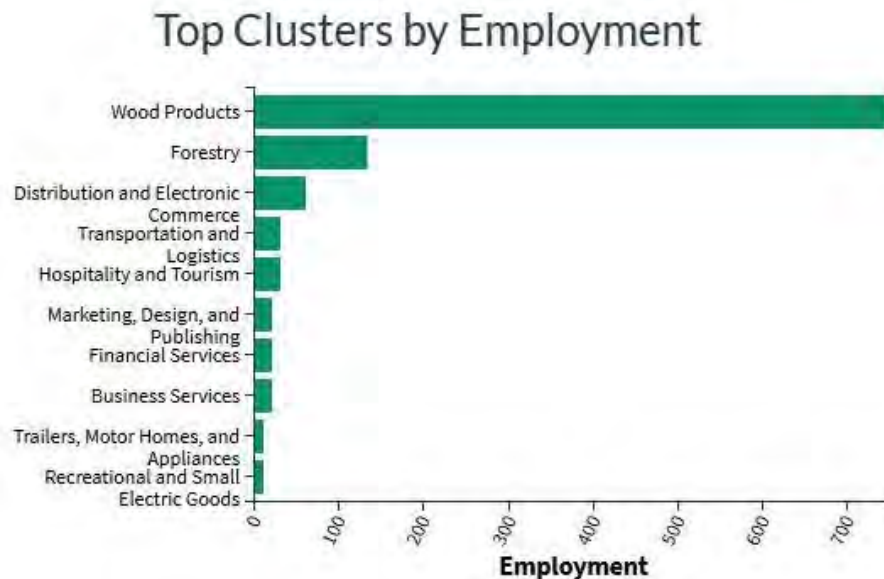
Benewah County's economy remains heavily dependent on forest products. Over one in six jobs is in the forest products industry. Despite the county's beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities, tourism employs around 150. Dependence on forest products makes the county vulnerable to high unemployment.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with its reservation extending from western Benewah County into southern Kootenai County, has driven growth in the last 10 years. Today, approximately 600 work at its headquarters, retail stores, medical clinic, farm and school. The Tribe operates a casino with hotel and golf course in employing an additional 800 in Worley just over the Kootenai County line.

Because so much of the county's income is from forests and farms, employment peaks in late summer and drops off as winter approaches, hitting its lowest level in spring when load limits on muddy roads force many loggers out of the woods. In 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate peaked at March-April at 7.6 percent and fell to 2.7 percent in September.

Benewah County is struggling to overcome a legacy of economic stagnation, which has hampered business growth. The number of private sector businesses with employees in Benewah County has fluctuated during the last 10 years from 309 in 2013 to 297 in 2018.

Timber Plus, the county's economic development organization, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are strenuously recruiting job opportunities to the area. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/timberplus3b/> and <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/employment/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Creek area of Benewah County is one of 2 places in the world where 6-point Star Garnets are found. The other is India. This is the reason for Idaho being called the Gem State.

Benewah County has the longest serving County Commissioner in Idaho—Jack Buell, elected 1973. (The 2nd longest serving commissioner was Bud McCall, also a Benewah County Commissioner who lost re-election November 2018.)

Emida was named after its first settlers. It's a composite of the last names, East, Miller & Dawson.

Tensed and Desmet were founded by a developer who planned to name them the same forwards and backwards. That didn't happen due to a clerical error at the time of recording.

The Post Office in Santa, ID hires an extra employee at Christmas time to help postmark letters from "Santa".



AT A GLANCE: BONNER COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,919
County Seat: Sandpoint (7,365)
Established in 1907

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
42,536	49.9%	9,228
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
43,545	50.1%	25,769
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
46,618 / 48,883	4.7%	6,858



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$45,607

Per Capita Income
\$25,909

County Property Tax
\$0.82 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
8.6%

Food Insecurity Rate:



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$313,200

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Bonner General Hospital
2. Lighthouse
3. Schweitzer Mountain Resort
4. Wal-Mart
5. Quest Aircraft



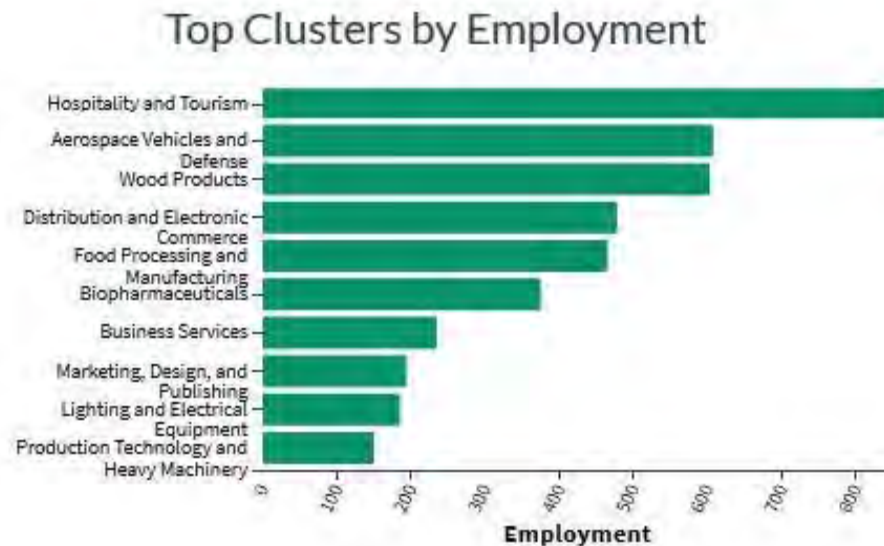
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	194	193	-1	\$38,754
Mining	128	121	-7	\$58,414
Construction	641	866	225	\$35,128
Manufacturing	2,004	2,268	264	\$47,945
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	2,947	2,837	-110	\$32,383
Financial Activities	449	563	114	\$40,975
Professional and Business Services	1,009	1,108	99	\$47,289
Education and Healthcare	2,403	2,718	315	\$34,675
Leisure and Hospitality	1,727	2,154	427	\$18,058
Government	829	887	58	\$45,772
Other Services	464	490	26	\$27,220

The county's beauty and recreational opportunities continue to draw many tourists in both summer and winter. Like many counties around the region, Bonner County has a rich history within the wood products industry. In recent years, the county has enjoyed considerable success in diversifying and expanding its economy. The aerospace sector has taken off with companies like Aerocet, Quest Aircraft, Cygnus and Tamarack Aerospace Group. Also contributing to the expansion is Litehouse salad dressings, Unicep Packaging plastic applicators, Diedrich's coffee-roasting machines and Encoder Products electronics. The county's mainstay, sawmills, have been suffering from low prices. Since the timber industry's troubles, steep drops in construction and other effects of the recession slowed the local economy; however, the county continues to lay the foundation for strong growth in the future.

The development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort and Sandpoint's reputation as a haven for the arts contributed to tourism growth. Schweitzer's expansions since 1990 have boosted winter employment at local motels, restaurants and stores. As important as the winter tourism is, the summer brings even more tourists. Not captured in employment numbers are those businesses with no employees. Bonner County has an increasingly strong entrepreneurial culture that contributes significantly to the local economy. According to the U.S. Census, Bonner County has 4,216 total non-employer establishments over 1,509 businesses with employees.

The Bonner County Economic Development Corporation and Priest River Development Corporation are working to bring more jobs to the county. They can show potential employers the county's high quality of life, excellent business climate and low business costs. For more information: <http://bonnercountyedc.com/> and <http://www.priestriveredc.com/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

Bonner County is the only place in America where the three great transcontinental railroads all cross—Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

In 1909 the post office in Dover was originally called "Welty".

Lake Pend Oreille, the majority of which is in Bonner County, is Idaho's biggest at 43 miles long with 111 miles of shoreline. It's also the deepest—at 1,158 feet deep, there are only four deeper lakes in the nation.

Dr. Forrest Bird, an inventor and aviator who studied high-altitude breathing problems of World War Two pilots lived in Bonner County. He later created medical devices that saved lives and aided thousands of people with respiratory ailments.

During World War Two, Farragut Naval Training Station was the largest city in Idaho with a population of about 42,000 people.

AT A GLANCE: BOUNDARY COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,278
County Seat: Bonners Ferry (2,543)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census

11,681

Females

50.1%

2018 Estimate

12,020

Males

49.9%

2025 / 2030 Projection

12,879 / 13,556

Minority

6.0%

Median Age

43.7

Age 65+

2,328

Age 15-64

6,832

Under 15

2,163



HOUSING

Median Home Value

\$261,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

1.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate

1.0%

Occupied Housing Units

4,490

Assisted Living Facilities

2



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Boundary Community Hospital
2. Kootenai River Inn
3. Alta Forest Products
4. Idaho Forest Group
5. Kootenai Tribe



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,512

Per Capita Income
\$24,606

County Property Tax
\$1.10 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.9%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	290	392	102	\$37,030
Mining	10	4	-6	\$53,249
Construction	186	238	52	\$45,839
Manufacturing	367	464	97	\$45,425
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	589	587	-2	\$32,469
Financial Activities	75	81	6	\$37,662
Professional and Business Services	297	255	-42	\$34,295
Education and Healthcare	683	820	137	\$32,486
Leisure and Hospitality	278	297	19	\$17,503
Government	440	461	21	\$50,464
Other Services	57	73	16	\$21,779

On the Canadian border, Boundary County benefits from economic activity at its two ports—Porthill and Eastport. These major international freight hubs employ many people and bring thousands of visitors through the county and throughout the region. The Kootenai Tribe’s Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa helps realize the county’s tourism potential and has recently undergone a major expansion.

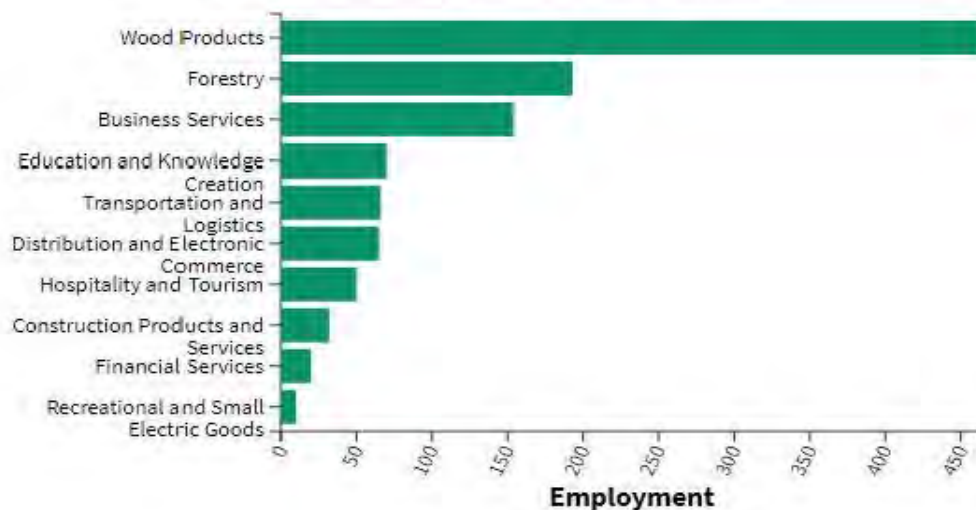
Lumber mills, logging and the U.S. Forest Service play a dominant role in the local economy. Grain farms, a large hops farm owned by InBev (formerly Anheuser-Busch), Christmas tree farms and ornamental tree nurseries contribute to the agricultural economy.

Bonniers Ferry, named by tourists as Idaho’s “friendliest city,” has made major improvements to its downtown, plus added a visitor’s center and pedestrian underpass to connect the two economies of the Kootenai River Inn and the downtown to attract more visitors.

The county’s long-term success in diversifying and expanding its economy provides a good environment for attracting new businesses. Population growth and increased tourism also help the county’s businesses thrive.

From 2000 to 2017, the number of private-sector employers in Boundary County grew 15 percent from 374 to 430. The industries creating the newest businesses were health care and professional and business services. The Boundary Economic Development Council has been vital to providing opportunities for businesses to locate and prosper in the county. For more information visit <http://www.boundaryedc.com/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Boundary County at the Idaho-Canada border is less than 800 football fields long.

Boundary is bordered by two states and a foreign country (Canada). Only one of two counties in the nation to do so.

The Kootenai River starts in Canada, flows through Boundary County and then back into Canada.

Northern Boundary County is home to the Continental Mine, which was established in 1915 and produced lead and copper for ammunition in World War One.

The County has 2 of the 20 remaining peace monuments at the Canadian port of entries.

Teddy Roosevelt hunted and camped in the area that became Boundary County in 1888. When Roosevelt became President, he established the USFS land and Glacier park in the area.

In 1864 the Kootenai River ferry operation was established by Edwin Bonner to accommodate traffic headed to gold fields in British Columbia.

AT A GLANCE: KOOTENAI COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,316
County Seat: Coeur d'Alene (44,137)
Established in 1864

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
154,311	50.6%	26,135
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
161,217	49.4%	94,804
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
187,909 / 206,524	5.7%	29,189

Median Age
39.1



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$326,600

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.9%

Occupied Housing Units
58,873

Assisted Living Facilities
40



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Coeur d'Alene Casino
4. Center Partners (call centers)
5. Silverwood Theme Park



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$53,189

Per Capita Income
\$28,275

County Property Tax
\$1.05 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.7%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
14.0%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	268	360	92	\$37,634
Mining	120	110	-10	\$205,372
Construction	3,320	5,032	1,712	\$41,515
Manufacturing	4,679	4,615	-64	\$45,951
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,880	11,853	973	\$36,797
Financial Activities	2,800	3,376	576	\$54,183
Professional and Business Services	6,479	7,191	712	\$42,460
Education and Healthcare	12,261	14,910	2,649	\$41,872
Leisure and Hospitality	8,347	10,235	1,888	\$19,354
Government	2,682	2,870	188	\$51,819
Other Services	1,262	1,650	388	\$29,871

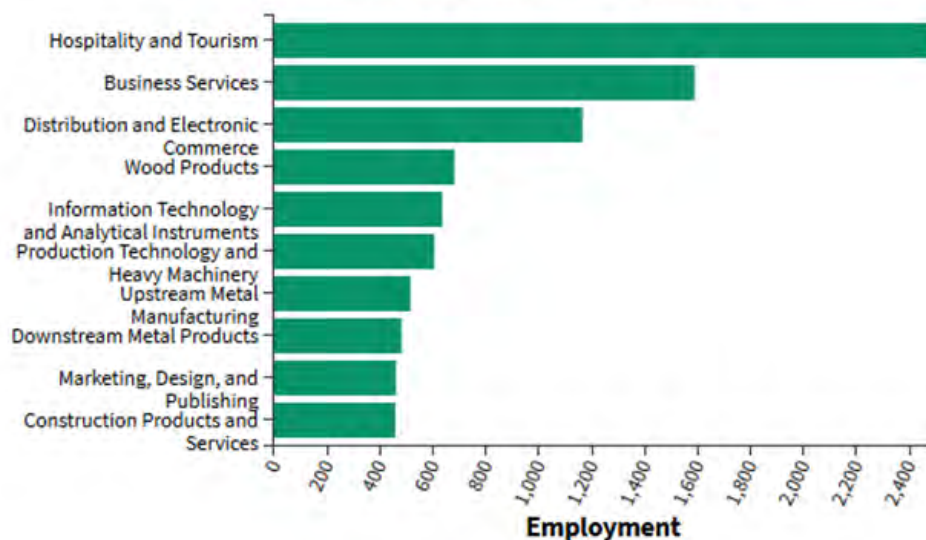
Kootenai County—north Idaho’s largest and fastest growing county—experienced significant employment growth over the last 25 years. The local economy grew at an astounding rate from diversifying the manufacturing base, expanding tourism and adding new call centers and other business services such as co-work spaces. Tourism and population growth fueled the construction boom and boosted retail, health care, services and government jobs. Entrepreneurs abound, the U.S. Census reports 12,725 non-employer establishments in 2017 and 4,659 businesses with employees.

Also promoting economic diversification and growth during the last decade was the relocation of many manufacturing operations and eight call centers to Kootenai County. Over 4,700 people work in the county’s manufacturing businesses while over 1,500 people work at call centers. Kootenai County’s low business costs, good business climate and quality of life have attracted many new employers. Despite the recent recession, the county continues to lay the foundation for further economic growth.

Kootenai County’s growing population and economic development provide many opportunities for business creation. The number of private-sector employers increased slightly in 2017 by 3,120, employing 49,174 workers.

The Coeur d’Alene Area Economic Development Corporation-Jobs Plus continues to be one of the premier EDCs in the entire state, recruiting dozens of businesses over the last 20 years. More recently, the EDC’s focus has turned toward retention of current employers and the growth of the health care, aerospace and high-tech sectors. For more information: <https://www.cdaedc.org/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Silverwood is the only amusement and water park in the inland northwest (including Washington, Oregon and Montana).

Hayden is home to Rocky Mountain Construction—worldwide roller coaster manufacturer of I-Box track and Topper Track for wooden roller coasters.

Coeur d’Alene’s Old Mission State Park contains the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was constructed between 1850 and 1853.

North Idaho College sits on the grounds of the original Fort Sherman, established in 1878 after the Battle of the Little Big Horn by General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame.

The U.S. Navy’s Acoustic Research Detachment, located at the most southern end of Lake Pend Oreille in Kootenai County, is where new submarine and surface ship shapes and subsystems are tested.

There is a 60-mile walking/biking trail along Lake Coeur d’Alene.

AT A GLANCE: SHOSHONE COUNTY



Square Miles: 2,636
County Seat: Wallace (784)
Established in 1861

POPULATION

2016 Census
12,452

2018 Estimate
12,612

2025 / 2030 Projection
13,493 / 14,071

Females
50.0%

Males
50.0%

Minority
5.8%

Median Age
47.2

Age 65+
2,733

Age 15-64
7,716

Under 15
2,041



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$141,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
4.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
5,614

Assisted Living Facilities
4



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Dave Smith Motors
2. Wal-Mart
3. Shoshone Medical Center
4. Hecla Mining
5. Lookout Pass Ski Resort



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,835

Per Capita Income
\$23,834

County Property Tax
\$1.58 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.1%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
17.1%

REGION I
15.5%



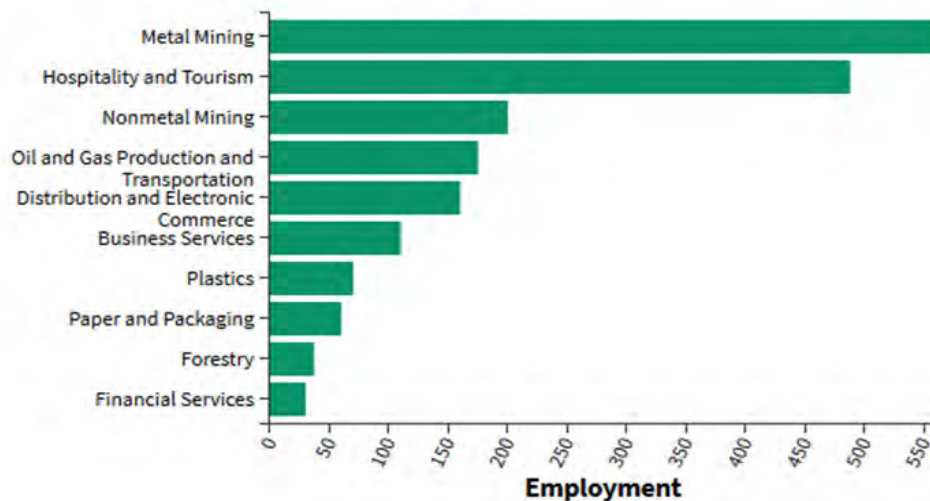
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	13	18	5	\$27,605
Mining	844	422	-422	\$82,243
Construction	175	197	22	\$54,027
Manufacturing	169	143	-26	\$34,815
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	1,268	1,246	-22	\$38,472
Financial Activities	133	148	15	\$26,953
Professional and Business Services	350	281	-69	\$41,478
Education and Healthcare	814	907	93	\$33,063
Leisure and Hospitality	420	689	269	\$14,921
Government	387	345	-42	\$38,899
Other Services	82	69	-13	\$45,110

The Silver Valley was named for the rich silver deposits and mining industry key to the settling of the area. The mining industry declined from a peak of 4,200 jobs in 1981 to just 310 in 2003. The Lucky Friday and Galena mines were the only ones left open. The Sunshine Mine reopened in 2007 after closing in 2001. By mid-2008, mining employed 700. Then the global recession hit, slashing prices for silver, lead and zinc. Sunshine shut down again and the Galena laid off workers in late 2008. In the last half of 2009, higher prices for silver and other minerals raised hopes and mining employment was back to 782 in 2015. However, workers at the Lucky Friday mine have been on strike since 2017, reducing mining employment around 480. The three richest silver mines in the United States are in Shoshone County.

Shoshone County is developing its tourism sector and strengthening its entrepreneurial culture. In 1990, the world's longest gondola opened, running from Kellogg to the Silver Mountain ski area. In 2008, Silver Mountain Resort broke ground on an 9-hole golf course and opened an indoor water park. Silver Rapids Waterpark was named one of the top 10 water parks in the nation and Silver Mountain Bike Park has received several awards for best park in the Northwest. Wallace's charming and historic downtown draws many travelers off Interstate 90. Lookout Pass Ski and Recreation Area, along I-90 on the Idaho - Montana border, offers free ski school for youth. In the summer, Lookout Pass is your headquarters for the incredible Route of the Hiawatha bicycle trail. Hikers, bicyclists, snowmobilers and outdoor enthusiasts are increasingly exploring the county's hundreds of miles of trails. The ski areas, tourist facilities, lodging, restaurants and bars employ over 600 people, and have attracted new out of state investors. Through grass roots efforts, more entrepreneurs are exporting and moving from their homes to storefronts. For more information: www.silvervalleyedc.com

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Wallace was home to the last stoplight on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. It was retired in 1991.

Silver Mountain Resort in Kellogg is home to the longest Gondola in North America at 3.1 miles and is the longest single-stage Gondola in the Nation.

Prostitution and gambling were openly practiced until an FBI raid in 1988.

Actress Lana Turner was born in Burke and lived in Wallace.

Dante's Peak was filmed in Shoshone County.

There are two ski resorts within 25 miles of each other. Both offer winter sports and summer bicycling activities.

Devastating fire events occurred in 1910 and 1972. Both influenced national policy and safety.

Shoshone County Airport is a mile-long runway—one of the longest general aviation runways in Idaho.

Chapter 3 – Qualified Opportunity Zones

The Basis of Qualified Opportunity Zones

Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ) are a community development program added to the US Tax Code. This program was established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities thereby spurring economic development and job creation in distressed communities. Private investment vehicles that place 90% or more of their funds into a QOZ can earn tax relief on the capital gains generated through those investments. Tax benefits increase the longer investments are in place.

Investing

An investor can take advantage of these tax incentives even if they do not live, work, or have an existing business in a QOZ. This can be done by investing the amount of a recognized eligible gain into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) and electing to defer the tax on that gain. A QOF is an investment vehicle that files either a partnership or corporate federal income tax return and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property.

To become a QOF, an eligible corporation or partnership self-certifies by annually filing Form 8996 with its federal income tax return. An LLC that chooses to be treated either as a partnership or corporation for federal income tax purposes and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property can be a QOF. In order to be eligible for the tax benefits, QOFs must:

- Be organized as a corporation or partnership,
- Be certified by the U.S. Treasury (self-certification),
- Have 90% of the QOF's assets invested in a QOZ, and
- Investments may include stocks, partnership interest or real estate (substantial rehabilitation requirement)

Qualified Opportunity Zones can spur economic development through a temporary deferral, step-up basis or permanent exclusion as follows:

Temporary Deferral:

First, an investor can defer tax on any prior eligible gain to the extent that a corresponding amount is timely invested in a QOF. The deferral lasts until the earlier of the date on which the investment in the QOF is sold or exchanged, or December 31, 2026.

Step-up Basis:

If the QOF investment is held for at least 5 years, there is a 10% exclusion of the deferred gain. If held for at least 7 years, the 10% exclusion becomes 15%. Additionally, the amount of eligible gain to include is decreased to the extent that the amount of eligible gain deferred exceeds the fair market value of the investment in the QOF.

Permanent Exclusion:

If the investor holds the investment in the QOF for at least 10 years, the investor is eligible for an adjustment in the basis of the QOF investment to its fair market value on the date that the QOF investment is sold or exchanged. As a result of this basis adjustment, the appreciation in the QOF investment is never taxed.

A similar rule applies to exclude the QOF investor's share of gain and loss from sales of QOF assets. This is essentially a permanent exclusion from taxable income of capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in a QOF if the investment is held for at least 10 years. This exclusion only applies to gains accrued after an investment in an QOF.

Creating a Qualified Opportunity Zone

Localities qualify as QOZs if they have been nominated for that designation by the State and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his/her delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In the Panhandle Region there are five QOZs with various opportunity sites. Additional details on the following sites can be found in Appendix B.

Bonnors Ferry

1. 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID
 - Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795-acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID
 - 7.92-acre commercial property on Highway 95, including outbuildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery, or retail store.

Sandpoint

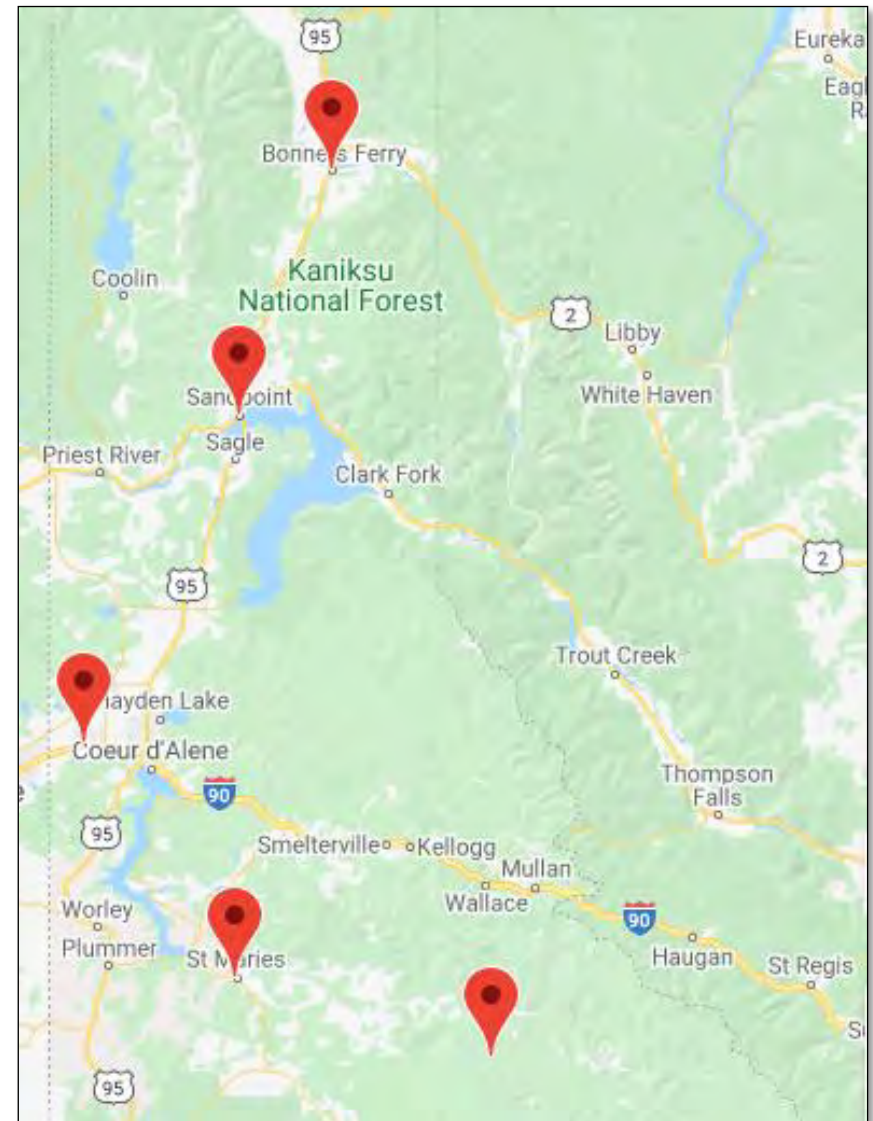
1. 624 Larch Street
 - 10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
2. 330 N. First Avenue
 - 0.33 acres with waterfront access and high-speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.
3. Various commercial/mixed use properties within the City Center.

Post Falls

1. 1908 E. Seltice Way
 - 8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller
 - 5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.

St. Maries

1. 414 S. 1st Street
 - 0.5 acres of county-owned land zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.
2. 1827 St. Joe River Road
 - 4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.



Shoshone County

1. 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville
 - 13.9-acre mill site with office building storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. building.
2. 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - 10,000 sq. ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement, and apartment.
3. 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.

Future Work Plan

On an annual basis, the Panhandle Area Council will continue to work through the CEDS Committee, bringing together key Economic Development leaders to continue to amplify the role of QOZs as a powerful economic development tool. The annual workplan will revisit and, where appropriate, expand on the following items:

1. Inventory/map the Opportunity Zones in the region:
 - a. Provide a general overview of the Opportunity Zones within the larger regional and distinct census tract context.
 - b. Provide Information on the communities in which the Opportunity Zones reside.
 - c. Identify common attributes that allow the Opportunity Zones to share a common typology within the region.
 - These groupings (i.e., urban/rural, industry cluster, proximity to anchor institutions, etc.) may help gauge the compatibility of potential Opportunity Zone projects within the existing environment (see both www.statsamerica.org and the U.S. Census Bureau On the Map Tool, <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>).
 - d. Map the location of the Opportunity Zones among existing local and regional assets and typology to provide an overall spatial context (see the public edition/open map of www.policymap.com).
2. Identify key partners/collaborations:
 - a. Overview of local/regional stakeholders involved with Opportunity Zones, including public/private/nonprofit organizations actively involved in the planning and implementation of community and economic development.

- This may include Community Development Corporations, community groups, state and local governments, leaders of anchor institutions, and philanthropic organizations. Identify any local or regional “champions” of Opportunity Zones – including regional consortiums (see below) that may have been established specifically to leverage Opportunity Zones – as touchpoints and points-of-contact for potential investors.
- b. Highlight specific local or state incentives that may be available:
 - A focus should also be given to economic inclusiveness, and how the Opportunity Zone effort is working to maximize economic benefits for people in low-income communities.
- 3. Recognize linkages with the data, goals/objectives, and priority projects within the CEDS:
 - a. Re-emphasize key data elements (including socio-economic data points and trends) from the CEDS that have a direct linkage to or impact on the individual Opportunity Zones as investment-ready locations.
 - b. Key data on population, higher education enrollment, workforce, and major employers may be particularly ripe for inclusion.
 - c. Identify any SWOT-related linkages, including market strengths and specific assets (e.g., infrastructure highlights) that may be key to driving investor interest.
 - d. Highlight specific goals or objectives within the CEDS that have a connection to the Opportunity Zones and identify specific priority projects that may address asset gaps in each of the Opportunity Zone communities.
 - e. Determine if incorporating Opportunity Zones in the CEDS may require specific updates to the CEDS.

Chapter 4 – The Region’s Disaster Resiliency

Sustainability and resiliency in disaster recovery are a collaborative effort of interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Pre-disaster activities focus on integrating resiliency practices into day-to-day operations, while recovery begins at the beginning of a disaster, whether natural or man-made. Coordination is critical to recovery efforts from pre-disaster to full economic recovery. The County Offices of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, focus on coordination of the immediate needs during and after a disaster. PAC serves as a coordinator of interagency economic recovery activities. This is achieved through collaboration with each County Office of Emergency Management, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and other local, State, Tribal and Federal agencies at all levels of the whole community.

Planning is always the first step in Disaster Resiliency. Each County Office of Emergency Management has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to foster public awareness of any hazard, and encourage public involvement in emergency planning, training and exercise. The LEPC’s partner with local, state and tribal governments, first responders and business and industry for planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the LEPC, each County Office of Emergency Management has an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Region’s Disasters

As noted in Chapter 3, the region is abundant with many natural features including mountains, prairies and valleys; rivers, lakes and streams. The area is subject to natural disasters such as wildfires, landslides, windstorms, winter storms, excessive moisture, flooding and dam failure. Threats of man-made hazards are also present, such as hazard-material spills, transportation (ground and air) accidents, amber alerts, cyber-attacks, civil unrest and terrorism.

Existing challenges include the increasing number of oil and coal shipments through the region by truck and by rail, which has the potential to have a significant negative impact. A cyber-attack can jeopardize all citizens, public/private sectors and infrastructure systems such as power. Boundary County borders Canada, which introduces additional threats such as drugs and arms trafficking, and terrorism.

Recovery challenges in the Region include environmental impacts such as endangered species and historical preservation.

In addition, in 1987 a 100 square mile area of Shoshone County was designated as a National Superfund Site as a result of lead contaminated soils from mining activity. This was recently expanded to include the entire Coeur d’Alene Basin, which stretches from Mullan, a few miles from the Idaho-Montana border to the mouth of the Coeur d’Alene River in Kootenai County. The contaminated grounds make it difficult to sell property without assurances that there has been remediation. The Panhandle Health District manages the Institutional Controls Program (ICP), which is “a locally-enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Superfund site”. (<http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/institutionalindex.cfm>)

Excessive moisture and flooding will carry contaminants, resulting in re-contamination of areas considered “clean” by the Superfund clean-up efforts.



Disaster Planning for Economic Recovery

Each of the five Offices of Emergency Management in the region are well versed in planning for natural and man-made hazards, and each have a hazard mitigation plan. In addition, each office has an Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency, and cross jurisdictional boundaries when the assistance is needed. However, communities are often unprepared for the chaos that is likely to emerge after a disaster strikes and have difficulty planning for long-term economic recovery when there are pressing humanitarian, cleanup and building needs to address.¹

The success of any recovery effort is dependent on all stakeholders. Preparation for individuals and families is critical not only to reduce stress factors, but also to improve their ability to undertake their own recovery. Establishing public confidence immediately after the disaster is a critical role of the business community. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base.²

When local leadership and the business community work together on recovery planning, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster.³ Through each County's EOP there is a framework in place for roles and responsibilities of local, state, Tribal and federal governments for pre- and post-disasters. A gap that needs to be filled is identification of private sector business and industry that could support recovery efforts.

Economic Development District Role

As the Region I Economic Development District of Idaho, PAC can assist municipalities in both Pre-Disaster and Post Disaster Roles as an Analyst, Catalyst, Gap Filler, Advocate, Educator and Visionary⁴. The chart on the following page identifies the pre- and post-disaster role of PAC. This information was extracted from www.restoreyoureconomy.org and edited as appropriate for the region, serving as a guide for PAC to coordinate and collaborate with state and local governments, Tribal Nations, Private Industry and the general public.



¹ *Leadership in Times of Crisis – A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency*, International Economic Development Council, March 2015.

² *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, FEMA, September 2011.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ www.restoreyoureconomy.org, September 9, 2019.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Role of the Economic Development District:

Role	Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster
Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how possible disasters could impact local businesses/industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current conditions/damage to critical industries, businesses, property and infrastructure • Assess impacts on long-term viability of businesses/industries
Catalyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in each County's LEPC • Establish Business Recovery Task Force to work on preparedness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Business Recovery Task Force to identify immediate and long-term recovery efforts • Garner input and support for critical recovery initiatives
Gap Filler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to public and private institutions regarding setting up a bridge loan program for a disaster event • Assist Counties in identification of business and industry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concerted outreach to reconnect with businesses and identify at-risk companies • Assist with bridge-loan financing • Provide business recovery assistance and services • Develop programs/initiatives as needed to support long-term recovery
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist each County in their planning processes for Mitigation and EOP • Advocate for mitigation and preparedness efforts • Advocate for tiered business re-entry procedures • Address impacts/adequacy of community's emergency management plan from a business perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek funding opportunities for recovery initiatives • Communicate priorities and need for policy changes, if necessary, to state and federal leaders
Educator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate small businesses on business continuity planning • Educate business on community's emergency management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flow of accurate information to businesses • Communicate "open for business" messages • Develop and distribute a disaster recovery guide for businesses
Visionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage key stakeholders in visioning process to identify scenarios for post-disaster redevelopment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envision how community can build back stronger, more resilient • Connect public/private resources for building back a more resilient community

Chapter 5 – SWOT and The Region’s Pathways

SWOT Analysis

Leading to the Region’s Pathways was an in-depth look at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Approximately 200 people representing small businesses, tribes, municipalities, community organizations and the general public generated over 500 individual written comments in a community survey that became part of the analysis. Regional stakeholders and the CEDS Committee refined the SWOT, which was used as a foundation for the development of the strategies and action plan.

Committee participants identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the areas of Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life and Place. Common themes were identified within each category, which aligned with the Goals and Objectives.

Notable Strengths: strong health care systems and outdoor recreation

Prominent Weaknesses: low wages, lack of a diverse housing stock and broadband accessibility and affordability

Opportunities to Impact Positive Economic Growth: increase broadband/connectivity and mentoring/coach youth, plus including youth in community and economic development planning activities

Critical Threats: lack of affordable housing/housing stock and a high percentage of service sector jobs vs a low percentage of living wage jobs

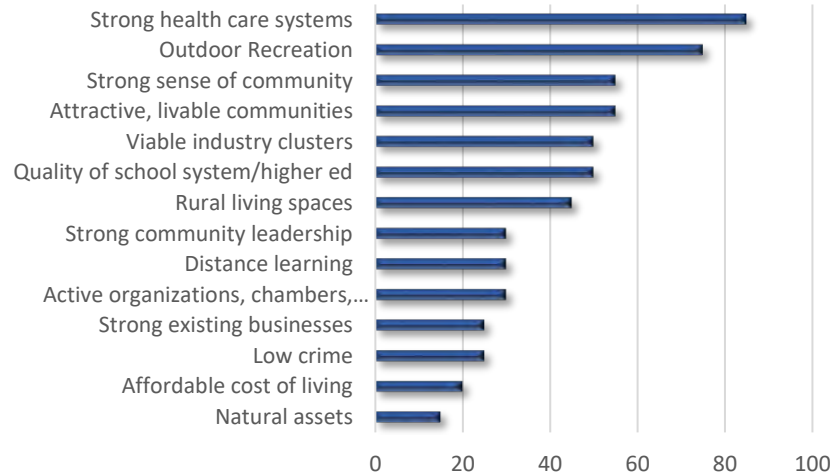
Using the Opportunities as a guide, critical success factors were considered with development of strategies.

A star (★) on the following SWOT Table signifies specific strategies developed by the Committee.

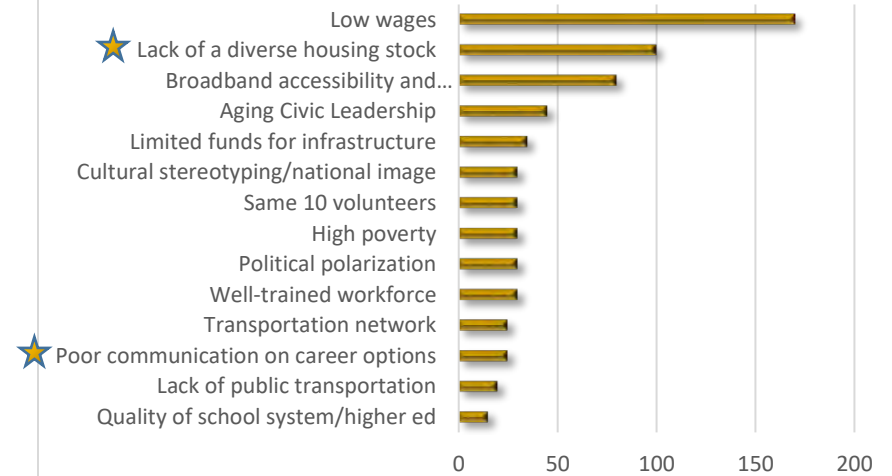


CEDS Committee developing strategies from SWOT. June 2019

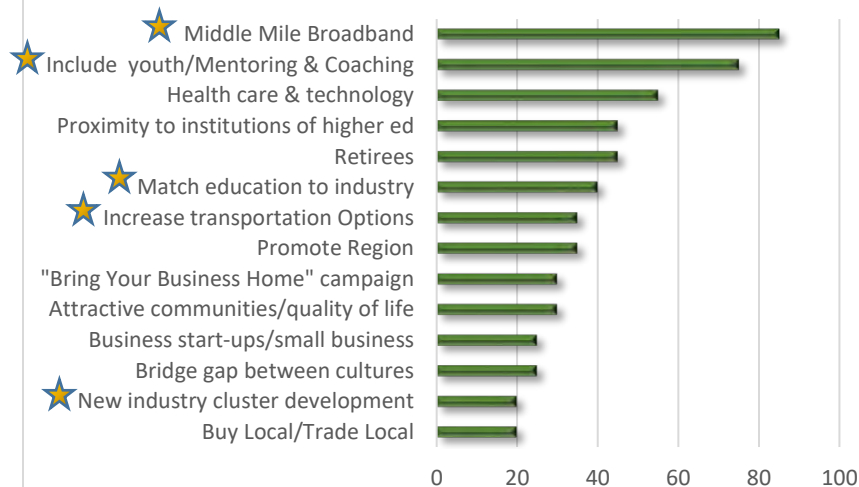
Top Strengths



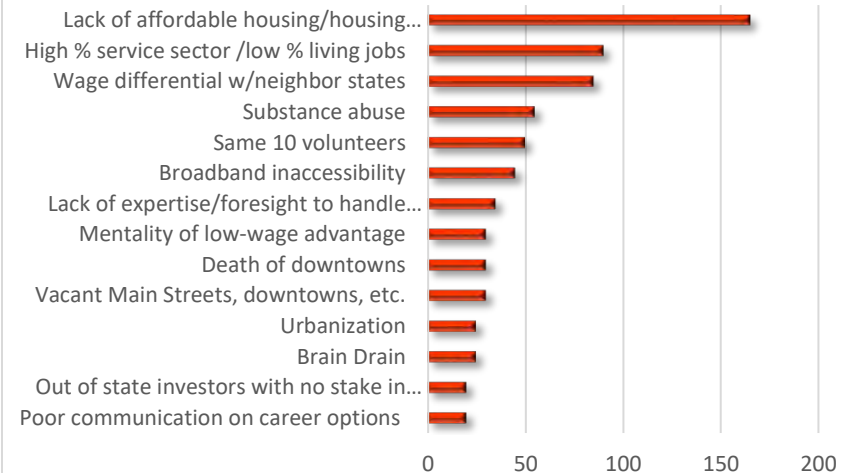
Top Weaknesses



Top Opportunities



Top Threats

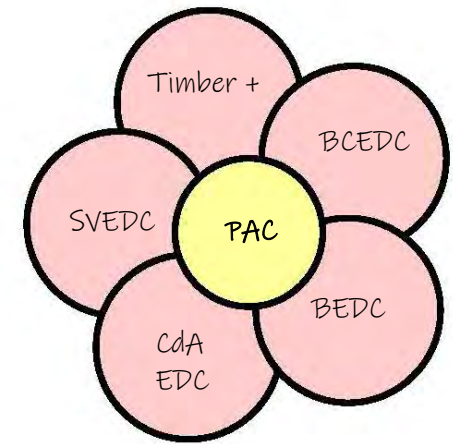


The Power of We

Within the Region 1 of Idaho, Panhandle Area Council's Economic Development District also includes an Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in each County:

- Benewah: Greater St. Joe Development Foundation (aka Timber Plus)
- Bonner: Bonner County Economic Development Corporation (BCEDC)
- Boundary: Boundary County Development Council (BEDC)
- Kootenai: Coeur d'Alene Area Economic Development Corporation (CdA EDC, aka Jobs Plus)
- Shoshone: Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC)

Each of these organizations have their own visions and missions to further economic development. As the regional planning district, PAC embraces each of the EDC's and serves in the capacity of coordinator for economic development matters or projects on the regional level. As a flower grows, so does the **POWER OF WE** for comprehensive regional economic development.



Regions Pathways

The Region's Pathways are categorized into three broad goals—**Elevate Industry**, **Advance Individuals** and **Strengthen Communities**. Each are entwined with each other, following a course of process of change to assist in strengthening the region's economy. Within each are two objectives that align with local areas of economic development focus. The objectives include *Economic Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Education and Workforce; Power of the People, Healthy Community; and Infrastructure*. The PAC CEDS Committee refined the Strategies for coordination of regional resources to achieve the greatest impact.

Elevate Industry	Advance Individuals	Strengthen Communities
<i>Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.</i>	<i>Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.</i>	<i>Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.</i>

The following six pages identify the objectives and strategies/tasks developed by each of the EDC's and strategy committee for each of the three Pathway Goals.



GOAL: ELEVATE INDUSTRY — Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.


Economic Empowerment Objective:

An ever-changing economic climate demands the discovery of new ways of combining resources

Strategies	Tasks
On a quarterly basis, the Region will convene economic development representatives from each county to discuss regional strategies and improve collaboration.	Hold a regional meeting after the quarterly Inland Northwest Partners Meeting.
By 2022 the Region will have a map of existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify appropriate support cast, including Idaho Department of Labor, North Idaho College Workforce Development, Panhandle Area Council & County EDC's.2. Identify gaps of local employers and representatives of industry.3. Send invites to identified cluster businesses, for an exercise to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles (SWOT).4. Utilize PAC and County EDC's to promote:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Business to region compliment or fill gaps within clusters,b. Entrepreneurship to compliment or fill gaps within clusters, andc. Promote increasing workforce base wage.5. Continue monitoring obstacles and updating mapping data.
By 2022 the Region will continue existing known annual technology-based conferences, lean on existing local business to discover any existing unknown conferences.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and research for existing and emerging tourism and technology-based conferences.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify existing conglomerates, andb. Promote tourism, medical and technology conferences.2. Identify gaps in available conferences.3. Create and maintain a common platform to promote local conferences.
By 2023 the Region will have a system in place supporting collaborative relationships with local trade and businesses, strengthening industry clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify from a master business/cluster list.2. Send invites to identified cluster businesses.3. Create a collaborative business/sector database supporting clusters.4. Quarterly reporting regarding the collaboration.
By 2024 the Region will expand annual or bi-annual economic forums with a focus on healthcare, aerospace and other emerging technologies to help grow local businesses and strengthen existing clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Research gaps for missing/unknown forums.2. Discover and project emerging clusters to assist identifying a needs forum.3. Complete outreach efforts to identify interest in a forum.4. Collaborate with interested parties in completing a needed/desired forum.

Entrepreneurship Objective:*A comprehensive entrepreneurial environment must be established to create, develop and implement ideas*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will promote entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify existing organizations. 2. Identify seed capital sources, tax incentives and other financial resources such as Angel funding, Venture Capital. 3. Identify educational and training programs, and personal and business growth strategies to keep entrepreneurs and business owners.

 **GOAL: Advance Individuals** — Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.


Education and Workforce Objective:*Lifelong learning is recognized as critical to advancing individuals*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will have collaboration between industry and education to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold an awareness campaign to provide tools, resources and opportunities on career options of vocational, professional, non-traditional and 4-year. 2. Create a “map” to target markets, including employers, counselors, students, parents and educational institutions.
By 2025 the Region will have support for diversity of relevant lifelong learning opportunities throughout the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing initiatives/programs at an accessible location to all.
By 2025 the Region will provide support to STEAM-related and other IT programs in our schools for regional gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the gaps and prioritize.

Power of the People Objective:*Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2021 the Region will ensure higher education is aware of industry needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a database on existing information resources, both inside and out of the region for opportunities. 2. Use messaging through social media, press, events and K-Gray on availability of resources, career advancement and training, and internships/mentorships.
By 2022 the Region will have a plan to attract and retain educated and trained youth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities and create market for youth to want to be here.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2022 the Region will investigate opportunities to engage growing retirement population in community development and education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDA EDC develop forum action plan and presentation for retirees and employers to learn the benefits of experienced/seasoned/senior levels and share with County EDC's. 2. Hold a forum for retirees to get engaged and recharge.
By 2023 the Region will educate population and leadership on manageable growth strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research examples of successful growth strategies.
By 2025 the Region will have improved transparency in government to build trust using creative methods of reaching all demographics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County EDC's will work to build strong relationships between Cities and Counties. 2. Create and execute communication plan to reach all demographics in local cities and county-wide.
By 2025 the Region will strengthen civics engagement in schools.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for students to engage in civic activities.

 GOAL: Strengthen Communities — Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.	
<p align="center">Infrastructure Objective:</p> <p align="center"><i>Livable communities provide service options and support infrastructure to contribute to economic vitality</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
Ongoing, the Region will include economic resiliency in disaster recovery. (See Chapter 3 for more information)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with North Idaho Emergency Managers group to identify economic impacts of transfer payments.
By 2022 the Region will encourage communities to identify housing needs and solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and hold an annual regional housing forum. 2. Encourage communities to develop a housing needs assessment. 3. Encourage a variety of housing types through zoning. 4. Develop communication plans with developers to provide a variety of housing options.
By 2024 the Region will optimize access of high-speed internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and recruit partners, pursue resources together and innovate solutions. 2. Pursue grant opportunities to expand infrastructure.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services & recreation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support development of multi-modal communities. 2. Promote, expand walk paths, trail networks, bike lanes. 3. Interface with ITD and KMPO groups. 4. Develop a partnership with transport/economic development agencies/businesses. 5. Identify strategic infrastructure needs. 6. Promote carpool, van pool, bike share. 7. Expand public transportation. 8. Work with the business community to assist in and/or promote the use of carpool, van pool, bike sharing, and support trail development.
By 2023 the Region will identify strategic infrastructure and investment needs for the airport, rail and highway systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop partnerships between transportation networks and economic development agencies/businesses. 2. Work with each airport, highway district and rail to identify economic development related needs. 3. Interface with ITD and hold annual or biannual meetings with KMPO and county designated transportation groups.
<p align="center">Healthy Community Objective: <i>Economic opportunities are enhanced when health care and public health practices address community needs.</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
By 2020 the Region will have resource guides on crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local agencies within communities to create a resource list.
By 2020 the Region will support initiatives and projects that help people remain active and engaged throughout their lives regardless of age and income levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify groups that provide opportunities and services 2. Work with the identified groups to provide opportunities.
By 2023 the Region will have strengthened community events that have a positive economic impact and improved livability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify events/groups. 2. Work with groups to identify needs. 3. Include a focus on health care in annual economic forums.

Chapter 6 – Action Plan

The following Action Plan was developed and will be fulfilled by the CEDS Committee. Considered in the development of the Action Plan are the SWOT, Barriers Inhibiting Economic Development Growth, and the Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. The following activities will be evaluated quarterly and revised annually.

Activity	Lead Coordinator	Timeframe
Convene County economic development Executive Directors on a quarterly basis to discuss collaboration and partnerships in implementation of local and regional strategies.	PAC	Quarterly 2020-2025
Collaborate with the North Idaho Emergency Managers on economic resiliency.	PAC	Annually 2020-2025
Map existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022
Develop a framework for entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2023
Conduct an all-industry conference to discuss industry trends, education needs, how to maintain employees, HR trends and fiscal realities of the region.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022-2025
Develop an annual regional housing forum to collaborate on housing needs and solutions.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2022-2025
Develop database of information resources and use messaging with higher education to match education to industry needs	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2021-2023
Research and develop a resource guide on Regional crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2021
Explore how to optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services and recreation	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2025
Identify tools, resources and opportunities on career options to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2023

Chapter 7 – Performance Measures

The region struggles to maintain a consistent source of jobs that also match the skills of the labor force. There is a great need for training workers not only for the current jobs available but for the future economy. The wood products industry will continue to thrive as it heads into the technological world. Idaho Forest Group is already positioning its mills to allow for the most recent technologically advanced product in their market—cross-laminated timber. The mining industry will continue to fluctuate with the business cycle—when a recession looms, metal prices rise, and during boom years, metal prices tumble.

It is difficult to understand what the economic picture will look like in north Idaho in 10 years, but it will most likely have a similar feel with health care being the leading employer and manufacturing becoming more technologically advanced. Both will need a well-educated and trained workforce to fulfill the needs of current and future employers.

PAC will ensure the progress of this CEDS is efficiently monitored and evaluated. The primary goal of the performance measures is to oversee the Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Action Plan in order to ensure regional advancement, as follows:

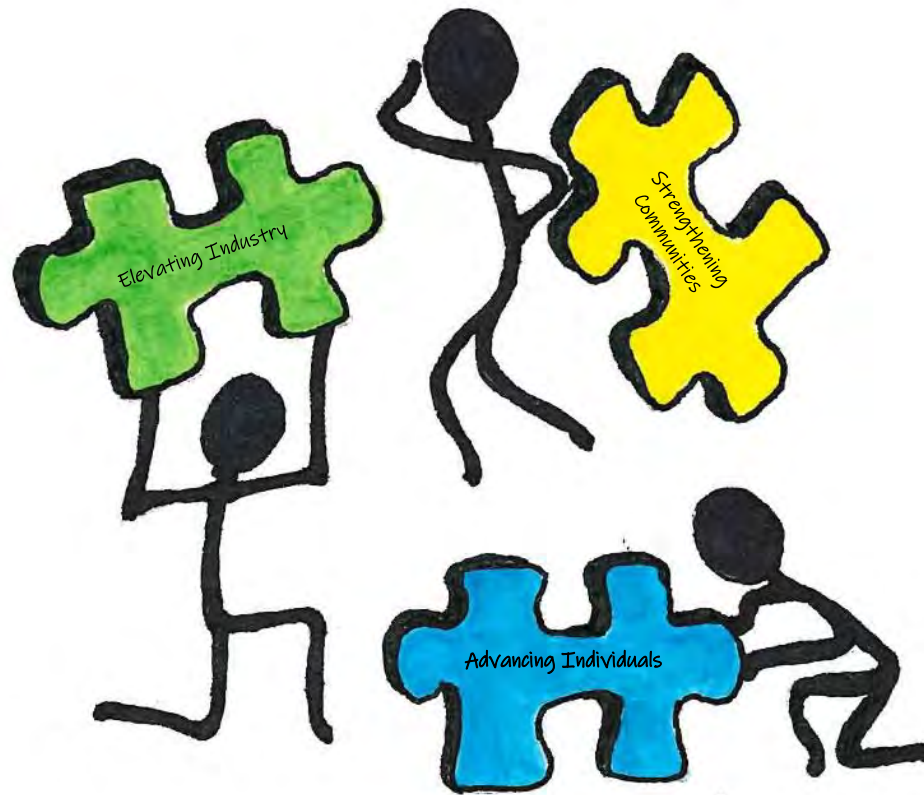
1. Monitor all action strategies on a quarterly basis:
 - a. Identify status of each initiative
 - b. Report findings to PAC
2. The CEDS Committee will meet quarterly, conducting a review of the findings to identify successes and barriers:
 - a. Identification of which initiatives were successfully implemented
 - b. Provide status of long-term initiatives
 - c. Identify and resolve any obstacles
 - d. Recommend changes to enable continued progress
3. The CEDS Committee will use the quarterly findings to examine progress of the longer-term strategies:
 - a. Has there been an increase in employment and investment?
 - b. Are economic development efforts more efficient?
 - c. Has the quality of life been enhanced and promoted?
 - d. Are the current and future workforce needs of businesses being met?
 - e. Are current and future infrastructure needs being addressed?
4. The Quarterly meeting of the CEDS Committee will review the progress of the Action Plan and make recommendations for changes.

public to align

Abstract

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Appendix A – CEDS Committee



CEDS COMMITTEE

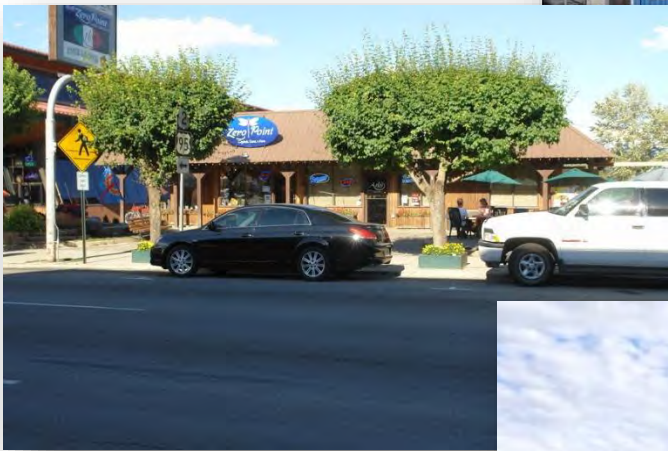
The CEDS Committee acted in an advisory capacity to oversee the update of the Strategies and Action plan; provided information and coordination as necessitated for plan update. Every effort was made to find persons from both the public and private sectors. Those that participated in the planning process are listed below. A special thank you is extended to the following for assistance in development of the Strategies and Action Plan for input into this CEDS.

Adam Admundson, Planning Technician, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Alex Barta, Executive Director, Timber Plus
Melissa Cleveland, Community Development Director, City of Hayden
Don Davis, Retired (Idaho Transportation Department)
Joan Genter, Member, Coeur d'Alene Airport
Gynii Gilliam, Executive Director, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Brenda Hamilton, Coordinator, North Idaho College
Andy Helkey, Manager, Panhandle Health District-Kellogg
Vicki Isakson, Director, Workforce Training & Community Education, North Idaho College
Wally Jacobson, Executive Director, Panhandle Area Council
Nancy Mabile, Economic Development Specialist, Panhandle Area Council
Jon Manley, Planning Manager, City of Post Falls
Andrea Marcoccio, Executive Director, Bonner County EDC
Glenn Miles, Executive Director, Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization
Matthew Palmer, Retired (Chevron Corp.)
James Perkinson, Account Manager, Advanced Benefits
Colleen Rosson, Executive Director, Silver Valley EDC
Carey Schram, President, The Center, Inc.
Robert Seale, Community Development Director, City of Post Falls
Karen Thurston, CEO, Base Two Solutions / Instructor, NIC
Cindy Tindall, Retired (CA Workforce Development)
Clifton Warren, Board Member, SWOT Bus
Corinne Weber, Volunteer Coordinator, Ronald McDonald House
Dennis Weed, Executive Director, Bonner Economic Development Council

Loren Whitten-Kaboth, Investor Relations/Special Projects, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Linda Wilhelm, Broker, Coldwell Banker-Schmeidmiller Realty
Blair Williams, Owner, The Art Spirit Gallery
Alan Wolfe, Board Chairman, Panhandle Area Council
Sam Wolkenhauer, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor



Appendix B – Opportunity Zones



BONNERS FERRY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone is bordered by the south and west banks of the Kootenai River. The area is traditionally sustained by timber and may be ideal for value-added wood products manufacturing.

The opportunity zone includes the Kaniksu National Forest, downtown and southern Bonners Ferry, the Kootenai River Inn Resort and a number of parcels with rail access.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Near US Highway 95 with direct access to State Highway 2



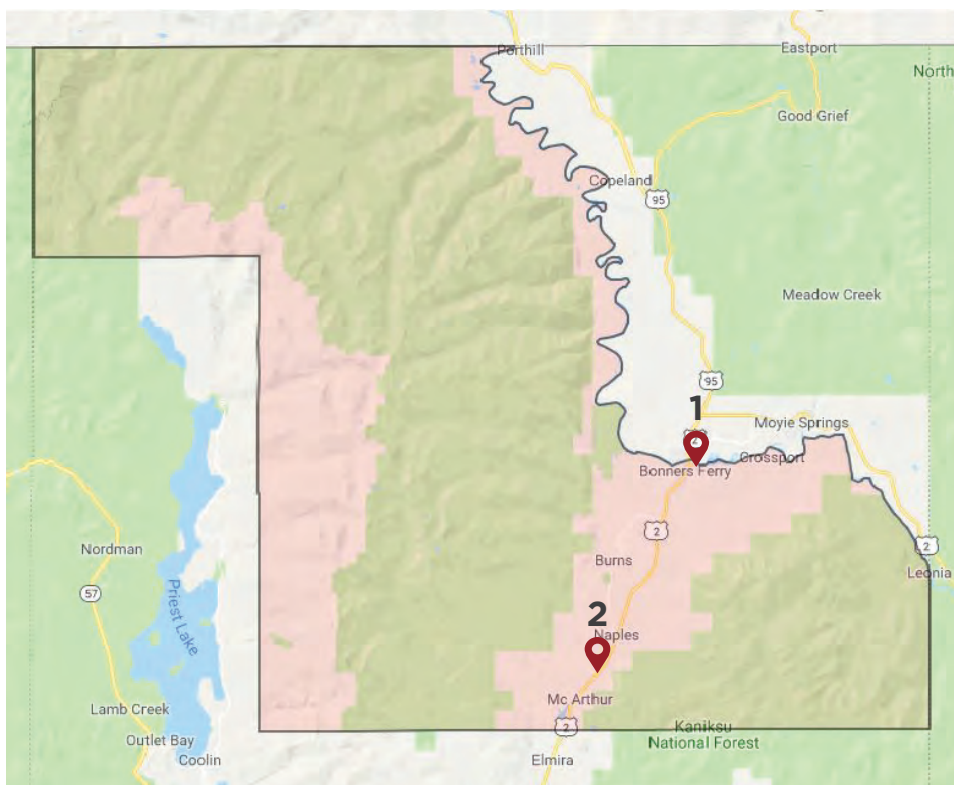
Shares its northern border with Canada



Rail access

INVESTMENT SITES

- 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID**
Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795 acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
- 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID**
7.92 acre commercial property off Highway 95, including out buildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery or retail store.





Quick Facts About Bonners Ferry, Idaho

2,629

City
Population

5,326

Census Tract
Population

\$35,892

City Median
Income

18%

City Population
with a College
Degree

LUMBER INDUSTRY

The skill sets of Boundary County citizens are predominately in the lumber industry and wood by-product sector. Due to the longevity of the industry, skills are strongest in value-added wood products and wood by-products. The most likely type of industry to develop in this census tract would be in the value-added wood products business.



Courtesy Boundary County Museum

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

This opportunity zone includes a foreign trade zone. The FTZ program is in support of businesses with a U.S. location that imports parts, materials or components for manufacturing and finished goods or parts for distribution, either exported or sold in the U.S. Foreign goods and domestic goods held for export are exempt from state and local inventory taxes.



RAIL USE

There are two parcels within the opportunity zone with rail track sidings and several parcels with direct rail access. The rail track sidings parcels are ideal for inventory deliveries and final product shipping. Investors with interest in these parcels are both outside of the state and outside of the country.



COMPANY HIGHLIGHT

Bonners Ferry is home to multi-million dollar Panhandle Door, Inc., and Überleben, a modern bushcraft company known best for its fire-focused products.



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POST FALLS

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

The City of Post Falls has long seen this Opportunity Zone as a critical piece to the city's identity, economic development and downtown core. It is regarded as a recreational gem.

The Post Falls Opportunity Zone provides the city with an important tool to assist with developing the area into

a vibrant gathering place for its citizens to enjoy, resulting in tourism growth and an increased housing for the workforce labor market.

In order to assist with increased growth, the city believes the addition of more medical and commercial facilities, along with housing, is needed in this area.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



U.S. Post Office, City Hall and the Chamber of Commerce



Two former mill sites



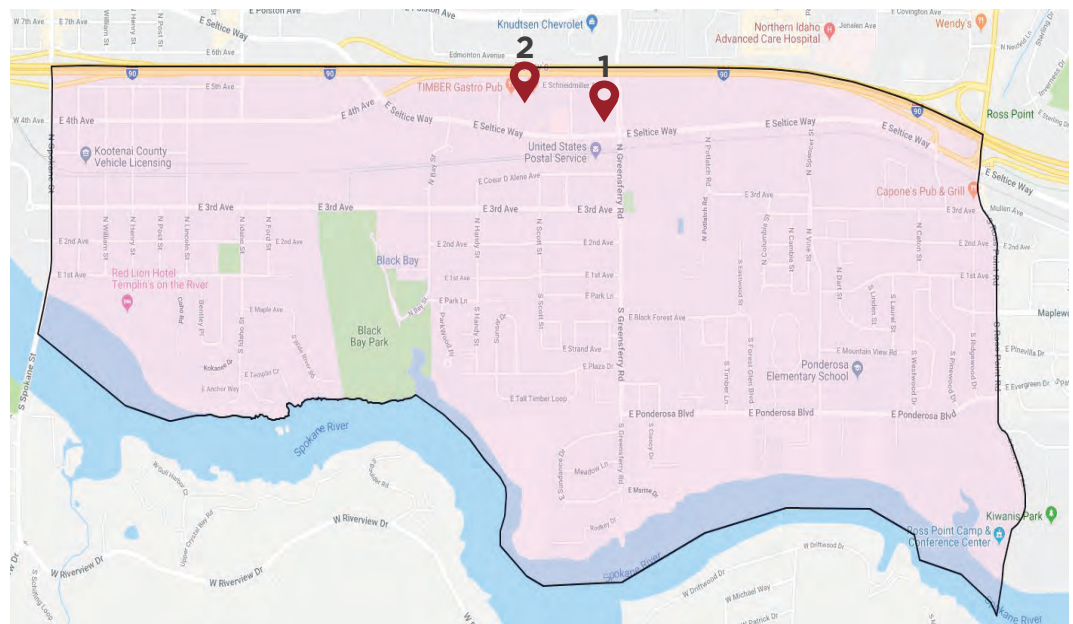
Three city parks, two churches, a cultural center and access to nature paths



Access to a main artery for interstate 90

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 1908 E. Seltice Way**
8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
- 2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller**
5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.



★ Quick Facts About Post Falls, Idaho

33,426

Population

3.1%

Unemployment
Rate

\$52,101

Median Income

28.3%

Population with
College Degree

URBAN RENEWAL

On the west side of the census tract, the Post Falls Urban Renewal Agency has invested over \$1 million in street improvements, including new sidewalks, pavement, median planters and more. The city also built a new City Hall facility and expanded the City Hall campus.

The URA has designated the east side of the census tract as the East Post Falls Urban Renewal District. This district includes the newly built Spencer Street, which relieves congestion previously common to this area. The URA also built the Greensferry Bridge over I-90, connecting the north side of Post Falls to this tract.



The Spencer Street and Greensferry Bridge projects exceeded \$16 million in investments with the intent to encourage additional private investment in the area.

RECREATION

Post Falls purchased 500 acres south of the census tract, known as the Community Forest. The city intends to develop this site as a multi-use nature area, allowing for recreational opportunity, while providing an opportunity to reuse highly-treated Class A reclaimed water for irrigation.



LOCAL PRIORITIES

With recent predictions of dramatic traffic increases along I-90, the city believes the addition of more medical, commercial and housing developments are needed in this area.

Additionally, parking for this area is a critical element to continue the development of commercial sites. The city is currently reviewing potential locations and parking area types as part of the City Center Parking Plan.



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SANDPOINT

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone encompasses downtown Sandpoint and shoreline along Lake Pend Oreille and Sand Creek, and is part of Idaho's growing aerospace and technology industry.

With the completion of the US 95 bypass, the City is employing several strategies to revitalize its

downtown and encourage mixed use residential development and historic preservation within the zone.

Industries that will likely thrive in this opportunity zone are the hotel, retail, restaurant and entertainment industries, as well as technology and software.

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 624 Larch Street**
10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
- 2. 330 N. First Avenue**
0.33 acres with waterfront access and high speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.

Additional opportunity sites can be found at sandpointidaho.gov/opportunityzone.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to US Highway 95 and Idaho State Highway 2



Seven parks, three grocery stores and a hospital



Direct access to Lake Pend Oreille



Quick Facts About Sandpoint, Idaho

8,278

Population

5.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,358

Median Income

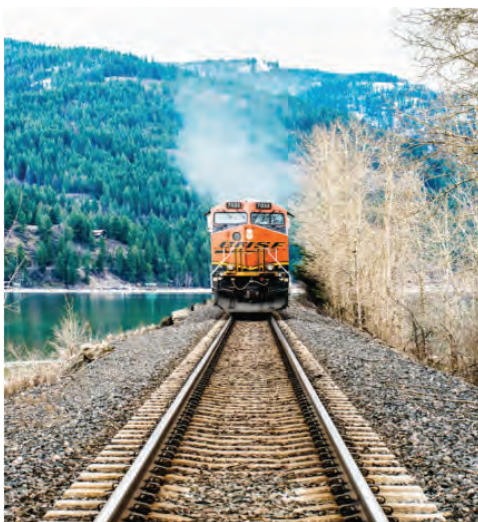
33.5%

Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

The City of Sandpoint has made economic development a top priority and has worked to foster lasting partnerships with local business, both large and small.

Additional local priorities include completion of a fiber build-out and provision of a redundant loop. Most areas of the city, including the downtown, have access to a gigabit of synchronous fiber at affordable rates, and providers continue to build out the network.



Parks and trail planning remain a priority for Sandpoint, including a parks master planning effort and a multi-modal, city-wide transportation plan.

The watershed master plan completion will include a recreation element and the city is also working with the Union Pacific Railroad to acquire and complete a community trail that will connect to the City of Ponderay and provide additional recreational opportunities to underserved populations.

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CITY GROWTH

The area is one of the fastest growing micropolitan regions in the country, with 5% growth according to 2017 Census data.

The city implemented a downtown revitalization plan worth over \$8 million, including a complete rebuild of the downtown streets including expanded sidewalks, utilities, stormwater planters, lighting and other furnishings.

The aerospace sector in Sandpoint continues to thrive with expansions of Quest Aircraft and Tamarack Aerospace Group.



Sandpoint also boasts an established biomedical sector including Biomedical Innovations, Percussionaire and Unicep Packaging.

In the tech sector, Kochava continues to expand to now approximately 100 employees.

Litehouse Foods recently completed an expansion of their manufacturing facility and Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort constructed a new lodge and is slated to install new chair lifts next year.

For businesses downtown, sales are generally up and two new breweries recently opened, along with new restaurants.

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SHOSHONE COUNTY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This zone includes the communities of Kellogg, Wardner, Smelterville and Shoshone County. Once home to the largest silver processing facility in the world, it contains a destination resort, Silver Mountain, with skiing and mountain biking. The trail of the Coeur d'Alenes which ranks as one of the top trails in

the country runs through the area. The zone contains several historic buildings and a number of parcels have been cleared or are in the process of being approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for redevelopment.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to Interstate 90



Recreation including Silver Mountain Ski Resort, Silver Rapids indoor water park, Silver Mountain Bike Park and a golf course



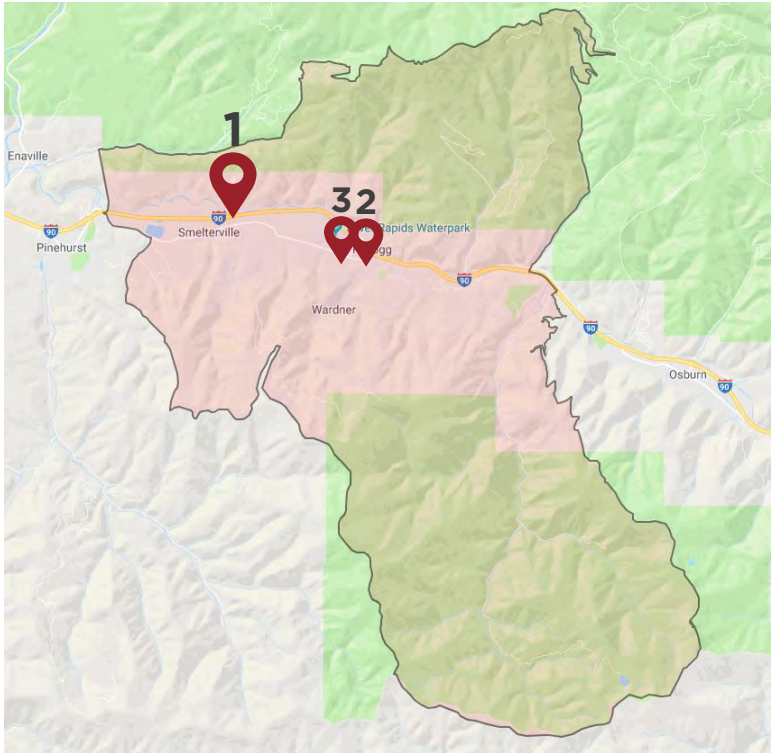
Shoshone County Airport



North Idaho College campus in Kellogg

INVESTMENT SITES

- 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville**
13.9 acre mill site with office building, storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. planner building.
- 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
10,000 sq.ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement and apartment.
- 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.



Quick Facts About Shoshone County, Idaho

12,529

Population

6.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,908

Median Income

23.8%

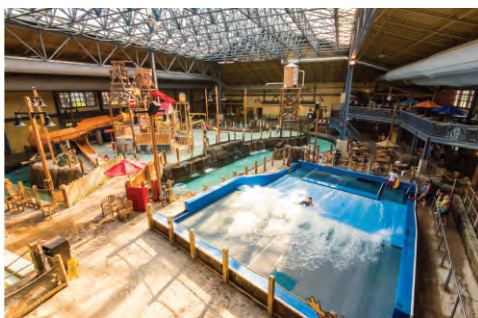
Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

Housing is a top priority for this opportunity zone. The county's proximity to Coeur d'Alene has created a rise in the real estate market, and multi-family dwellings and newer residential homes are in short supply. Affordable housing is quickly becoming a major concern for the area.

To support housing developments as well as other investments, new water lines, sewer lines and pavement have been placed through most of the Silver Valley.

In addition to housing needs, the county is focused on creating a more inviting place to raise a family. This includes investment in educational opportunities for higher compensated jobs, as well as creating a more attractive community environment. Kellogg has an "uptown" that currently has a ghost town feel to it. The town is in need of businesses to fill store fronts.



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INVESTMENTS

The three communities in this zone are a part of a Superfund site. This designation creates unique grant and redevelopment funding opportunities.

Infrastructure and recreational upgrades have been made in the communities including the 72-mile, award-winning Trail of the Coeur d'Alene's and wetland habitat revitalization. Over 7,000 properties within the Superfund site boundaries have been remediated and more than 1,800 acres of cleaned-up property have been transferred for economic development projects.



Additional recent investment projects include a technology and innovation hub, including residential, retail and office space. A large investor has also purchased several properties to be rehabilitated for office space and mixed use space. Several of those properties are available for lease or purchase, and are either shovel-ready or move-in ready.



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Mark Magnus, City of Kellogg, 208-786-9131, mark.magnus@kellogg.id.gov

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ST. MARIES

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone includes the eastside of St. Maries, Idaho, that sits east of Coeur d'Alene Avenue.

Timber is the dominate industry in this zone. Investment potentials identified by the community include residential housing, lodging facilities and value-added timber product facilities or businesses.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Scenic views of the Saint Joe National Forest and Saint Joe River



Access to Idaho State Highway 3 and Idaho State Highway 6



Near Saint Maries Municipal Airport

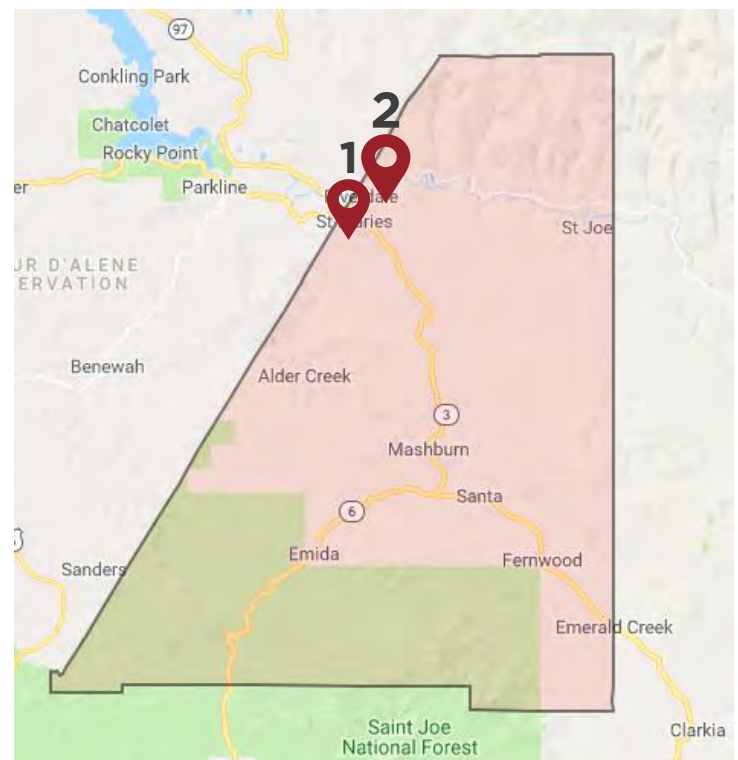
INVESTMENT SITES

1. 414 S. 1st Street

0.5 acres of county-owned land, zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.

2. 1827 St. Joe River Road

4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.





Quick Facts About St. Maries, Idaho

2,439

City Population

4,487

Census Tract
Population

\$43,064

City Median
Income

20.3%

City Population
with College
Degree

Alex Barta

Economic Development Director
Benewah County
timberplus3@gmail.com
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LOCAL PRIORITIES

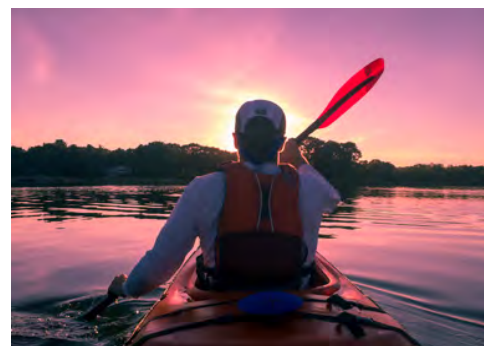
This opportunity zone includes county-owned property located in the St. Maries city limits. The property is underdeveloped and exempt from taxes. It is the county's desire to use the property for housing development due to St. Maries' lack of adequate workforce housing.



Stakeholders are advised to work closely with the local economic development organization, engineers and elected officials to secure necessary infrastructure funding through Community Development Block Grants and other available funding resources. Additionally, a newly-formed Benewah Community Foundation is in the process of building an endowment to support community projects.



FOR INFORMATION USE ONLY. The information and statistics stated herein are based upon publicly available resources developed by other local, state, or federal entities. The Idaho Department of Commerce is not responsible for incorrect information stated herein.



REC-TECH

St. Maries boasts significant access to fishing, golf, boat racing, water sports, biking, camping and a variety of winter sports, making it an ideal location for recreation technology companies.

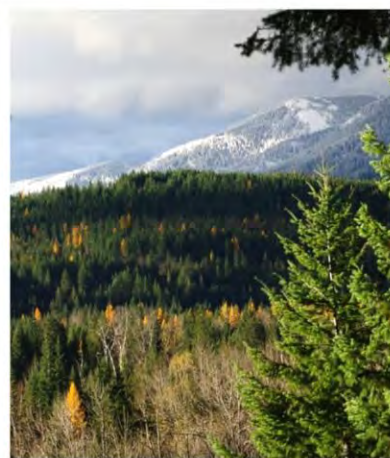
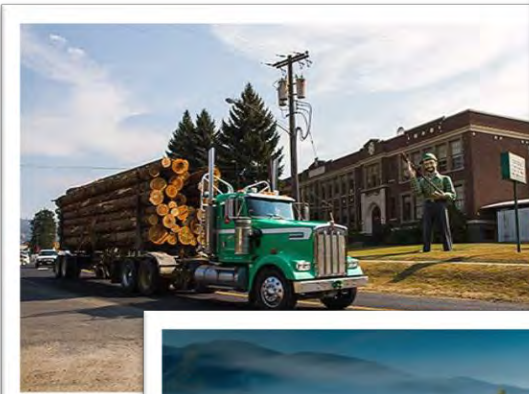


St. Maries is currently home to PEET Dryer, a patented shoe-drying company known for its innovative products that keep boots, gloves and more dry and ready for the next adventure. PEET's employees love the outdoors and have been taking advantage of the adventures in their backyard for over 50 years, proving that the St. Maries workforce is loyal and innovative.

St. Maries' largest annual event, Paul Bunyon Days, includes three days of logging competitions, water events, a demolition derby and more.

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Appendix C – Asset Inventory



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Cultural Capital

Creative Vitality Index

Measures of Creative Vitality

County	Photography Store Sales	Music Store Sales	Book and Record Store Sales	Art Gallery & Individual Artist Sales	Performing Arts Participation	Dance and Other Performing Arts Companies	Musical Groups and Artists
Benewah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$170,527	\$1,404,362	\$50,058	\$134,406	\$856,965
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$519,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai	\$0	\$240,247	\$720,365	\$4,187,077	\$1,178,867	\$551,874	\$787,478
Shoshone	\$69,711	\$0	\$66,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Indian Reservations

Reservation	Tribe	Population 2015	Acres
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	1,251	345,000
Kootenai	Kootenai	71	13

Historic Places

County	Number of Historic Places	Historic Places per 1000 pop.
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	17	0.420001976
Boundary	8	0.74019245
Kootenai	42	0.29503291
Shoshone	23	1.810738466

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Benewah	Chatcolet	Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Rocky Point CCC Properties	Building
	Desmet	Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart	Building
	St. Maries	Benewah County Courthouse	Building
	St. Maries	Kootenai Inn	Building
	St. Maries	St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial	Site
	St. Maries	St. Maries Masonic Temple No. 63	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Bonner	Bayview	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	District
	Coolin	Vinther and Nelson Cabin	Building
	Dover	Dover Church	Building
	Priest River	Hotel Charbonneau	Building
	Priest River	Lamb Creek School	Building
	Priest River	Priest River Commercial Core Historic District	District
	Priest River	Priest River High School	Building
	Priest River	Settlement School	Building
	Sandpoint	Bernd, W. A., Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Nesbitt, Amanda, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Olson, Charles A. and Mary, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Priest River Experimental Forest	District
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Community Hall	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Federal Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint High School	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Historic District	District
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County Courthouse	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Fry's Trading Post	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Harvey Mountain Quarry	Site
	Bonnors Ferry	North Side School	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	US Post Office - Bonners Ferry Main	Building
	Eastport	Snyder Guard Station Historical District	Building
	Eastport	Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp	Site
	Porthill	U.S. Inspection Station--Porthill, Idaho	Building
Kootenai	Athol	Cedar Mountain School	Building
	Bayview	Bayview School II	Building
	Camp Mivoden	East Hayden Lake School II	Building
	Cataldo	Cataldo Mission	Building
	Clarksville	Clark House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene City Hall	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Federal Building	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Masonic Temple	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Davey, Harvey M., House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	First United Methodist Church	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Fort Sherman Buildings	District
	Coeur d'Alene	Gray, John P. and Stella, House	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Coeur d'Alene	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai County Courthouse	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mullan Road	Site
	Coeur d'Alene	Prairie School II	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Roosevelt School	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Sherman Park Addition	District
	Coeur d'Alene	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Building
	Harrison	Crane, Silas W., and Elizabeth, House	Building
	Harrison	Harrison Commercial Historic District	District
	Hayden Lake	Finch, John A., Caretaker's House	Building
	Hayden Lake	Thunborg, Jacob and Cristina, House	Building
	Lane	Lane School II	Building
	McGuire	McGuire School	Building
	Medimont	Cave Lake School	Building
	Medimont	Indian Springs School II	Building
	Pleasant View	Pleasant View School II	Building
	Post Falls	Cougar Gulch School III	Building
	Post Falls	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Building
	Post Falls	Spokane Valley Land and Water Company Canal	Structure
	Post Falls	Treaty Rock	Site
	Post Falls	Washington Water Power Bridges	Structure
	Post Falls	Young, Samuel and Ann, House	Building
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County Jail	Building
	Rathdrum	Rathdrum State Bank	Building
	Rathdrum	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission	Building
	Rockford Bay	Bellgrove School II	Building
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake School II	Building
	Silver Sands Beach	Upper Twin Lakes School	Building
	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Historic District	District
Shoshone	Avery	Avery Depot	Building
	Avery	Avery Ranger Station	District
	Avery	Bullion Tunnel	Structure
	Avery	Cedar Snags	Site
	Avery	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	District
	Avery	Grand Forks	Site
	Avery	Mallard Peak Lookout	Building
	Avery	Red Ives Ranger Station	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Shoshone (con't)	Kellogg	US Post Office - Kellogg Main	Building
	Mullan	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Building
	Murray	Feehan, John C., House	Building
	Murray	Murray Courthouse	Building
	Murray	Murray Masonic Hall	Building
	Pinehurst	Pine Creek Baptist Church	Building
	Pritchard	Magee Ranger Station	District
	Red Ives	Halm Creek, Bean Creek Fire	Site
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Railway Depot	Building
	Wallace	Pulaski, Edward, Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route	Site
	Wallace	US Post Office - Wallace Main	Building
	Wallace	Wallace 1910 Fire Memorial	Object
	Wallace	Wallace Carnegie Library	Building
	Wallace	Wallace Historic District	District

Public Libraries*

County	Number of Libraries	Libraries per 1000 pop.
Benewah	4	0.438740814
Bonner	6	0.148235992
Boundary	1	0.092524056
Kootenai	8	0.056196745
Shoshone	6	0.472366556

*Non-University

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Fernwood	Tri-Community Branch
	Plummer	Plummer Public
	St. Maries	St. Maries Public
	Tensed	Tensed-Desmet Branch
Bonner	Blanchard	West Bonner County District - Blanchard Branch
	Clark Fork	East Bonner County District - Clark Fork Branch
	Priest Lake	Priest Lake District
	Priest River	West Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District - Bookmobile
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County District

Public Libraries (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai	Athol	Kootenai County - Athol
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Public
	Harrison	Kootenai County - Harrison
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Hayden
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Bookmobile
	Post Falls	Post Falls Public
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County - Rathdrum
	Spirit Lake	Kootenai County - Spirit Lake
Shoshone	Clarkia	Clarkia District
	Kellogg	Kellogg Public
	Mullan	Mullan Public
	Osburn	Osburn Public
	Pinehurst	Kootenai County - Pinehurst
	Wallace	Wallace Public

Museums

County	Number of Museums	Museums per 1000 pop.
Benewah	2	0.219370407
Bonner	2	0.049411997
Boundary	3	0.277572169
Kootenai	7	0.049172152
Shoshone	11	0.866005353

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Plummer	Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
	St. Maries	Hughes House Historical Society
Bonner	Coolin	Priest Lake Museum Association
	Sandpoint	Bonner County Historical Museum
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Free Museum
	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Historical Society
	Bonniers Ferry	Dr. Marjorie Timms
Kootenai	Athol	Brig Museum at Farragut State Park
	Cataldo	Old Mission State Park
	Cataldo	Rose Lake Community Historical Society Inc.
	Coeur d'Alene	Drummond Gallery
	Coeur d'Alene	Museum of North Idaho
	Harrison	Crane Historical Society

Museums (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai (con't)	Rathdrum	Westwood Historical Society
Shoshone	Kellogg	Portal Bunker Hill Mine Museum
	Kellogg	Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum
	Kellogg	Staff House Museum
	Mullan	Captain John Mullan Museum
	Mullan	Mullan Historical Society
	Murray	Sprag Pole Museum
	Wallace	Coeur d'Alene District Mining Museum
	Wallace	Historic Wallace Preservation Society
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum
	Wallace	Oasis Bordello Museum
	Wallace	Wallace District Mining Museum Inc.

Economic Capital

Employment

Employment by Industry

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Total Employment	3,457	14,207	3,647	62,242	4,464
Farm	N/A	41	221	75	N/A
Mining	N/A	126	N/A	113	421
Construction	92	883	246	5,046	207
Manufacturing	580	2,233	462	4,653	144
Government	597	882	457	2,863	339
Forestry, Fishing and Related Activities	174	165	145	270	N/A
Utilities	N/A	161	N/A	363	34
Wholesale Trade	52	2,179	61	1,630	87
Retail Trade	352	2,163	463	8,831	1,070
Transportation and Warehousing	252	344	56	1,147	59
Information	42	276	31	722	N/A
Finance and Insurance	47	277	63	2,647	62
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	N/A	297	19	733	85
Professional and Technical Services	N/A	502	130	2,307	168
Management of Companies and Enterprises	28	25	N/A	208	N/A
Administrative and Waste Services	46	303	96	3,972	87
Educational Services	237	895	269	4,115	363

Employment by Industry Continued

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Health Care and Social Assistance	571	1,833	544	10,891	557
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	N/A	482	N/A	2,568	263
Accommodation and Food Services	160	1,647	289	7,442	403
Other Services, Except Public Administration	114	493	75	1,646	69

N/A=Undisclosed or Unavailable

Number of Jobs

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	4963	5137	5042	3457	-30.34%
Bonner	20258	23445	23369	14207	-29.87%
Boundary	5270	5421	5494	3647	-30.80%
Kootenai	60423	71589	74799	62242	3.01%
Shoshone	6267	5940	6285	4464	-28.77%

Real Wage Per Job

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	\$36,800.36	\$38,430.34	\$37,183.02	\$40,463.65	9.95%
Bonner	\$33,956.31	\$36,634.01	\$34,954.95	\$36,347.51	7.04%
Boundary	\$33,743.25	\$32,939.08	\$34,198.99	\$37,170.91	10.16%
Kootenai	\$35,435.42	\$36,266.98	\$36,885.34	\$39,470.32	11.39%
Shoshone	\$35,533.16	\$35,585.11	\$39,340.50	\$38,577.52	8.57%

Labor Force Participation Rate (2018)

County	Persons 16 Years and Over	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Armed Forces
Benewah	7246	3817	3429	4,021	3,835	186	0
Bonner	34439	17992	16447	19,610	18,807	803	3
Boundary	9034	4202	4832	5,295	5,061	235	0
Kootenai	118783	72211	46572	77,765	75,065	2,700	110
Shoshone	10366	5457	4909	5,068	4,777	291	0

Unemployment Rate (2018-2019)*

Month/Year	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Jan-18	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	7.4
Feb-18	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Mar-18	8.4	5.7	7.0	4.7	7.8
Apr-18	8.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
May-18	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.5
Jun-18	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8
Jul-18	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.8
Aug-18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5
Sep-18	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0
Oct-18	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.6
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.7
Dec-18	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	5.6
Jan-19	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.1	7.9
Feb-19	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.0	7.6
Mar-19	10.1	5.8	6.6	4.8	7.8

*Unadjusted

Income

Total Personal Income (Not adjusted for inflation)

County	2005	2010	2017	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$238,507,000	\$284,734,000	\$326,219,000	36.78%
Bonner	\$1,082,366,000	\$1,233,464,000	\$1,712,338,000	58.20%
Boundary	\$218,305,000	\$272,727,000	\$412,213,000	88.82%
Kootenai	\$3,638,022,000	\$4,412,072,000	\$6,656,049,000	82.96%
Shoshone	\$339,738,000	\$399,719,000	\$442,549,000	30.26%

Real Per Capita Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$30,972.27	\$32,701.37	\$35,520.00	14.68%
Bonner	\$32,151.39	\$32,119.11	\$39,310.00	22.27%
Boundary	\$24,908.54	\$27,422.07	\$34,576.00	38.81%
Kootenai	\$33,951.23	\$33,842.73	\$42,224.00	24.37%
Shoshone	\$30,932.30	\$33,508.96	\$35,285.00	14.07%

Real Median Household Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$46,294.28	\$43,381.43	\$43,472.00	-6.10%
Bonner	\$48,206.48	\$47,158.17	\$45,607.00	-5.39%
Boundary	\$44,992.36	\$43,535.41	\$39,512.00	-12.18%
Kootenai	\$51,152.86	\$51,515.59	\$53,189.00	3.98%
Shoshone	\$40,527.51	\$42,468.10	\$39,835.00	-1.71%

Earned Income Tax Credit

County	Total Returns Filed	Total Returns Receiving the EITC	% of Returns Receiving EITC	Sum of EITC Received	Total Returns Receiving the Child Tax Credit	% of Returns Receiving Child Tax Credit	Sum of Child Tax Credit Received
Benewah	3637	834	23%	\$1,772,282.00	636	17%	\$809,064.00
Bonner	16529	3452	21%	\$7,166,469.00	2365	14%	\$2,899,667.00
Boundary	4100	983	24%	\$2,146,418.00	685	17%	\$911,377.00
Kootenai	58824	12012	20%	\$24,255,091.00	10328	18%	\$13,207,449.00
Shoshone	5004	1094	22%	\$2,169,889.00	779	16%	\$999,196.00

Poverty

Poverty Rate %

County	2010	2018	%Change from 2010
Benewah	16.8	15.8	-5.95%
Bonner	17.4	14.0	-19.54%
Boundary	17.1	18.3	7.02%
Kootenai	14.6	12.6	-13.70%
Shoshone	20.8	17.4	-16.35%

Poverty Rate by Age (2018)

County	Children Under 18 Poverty Rate (%)	Persons 65 & Over Poverty Rate (%)	Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (%)
Benewah	21.4	8.4	25.0
Bonner	18.2	8.0	22.6
Boundary	26.4	7.4	36.6
Kootenai	18.6	6.6	20.8
Shoshone	27.2	6.9	32.3

Federal Funds (2010)

County	Agriculture and Natural Resource Functions	Community Resource Functions	Defense and Space Functions	Human Resource Functions	Income Security Functions	National Functions	Total Federal Funds
Benewah	\$9,400,184	\$30,913,010	\$950,678	\$7,872,492	\$72,461,610	\$6,595,881	\$128,193,855
Bonner	\$4,627,381	\$66,561,299	\$4,027,084	\$4,840,675	\$245,168,421	\$16,178,135	\$341,402,995
Boundary	\$4,270,773	\$18,373,605	\$12,693,909	\$3,049,261	\$66,556,644	\$12,818,209	\$117,762,401
Kootenai	\$3,222,129	\$327,735,753	\$38,167,810	\$14,961,536	\$751,851,156	\$682,358,355	\$1,818,296,739
Shoshone	\$123,148	\$13,250,457	\$10,906,808	\$1,953,839	\$126,803,834	\$7,742,815	\$160,780,901

Cost of Living Index (September 2019**)

County	COLI*
Benewah	94.0
Bonner	108.4
Boundary	100.3
Kootenai	113.2
Shoshone	81.7

*US Average = 100

**https://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/idaho/idaho

Human Capital

Population

Total Population

County	2010	2018	% Change from 2010
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-63.94%
Bonner	40,877	44,727	8.61%
Boundary	10,972	11,948	40.39%
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	17.24%
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	0.24%
Total Region	212,393	240,202	11.58%

Rates of Change (2010-2018)

County	Birth	Death	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Natural Change
Benewah	888	981	1	69	(9)
Bonner	3,353	3,442	1	1,104	(4)
Boundary	1,095	908	1	8	25
Kootenai	14,532	10,710	(58)	3,697	365
Shoshone	1,126	1,499	11	270	(36)

Population by Race (2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Est)

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total Population
Benewah	7,667	311	22	801	111	215	9,127
Bonner	39,157	1,210	82	295	325	1,024	42,093
Boundary	10,294	526	25	156	106	303	11,410
Kootenai	136,632	6,560	664	2,124	1,261	3,943	151,184
Shoshone	11,467	430	36	281	59	300	12,573

Percent by Race

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Benewah	84.00%	3.41%	0.24%	8.78%	1.22%	2.36%
Bonner	93.02%	2.87%	0.19%	0.70%	0.77%	2.43%
Boundary	90.22%	4.61%	0.22%	1.37%	0.93%	2.66%
Kootenai	90.37%	4.34%	0.44%	1.40%	0.83%	2.61%
Shoshone	91.20%	3.42%	0.29%	2.23%	0.47%	2.39%

Population by Age (2017)

County	Under 15 Years	15 to 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Benewah	1,681	5,399	1,970
Bonner	6,858	25,769	9,228
Boundary	2,163	6,832	2,328
Kootenai	29,189	94,804	26,135
Shoshone	2,041	7,716	2,773

Median Age

County	2000	2010	2017
Benewah	39.2	44.8	46.5
Bonner	40.8	45.8	47.7
Boundary	38.3	42.8	43.7
Kootenai	36.1	38.9	39.7
Shoshone	41.8	46.2	47.2

Household Characteristics

Household Type (2018)

County	Family HH	Nonfamily HH	Female HH Without Husband, With Own Kids	Non Family HH: 65+ & Living Alone	Total Number of Households
Benewah	2,571	1,266	358	461	3,837
Bonner	11,591	5,509	1,359	1,691	17,100
Boundary	2,976	1,445	334	506	4,421
Kootenai	34,316	16,884	5,407	5,159	54,200
Shoshone	3,511	2,094	488	806	5,605

Teen Birth Rate (2017)

County	15-17 Female Population	15-17 Female Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-17
Benewah	148	2	1.35%
Bonner	810	4	0.49%
Boundary	239	3	1.26%
Kootenai	2823	18	0.64%
Shoshone	216	0	0.00%

Education

Terminal Degree Attainment (2017)

County	Population 25 Years & Over	No High School Diploma	% with No Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	% High School Graduate (or equivalency)	Some College, No Degree
Benewah	6,422	663	10.30%	2,508	39.10%	1,684
Bonner	30,832	1,936	6.30%	9,333	30.30%	9,322
Boundary	7,869	413	5.20%	2,926	37.20%	2,015
Kootenai	102,732	6,100	5.90%	27,945	27.20%	30,913
Shoshone	9,109	1,024	11.20%	3,406	37.40%	2,384
County	Associate Degree	% Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree
Benewah	445	6.90%	617	9.60%	286	4.50%
Bonner	2,521	8.20%	4,627	15.00%	2,293	7.40%
Boundary	685	8.70%	1,029	13.10%	403	5.10%
Kootenai	11,317	11.00%	17,039	16.60%	8,177	8.00%
Shoshone	843	9.30%	803	8.80%	326	3.60%

Colleges and Universities

County	Institution	Location	Type of School	Maximum Degree	Technical Training	ROTC	Entrance Test Required	2019 Total Enrollment
Kootenai	North Idaho College	Coeur d'Alene	Community College	2-Year Associate	Yes	Yes	COMPASS, ACT or SAT	5,275
Kootenai	University of Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					
Kootenai	Lewis-Clark State College	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					

Health

County Health Rankings 2019 (out of 42 Idaho Counties)*

County	Health Outcomes	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Factors	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Benewah	41	40	34	42	35	28	40	37
Bonner	11	18	6	19	5	14	29	41
Boundary	9	10	11	25	15	29	33	29
Kootenai	14	12	18	20	24	7	20	39
Shoshone	38	38	23	40	31	21	41	15

*For more information visit: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>, 2 counties are not ranked

Infant Mortality (2017)

County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Infant Deaths
Benewah	97	0	0.00%
Bonner	425	2	2.16%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	11	6.80%
Shoshone	142	1	7.80%

Births with No/Late Prenatal Care (2017)

County	Live Births	3rd/No Trimester Care	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	2	2.06%
Bonner	425	2	0.47%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	10	0.55%
Shoshone	142	2	1.41%

Low Birth Weight Babies (2017)

County	Live Births	Low Birth Weight Babies	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	6	6.19%
Bonner	425	4	0.94%
Boundary	121	2	1.65%
Kootenai	1,809	89	4.92%
Shoshone	142	4	2.82%

Number of Physicians (2011)

County	Physicians	Rate per 1,000 Population
Benewah	9	0.9821
Bonner	66	1.6162
Boundary	9	0.8325
Kootenai	264	1.871
Shoshone	6	0.4738

Number of Insured/Uninsured (2017)

County	Number Insured - Under Age 65	Number Uninsured - Under 65	Percent Uninsured Under 65	Number Insured - Under Age 19	Number Uninsured - Under Age 19	Percent Uninsured - Under Age 19
Benewah	5,695	1,352	19	1,785	341	16
Bonner	26,815	5,601	17	8,166	811	9
Boundary	6,470	2,476	28	2,056	751	27
Kootenai	105,963	17,297	14	34,820	2,464	7
Shoshone	7,815	1,856	19	2,359	311	12

Natural Capital

Natural Amenities Index

County	Mean Temp. Jan. 1941-70	Mean Hours Sunlight Jan. 1941- 70	Mean Temp July 1941-70	Mean Relative Humidity July 1941- 70	Percent Water Area
Benewah	27.50	72.00	67.40	24.00	1.02
Bonner	25.70	72.00	65.20	24.00	9.48
Boundary	25.00	72.00	67.00	24.00	0.74
Kootenai	27.40	72.00	69.10	24.00	5.36
Shoshone	25.40	72.00	64.10	21.00	0.06

Total Land and Water Area

County	Acres	Square Miles
Benewah	502,000	787
Bonner	1,228,000	1,919
Boundary	817,920	1,278
Kootenai	842,210	1,316
Shoshone	1,888,941	2,636

Land Cover (incl. crop cover)

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Alfalfa	0.66	1.07	11.87	5.93	0.13
Barley	1.58	0.17	3.46	0.82	0.03
Barren	-	0.09	0.56	0.05	0.08
Canola	0.05	0.17	10.15	0.07	0.11
Deciduous Forest	0.09	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.23
Developed/High Intensity	0.07	0.31	0.05	1.10	0.22

Land Cover (incl. crop cover) Continued

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Developed/Low Intensity	3.55	13.48	5.06	32.13	4.15
Developed/Medium Intensity	0.56	2.63	0.72	12.67	3.15
Developed/Open Space	7.63	9.77	7.13	23.08	3.56
Dry Beans	0.13	0.15	1.31	0.87	0.05
Evergreen Forest	501.93	1,504.25	1,062.21	876.24	2,112.26
Fallow/Idle Cropland	5.64	0.38	1.12	2.89	0.19
Herbaceous Wetlands	4.08	6.63	6.80	6.33	2.32
Herbs	0.01	0.02	-	0.82	-
Lentils	11.23	0.14	0.01	5.68	0.02
Oats	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.06	-
Open Water	8.22	183.11	8.70	68.62	1.24
Other Crops	-	-	0.07	-	-
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	7.73	2.10	2.38	16.81	0.77
Pasture/Grass	25.66	2.32	1.71	30.15	0.74
Pasture/Hay	0.55	9.71	0.59	2.10	0.17
Peas	0.80	0.02	0.26	0.98	-
Perennial Ice/Snow	-	0.01	0.09	-	-
Shrubland	145.89	168.24	118.86	172.37	508.23
Sod/Grass Seed	6.73	0.10	1.62	10.68	0.01
Spring Wheat	9.06	0.45	5.69	9.51	0.02
Triticale	0.02	-	-	0.09	-
Winter Wheat	42.46	0.25	22.53	22.63	0.07
Woody Wetlands	1.17	10.77	2.10	6.30	0.56

Physical Capital

Roadway Miles*

County	Primary Roads	Secondary Roads	Local Roads	Private Roads
Benewah	26.2	72.2	1,301.6	58.2
Bonner	69.6	91.1	3,276.1	212.4
Boundary	62.2	11.2	1,756.9	167.8
Kootenai	112.7	112	2,948.8	181.2
Shoshone	40.9	24.4	3,093.2	59.4
Total Region	311.6	310.9	12,376.6	679.0

*Centerline Mileage

Scenic Byways

Name	Miles
Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway	48.2
Pend Oreille Scenic Byway	33.4
Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage	28.5
Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway	35.8
White Pine Scenic Byway	82.8
St. Joe River Scenic Byway	89.0
Total Region	317.7

Railway Miles*

County	Miles
Benewah	67.6
Bonner	185.8
Boundary	91.4
Kootenai	88.3
Shoshone	15.1
Total Region	448.2

*Includes abandoned lines

Ports

County	Number of Air/ Heli/Seaplane Ports	Airports per 1000 population
Benewah	3	0.32905561
Bonner	25	0.617649965
Boundary	2	0.185048113
Kootenai	21	0.147516455
Shoshone	3	0.236183278

Airports

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Benewah	St. Maries	Sky Island Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frederick Welch
	St. Maries	St. Maries Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Benewah County
	St. Maries	Benewah Comm Hospital	Heliport	Public	Private	Benewah County
Bonner	Cavanaugh Bay	Tanglefoot	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	Tanglefoot LTD
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	Delta Shores	Airport	Private	Private	Estate of James E. White
	Clark Fork	Riverlake	Airport	Private	Private	Riverlake Estates
	Clark Fork	Tuka	Airport	Private	Private	Jeff Bock, Owner
	Coolin	Cavanaugh Bay	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Glengary	Lake Pend Oreille	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	F. M. Bird
	Nordman	Priest Lake USFS	Airport	Public	Public	USFS
	Nordman	Phillabaume	Heliport	Private	Private	Stephen Phillabaum
	Priest River	Flying H Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Tom & Linda Hamilton
	Priest River	Flying W Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	George & Elin Weaver
	Priest River	Fox Creek	Airport	Private	Private	Manfred Hoffman
	Priest River	Priest River Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Priest River	Valenov Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frank D. Honorof
	Sagle	Timber Basin Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Timber Basin Airpark, Inc.
	Sandpoint	Beaux Ranch Field	Airport	Private	Private	Wiley F. & L'Marie Beaux
	Sandpoint	Bird NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	Forest M Bird
	Sandpoint	Olmstead Sky Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Merle L Olmstead
	Sandpoint	Rapoport Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Michael & Katherine Rapoport Family

Airports (continued)

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Bonner (con't)	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Sandpoint	Seven Shamrock	Airport	Private	Private	Michael Durnin
	Sandpoint	Spear Valley	Airport	Private	Private	Mike Spear
	Sandpoint	Bottle Bay	Seaplane Base	Private	Private	Dr. Chip Houske
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry	Boundary Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Porthill	Eckhart Int'l	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
Kootenai	Athol	Hackney Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Hackney Airpark Inc.
	Athol	Western Spur	Airport	Private	Private	Rogher Dunham
	Coeur d'Alene	Carlin Bay	Airport	Private	Private	Carlin Bay Property Owners Assn
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington	Airport	Public	Public	Kootenai County
	Coeur d'Alene	Hawk Haven	Airport	Private	Private	Douglas Wayne Colley
	Coeur d'Alene	Pisch's Place	Airport	Private	Private	Don Dean Pischner
	Coeur d'Alene	Regan Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Brent Regan
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Airport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Big Country	Heliport	Private	Private	James J Vansky
	Coeur d'Alene	CdA Resort	Heliport	Private	Private	River City Helicopters
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai Health	Heliport	Private	Private	Kootenai Health
	Coeur d'Alene	Magee	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Coeur d'Alene	Rockford Bay	Heliport	Private	Private	Roger R Killackey Jr.
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Heliport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Sheldon	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sheldon
	Coeur d'Alene	Brooks	Seaplane Base	Public	Public	City of CdA
	Hauser Lake	Smith Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Earl O. Smith, III
	Hauser Lake	Sutherland	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sutherland
	Hayden Lake	Ranch Aero	Airport	Private	Private	Carl Nyberg
	Post Falls	Nichols Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	John Nichols & Henry Nichols
	Post Falls	Hubof's	Heliport	Private	Private	John Hubof
	Spirit Lake	Treeport	Airport	Private	Private	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Worley	Rock Creek Farm	Airport	Private	Private	RJ Watson/Nancy Rutledge
Shoshone	Clarkia	Stocking Mead.	Airport	Public	Private	Clearwater Potlatch Timber
	Kellogg	Shoshone Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Shoshone County

Enplanements

County	City	Airport Name	CY 18 Enplanements	CY 17 Enplanements	% Change
Benewah	St. Maries	St. Maries Mun	1	4	-75.00%
Bonner	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	46	3	1433.33%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary Cnty	141	82	71.95%
Kootenai	Hayden Lake	CdA-Pappy	434	31	1300.00%
Shoshone	Kellogg	Shoshone Cnty	1	0	0.00%

Housing

Total Units (2017)

County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Benewah	4,706	3,508	2,596	912
Bonner	24,935	17,563	12,782	4,781
Boundary	5,359	4,490	3,317	1,173
Kootenai	67,941	58,873	41,729	17,144
Shoshone	7,096	5,614	3,933	1,681

Units by Housing Type (2017)

County	Total Housing Units	Single Family Units	2 or More Units in Structure	Mobile Home & All Other Types of Units
Benewah	4,706	3,320	318	1,026
Bonner	24,935	18,110	2,038	3,207
Boundary	5,359	4,169	428	665
Kootenai	67,941	51,235	9,996	5,466
Shoshone	7096	5378	831	851

Real Median Value of Owner Occupied Units

County	2000	2010	2017	% Change from 2010
Benewah	\$118,663.57	\$129,508.30	\$150,800.00	16.44%
Bonner	\$165,995.66	\$248,803.35	\$222,700.00	34.16%
Boundary	\$129,196.62	\$183,838.61	\$181,300.00	40.33%
Kootenai	\$160,129.15	\$231,640.86	\$212,900.00	32.95%
Shoshone	\$93,597.55	\$152,672.39	\$117,500.00	25.54%

Hospitals/Care Services

Number of Establishments

County	Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS Code 621)	Hospitals (NAICS Code 622)	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623)	Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624)
Benewah	11	0	1	4
Bonner	121	4	6	37
Boundary	26	0	8	8
Kootenai	494	4	50	110
Shoshone	22	1	3	8

Recreational Facilities

Community Parks

County	Number of Parks	per 1000 pop
Benewah	7	0.767796424
Bonner	15	0.370589979
Boundary	5	0.462620281
Kootenai	47	0.330155876
Shoshone	8	0.629822075

County	Name	City	Type
Benewah	Plummer City Park	Plummer	Park
	Plummer School Park	Plummer	Park
	Benewah Nitsch E Nen Fairgrounds	St. Maries	Park
	Mullan Trail Historical Monument	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries City Park	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries Historical Trail	St. Maries	Park
	Tensed City Park	Tensed	Park
Bonner	Clark Fork Tennis Courts	Clark Fork	Tennis
	Oldtown Park	Oldtown	Park
	4H Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River City Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River Downtown Park	Priest River	Park
	West Bonner Park	Priest River	Park
	3rd Avenue Pier	Sandpoint	Park
	9th Grade Center Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Farmin Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Lakeview Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Shooting Range	Sandpoint	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Bonner (con't)	Travers Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Triangle Park	Sandpoint	Park
	War Memorial Field	Sandpoint	Park
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Golf Course	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Kootenai River Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Memorial Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Riverside Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
Kootenai	Sundown Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Bayview Park	BAYVIEW	Park
	Bluegrass Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Bryan Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Canfield Sports Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	CdA Soccer Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	East Tubbs Hill Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fernan Lake	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fort Sherman Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Higgins Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Independence Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Jenny Stokes Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	MacEuen Playfield	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Memorial Field Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Mill River Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	North Pines Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Northshire Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Persons Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Phippeny Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Ramsey Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Shadduck Land Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Sunset Rotary Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Tubbs Hill	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Winton Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Dalton Gardens Horse Arena	Dalton Gardens	Park
	Hauser Lake	Hauser	Park
	Fincane Park	Hayden	Park
	Porter's Lake	Kootenai County	Fish
	Black Bay Park	Post Falls	Park
	21st & Idaho Soccer Field	Post Falls	Park
	Beck Park	Post Falls	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Chase Field	Post Falls	Park
	Falls Park	Post Falls	Park
	Kiwanis Park	Post Falls	Park
	McGuire Park	Post Falls	Park
	Q'Emilin Park	Post Falls	Park
	Skateboard Park	Post Falls	Park
	Sportsman Park	Post Falls	Park
	Treaty Rock Park	Post Falls	Park
	White Pine Park	Post Falls	Park
	Warren Playfield	Post Falls	Park
	Lakeland Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Montana Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Rathdrum Mountain Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Stubb Meyer Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Spirit Lake Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Volunteer Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Mowry State Park	Worley	Park
Shoshone	Kellogg City Park	Kellogg	Park
	Kellogg Park	Kellogg	Park
	Mullan Ball	Mullan	Park
	Mullan Park	Mullan	Park
	Gene Day Park	Osburn	Park
	Osburn Playground	Osburn	Park
	West Shoshone Park	Pinehurst	Park
	Wallace Park	Wallace	Park

Boat Ramps

County	Number of Boat Ramps	per 1000 pop
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	51	1.260005929
Boundary	11	1.017764619
Kootenai	48	0.337180469
Shoshone	0	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Benewah	Benewah Lake	Benewah Lake	10	0
	Chatcolet Use Area	Chatcolet Lake	50	40
	Rocky Point	Chatcolet Lake	30	0
	Hawleys Landing	Chatcolet Lake	0	52
	Aqua Park	St. Joe River	20	10
	First Street	St. Joe River	1	0
	St. Maries River	St. Maries River	15	0
	Shadowy St. Joe Campground	St. Joe River	15	15
Bonner	Chase Lake	Chase Lake	10	0
	Johnson Creek	Clark Fork	28	30
	Cocolalla Lake	Cocolalla Lake	15	0
	Freeman Lake	Freeman Lake	10	0
	Granite Lake	Granite Lake	4	0
	Jewel Lake	Jewel Lake	4	0
	Kelso Lake	Kelso Lake	6	0
	Bottle Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Floating Restaurant	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Garfield Bay	Lake Pend Oreille	32	25
	Hope Boat Basin	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Island View Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	40
	Lakeview Landing	Lake Pend Oreille	8	0
	Pringle Park	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Red Fir Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	50
	Sam Owen Park	Lake Pend Oreille	10	100
	Sandpoint Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Springy Point	Lake Pend Oreille	20	40
	Sunnyside	Lake Pend Oreille	4	0
	Talache	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Trestle Creek	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Whiskey Rock	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Mirror Lake	Mirror Lake	10	0
	Albeni Cove	Pend Oreille River	15	13
	Bonner Park West	Pend Oreille River	10	0
	Dock N Shop	Pend Oreille River	16	0
	Laclede	Pend Oreille River	6	0
	Morton Slough	Pend Oreille River	6	15
	Priest River Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	15	19
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	60	68

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Bonner (con't)	Thama	Pend Oreille River	8	0
	Willow Bay Marina	Pend Oreille River	48	20
	Bishops Marina	Priest Lake	2	0
	Blue Diamond Marina	Priest Lake	20	5
	Cavanaugh Bay Marina	Priest Lake	10	0
	Coolin	Priest Lake	10	0
	Elkins Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Grandview Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Granite Creek Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Hills Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Indian Creek	Priest Lake	50	93
	Kalispell Boat Launch	Priest Lake	35	0
	Kanisku Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Lionhead	Priest Lake	10	47
	Outlet Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Priest Lake Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Round Lake	Round Lake	22	53
	Shepard Lake	Shepard Lake	10	0
Boundary	Bonner Lake	Bonner Lake	6	0
	Brush Lake	Brush Lake	10	0
	Dawson Lake	Dawson Lake	8	0
	City Launch	Kootenai River	2	0
	Copeland	Kootenai River	10	0
	Deep Creek	Kootenai River	10	0
	Porthill	Kootenai River	3	0
	McArthur Lake	McArthur Lake	10	0
	Perkins Lake	Perkins Lake	8	0
	Robinson Lake	Robinson Lake	10	0
	Smith Lake	Smith Lake	8	0
Kootenai	Black Lake	Black Lake	6	0
	Medimont	Cave Lake	12	0
	Popcorn Island	Cave Lake	0	4
	3rd Street	Coeur d' Alene Lake	60	0
	Bell Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	30
	Booth Park	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Carlin Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Fullers Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Mineral Ridge	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Kootenai (con't)	Gasser Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	10
	Goulds Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Higgins Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	70	0
	Harlow Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	4	0
	Harrison	Coeur d' Alene Lake	40	0
	Kidd Island Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	5	0
	Loft's Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	12	0
	Mica Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Old Mission	Coeur d' Alene River	20	0
	Rockford Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Spokane Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Squaw Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	3	0
	Sunup Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Fernan Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	20	0
	Fernan East Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	4	0
	Hauser Lake	Hauser Lake	4	0
	Honeysuckle Beach	Hayden Lake	37	0
	Sportsman Park	Hayden Lake	8	0
	Killarney Lake	Killarney Lake	20	0
	Buttonhook	Lake Pend Oreille	0	0
	Hudson Bay Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	40	0
	Eagle Boat Launch	Lake Pend Oreille	50	212
	Scenic Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	5	0
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake	15	0
	Bronze Bay	Spirit Lake	4	0
	Maiden Rock	Spirit Lake	6	0
	Sportsmans Access	Spirit Lake	20	0
	Post Falls Park	Spokane River	20	0
	Thompson Lake	Thompson Lake	20	0
	Lower Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	4	0
	Middle Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	10	0
	Upper Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	6	0

Campgrounds

County	Number of Campgrounds	per 1000 pop
Benewah	14	1.409061
Bonner	48	1.073177
Boundary	10	0.836960
Kootenai	37	0.229095
Shoshone	42	3.282275

County	Name	Sites	Type
Benewah	Benewah	51	IDPR
	Chatcolet	30	IDPR
	Ed's R&R Shady River RV Park	14	Private
	Hawleys Landing	38	IDPR
	Mission Mountain	3	IDPR
	Misty Meadows RV Park	50	Private
	MMM Campsite #1	1	IDPR
	MMM Campsite #2	1	IDPR
	Riverside Campground	30	Private
	RV Park Milepost 382	11	Private
	Shadowy St Joe	14	USFS
	Sheep Spring	3	BLM
	Soaring Hawk RV Resort	100	Private
	Tingley Springs	6	BLM
Bonner	Albeni Cove	14	COE
	Alpine Park	15	Private
	Baritoe	19	USFS
	Beaver Creek	45	USFS
	Best Western Edgewater	20	Private
	Beyond Hope Resort	100	Private
	Country Inn	18	Private
	Cozy RV Park	9	Private
	Dickensheet	11	IDPR
	Garfield Bay Resort	24	Private
	Green Bay Campground	8	USFS
	Idaho Country Resort	187	Private
	Indian Creek	41	IDPR
	Inn at Priest Lake	12	Private
	Island View Resort	60	Private
	Jeb & Margaret's Trailer Haven	125	Private
	Kaniksu RV Resort	80	Private

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Bonner (con	Kelso Lake Resort	18	Private
	Lionhead	47	IDPR
	Luby Bay	52	USFS
	Navigation	5	USFS
	Nordman	5	USFS
	Nordman Store RV Park	14	Private
	North Cove	5	USFS
	Osprey	18	USFS
	Outlet Campground	28	USFS
	Plowboy	4	USFS
	Porcupine Lake	5	USFS
	Priest Lake RV Resort	10	Private
	Priest River Recreation Area	20	COE
	Reeder Bay	24	USFS
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	67	COE
	River Country Motel & RV Park	21	Private
	River Delta Resort	56	Private
	River Lake RV Park	31	Private
	Rocky Point	7	USFS
	Round Lake State Park	51	IDPR
	Saw Owen	80	USFS
	Schneider	5	USFS
	Silver	8	USFS
	Springy Point	38	COE
	Three Pines	7	USFS
	Travel America Plaza	78	Private
	Trestle Creek RV Park	18	Private
	Trunnell Enterprises RV Park	14	Private
	Whiskey Rock Bay	9	USFS
	White Pine	51	IDPR
	Willow Bay Marina & RV Park	20	Private
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Resort	61	Private
	Carriage House Inn RV Park	20	Private
	Copper Creek	16	USFS
	Hemlocks Resort	18	Private
	Idyl Acres RV Park	10	Private
	Loewenshaw Vineyards RV Park	40	Private
	Meadow Creek	21	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Boundary (con't)	Robinson Lake	10	USFS
	Smith Lake	7	USFS
Kootenai	Alpine Country RV Park	25	Private
	Bayview RV Park	8	Private
	Beauty Creek	15	USFS
	Bell Bay	26	USFS
	Black Rock Marina	20	Private
	Blackwell Island RV Park	182	Private
	Buttonhook	13	IDPR
	Carlin Bay Resort	24	Private
	Cedar Motel & RV Park	39	Private
	Cedar View RV Park	39	Private
	Coeur d' Alene Casino	30	Private
	Coeur d' Alene KOA	90	Private
	Coeur d' Alene RV Resort	191	Private
	Corral	6	IDPR
	Gilmore	42	IDPR
	Harrison City RV Park	30	City
	Honeysuckle	8	USFS
	Hudson Bay Resort	14	Private
	Kestrel	23	IDPR
	Killarney Lake	11	BLM
	Lakeland RV Park	33	Private
	Mokins Bay	16	USFS
	Nighthawk Campground	21	IDPR
	Popcorn Island Boat Camp	1	BLM
	Ravenwood RV Resort	113	Private
	Redtail	26	IDPR
	River Walk RV Park	42	Private
	Scenic Bay RV Park	18	Private
	Silverwood RV Park	127	Private
	Snowberry	43	IDPR
	Suntree RV Park	111	Private
	Tamarack RV & Campground	50	Private
	View of the Bay RV Park	10	Private
	Westside Resort	7	Private
	Whitetail	60	IDPR

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Windy Bay Boat Camp	7	BLM
	Wolf Lodge RV Park	105	Private
Shoshone	Beaver Creek	3	USFS
	Berlin Flats	9	USFS
	Big Creek	8	USFS
	Big Hank	30	USFS
	Blue Anchor RV Park	46	Private
	Bumblebee	25	USFS
	Camp 3	4	USFS
	CCC Campground	3	USFS
	Cedar Creek	3	USFS
	Cliff Creek	1	USFS
	Conrad Crossing	8	USFS
	Country Lane Inn & RV Resort	47	Private
	Crater Lake Campsite	1	BLM
	Crater Peak Campsite	1	BLM
	Crystal Gold Mine & RV Park	21	Private
	Devils Elbow Campground	20	USFS
	Donkey Creek	1	USFS
	Down by the Depot RV Park	60	Private
	Elsie Lake	5	USFS
	Fly Flat	14	USFS
	Gold Creek	2	USFS
	Heller Creek	4	USFS
	Huckleberry Flat	39	BLM
	Kahnderosa RV Park	42	Private
	Kit Price	52	USFS
	Line Creek Stock Camp	9	USFS
	Little North Fork	5	USFS
	Lookout Pass Ski Area	12	Private
	Loop Creek	3	USFS
	Mammoth Springs	8	USFS
	Marble Creek	1	USFS
	One Eye's Landing & RV Resort	44	Private
	Orphan Point Campsite	1	BLM
	Packsaddle Creek	2	USFS
	Silver Leaf Motel	7	Private
	Spruce Tree	9	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Shoshone (cont)	Squaw Creek	5	USFS
	St. Joe Resort	20	Private
	Swiftwater RV Park	24	Private
	Tin Can Flat	11	USFS
	Turner Flat	11	USFS

Policy Capital

Voter Participation

County	Voter Turnout 2008 (%)	Voter Turnout 2016 (%)
Benewah	58%	79%
Bonner	60%	81%
Boundary	57%	83%
Kootenai	60%	77%
Shoshone	55%	74%

County Descriptions

County	Rural Urban Continuum Code_2013	Description
Benewah	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Bonner	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Boundary	7.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
Kootenai	3.00	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
Shoshone	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area

Land Ownership

County	Total Acres	Total Private %	Total State %	Total Federal %	Total Other %
Benewah	496,640	77.6%	12.2%	9.8%	0.4%
Bonner	1,112,064	39.6%	15.3%	44.3%	0.8%
Boundary	812,032	25.6%	13.2%	61.0%	0.2%
Kootenai	796,928	62.1%	5.5%	31.9%	0.5%
Shoshone	1,685,760	22.0%	3.4%	74.5%	0.1%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

County	Payment 2012	Federal Acres 2012	Payment per Acre 2012	Payment 2019	Federal Acres 2019	Payment per Acre 2019
Benewah	\$57,167	\$43,023	\$1.33	\$119,796	\$47,212	\$2.54
Bonner	\$528,602	\$454,843	\$1.16	\$1,083,390	\$454,071	\$2.39
Boundary	\$161,550	\$475,622	\$0.34	\$112,196	\$475,236	\$0.24
Kootenai	\$565,961	\$241,943	\$2.34	\$630,137	\$244,571	\$2.58
Shoshone	\$416,795	\$1,227,088	\$0.34	\$1,213,862	\$1,231,988	\$0.99

Protected Areas

Type	Benewah Acres	Bonner Acres	Boundary Acres	Kootenai Acres	Shoshone Acres
Access Area	-	546	-	238	24
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	-	-	-	16	27
Forest Stewardship Land	-	653	2,042	-	54,754
Habitat or Species Management Area	2,231	2,621	2,958	7,037	12,097
Military Land	-	87,643	-	3,517	-
Mitigation Land	-	40	-	-	-
National Forest/National Grassland	31,494	448,502	483,853	237,592	1,160,722
National Landscape Conservation System-Wilderness	5,563	-	671	3,356	11,902
National Trail	-	131	-	87	899
National Wildlife Refuge	-	-	2,764	-	-
Native American Land	223,975	-	5,403	102,861	-
Not Designated	-	8	-	-	-
Other Designation	-	8	-	34	-
Private Conservation Land	-	4,713	-	10	15,404
Protective Management Area - Feature	-	-	-	-	417
Protective Management Area - Land, Lake or River	1,204	1,065	3,177	26	20,862
Recreation Management Area	-	5,823	830	439	3,750
Research and Educational Land	-	5,267	-	4,313	-
Research Natural Area	-	4,081	3,865	281	3,094
Resource Management Area	8,068	11,839	3,615	7,097	43,896
State Other	-	68	9	89	5
State Park	8,428	1,000	-	3,195	176
State Trust Lands	53,008	167,521	102,962	32,337	54,908

Social Capital

Social Capital Index

Total Population (2016)

County	Religious Organizations	Civic and Social Associations	Business Associations	Political Organizations	Professional Organizations	Labor Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations*
Benewah	5	2	1	0	0	0	76
Bonner	25	3	3	0	2	0	284
Boundary	7	1	0	0	0	0	82
Kootenai	73	10	9	0	2	6	635
Shoshone	6	2	2	0	0	1	130

*Excludes non-profits with an international approach

Social Facilities (2016)

County	Bowling Centers	Physical Fitness Facilities	Public Golf Courses	Sports Clubs, Managers and Promoters
Benewah	0	0	0	0
Bonner	1	6	2	0
Boundary	0	1	1	0
Kootenai	2	22	11	1
Shoshone	1	1	3	0

Census Response Rate

County	2010
Benewah	65%
Bonner	60%
Boundary	65%
Kootenai	77%
Shoshone	72%



PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC
11100 N Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835-9798
(208) 772-0584
(208) 620-2313 FAX
www.pacni.org

Resolution # 19-04

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 2019-2020 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FOR THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL 5-COUNTY AREA, KNOWN AS REGION I IN IDAHO, COMPOSED OF BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI AND SHOSHONE COUNTIES, AS PRESENTED TO THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS, the Panhandle Area Council (PAC) was officially designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration as an Economic Development District and qualifies as an area-wide planning organization, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is necessary in order to meet the statutory requirement pursuant to 13 CFR §303.6; and

WHEREAS, PAC, as part of its strategic planning program, is responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the region with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, PAC is organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business and other community interests; and

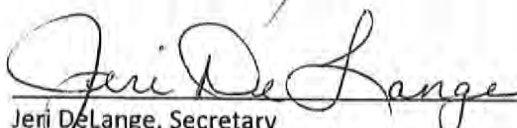
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and PAC have prepared its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Panhandle Area Council does hereby adopt the 2019-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Region I Economic Development District of the State of Idaho.

ADOPTED this 26th day of September, 2019.


Alan Wolfe, Chairman


Kyle Hendricks, Vice-Chairman


Jeri DeLange, Secretary


Darrell Raver, Treasurer

Letter of Commitment for Internet Service

Service Provider:

J& R Electronics

14817 W Hwy 53,

Address

Rathdrum, ID 83858

City, State, ZIP Code

Business Name:

South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer
District

1020 Polaris Ave PO Box 783

Address

Osburn, ID 83849

City, State, ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern,

J&R is working with Shoshone County to apply for the **Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant** to extend high speed internet connectivity for Shoshone County's various rural areas. The internet service packages offered vary depending on your needs, however all packages exceed the FCC's minimum service requirement of 25Mbps X 3Mbps.

This letter is regarding internet service, once available in our area and offered by J&R Electronics, we will work closely with J&R Electronics to deliver services to our location(s).

Please note that this letter is a letter of commitment only and is not intended to be legally binding nor a commitment to sign the actual contract.

Sincerely,

Peter Stayton, District Manager

Name and Position



Signature

7/15/2021

Date



Shoshone County Fire Dist No. 1

AARON CAGLE, *Fire Chief*

58738 Silver Valley Rd • P.O. 723 Osburn, ID 83849

208.752.1101 • acagle@districtonefire.com



July 9, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 West State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board:

Shoshone County Fire Protection District One is one of many entities who are great need for reliable fast internet service, which is currently an underserved population. The District is writing this letter of support for J&R Electronics broadband project in Shoshone County as our recent upgrade to J&R has vastly improved our online abilities.

The equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, and current infrastructure is extremely inadequate and negatively impacts our local business and residents' online needs. It is essential for the public health emergency departments and would mitigate similar disruptions in the future.

The current growth of the Silver Valley residents has significantly increased with a young and aging population. The Fire services depend on high-speed internet as time is often the most crucial element to consider in saving lives. As real time online information will greatly assist emergency responder's situational awareness during emergency fire and medical calls when time is of the essence. Implementation of the new technology is advancing, and the current infrastructure is not supporting these vital needs. J&R Electronics services will be a positive asset to our community to assist with fire and medical services online emergency software and programs, which will provide a significant impact on our ability to provide emergency services to the community and tourist during the worst day of their lives.

Also, J&R services will be able to support business' in completing online tasks such as: credit card orders, shipping, receiving, and tracking merchandise with their online business affairs. The local schools and students require dependable internet access to complete their daily educational tasks, our young and aging residents depend on high-speed internet to process their financial banking needs and improve their online quality of life.

The Idaho Broadband Grant award would be a vast impact in our Silver Valley and allow Idaho business and residents to succeed with the support from J&R Electronics who proven their commitment to serving our local community.

Should you have questions or concerns please feel free to call 208-752-1101.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Cagle".

Aaron Cagle
Fire Chief

SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE RIVER SEWER DISTRICT

1020 POLARIS AVE
P.O. BOX 783
OSBURN, ID 83849



OFFICE (208) 753-8041
FAX (208) 753-1151
MULLAN PLANT (208) 744-1512
PAGE PLANT (208) 784-7311

July 7, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Re: J&R Electronics Idaho Broadband Grant for Projects in the Silver Valley

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter of support for much-needed broadband grants for the Silver Valley.

The South Fork Coeur d' Alene River Sewer District is a public utility that treats domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater for customers throughout the Silver Valley from Cataldo to Mullan. Our critical wastewater infrastructure includes two wastewater treatments plants located at Page near Smelterville and in Mullan, and seven lift stations throughout the valley. These facilities require 24/7 monitoring and communication to ensure reliable uninterrupted operation. Presently, we are only able to connect remote lift stations by landline which limits the type of information we can monitor.

The District would benefit from alternative options for faster internet speeds and more reliable connections. We look forward to the improvements in our business and field operations that will be made possible by expanding local broadband services and are confident this will contribute to protecting the health and safety of our environment and community.

Thank you for your time and please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Pete Stayton, P.E., District Manager
South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer District

Silverton PROJECT TOTALS

Equipment Total for Project	\$	92,828.04
Labor Total for Project	\$	20,000.00
Grant admin	\$	651.00

PROJECT TOTAL	\$	112,828.04
MATCH TOTAL	\$	(47,737.62)
REQUESTED GRANT TOTAL	\$	65,741.42

Number of HH	600
Cost Per HH	\$ 188.05



State of Idaho Broadband Grant

CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF SHOSHONE

The undersigned, Colleen Rosson, representing Shoshone County, 700 Bank St. Ste 120, Wallace, ID 83873, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am grant administrator for Shoshone County and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found here and here.
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Installation of the point to point and multi point network will provide service to residents and businesses who have previously had low speeds or no connectivity at all. The speeds provided by this infrastructure will meet and exceed the minimum 25/3 as defined to be high speed internet. It will provide enhancement for connectivity options and reliability for health care, business, public safety and education solving some of the needs that were in full display during (and after) the pandemic.

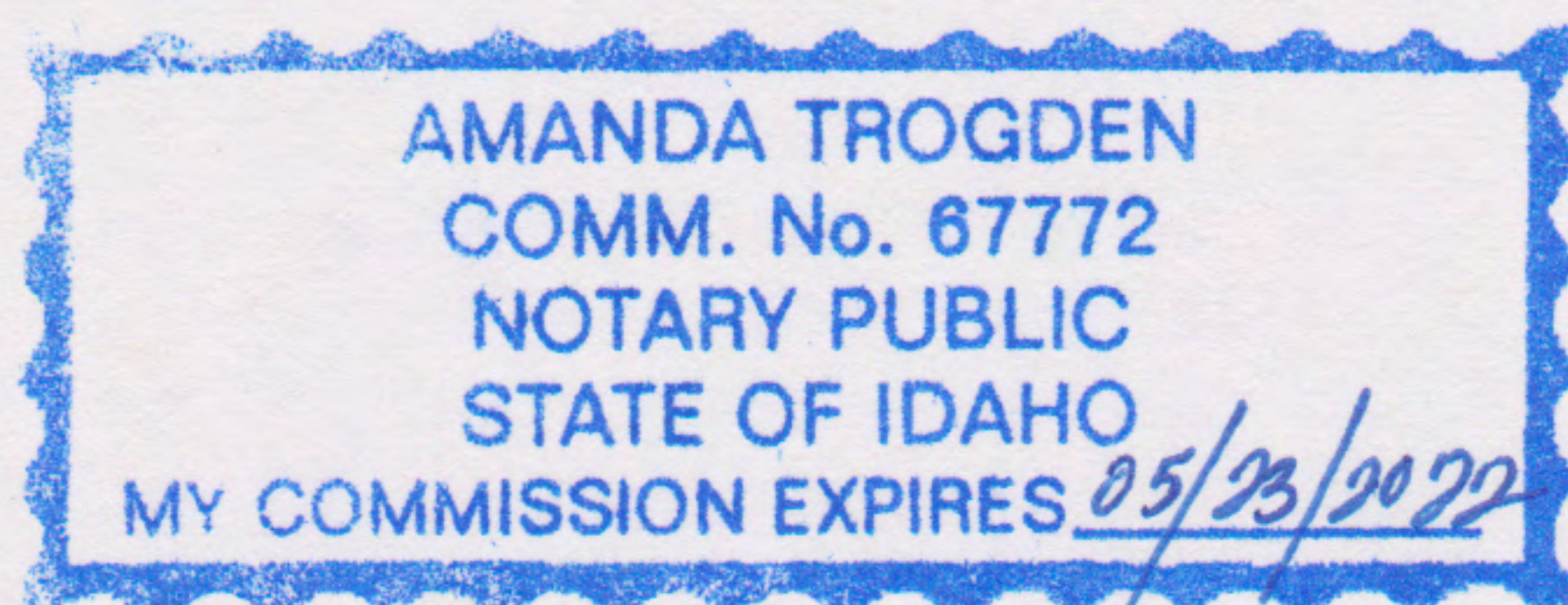
Colleen Rosson

7-15-2021

Signature

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15 day of July, 2021



Amanda Trogden
Notary Public for STATE Idaho

Residing at Mullan

Commission expires 05/23/2022



Silverton RF Propagation/Coverage of 3 GHz and 5 GHz with Serviceable Locations

Silverton CBGs in coverage area are.

CBG 160799604005

CBG 160799604003 NW edge

Tower to be Fed via Fiber POP at Wallace School District Office

High-speed Internet Service to be delivered Via Fixed Microwave

RF Propagation/Coverage of 3 GHz (for NLOS as needed) and 5 GHz Coverage – Blue/Yellow 90 degree sectors show 360 degree coverage from Wallace School district office with a 50ft tower this location can see the entire underserved community.

Serviceable Locations.

Black Dots indicate underserved locations that can be served – 90% are less than 1.5 miles from the tower location with 3 GHz or 5 GHz both technologies have proven to easily deliver base line package of 30Mbps X 5Mbps with low latency at sub 15ms ping times

The proposed project will support

E-learning

Tele-work

Including Anchor Institutions

Wallace School District Office

Good Samaritan Society – Silver Wood

Loving Care & More Home Medical LLC

J& R will also install and provide free Wi-Fi at City park area and Wallace School District parking lot.



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Good Samaritan Society – Silver Wood

Loving Care & More Home Medical LLC

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2944



⊖ PING

19

ms

⊖ JITTER

1

ms



Zipty Fiber

50.52.23.32



NW Fiber, LLC

Colfax, WA

⌚ SPEEDTEST®



AGAIN



NW Fiber, LLC ▼

Colfax, WA

COPY LINK



Internet speed test



5.73

Mbps download

0.40

Mbps upload

Latency: 61 ms

Server: Seattle

Your Internet connection is slow.

Your Internet connection should be able to handle one device at a time streaming a video. If multiple devices are using this connection at the same time, you may run into some slowdowns.

[LEARN MORE](#)

[TEST AGAIN](#)

[Feedback](#)

BROADBAND**NOW**

06:28 AM GMT
13th July 2021

DOWNLOAD SPEED

1.1 Mb/s



UPLOAD SPEED

0.45 Mb/s



PING

197 ms



98% slower than the Idaho average.

Server: ndt-iupui-mlab1-sea07.mlab-oti.measurement-lab.org

Internet speed test



6.84

Mbps download

0.26

Mbps upload

Latency: 82 ms

Server: Seattle

Your Internet connection is slow.

Your Internet connection should be able to handle one device at a time streaming a video. If multiple devices are using this connection at the same time, you may run into some slowdowns.

[LEARN MORE](#)

[TEST AGAIN](#)

[Feedback](#)

SHARE



07/12/2021 6:39 PM



RESULTS



SETTINGS



PING ms

91



DOWNLOAD Mbps

1.60



UPLOAD Mbps

0.48

Suddenlink



GO



Kaniksu Networks

Hope, ID

Ad

Start Download

Easy To Setup

Wave Browser

DOWNLOAD

SHARE



07/13/2021 12:32 PM

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms

180

DOWNLOAD Mbps

2.60

UPLOAD Mbps

0.60

Zipty Fiber



GO

Gonzaga University
Spokane, WA





Ad




Read more about Marina


St. Jude


Learn more

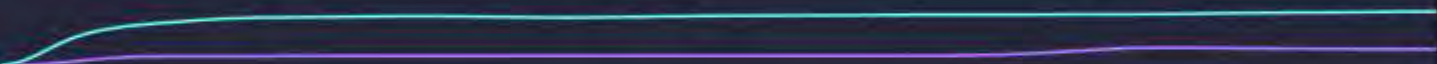
SHARE    


Result ID 11724106891 RESULTS SETTINGS


 PING ms
24


 DOWNLOAD Mbps
2.96


 UPLOAD Mbps
0.52





 Connections
Multi

 Ptera Inc.
Spokane, WA
[Change Server](#)

 Ziply Fiber
50.37.157.92

HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

1

2

3

4

5

Much worse As expected Much better

Full Time
Jobs


Part Time
Jobs


Hourly
Jobs


Work from
Home


Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

 **Sparklight**
Possible Problems



 **Venmo**
Possible Problems



Watch live TV & sports
without cable

Ad

Clean Your Browser Instantly

Guardio antivirus protects you from malware, ransomware, identity theft and phishing scams

guard.io

OPEN

SHARE



07/13/2021 11:22 AM

RESULTS

SETTINGS

PING ms

252

DOWNLOAD Mbps

4.40

UPLOAD Mbps

0.21

Zipty Fiber



GO



Cutting Edge
Communications, Inc
Spokane, WA

Ad



Read more about Marina

St. Jude

Learn more



⊖ PING

38

ms

⌵ JITTER

29

ms



Zipty Fiber
50.52.23.32



Gonzaga University
Spokane, WA

🔄 SPEEDTEST®



AGAIN



Gonzaga University ▼
Spokane, WA

COPY LINK



Google

speed test

Internet speed test

Check your internet speed in under 30 seconds. The speed test usually transfers less than 1 MB of data, but may transfer more data on fast connections.

To run the test, you'll be connected to Measurement Lab (M-Lab) and your IP address will be shared with them and processed by them in accordance with their privacy policy. M-Lab is the test and publicly publishes all test results to promote internet research. Published info includes your IP address and test results, but doesn't include any other information about internet use.

Speedtest by Ookla - The Global Broadband Speed Test

Use Speedtest on all Your Devices With our Free Desktop and Mobile apps

Fast.com: Internet Speed Test

How fast is your download speed? In seconds, FAST.com's simple internet speed test will estimate your ISP speed.

People also ask

What is a good speed test?

What is a good internet speed?

What is my data speed?

Internet speed test

2.76 Mbps download

0.72 Mbps upload

Latency: 44 ms
Server: Calgary

Your Internet connection is very slow.

Your Internet download speed is very low. Web browsing should work, but videos could load slowly.

LEARN MORE TEST AGAIN

Feedback

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Silverton Project Schedule

[illegible]



July 14,2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Re: Idaho Broadband Grant for Projects in the Silver Valley

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board and Commerce Grant Team,

Please accept this letter of support for the J&R Electronics broadband projects in Shoshone County. J&R Electronics service will accommodate new resident growth, our aging population and allow our utilities and public safety entities to operate efficiently and more access options in the unfortunate event of another emergency.

The past year has emphasized the true gaps in high-speed internet in our community. We have put the current broadband infrastructure to the test, and it has proven to be inadequate for our residents and businesses online needs. Families could not be online to complete required tasks at the same time, businesses could not accept credit cards or process online orders and video telehealth of conferencing was a challenge or impossible.

As more residents move to the area, it will continue to prove a detriment to our communities' ability to keep up with and move forward in this new digital age and hinder economic development activities.

J&R Electronics has proven their commitment to serving the Shoshone County communities prior to the pandemic and were quick to act in the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak. They were first on the scene to work with our school districts to provide free public Wi-Fi sites across the county. Those sites remain in operation to serve our communities.

An Idaho company, they have met with our public entities, private businesses, and residents to overcome broadband challenges highlighted by the pandemic. They offer reliable high-speed service, affordable rates, exceptional service after the sale and continue to create a positive multiplier impact on the local economy. We feel J&R Electronics will use our tax dollars prudently and efficiently.

The award of the Idaho Broadband Grant for these projects would have a positive impact in our community. The Idaho grant funds will allow an Idaho company financial support to serve the broadband needs of our small communities in the ways it needs to be served to thrive.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Martinsen", with a stylized, flowing script.

Dan Martinsen - President

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Laurel Thomas
Applicant ID	APP-004824
Company Name	Priest River
Recipient Address	Priest River Priest River Chamber The Beardmore Bldg 119 Main St Ste 102 Priest River, ID 83856
Phone	(208) 448-2123
Email	lthomas@priestriver-id.gov
Amount Requested	\$1,629,833.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Priest River Fiber to the Home

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Laurel Thomas
- b. City Clerk/Treasurer
- c. PO Box 415
- c. Priest River, ID 83856
- d. lthomas@priestriver-id.gov
- e. 208-448-2123

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

The proposed service area includes Priest River City limits, west of the Priest River and north of Pend Oreille River. Maps and census block list are attached.

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Nancy Mabile, Panhandle Area Council
a. Economic Development Specialist/Region I Planner
b. nmabile@pacni.org
c. 208-772-0584 x 3014

(A resolution designating Panhandle Area Council as our grant administrator is attached under Question 30.)

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found here. Frequently asked questions can be referenced here.)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no

obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

The project will provide a fiber to the premise broadband connectivity network, enabling connectivity to residents, businesses and Community Anchor Institutions (CAI's) in Priest River, Idaho. With funding support, Ziply will upgrade Central Office equipment and construct a fiber to the premise network. The project will provide 1/1Gbps connectivity. Availability of fiber to the premise in Priest River will greatly enhance the livability, public safety, resident wellbeing and offer resiliency into the future. Given another public emergency such as the COVID 19 pandemic, Priest River will have more than adequate connectivity to enable the community, its residents and businesses to function on line.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

The current communications infrastructure serving parts of the Proposed Service Area (PSA) is copper. Although copper telecommunications lines have served communities well, the demands

of virtual workspaces and video content exceeds the networking capacity copper lines offer. To provide the best long term solutions fiber optic networking supported by GPON (Gigabyte Passive Optic Network) an efficient, effective system for maximizing data capacity. GPON maximizes network service delivery by utilizing upstream and downstream data via Optical Wavelength Division Multiplexing.

This fiber to the premise project will provide the ability for residents to access the internet at speeds capable of teleworking, remote learning, accessing telemedicine and simply accessing the vast informational resources and entertainment provided today across the World Wide Web. Youth living in the PSA will gain access to the world through the enhanced connectivity Ziplly will offer.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

According to Broadband Now, the FCC Broadband map, Ziplly Fiber is the prominent wireline provider; there are small fixed wireless providers and satellite options. Wireline networks offer the most future proof and resilient connectivity solution to meet CARES Act criteria.

The proposed project to deploy a fiber to the premise capable network meets the CARES Act criteria by:

Being a broadband infrastructure (wireline) investment; Through enabling connectivity at speeds up to 1/1Gbps; Facilitating greatly enhanced access to telework, telemedicine, distance learning and public safety; and, providing service in a currently unserved area.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

Ziplly Fiber has an existing copper network in Priest River, this project will benefit from the existing aerial and buried conduit network; copper lines will be replaced by fiber optic cables. The Ziplly Fiber Central Office will be upgraded with Passive Optical Network electronics to facilitate Optical Line Transmission with up to 480 gigabit per second capacity each. Ziplly Fiber maintains less than 40% uplink utilization to ensure the network electronics will support bursting of multi-Gig speed requirements.

Funding from the Idaho CARES Act will offset the costs of providing the necessary equipment upgrades and deployment of a fiber to the premise project. This project will provide Priest River residents, businesses and anchor institutions internet connectivity that will meet the needs of the community into the future.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

Ziply Fiber will provide 27.7% of the project costs in match. Ziply Fiber's contribution will be the costs associated with fiber drop connections.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

2255033.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

1,042

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$2,164.00

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1/1 Gbps

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Permits from the City and State are required for right of way use.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

Ziply Fiber will build, own and operate the constructed fiber network.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The city of Priest River City Clerk/Treasurer will provide project accounting. A construction contract will be developed between the City and Ziply Fiber to document scope of work, project schedule and agreed upon fund reimbursement for network construction costs upon completion. To demonstrate project completion, Ziply Fiber will provide the City Clerk a screen shot of the completed network download/upload speed available. The applicant's designee (Panhandle Area Council) will serve the role of Grant Administrator and will conduct review of completion and attest that the work is completed in accordance with the budget and scope of work before payment.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

None that the City of Priest River is aware of, nor according to FCC or USDA information

resources.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

Not Answered

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Screenshot_20210715-192722.png](#) (7/16/2021 11:31 AM)

[Doc3.docx](#) (7/16/2021 11:31 AM)

[vmatxls06_1249098767092-0-123_1.jpeg.jpg](#) (7/15/2021 5:31 PM)

[vmatxls06_1249078043600-1-Resized_Screenshot_20210714-185654_Firefox.jpg](#) (7/15/2021 5:30 PM)

[speedtest.png](#) (7/15/2021 5:30 PM)

[Screenshot_20210712-182418_Facebook.jpg](#) (7/15/2021 5:30 PM)

[Screenshot_20210712-133636_Facebook.jpg](#) (7/15/2021 5:30 PM)

[Screenshot_20210712-125840_Chrome.jpg](#) (7/15/2021 5:30 PM)

[Screenshot_20210709-171433_Chrome.jpg](#) (7/15/2021 5:30 PM)

[Doc2.docx](#) (7/15/2021 5:29 PM)

[Doc1.docx](#) (7/15/2021 5:29 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf &1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Q23 Priest River Census Blocks to be Served.xlsx](#) (7/14/2021 3:45 PM)

[Q23 Priest River Census Block Shaded Polygons Shape File.zip](#) (7/14/2021 3:45 PM)

[Q23 Priest River CARES Project Maps.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 3:44 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a

completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Q24 Priest River Budget.xlsx](#) (7/14/2021 11:52 AM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Q25 Priest River Schedule.xlsx](#) (7/14/2021 11:52 AM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Q26 CARES Act Certification.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 11:52 AM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Q27 WBCLD Letter of Support.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 5:28 PM)

[Q27 PRDC Letter of Support.docx](#) (7/15/2021 5:28 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

No Attachments

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[res21-030.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:59 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Laurel Thomas

Question: Type your title.

City Clerk/Treasurer

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/2021



Speedtest Custom - Test your int...

idaho.speedtestcustom.com



SPEEDTEST

PING

15

ms

DOWNLOAD

82.0

Mbps

JITTER

5

ms

UPLOAD

5.0

Mbps



Cutting Edge

173.225.82.237



Cutting Edge Communications, Inc

Spokane, WA

AGAIN




Cutting Edge
Communications, Inc

Spokane, WA



COPY LINK



AA Not Secure — tcustom.com 



SPEEDTEST

 PING

47
ms

 DOWNLOAD

4.7
Mbps

 JITTER

2
ms

 UPLOAD

0.3
Mbps



Zipty Fiber
50.37.136.235



CenturyLink
Spokane, WA

AGAIN



CenturyLink 
Spokane, WA

COPY LINK



5:14

🔔 🔊 📶 4G LTE 📶 67% 🔋



idaho.speedtestcustom.com/r...



🔄 SPEEDTEST™

🔄 PING

14

ms

⬇️ DOWNLOAD

15.5

Mbps



🔄 JITTER

49

ms

⬆️ UPLOAD

3.3

Mbps



Cutting Edge

173.225.80.16



Cutting Edge Communications, Inc

Spokane, WA

AGAIN



**Cutting Edge
Communications, Inc**

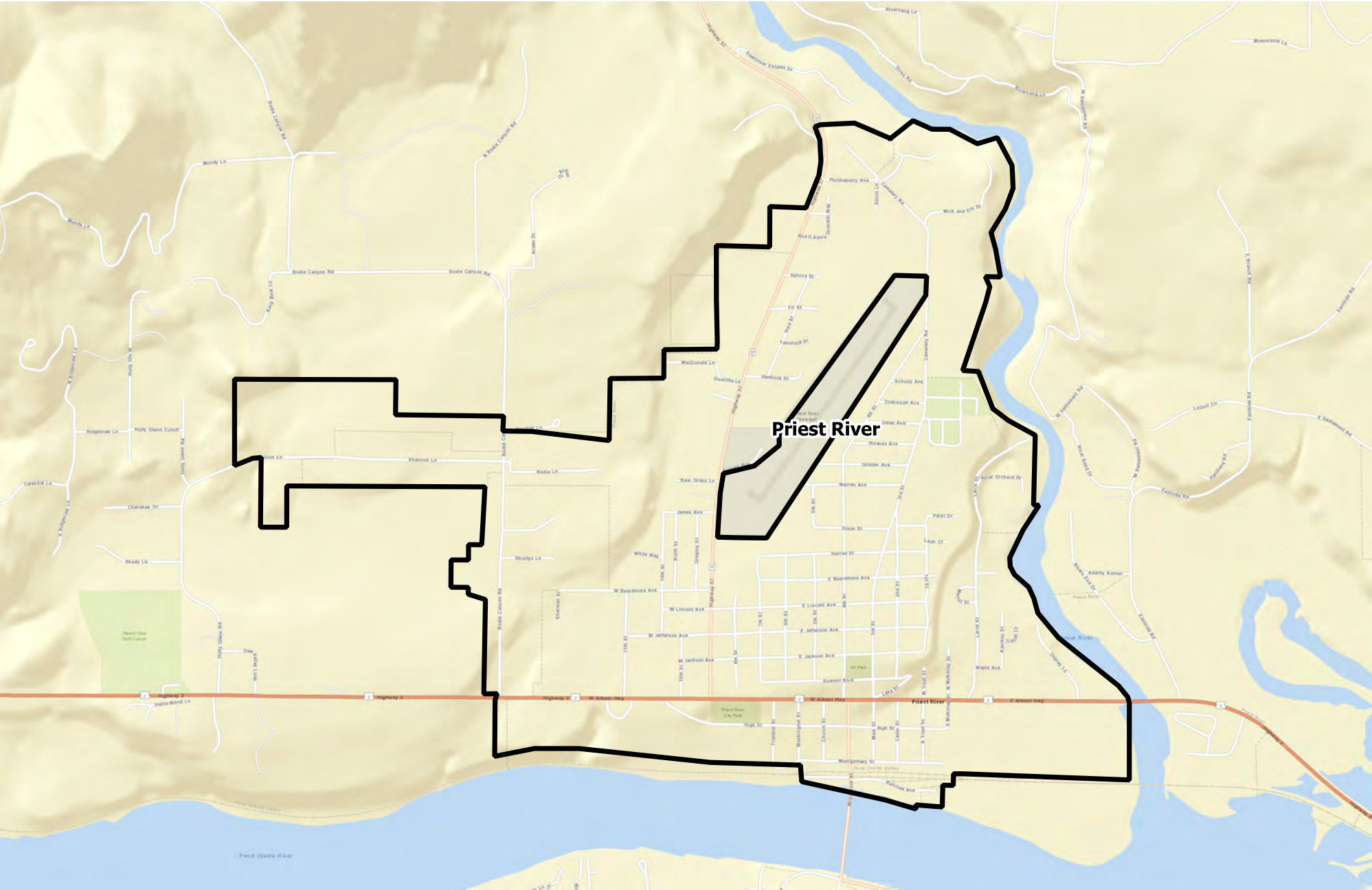
Spokane, WA



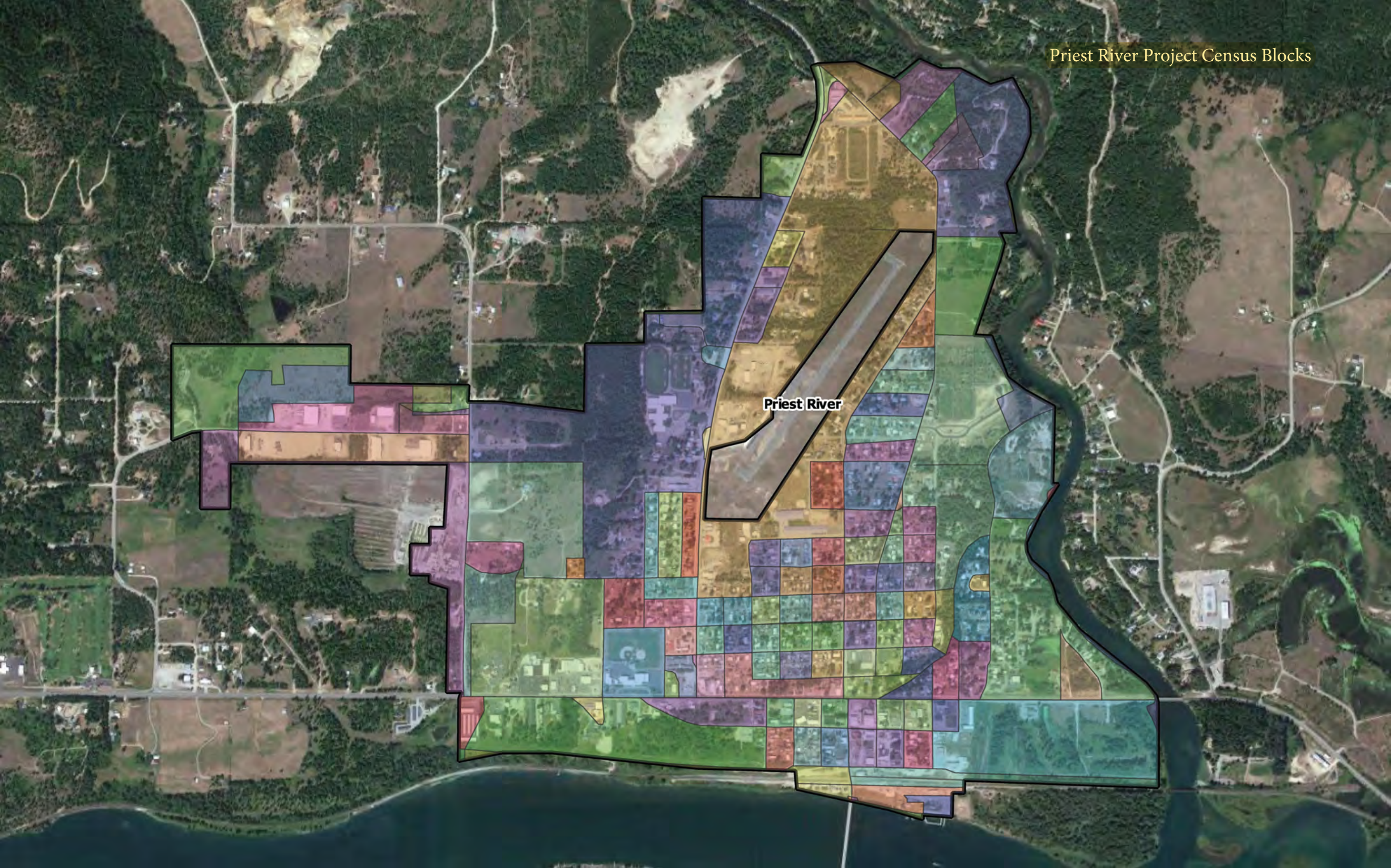
COPY LINK



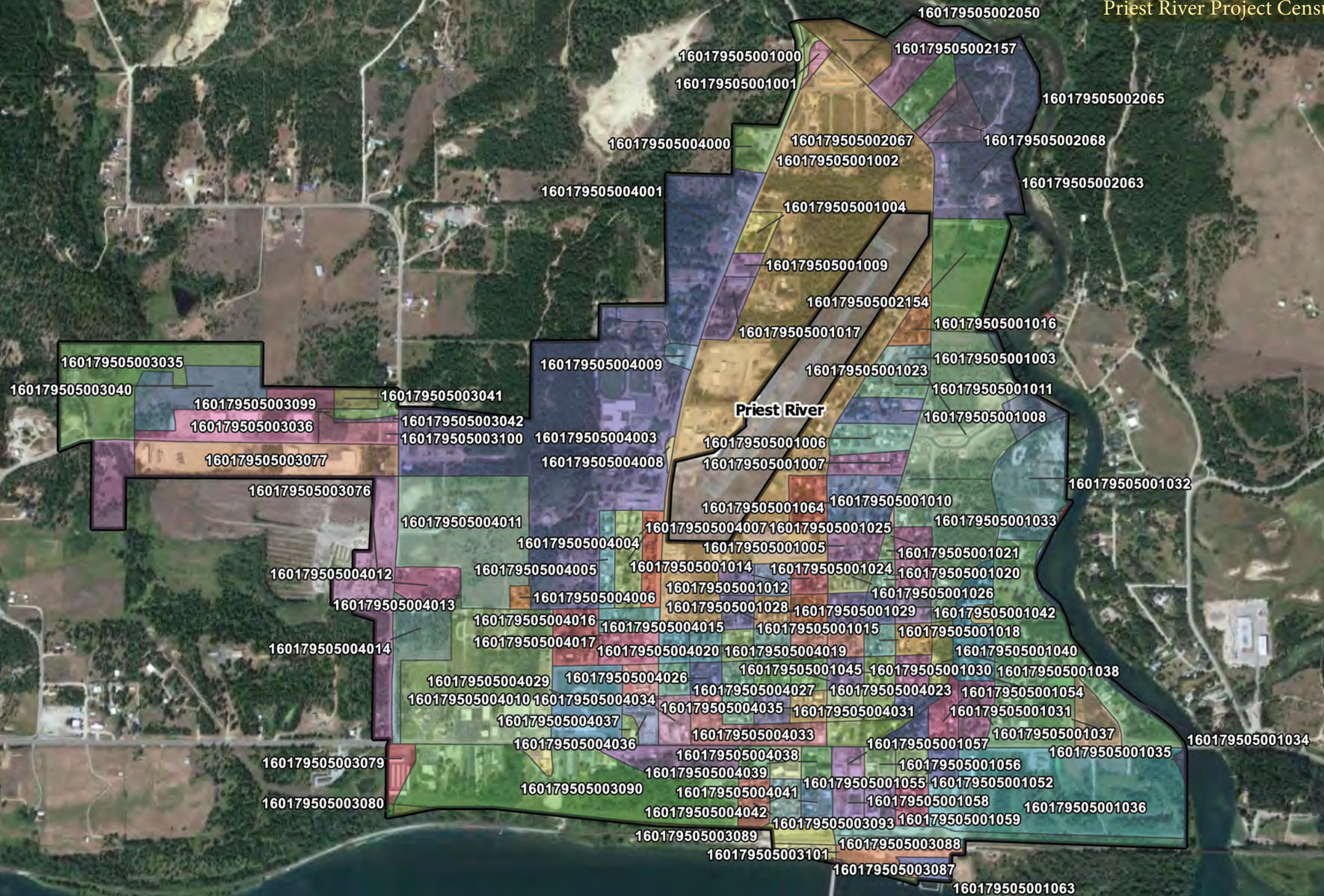
Priest River, ID Project Area



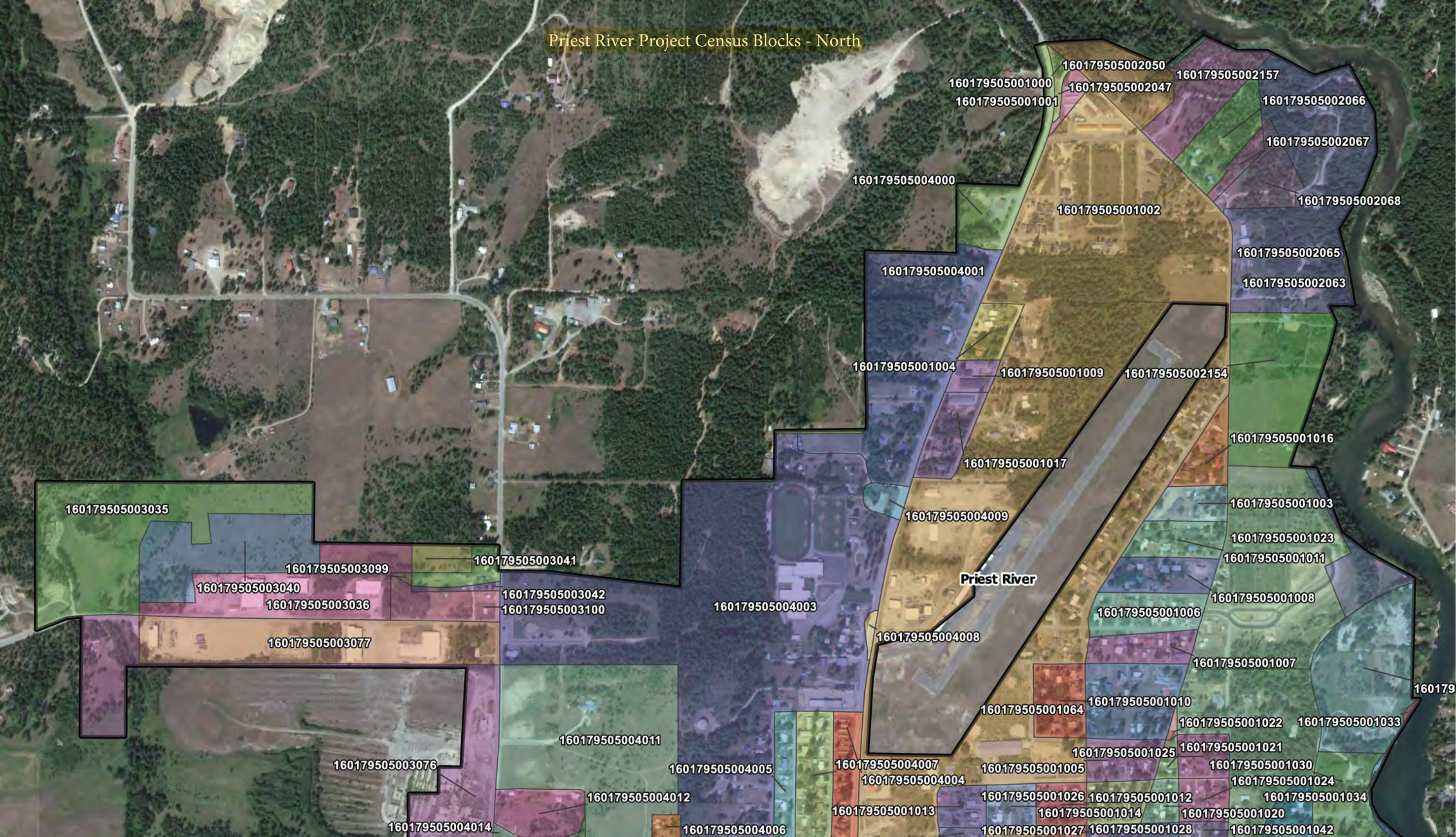
Number of Households Served by the Project:		
1,089		
Current broadband speeds provided to the project area:		
ZIPLY SERVICE		
Max Down Mb	Max Up Mb	%
30	1	67.7%
12	1	9.8%
18	1	9.3%
0	0	8.3%
3	0.384	0.9%
15	2	1.7%
9	1	1.6%
0.768	0.384	0.3%
35	2	0.1%
32	3	0.2%
19	1.5	0.1%
15	1	0.1%
0.384	0.384	0.1%
55	6	0.1%
Proposed broadband speeds to be provided to the project area up to 1G/1G to all households		
Current technology used to provide service to the project area		
Zipty: ADSL, ADSL2+, ADSL2+ Bonded		
Proposed technology to be provided to the project area:		
GPON Fiber To The Premises to all households		

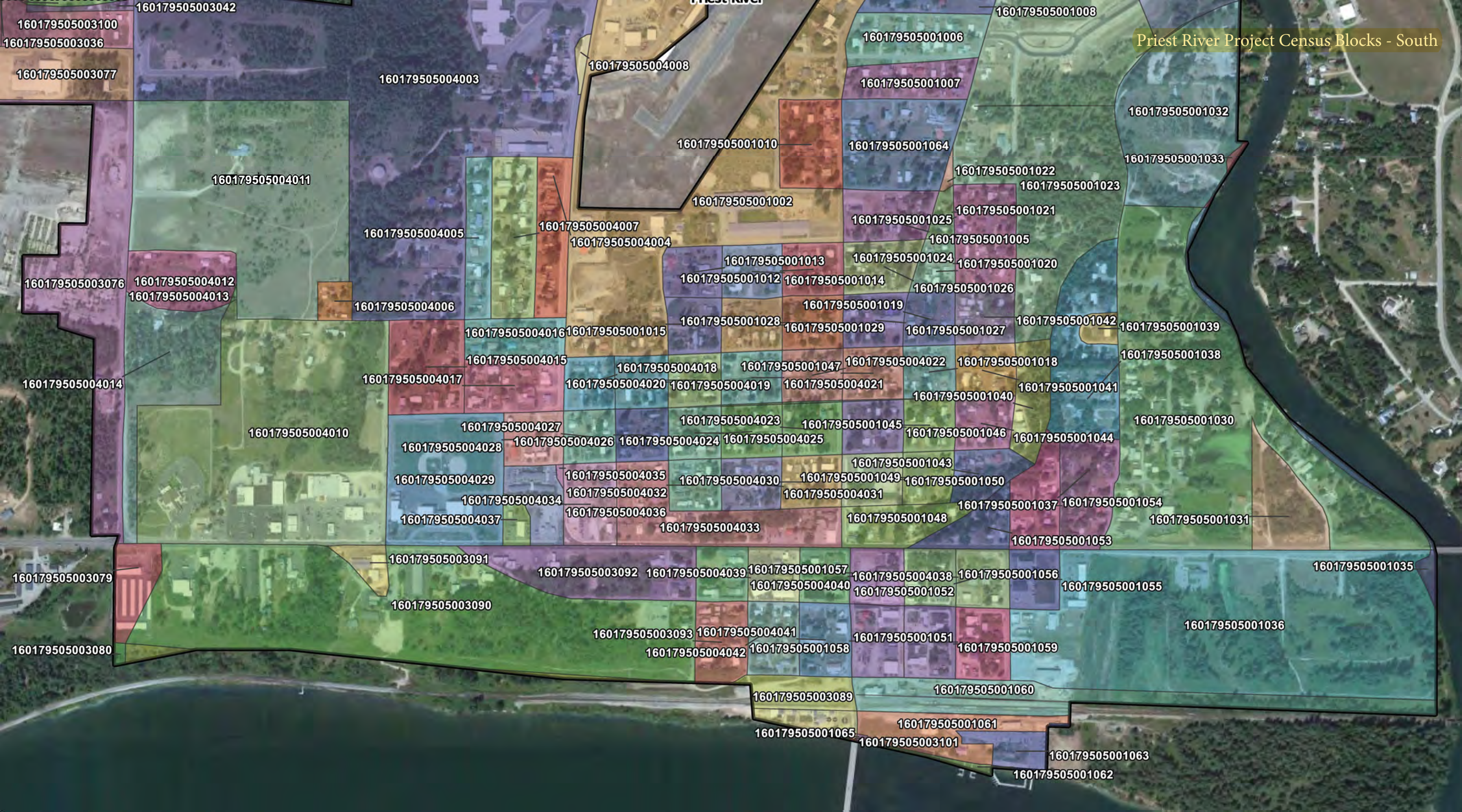


Priest River



Priest River Project Census Blocks - North





Priest River Project Census Blocks - South

160179505003100
160179505003036
160179505003077

160179505003076
160179505004014

160179505003079
160179505003080

160179505004011

160179505004012
160179505004013

160179505004010

160179505004003

160179505004005

160179505004006

160179505004017

160179505004029
160179505004034
160179505004037

160179505003091
160179505003090

160179505004016
160179505004015
160179505004027
160179505004028

160179505004026
160179505004029
160179505004032
160179505004036

160179505004007
160179505004004

160179505004018
160179505004020
160179505004023

160179505004035
160179505004030
160179505004031
160179505004033

160179505003092
160179505003093
160179505004041
160179505004042

160179505004008

160179505001010
160179505001002

160179505001012
160179505001015
160179505001028

160179505001018
160179505001019
160179505001021

160179505001043
160179505001049
160179505001050
160179505001051

160179505001057
160179505004040
160179505001058

160179505001006
160179505001007

160179505001064
160179505001025

160179505001013
160179505001014
160179505001024

160179505001029
160179505001027

160179505001045
160179505001046

160179505001048
160179505001053

160179505004038
160179505001052

160179505001059

160179505003089
160179505001065

160179505001061
160179505003101

160179505001008

160179505001032

160179505001033

160179505001022

160179505001023

160179505001021

160179505001005

160179505001020

160179505001026

160179505001042

160179505001039

160179505001038

160179505001030

160179505001044

160179505001054

160179505001031

160179505001035

160179505001036

160179505001060

160179505001063

160179505001062

2010 Census Blocks - Priest River Fiber to the Premise

State	County	Tract	Block
16	17	950500	1000
16	17	950500	1001
16	17	950500	1002
16	17	950500	1003
16	17	950500	1004
16	17	950500	1005
16	17	950500	1006
16	17	950500	1007
16	17	950500	1008
16	17	950500	1009
16	17	950500	1010
16	17	950500	1011
16	17	950500	1012
16	17	950500	1013
16	17	950500	1014
16	17	950500	1015
16	17	950500	1016
16	17	950500	1017
16	17	950500	1018
16	17	950500	1019
16	17	950500	1020
16	17	950500	1021
16	17	950500	1022
16	17	950500	1023
16	17	950500	1024
16	17	950500	1025
16	17	950500	1026
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16	17	950500	1030
16	17	950500	1031
16	17	950500	1032
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16	17	950500	1034
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16	17	950500	1036
16	17	950500	1037
16	17	950500	1038
16	17	950500	1039
16	17	950500	1040
16	17	950500	1041
16	17	950500	1042
16	17	950500	1043
16	17	950500	1044

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16	17	950500	1047
16	17	950500	1048
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16	17	950500	1050
16	17	950500	1051
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16	17	950500	1054
16	17	950500	1055
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16	17	950500	1062
16	17	950500	1063
16	17	950500	1064
16	17	950500	1065
16	17	950500	2047
16	17	950500	2050
16	17	950500	2063
16	17	950500	2064
16	17	950500	2065
16	17	950500	2066
16	17	950500	2067
16	17	950500	2068
16	17	950500	2154
16	17	950500	2157
16	17	950500	3035
16	17	950500	3036
16	17	950500	3040
16	17	950500	3041
16	17	950500	3042
16	17	950500	3076
16	17	950500	3077
16	17	950500	3079
16	17	950500	3080
16	17	950500	3087
16	17	950500	3088
16	17	950500	3089
16	17	950500	3090
16	17	950500	3091
16	17	950500	3092
16	17	950500	3093

16	17	950500	3099
16	17	950500	3100
16	17	950500	3101
16	17	950500	4000
16	17	950500	4001
16	17	950500	4003
16	17	950500	4004
16	17	950500	4005
16	17	950500	4006
16	17	950500	4007
16	17	950500	4008
16	17	950500	4009
16	17	950500	4010
16	17	950500	4011
16	17	950500	4012
16	17	950500	4013
16	17	950500	4014
16	17	950500	4015
16	17	950500	4016
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16	17	950500	4018
16	17	950500	4019
16	17	950500	4020
16	17	950500	4021
16	17	950500	4022
16	17	950500	4023
16	17	950500	4024
16	17	950500	4025
16	17	950500	4026
16	17	950500	4027
16	17	950500	4028
16	17	950500	4029
16	17	950500	4030
16	17	950500	4031
16	17	950500	4032
16	17	950500	4033
16	17	950500	4034
16	17	950500	4035
16	17	950500	4036
16	17	950500	4037
16	17	950500	4038
16	17	950500	4039
16	17	950500	4040
16	17	950500	4041
16	17	950500	4042

Priest River Fiber to the Home

Activity	Total Project	ID CARES (72.3%)	Ziply Fiber (27.7%)
Central Office Engineering, Equipment and installation	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	
Outside Plant Fiber Planning, Engineering, Materials, Permitting and Construction	\$ 1,554,833	\$ 1,554,833	
Fiber Drop Connections	\$ 625,200		\$ 625,200
TOTAL	\$ 2,255,033	\$ 1,629,833	\$ 625,200

Priest River Fiber to the Premise Schedule

Task	Start Date	Completion Date
Plan OSP Fiber Distribution	7/16/2021	8/9/2021
Contract Agreement execution	7/19/2021	8/2/2021
Engineer Broadband Core and GPON Equipment	8/9/2021	8/30/2021
Site Walk and Engineer OSP Fiber	8/9/2021	8/30/2021
Order Materials	8/30/2021	9/13/2021
Permitting and Pole Attachments	8/30/2021	10/15/2021
Installation and Construction	10/15/2021	12/15/2021

State of Idaho Broadband Grant

CARES Act Certification

State of Idaho

City of Priest River

The undersigned, Jim Martin, representing City of Priest River, PO Box 415, Priest River, ID 83856, 208-448-2123, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am Mayor of Priest River, Idaho and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein and can testify completely thereto.
- The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Criteria <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>
3.
 - a. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions
 - b. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

The City of Priest River will contract with a telecommunications provider to build a fiber optic network with capacity to delivery 1/1 Gigabit per second to each household within the City of Priest River, Idaho.



Signature

7-12-21

Date

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN before me on this 12 day of JULY, 2021.



Laurel Thomas

Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at PIEST RIVER
Commission expires 05/17/24

Idaho Broadband Grant Program

Cody Allred
Idaho Commerce
208.334.2470
cody.allred@commerce.idaho.gov

July 14th, 2021

To whom it may concern,

On behalf of Priest River Development Corporation, please accept this letter of support to the City of Priest River in their application for the Idaho Broadband Grant Program.

The Priest River Development Corporation has many companies in our Industrial Park. One of the biggest issues we have, and everyone else, is finding trained individuals who can run and operate their machines. This grant would not only improve distance learning, telehealth, telework and public safety, but it would drastically improve the areas commerce. Allowing companies to hire and train more employees in house or at their own homes. We have had many scholarships applicants state that they have to move to get any higher education due to them unable to just simply use the internet.

Our city and surrounding counties would greatly benefit from the Idaho Broadband Grant Program. We choose to support our communities everyday by searching for ways to continue developing our area. How could we not support this amazing grant? The City of Priest River has done great work with the grants they have fought for. The people working for our city are great advocates for the people.

If you require more information about the Priest River Development Corporation, please contact us via phone; 208-304-0116 or 208-448-1312, or email; katlynprdc@yahoo.com.

Sincerely,

Katlyn Ward

Priest River Development Corp.

Administrative Assistant

(208) 304-0116

West Bonner Library District
118 Main St.
Priest River, ID 83856
208.448.2207 • library@westbonnerlibrary.org

July 14, 2021

To Whom It May Concern,

I am the library director for library branches in Priest River and Blanchard, Idaho. It is my pleasure to support Ziplly Fiber, the City of Priest River and Bonner County's project to bring fiber to homes in Priest River and Blanchard through the State of Idaho CARES grant..

As one of the few sources of high speed internet in the area we can see how this project would positively affect our communities. With COVID and more people working from home we have seen a huge increase in wifi usage at both library branches. The residents of Priest River and Blanchard need high speed internet for their homeschool and distance learning needs, job searching and meetings on online platforms such as Zoom. Quite often the library parking lots are full before and after hours, as options for high speed internet are limited in many areas. To have the opportunity for high speed internet at home would be life changing for many people.

The West Bonner Library District looks forward to this exciting possibility for our communities.

Sincerely,



Katie Crill

Library Director

208.448.2207 x101

katie@westbonnerlibrary.org

RESOLUTION NO. 21-030

CITY OF PRIEST RIVER, IDAHO

TITLE: A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PRIEST RIVER, IDAHO, DESIGNATING PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC. FOR GRANT ADMINISTRATION OF THE IDAHO BROADBAND CARES ACT GRANT; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS: The City of Priest River has identified there would be benefits to its citizens for an increased broadband internet service in the City of Priest River and surrounding Priest River area; and,

WHEREAS: The City of Priest River is applying for the Idaho Broadband Cares Act Grant for the purpose of expanding broadband service to its citizens within the City of Priest River and working with Bonner County for expanding broadband internet service in the surrounding Priest River area; and,

WHEREAS: The City of Priest River desires to designate a non-profit organization to administer the Idaho Broadband Cares Act Grant; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The City of Priest River designates Panhandle Area Council, a 501(c)(4) corporation for grant administration services of the Idaho Broadband Cares Act Grant.


FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: The Mayor and City Clerk are hereby authorized to execute this Resolution.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PRIEST RIVER at a special session on the 15th day of July, 2021.



James L Martin
Mayor

ATTEST:



Laurel Thomas, CMC
City Clerk/Treasurer



 SPEEDTEST[®]

PING

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Mbps

JITTER

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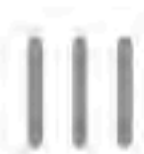
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206.63.185.18**Cutting Edge Communications, Inc**
Spokane, WA

AGAIN

**Cutting Edge Communications, Inc**
Spokane, WA

COPY LINK





o.speedtestcustom.com

29



SPEEDTEST®

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Cutting Edge

173.225.82.139



CenturyLink

Spokane, WA

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CenturyLink

Spokane, WA



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Verizon

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Comcast

Seattle, WA



Comcast

Seattle, WA





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Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

AGAIN



Ptera Inc. ▼

Spokane, WA

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Mbps

JITTER

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UPLOAD

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Mbps



Cutting Edge

173.225.83.140



Cutting Edge Communications, Inc

Spokane, WA

AGAIN



Cutting Edge Communications, Inc

Spokane, WA



COPY LINK



Ⓢ PING

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Ⓢ UPLOAD

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SPEEDTEST

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JITTER

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NWNEX
206.63.86.133



Cutting Edge Communications, Inc
Spokane, WA



Cutting Edge
Communications, Inc
Spokane, WA



idaho.speedtestcustom.com

91



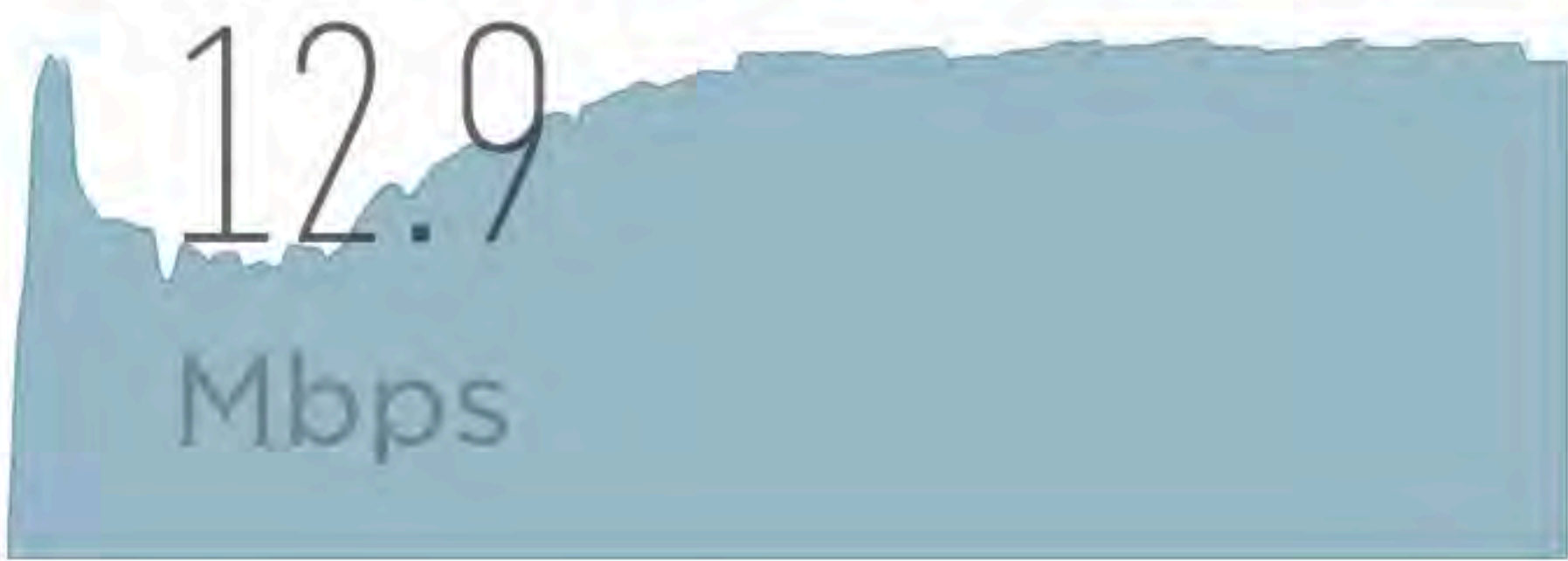


⌚ SPEEDTEST®

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Ziply Fiber
50.52.30.11



Ptera Inc.
Spokane, WA

AGAIN



Ptera Inc. ▼
Spokane, WA

COPY LINK



Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Heidi Klein
Applicant ID	APP-004829
Company Name	Smelterville
Recipient Address	Smelterville 501 Main St Smelterville, ID 83868
Phone	(208) 786-3351
Email	cityofsmelterville@usamedia.tv
Amount Requested	\$82,816.56
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: McCloud

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

Heidi Klein - City Clerk
PO Box 200
Smelterville, ID 83868
cityofsmelterville@usamedia.tv
208-786-3351

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Smelterville
Page
Pinehurst
Bear Creek

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

Colleen Rosson - Executive Director
Silver Valley Economic Development Corp.
director@silvervalleyedc.com
208-352-6239

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Communities in this project area: Smelterville, Page, Pinehurst, Bear Creek. J&R Electronics will utilize a radio site on McLeod Hill, which is located on the north side of I-90 and has a view of virtually 100% of Smelterville 80%+ of Pinehurst and Page. This site will also have coverage to the north into the Bear Creek residential area and other areas to the north with line of site. An 80' tower on the site will be used for point to point and point to multi-point microwave connections. The site will be supplied bandwidth via a dedicated circuit using licensed microwave to connect to a 10 Gigabit fiber internet service in Kellogg. It will deploy Cambium PMP450m MU-MIMO access points in both 5 GHz and 3 GHz CBRS to provide service to both LoS and NLoS customers with overlapping coverage per sector. This project will deliver broadband speeds to both residential and business customers in all areas mentioned. Smelterville offers some of the last remaining available flat land in the county. The ability to offer high speed internet, is essential to building their tax base and job opportunities. The Shoshone Medical Center Clinic and fitness center, Walmart, Bandz, Silver Valley Forest Products and Dave Smith are in Smelterville and rely on connectivity. This project will add the broadband as an infrastructure piece to give Smelterville a competitive edge for attracting and retaining business, build the tax base and livable wage employment opportunities. Page is a geographically challenged residential community having limited connectivity across

the board. The population is diverse in age, income, employment and family status. New subdivisions have been built here and have limited options for internet. This project will allow these residents to monitor and run aspects of their businesses from home, and participate in online education, e-health and all the basic household activities that are primarily online. Pinehurst is home to an elementary school, fire department, library, water district, city hall and most services required by residents. Pinehurst is the closest hub for the communities covered by this project. The ability to keep up with the additional residents, customers and tourism on a reliable high-speed connection is imperative to their continued success. Bear Creek is a geographically isolated residential area near the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene river, who do not have access without this project. These communities are within the Kellogg School District. According to the 2020 State Department of Education superintendent report 25% of students did not have access to broadband and 50.1% of students are experiencing poverty. The current combination of availability and price removes a significant percentage of students from online education and has widened the homework gap. Students without broadband will continue to be held back, they need to have access to mitigate the homework gap and recover from as well as be prepared for the next disruption to in person learning. Teleworking typically requires speeds to accommodate large files and online collaboration. To meet the needs of the community and clients, businesses and public services must have the speeds and reliable access. The residents must have affordable, reliable service at the minimum speeds to perform required daily tasks, participate in education and stay abreast of any communications from emergency services. J&R Electronics will deploy 100% new circuits and access points to deliver this service option to residential and business customers. The dedicated gigabit microwave connects this site to their 10 Gigabit fiber internet service in Kellogg. The microwave delivery system leaps over all existing antiquated infrastructure to deliver a new option for internet service to the community. This project will address the gaps identified and provide an affordable solution within the project area.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Competition gives the opportunity for choice, drives affordable pricing, increases quality of service and alleviates overloaded circuits. Our current limited number of providers and geographic challenges in the area is a barrier to residents, business and services. The current providers, ISP or cellular, have overburdened networks, have infrastructure that has not been updated, and/or are unable to provide coverage in many areas.

The limited options for reliable service and the jump in usage taxed our existing infrastructure and put our residents and businesses in a precarious situation, choosing between public places and risk of exposure or loss of revenues and educational instruction. The addition of this project will help achieve the goals of equal access, affordable cost, enhance capability for telehealth and education and mitigate public safety issues that have been brought to light in this health emergency.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

This project is in response to the Coronavirus emergency where gaps in public health and safety, and the ability of residents to safely perform normal task were brought to the forefront. This broadband infrastructure build is necessary to access online tools and resources including

education, e-health, online banking and other critical communications allowing for social distancing and mitigate exposure risk to residents and businesses. This project will improve the communities ability to facilitate online opportunities that have not been available and were proven critical during the pandemic. All expenditures are incurred prior to December 31, 2021 deadline. J&R Electronics takes as many precautions as possible to limit issues and outages by using carrier grade microwave links and quality access points, switches and routers. Lightning suppressors and R56 level grounding is in place to guard against unexpected storms. All sites have backup power via UPS, battery backup or generator.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

J&R Electronics delivers internet as a “service” to customers, via a microwave modem, connecting to one of their access points. They do not sell the modem to the customer, so the customer never has to worry about an unexpected cost, even if it fails. J&R Electronics will troubleshoot and repair or replace the defective unit at no cost to the customer. They evaluate each location to ensure service can be provided as promise. The minimum packages handle video conferencing allowing for health care and educational opportunities not previously seen. Microwave is cost efficient and quick to deploy, nimble and easy to maintain. It provides a higher reliability than the current experiences. This lower cost of this infrastructure allows residents and businesses a quality high speed service with less downtime. With cost of downtime diminished it is increasing the business’ bottom line. In the larger economic picture, microwave will immediately provide value.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

J&R Electronics has developed the power, road and tree clearing necessary to deliver services to the areas mentioned previously. Those costs are being provided as a match for this grant request.

Total Match: \$70,376.92

Avista fees \$485.00

Electrical Power for Site \$4,492.00

Tower & Site Prep \$58,399.92

Road Improvement \$2,500.00
Tree Removal \$4,500.00

Question: Estimated total project cost?

152373.48

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

1500

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$101.58

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

50 Mbps (download) x 10 Mbps (upload).

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes

Property is owned by J&R Electronics.
All FCC and other applicable permits have been obtained.
Planning and zoning requirements are met.
Licensing is in place.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

J&R Electronics leases a 10 Gigabit fiber internet connection from Ziplly Fiber, which is located at our headend in Kellogg. J&R Electronics owns all the infrastructure from that point to deliver service to the site and customers.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The grant will be administered by Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC). The SVEDC will audit for completion and ensure accounting is per general accepted accounting principles. Records will be maintained during the project and a final report will be provided with all applicable documentation to the city at project completion.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate,

etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

J&R Electronics hired a technician who lives in the Silver Valley and use local contractors for their construction needs. The technology can be deployed more quickly and efficiently to provide needed services sooner than traditional cable or fiber options. J&R Electronics give the community another option for internet service, which in many cases is the only option, due to terrain and lack of traditional infrastructure.

J&R Electronics support the local and state economy in multiple ways including providing jobs, charitable giving, community involvement, shopping local and tax base. Their creative problem solving and commitment to serving rural communities is the reason that Shoshone County was able to deploy multiple free community Wi-Fi hotspots at the onset of the Coronavirus throughout the communities. They continue to address connectivity needs in the community through thoughtful custom solutions.

J&R installed equipment at no charge and provides dedicated large Mbps connections to our first responders, city halls, schools and libraries within their service area. They reduce the monthly fees by at least 50% or provide it at no charge to these entities. They will continue to provide this crucial service in the new service areas as installed.

This last year and the pandemic displayed that our current educational systems and current broadband environment do not mesh. Traditional education that was increasingly moving toward technology-based solutions suddenly found that broadband into the home was the cornerstone for all education. Businesses of all types also saw their current models shift and connectivity became the core for most business. Even mining and forestry saw a shift toward technology with production, supplies and personnel all tied to broadband requirements that we currently cannot offer. The low speeds or service gaps experienced by residents made telehealth nearly impossible. The current shortage of health care workers and a rise in population requiring care, emphasize the need for our community to be able to access care in different ways. E-health and virtual counseling is a means of providing health care in the home, vital in a public health emergency and enhances quality of life. Our communities experienced a dramatic rise in domestic violence and mental health calls. The courts were able to deliver online hearings, but experienced high caseloads. The delayed hearings, in some cases over a year, negatively impact the victims and hindered the justice system. Additionally, the victims and advocates rely on the iCourt system to check status and hearing dates. With poor or no connectivity, this is a significant impediment to the resolution of these cases.

Emergency services have a diminished capability of interoperable communications. In the event of an emergency, it is problematic to disseminate vital information to the community with the current infrastructure. We rely on analog, and experience challenges in communicating with surrounding agencies who are digital.

According to broadband now, only 39.9% of Shoshone county has access to 25mbps or higher service. The American Community Survey (2019) 5-year estimates subscription rates across income levels show 51.4% of households earning less than \$20,000 per year do not have an internet subscription. 23.4% of residents earning \$20,000-\$75,000 do not have a subscription and 12% earning over \$75,000 do not. Across the county 11% of residents rely on a cell plan

and do not have an internet subscription. Anecdotally, this trend appears to be attributable to lack of access and affordability of satellite or cellular data plans.

Our community needs connectivity to be sustainable. Our rurality and geography have proven to be barriers at every turn. These projects can mean the difference in quality of life, business sustainability and improved health for our communities.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[McCloud PinehurstSmelterville ALL.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:39 PM)

[McCloud PinehurstSmelterville ALL.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:58 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf &1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[McCloud Coverage Propagation with Locations.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:37 PM)

[2021 Grant RF Coverage Area McCloud\(Pinehurst & Smelterville\).kmz](#) (7/16/2021 5:37 PM)

[McCloud Coverage Propagation with Locations.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:36 PM)

[2021 Grant RF Coverage Area McCloud\(Pinehurst & Smelterville\).kmz](#) (7/16/2021 5:36 PM)

[2021 Grant RF Coverage Area McCloud\(Pinehurst & Smelterville\).kmz](#) (7/16/2021 3:59 PM)

[McCloud Coverage Propagation with Locations.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:58 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[McCloud budget.JPG](#) (7/16/2021 5:38 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[McLeod Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Project-Schedule-.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:36 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[McCloud CARES Cert.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:05 AM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Smelterville City Letter 07.08.21.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:41 PM)
[Pinehurst City Support 7-13-21.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:40 PM)
[LOS Shoshone County Public Works.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:39 PM)
[LOS SCFPD2 J & R Letter of Support.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:39 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[LOC SouthFork Sewer District.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:00 PM)
[LOC Smelterville BandZ- Jamie.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:43 PM)
[LOC_District2Shop.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:42 PM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[2021 updated CEDS.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:44 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[McCloud - Pinehurst.Page.jpg](#) (7/16/2021 4:01 PM)
[McCloud - Smelterville.SFSD treatment.jpg](#) (7/16/2021 4:01 PM)
[McLeod Tower UP.jpg](#) (7/16/2021 4:00 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Colleen Rosson

Question: Type your title.

Executive Director

Question: Type the submission date.

Not Answered



Pathways to Elevate

North Idaho

2021 Update

2020-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

2020 – 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2021 UPDATE



Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC)
North Idaho Economic Development Corporation
11100 N. Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835
208-772-0584
www.pacni.org

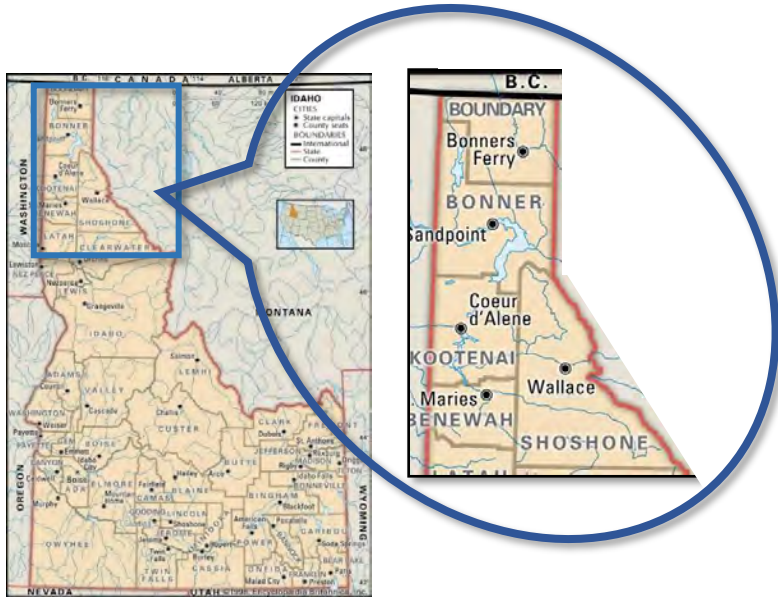
Serving Idaho Economic Development District Region I of Panhandle Area Council
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties



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Executive Summary



Idaho Region I Map

The Panhandle is bordered to the north by British Columbia, Canada; to the east by Montana; to the west by Washington; and to the south by Idaho's Latah and Clearwater Counties.

The Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in 1971 in the State of Idaho. It is structured to promote and assist economic development; fostering a stable and diversified economy within the five northern counties of Idaho. The Panhandle Region includes the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone, 35 cities and the Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai Indian Tribes within the Panhandle of north Idaho.

PAC is recognized in different capacities, as listed below:

- *Economic Development District* – designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA).

- *Certified Development Corporation (CDC)* – certification by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- *Private Sector* – PAC houses a business incubator center/co-work space designed to assist start-up companies.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) falls under the authority of Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 USC §3162) and EDA at 13 CFR part 303, and is made possible by funding through the Planning Partnership Assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and local community partnerships.

There are 5 counties, 35 cities and 2 Tribal Nations in Region I of Idaho. There are also 5 local economic development corporations (EDC's) in addition to the Regional Planning District—Panhandle Area Council. With a diverse industry base within each of the 5 counties, each of the EDC's naturally have a different focus for economic development.

Included in this 2021 Update is the inclusion of a new Chapter on Qualified Opportunity Zones. This chapter has been appropriately placed as Chapter 3, behind the Technical Report. The only other changes include moving the other chapters down by one and adding Opportunity Zones as Appendix B.

This CEDS would not be possible without the partnership of the 5 EDC's: Timber Plus (Benewah County); Bonner EDC (Bonner County); Boundary EDC (Boundary County); CdA EDC (portions of Kootenai County); and Silver Valley EDC (Shoshone County). They were active participants in development of the CEDS and took a leadership role in assisting with the CEDS Committee, who are identified in Appendix A. The outcome of the partnership builds on the

POWER OF WE.



Chapter 1 – Building the Pathways

Guiding principles for development of this CEDS follow the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) *Seven Principles of CEDS Standards of Excellence*:

- Build resilient economies and communities by focusing and targeting strategies on the existing and potential competitive advantages;
- Foster a collaborative framework to strategically align public and private sector investments;
- Use modern scenario, data and analysis tools and planning techniques that provide policy makers, stakeholders and the public with evidence-based and factual based information;
- Transform the CEDS into a strategy-driven planning process focused on regional visioning, priorities setting and performance outcomes;
- Promote and support peer reviews and exchanges across EDD boundaries, enhancing organizational resources and positioning the CEDS as a building block for the State of Idaho and local strategies;
- Communicate in a compelling and modern communication style, including use of online media; and
- Engage the public, private, nonprofit and educational sectors, along with the general public in the development and implementation of the CEDS.

PAC shares the vision and similar goals as the other five Economic Development Districts in the State of Idaho. As a unit, the Districts celebrate each region individually, and the State of Idaho as a whole, collaborating on accelerating economic development and diversification. The goals support progress in education, transportation, entrepreneurial resources and community infrastructure which provides beneficial results for three Pathways: Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals, and Strengthen Communities.

Vision

Promote the continued prosperity, progress and productivity of north Idaho by creating thriving, connected, sustainable and evolving people, communities and economies.

We seek to **Elevate Industry** by creating the environment for thriving economies that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.

We seek to **Advance Individuals** by fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.

We seek to **Strengthen Communities** by enhancing our communities' characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

Chapter 2 – Technical Report

Background



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo

For thousands of years nations of tribal people lived in family bands along the lakes and rivers of north Idaho. The Kootenai Indians lived to the north near what is now the U.S.-Canadian border. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe occupied much of the land between the Kootenai and Nimipu.

As friction grew between settlers and the tribes, General William Sherman toured the West and recommended to Congress that a new military fort be constructed on the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The building of Fort Coeur d'Alene began in spring 1878 as a small pioneer village – later to be established as the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Gold and silver were discovered at the same time in the Silver Valley, today's Shoshone County, and towns like Murray, Prichard and Eagle City sprang up overnight. Kellogg was established in 1892 and named after Noah Kellogg, founder of The Bunker Hill Mine. Wallace became the hub of one of the richest mining districts in the world, and Bunker Hill later became the one of the largest employers in the state during the late 1970s. In August 1981, the mine closed, idling 2,100 miners. Even though it operated for just eight months that year, the mine pumped nearly \$106 million into the Idaho economy in 1981.

After the U.S. Geological Survey highlighted the region's abundant timber resources in the late 1800s, several eastern lumber companies began building empires in the Idaho Panhandle. In 1871 Frederick Post decided a falls on the Spokane River was the ideal location for a sawmill, negotiated a treaty with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and opened the area's first commercial mill in 1880. The settlement of Post Falls grew up around the mill.

These major eastern companies purchased vast tracts of timber and built mills, railroads, logging camps, company stores and even towns. By 1910 thousands of people had swarmed into the region. Coeur d'Alene grew from a small pioneer town of 500 to a modern city of 7,000. At the confluence of the St. Maries and St. Joe Rivers, St. Maries became a steamboat stop and major distribution center for raw logs. Waterfront towns like Sandpoint, Harrison, St. Maries, Post Falls, Priest River, Bonners Ferry and Spirit Lake became bustling timber centers, and many other communities in the timber-rich Panhandle began as logging centers.



First lumber mill. Post Falls

The village of Bayview was the terminus for lake steamers bringing lumber and lime from other points on Pend O'Reille lake. After the start of World War II, Farragut Naval Training Center was built just west of Bayview. The second largest training center in the country, it processed 293,381 sailors in one 15-month period. After the war, the center was decommissioned and given to the State of Idaho for a state park.

Geography

Encompassing approximately 4.9 million acres, the region is substantially forested and mountainous, with many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. The natural features make for some of the nation's best fishing and hunting, while winters provide many opportunities for skiing (downhill and cross-country) and snowmobiling. The Panhandle is ranked third in population and fifth in geographic size among Idaho's six regions.

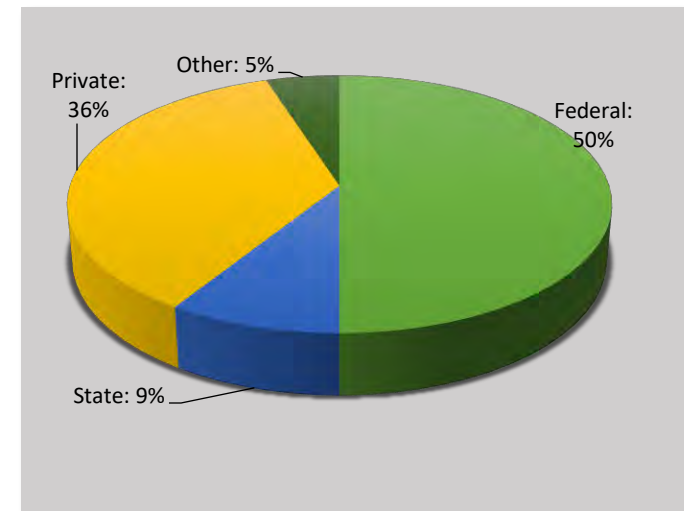
The area includes many mountain ranges including the Selkirks, Cabinet, Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The primary rivers include the St. Maries, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Kootenai, and Pend Oreille. Glacial activity helped form the Priest Lake, Pend Oreille Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Purcell Trench is home to some of the richest agricultural soil in the region.

Understanding the region's economy requires understanding factors related to geography, land use, distance and urban development. Land use patterns and the natural environment of a region changes slowly but has an impact on what is possible and suitable in terms of economic development opportunities. Land use and geography of the region go together with the ability to diversify the region's economy. It is quite difficult in some areas of the region to increase business activity as over half of the land in the region are state and federal lands.

Land Use:

Type	Square Miles	Percent
Agricultural Cropland	294.7	03.71682
Barren	0.79	00.00999
Developed/Low Intensity	58.37	00.02195
Developed/Med Intensity	19.74	00.73650
Developed/High Intensity	1.74	00.24908
Developed/Open Space	51.17	00.64565
Evergreen/Deciduous Forest	6,058.08	76.43956
Fallow/Idle Cropland	10.22	00.12895
Herbaceous Wetlands	26.16	00.33009
Open Water	269.89	03.40544
Perennial Ice/Snow	0.10	00.00126
Shrubland	1,113.59	14.05104
Woody Wetlands	20.90	00.26371

Land Ownership:



Natural Resources

Forest lands, agricultural lands, mining and waterways serve as the primary natural resources for the region. There are several unique landscapes in the region. The vegetation, climate, land use and wildlife are diverse and somewhat dependent on topography. The diversity of natural resources plays an important role necessary for the public and private sectors plan for existing and future development of the region. The previous section on Geography and following Environment sections provide more information on natural resources. Detailed information can be obtained from the Comprehensive Plans for each county in the region.

Environment

More than a century of mining in the Silver Valley resulted in mine tailings deposited throughout the valley floor and toxic emissions from smelting activities resulted in widespread metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. In 1983 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a 21-square mile area, aka "the box" as a nationally recognized Superfund Site. Cleanup and ecological restoration around the lead smelter have included the removal of lead-contaminated soil from lawns and parks, the containment of tons of mine tailings and the planting of thousands of trees. Lead levels in children have fallen dramatically to levels equivalent to national averages. The Panhandle Health District, the State of Idaho and EPA continue to educate Silver Valley children to avoid lead-contaminated areas and accidental lead ingestion.



Workforce Development and Use

North Idaho College (NIC) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and north Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. NIC's Workforce Training Center in Post Falls offers a wide variety of credit-free classes for career development and personal interest. Classes are open to the public, and generally without pre-admission, academic or residential requirements. A catalog of classes offered are published each fall, spring and summer, and is mailed to all north Idaho residents. Each of the following programs are offered through NIC.

- Workforce Development offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Development offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; computers and technology, and industry and trades including apprenticeship instruction in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Specialized industry-specific training programs are offered in Certified Nursing Assistant, Commercial Truck Driver, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Fighter 1 Academy, and Welding Certification.

- The NIC Venture Network is a hub of on campus resources and services dedicated to help launch, build, and grow a business or product idea. All Venture Network programs are accessible to both regional community members and students, all conveniently located on North Idaho College's downtown Coeur d'Alene Campus.
- Community Education offers personal interest courses in response to community interests and needs. Students may cultivate a hobby, develop a skill, and enjoy group activities in the pursuit of lifelong learning. Classes are designed to be practical, affordable, enjoyable and sensitive to the time constraints of today's busy world. Types of classes are offered in categories such as arts, crafts, healthy living, home and garden, language, money management, music, recreation and test preparation. A growing number of classes are available online.
- Customized Training is the regional leader responding to the training needs of business and industry for the incumbent worker. It specializes in assessing, developing and delivering industry and company specific training to employees at the request of an organization. Customized training works directly with the organization to clearly identify and deliver convenient, affordable and high-quality training solutions for increased knowledge, performance and productivity.
- The Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC) exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margin, sales, cash flow, management, productivity and exporting by providing a) no cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on the average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho.
- The Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is a nationally recognized measure of participation in an approved non-credit continuing education program. One Continuing Education Unit (1.0) is defined as 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.
- There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills. Reinforcing basic skills and developing job-related skills are integral components of all programs.

The Idaho PTECH Network is a partnership between industry, high schools and community colleges that prepares students for careers in Idaho's high growth industries, including aerospace/advanced manufacturing, technology and health care. The mission is to build a pathway between industry and education so that students gain the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and employers gain access to a pipeline of qualified employees.

Transportation Access

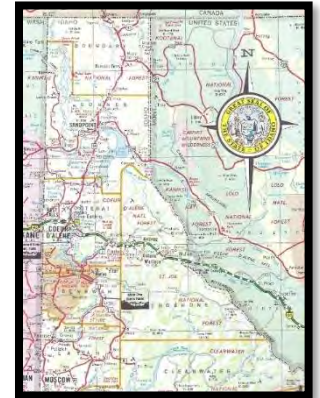
North Idaho is considered a cross-roads economic market—a market where fewer products are manufactured or produced compared to the amount of freight that comes into or that moves through the area. This region's economy imports substantially more goods and services (consumer related) than it exports. This region has a difficult time balancing freight loads (trucks leave here either empty or partially empty), which makes transportation costs for manufacturers and

producers relatively high compared to other markets. As a result, our main transportation objective is to operate and maintain a regional transportation system that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to support communities and the regional economy.

The good news is that because this region is in a cross-roads environment, many believe there are reasonably good opportunities to grow and attract businesses to the area, as long as there is a good transportation system that can provide reliable access to outside markets.

For a region to use the regional transportation system (road, rail, air, water) as a competitive tool for economic development, strategic transportation investments targeting safety, reliability and travel time need to be identified, prioritized, promoted and constructed. In some cases, those transportation investments may be located outside Region I, but can demonstrate a beneficial interest to the region.

Rail transportation has a significant presence within this region, serviced by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF), Montana Rail Link (MRL), Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). According the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Idaho-Canada port at Eastport ranks 9th of 23 ports with U.S. entry for loaded rail and truck containers.



Air

Idaho's airports serve as vital business links and support critical services such as medical care, agricultural support, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, law enforcement, recreation and environmental services. Aviation plays several key roles in providing economic stability and expansion in Region I. As part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and the Idaho State Airport System Plan (ISAP), airports in north Idaho provide yet another opportunity to connect people and commerce in the region to the nation and to the world. There are 54 airports in the region, of which, 13 are for public use, and 6 are classified as general aviation and identified in the NPIAS: Boundary County Airport, Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington Airport, Priest River Municipal Airport, Sandpoint Airport, Shoshone County Airport, and the St. Maries Airport.

As the region continues to grow both in population and the economy, airports can be expected to have additional demands placed on their facilities and services. Working closely with local jurisdictions, agencies, and the surrounding communities on an ongoing basis is essential to the protection and preservation of these important transportation facilities and the quality of life as well as the economic opportunities around them.

Public Transportation

The following free public transportation options are available in the region include:

- ***Citylink Transit*** is a partnership between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, State of Idaho and Kootenai County, and serves Western Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It operates four routes, 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

- ***Benewah Area Transport*** offers quality public transportation to the elderly and persons with disabilities as well as the general public. It serves the Valley Vista Care facility in St. Maries, as well as residents in Benewah County and the lower parts of Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. Service is available Monday-Friday except holidays, 8 hours a day.
- ***Selkirks-Pend Oreille Transit (SPOT)*** is a not-for-profit collaborative venture between the cities of Dover, Sandpoint, Ponderay and Kootenai in Bonner County.
- ***Silver Valley Transport*** serves Shoshone County between Pinehurst and Mullan, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays offers trips to Coeur d’Alene. The Silver Express Paratransit Service is also available for the disabled.

The Inland Pacific Hub: A Global Reach for Commerce

The mission of the Inland Pacific Hub Study is to expand and integrate the regional transportation system to maximize efficiency, affordability and safety. The study area includes Eastern Washington, North and North-Central Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. It advocates strategic, multi-modal transportation planning and investment that expands the region’s capacity for global commerce and promotes collaboration that positions the region internationally as an affordable, safe and efficient transportation hub.

There are nearly 20 million people living within 16 hours of driving time from the region. Interconnecting Air, Rail and Road systems provide a value of an integrated system with improved efficiencies of fuel, time, flexibility and reliability. Capitalizing on regional strengths, five of the thirteen identified potential locations for interconnected transfer points are located in north Idaho.

Scenic Byways

The Idaho Transportation Department is the lead agency for administration of the Idaho Scenic Byways Program. There are currently thirty scenic byways in the State of Idaho, of which six are located in the region: Lake Coeur d’Alene Scenic Byway, Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage, Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, St. Joe River Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway. In addition, the International Selkirk Loop is a scenic route traversing through north Idaho, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, Canada. Details on the Region’s Scenic Byways can be found at www.visitidaho.org.

Industry Clusters

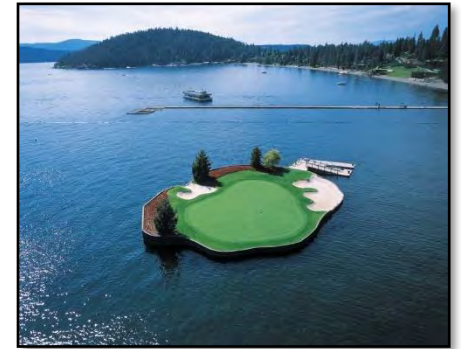
Industry clusters are concentrations of highly productive industries within a region that are related to each other, contribute to the identity of that region and provide significant employment opportunities. The clusters identified below are specific to each county within north Idaho and offer economic stability and prosperity to the region.

Tourism

Although people often refer to the tourism industry, there is no formal compilation of industries or occupations that make up this sector. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector combined with accommodations and food services most closely represent the components that form the backbone of tourism in north Idaho.

Development of golf courses, ski areas, amusement parks and restaurants have made north Idaho a more attractive place to live, and these amenities have played an especially important role in attracting well-heeled retirees to the region. The region's convention business draws people who would otherwise never visit. They become enchanted with north Idaho and decide to relocate. Some move their businesses to take advantage of the amenities and lifestyle.

The tourism industry took its bumps through the recession losing 385 jobs, a loss of 3.3 percent. During its peak, employment in the industry grew 27 percent from 9,322 jobs in 2003 to 11,841 jobs in 2008. However, the industry is resilient and has contributed to the rebounding economy in Kootenai County from the most recent contraction. Other counties around the region did not grow as fast in this industry leading up to the bubble and, therefore, felt fewer losses when the bubble burst.



There are 11,456 people employed in the region's tourism sector today and is projected to grow by another 1,730 jobs by 2020. In 2013, north Idaho had 700 tourism-related employers, 63 percent in Kootenai County and 20 percent in Bonner County.

While tourism does not sell its products or services outside the region, it does draw consumers of those products and services from outside the region and, therefore, brings new money into the regional economy similar to the new money brought into the economy by export-oriented sectors. Tourism has also fueled second home construction in the region.

Health Care

Due to the growing retiree population, the region has created a regional health care hub, which supports growth and fosters stability, inching its way to a primary employer. Representing only 9.5 percent of total employment in 1993 and jumping to 14.9 percent by 2013, health care is the only industry to make such a substantial push over the time period. The region's health care industry is projected to remain strong and expanding at a faster rate than any other industry in the region, growing 42.3 percent from 10,622 jobs in 2010 to 15,143 by 2020, at an annual rate of nearly 3.6 percent (source: Idaho Department of Labor Long-Term Industry Projections).

Health care has been the region's plow horse through the recession — adding 1,050 jobs from 2007 to 2010 and continues to add jobs each year. Health care and social assistance accounted for 16 percent of the region's total payroll in 2013. Of that, 42 percent was in ambulatory health care services, 37 percent in hospitals, 15 percent in nursing residential care facilities and only 7 percent in social assistance (due to the markedly lower wages). In 2013, north Idaho had 706 health care and social assistance employers, nearly 70 percent of those – or 492 – were in ambulatory health care services including physicians, dentists and other health practitioners.

Hospitals make substantial contributions to local and regional economies through the purchase of goods and services and the employment of large numbers of workers. In addition, research hospitals are a key component of the knowledge-based economy supporting an experienced and educated workforce and originating and transferring knowledge and innovation.

Wood Products

The wood products industry has played a major role in north Idaho's economy for over a century. While wood products manufacturing accounted for 2.2 percent of total jobs in north Idaho in 2018, the multiplier effects are substantial. For every 10 jobs created in wood products manufacturing, nearly 25 more are created in other sectors which includes logging, trucking of logs, lumber and wood chips and machine shops. The 149 logging operations add an additional 527 jobs to the forest products sector and transportation of logs and timber add another 400 jobs approximately. The industry generates a strong positive impact on the regional economy due to its heavily oriented exporting component and above-average wages.

Although it appears the composition of the main industries has not changed much over the past three decades, it has changed substantially within each industry. Wood product manufacturing went from capturing 54.3 percent of manufacturing employment and 6.6 percent of total employment in 1993 to as low as 24 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, by 2018. The mixture of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and furniture related manufacturing took its place making the region less vulnerable to specific market conditions.

The recession started for the nation in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Most areas felt the depths of the recession in 2009. For north Idaho, the region experienced the depths in 2012 and didn't start seeing signs of recovery until 2013. Of the 8,250 jobs lost from 2007 to 2012 in north Idaho, 11 percent were in manufacturing and almost all of those jobs lost were in wood product manufacturing – 93 percent. The 2008 closure of the second largest sawmill in the region, JD Lumber mill in Priest River, sent the industry in a tailspin. Although many of those jobs were absorbed from other area mills as the industry started to recover, the sector has only regained 225 of the nearly 860 jobs lost through the recession.

A couple new elements have been added to the cluster—cross-laminated timber and biomass. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is an advanced product designed for increased dimensional stability and strength in framing systems. CLT is made of multiple layers of wood, with each layer oriented crosswise to the next. Used for long spans in floors, walls or roofs, CLT can be prefinished, which reduces labor onsite, and is equally suited to new construction and additions to existing buildings. Because of its high strength and dimensional stability, it can be used as an alternative to concrete, masonry and steel in many building types. A local company, Idaho Forest Group, has brought this innovative wood composite technology to the U.S. This brings a whole new perspective growth to the industry with a global presence. Workforce training will be needed as more architects, engineers and builders learn the advancements the product.

With 87 percent of north Idaho in forest, the region has a significant source of organic matter – biomass – for producing wood products, mulch, paper, even plastics as a replacement for petroleum and for negating heat and steam to run turbines that produce electricity. The environmental benefits include reduced dependence on fossil fuels and forest restoration and enhancement by removing diseased trees and invasive species and reducing fuels that feed forest fires. Developing



biomass projects can expand and diversify rural economies and replace some of the jobs lost in the severe contraction of the logging sector as well as benefit from available timber industry infrastructure.

The output of Idaho's wood products sector is likely to grow considerably in the next 10 years as the housing market continues to recover, housing starts to normalize and technology advances. The mills across the state have leapt back into full production. Growing population and increased prosperities in China and other Asian countries have greatly increased exports of Idaho wood products, which should continue. Declining competition from imported western Canadian wood products due to the risk of disease and pests is also expected to reduce timber harvests in British Columbia and Alberta. The Forest Service is willing to increase harvests of timber on its lands, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Panhandle Forest Collaborative are expected to lead to more federal timber sales.

Aerospace



The aerospace industry only contributes a fraction of jobs to the region's total, but it increased 2.5 times over the past decade. While small, north Idaho and the state has a broad range of industry activities that include aircraft manufacturing, aircraft component manufacturing, advanced aerospace research, flight training, military aircraft development, space exploration and airport operations. The industry encompasses the design, development, production and operation of aircraft. Its top tier includes companies directly involved in the production and operation of aircraft. The second tier involves primary suppliers to those companies, and the rest of the industry supplies those suppliers. The standards enforced by the Federal Aviation Administration make supplying to larger companies difficult but eventually profitable.

The region's close proximity to the nation's third largest employer in the industry, Boeing (Seattle area), and the Air Force's refueling unit, Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, gives the region a competitive edge over other areas and has created a tertiary supply market.

North Idaho has 20 percent of the state's aerospace employment, second to the state's airport hub in the southwestern region – Boise. From 1999 to 2009, regional aerospace employment grew at a faster rate than anywhere else in the state, giving aerospace a higher concentration of jobs there than in any of the other five regions.

Mining

Mining is the lifeline of Shoshone County, representing three-quarters of the region's mining employment. The mines in the Silver Valley have seen highs and lows through the past 30 years but continue exploration efforts and a few operations. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in Shoshone County is ranked second in the nation to produce silver, and third in lead. These mines are the deepest in the United States.

The Galena mine is the second most prolific silver mine in U.S. history, delivering over 200 million ounces to date. The mine is now owned by U.S. Silver & Gold which also owns the Drumlummon Mine Complex in Montana. More zones are being evaluated for bulk mining development.

The closure of the Lucky Friday mine located in Mullan of January 2012 cut the mining workforce by nearly 9 percent until it reopened after one year of being shut down by the federal Mine and Safety Administration. Upon its return, mining employment hit a 20-year high in 2013, employing 844. The region overall reached a record of 1,126 employed in the mining industry.

Other mining exploration and operations include the Crescent mine owned by United Mine Services; Sunshine mine owned by Sunshine Silver Mines Corp, Star mine owned by Hecla; the Coeur, Dayrock, Galena, and Caladaya all owned by U.S. Silver and Gold.



The industry provides employment opportunities paying nearly three times more, on average, than other industries in the county and contributes 36 percent of total wages. Mining operations are highly cyclical and dependent on the world market prices for silver and gold as well as the supply and demand for other minerals rich in this region such as copper, lead, zinc, ore and garnet—making it one of the most volatile industries.

Precious metal prices remained strong in 2012. Although investment capital shortages continued to impact exploration, optimism in the overall mining industry was reflected strongly by exploration activity. According to the Idaho Geological Survey, 2011 demonstrated an increase in both the number of active projects in Idaho and the amount of drilling and other exploratory work compared to the previous year.

Silver and Gold Prices

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$17.62	\$13.98	\$18.51	\$15.43	\$20.70	\$13.75	\$18.23	\$13.70	\$22.05	\$15.28
Gold	\$1,360.25	\$1,176.70	\$1,351.20	\$1,162.00	\$1,372.60	\$1,073.60	\$1,298.00	\$1,049.60	\$1,379.00	\$1,144.50

The mining industry has the potential for research and development efforts, workforce development and creation of small business. In collaboration with partnering agencies, companies and communities, the mining industry could become a national hub for mining training and development. The motions have been set forth but just need momentum.

Sources on the following pages include the U.S. Census Bureau (2012-2016 ACS), Stats America: Measuring Distress, Idaho Department of Labor, National Association of Realtors, Feeding America Map of the Meal Gap 2018, and Google.

AT A GLANCE: REGION I — PANHANDLE



Benewah, Bonner, Boundary,
Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

POPULATION

2016 Census
230,072

2018 Estimate
238,453

2025 / 2030 Projection
270,093 / 292,294

Females
50.4%

Males
49.6%

Minority
5.4%

Median Age
42.1

Age 65+
42,394

Age 15-64
140,520

Under 15
41,932

ECONOMIC



Median Household Income
\$49,817

Per Capita Income
\$27,152

County Property Tax
\$1.04 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.8%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
15.5%

IDAHO
13.2%



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$303,480

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Wal-Mart
4. Coeur d'Alene Casino
5. Qualfon Data



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	913	1137	224	\$39,665
Mining	1,126	689	-437	\$95,776
Construction	4,407	6,425	2,018	\$41,155
Manufacturing	7,724	8,070	346	\$46,745
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	16,345	17,200	855	\$36,088
Financial Activities	3,541	4,240	699	\$50,881
Professional and Business Services	8,266	8,978	712	\$42,815
Education and Healthcare	16,935	20,163	3,228	\$39,886
Leisure and Hospitality	10,923	13,534	2,611	\$18,789
Government	4,952	5,163	211	\$48,469
Other Services	1,923	2,399	473	\$29,590

Workforce Trends

Source: labor.idaho.gov

Population

With its stunning scenery, great fishing and hunting opportunities and pleasant lifestyle, the Panhandle has attracted thousands of new residents since the early 1970's. Over the last few decades, many retirees have chosen to move to the region, joined by many workers during periods of job growth.

While the U.S. population grew 8.1 percent between 2008 and 2018, Idaho's population grew faster at 14 percent and the Panhandle's at 14.5 percent to 240,202. The largest cities in 2017 are:

Coeur d'Alene	50,665
Post Falls	33,290
Hayden	14,693
Sandpoint	8,390
Rathdrum	8,281
Bonnars Ferry	2,603
St. Maries	2,443
Dalton Gardens	2,389
Kellogg	2,081



Labor Force & Employment

The Panhandle economy has traditionally relied on natural resources — forest products, mining and agriculture. Over the past 25 years, it has successfully diversified and grown. Today, a variety of manufacturing, health care and tourism are major drivers of the region's economy. In addition, five large call centers and several corporate headquarters provide hundreds of jobs. Rapid population growth also bolstered construction, retail, services and health care over the last 10 years.

After four years of remarkable job growth, the Panhandle's unemployment rate fell to a record low 2.7 percent in May 2007. Since then, U.S. Housing starts have fallen to a 25-year low, resulting in the loss of nearly 1,400 logging and mill jobs. Many other sectors also experienced job losses in the recession. Unemployment peaked in the Panhandle at 17 percent in late 2009 and again in August 2010, the first in 23 years.

Despite the slowdown, most manufacturers have held their own. In the last 20 years, dozens of manufacturers have moved from California to the Panhandle for its low business costs and excellent business climate.

Tourism plays a major role in the Panhandle. Its largest employers are the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the casino hotels of the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Schweitzer and Silver Mountain ski resorts and Silverwood Theme Park.



Covered Employment & Wages

A favorable business climate and growing customer base help Panhandle businesses prosper. The number of private-sector employers grew 30 percent between 2000 and 2008, while the growth statewide was 27 percent. Although the Panhandle lost 951 private employers between 2008 and 2013 for a 12 percent decrease, the number has been steadily increasing since 2013 to 7,872 in 2017.

Overall, north Idaho's economy has greatly diversified over the past decade. A service-based economy is focusing more on health care, retail, manufacturing and business support services. With emerging industry clusters in aerospace and manufacturing, the shift in nature of the firms in north Idaho has created a more stable employment and economic base.

In addition to private-sector employers, the region has 81 federal, 68 state and 252 local government agencies including five community hospitals. There are 12 employers through the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribes.



AT A GLANCE: BENEWAH COUNTY



Square Miles: 787
County Seat: St. Maries (2,402)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census
9,092

2018 Estimate
9,148

2025 / 2030 Projection
9,194 / 9,260

Females
49.5%

Males
50.5%

Minority
2.9%

Median Age
46.5

Age 65+
1,970

Age 15-64
5,399

Under 15
1,681



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$205,800

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
8.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.2%

Occupied Housing Units
3,508

Assisted Living Facilities
1



HIGHER EDUCATION

None



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Valley Vista Care
2. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
3. Jack Buell Trucking
4. Potlatch Corporation
5. Stimson Lumber



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$43,472

Per Capita Income
\$23,120

County Property Tax
\$1.11 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.3%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	148	175	27	\$51,765
Mining	30	32	2	\$44,117
Construction	86	92	6	\$38,554
Manufacturing	505	578	73	\$52,553
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	665	677	12	\$37,963
Financial Activities	84	71	-13	\$38,143
Professional and Business Services	134	142	8	\$44,171
Education and Healthcare	775	807	32	\$36,012
Leisure and Hospitality	151	160	9	\$11,494
Government	614	601	-13	\$40,342
Other Services	61	116	55	\$31,543

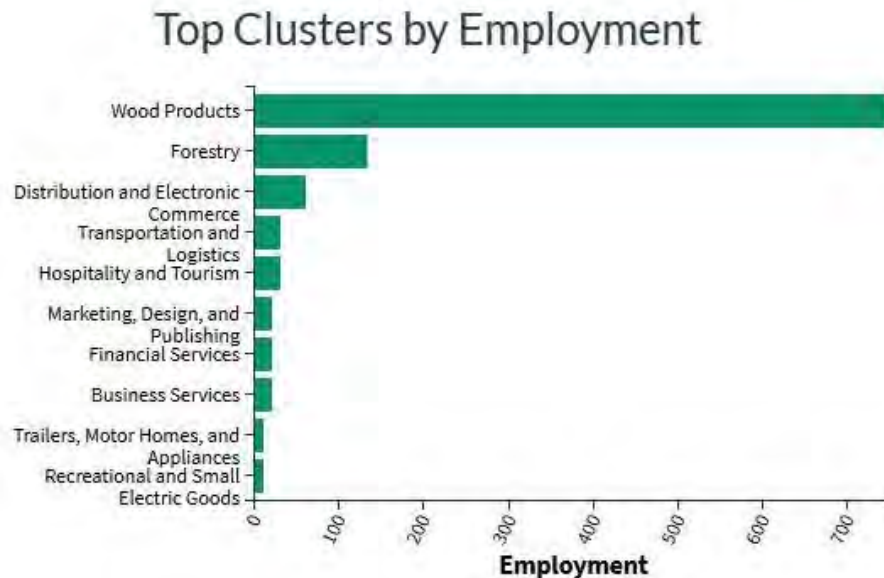
Benewah County's economy remains heavily dependent on forest products. Over one in six jobs is in the forest products industry. Despite the county's beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities, tourism employs around 150. Dependence on forest products makes the county vulnerable to high unemployment.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with its reservation extending from western Benewah County into southern Kootenai County, has driven growth in the last 10 years. Today, approximately 600 work at its headquarters, retail stores, medical clinic, farm and school. The Tribe operates a casino with hotel and golf course in employing an additional 800 in Worley just over the Kootenai County line.

Because so much of the county's income is from forests and farms, employment peaks in late summer and drops off as winter approaches, hitting its lowest level in spring when load limits on muddy roads force many loggers out of the woods. In 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate peaked at March-April at 7.6 percent and fell to 2.7 percent in September.

Benewah County is struggling to overcome a legacy of economic stagnation, which has hampered business growth. The number of private sector businesses with employees in Benewah County has fluctuated during the last 10 years from 309 in 2013 to 297 in 2018.

Timber Plus, the county's economic development organization, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are strenuously recruiting job opportunities to the area. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/timberplus3b/> and <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/employment/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Creek area of Benewah County is one of 2 places in the world where 6-point Star Garnets are found. The other is India. This is the reason for Idaho being called the Gem State.

Benewah County has the longest serving County Commissioner in Idaho—Jack Buell, elected 1973. (The 2nd longest serving commissioner was Bud McCall, also a Benewah County Commissioner who lost re-election November 2018.)

Emida was named after its first settlers. It's a composite of the last names, East, Miller & Dawson.

Tensed and Desmet were founded by a developer who planned to name them the same forwards and backwards. That didn't happen due to a clerical error at the time of recording.

The Post Office in Santa, ID hires an extra employee at Christmas time to help postmark letters from "Santa".



AT A GLANCE: BONNER COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,919
County Seat: Sandpoint (7,365)
Established in 1907

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
42,536	49.9%	9,228
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
43,545	50.1%	25,769
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
46,618 / 48,883	4.7%	6,858

Median Age
47.7



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$313,200

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Bonner General Hospital
2. Lighthouse
3. Schweitzer Mountain Resort
4. Wal-Mart
5. Quest Aircraft



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$45,607

Per Capita Income
\$25,909

County Property Tax
\$0.82 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
8.6%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.1%

REGION I
15.5%



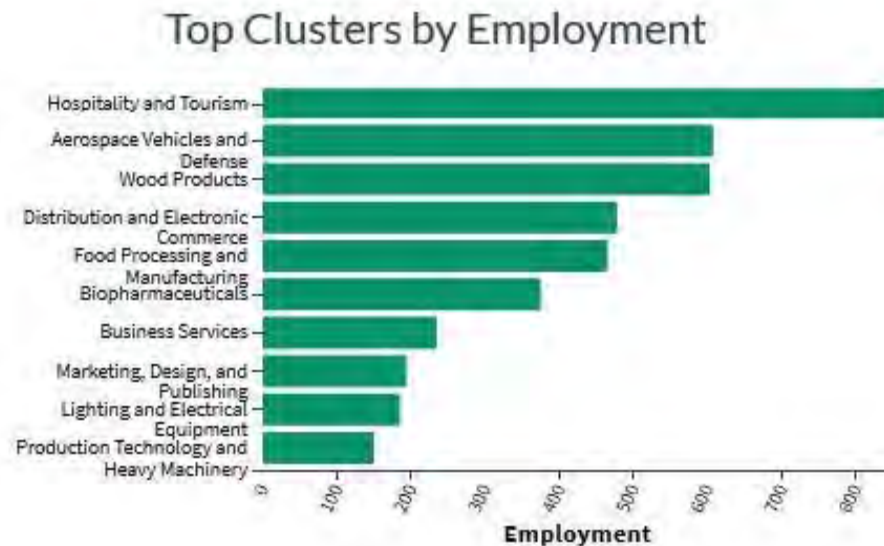
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	194	193	-1	\$38,754
Mining	128	121	-7	\$58,414
Construction	641	866	225	\$35,128
Manufacturing	2,004	2,268	264	\$47,945
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	2,947	2,837	-110	\$32,383
Financial Activities	449	563	114	\$40,975
Professional and Business Services	1,009	1,108	99	\$47,289
Education and Healthcare	2,403	2,718	315	\$34,675
Leisure and Hospitality	1,727	2,154	427	\$18,058
Government	829	887	58	\$45,772
Other Services	464	490	26	\$27,220

The county's beauty and recreational opportunities continue to draw many tourists in both summer and winter. Like many counties around the region, Bonner County has a rich history within the wood products industry. In recent years, the county has enjoyed considerable success in diversifying and expanding its economy. The aerospace sector has taken off with companies like Aerocet, Quest Aircraft, Cygnus and Tamarack Aerospace Group. Also contributing to the expansion is Litehouse salad dressings, Unicep Packaging plastic applicators, Diedrich's coffee-roasting machines and Encoder Products electronics. The county's mainstay, sawmills, have been suffering from low prices. Since the timber industry's troubles, steep drops in construction and other effects of the recession slowed the local economy; however, the county continues to lay the foundation for strong growth in the future.

The development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort and Sandpoint's reputation as a haven for the arts contributed to tourism growth. Schweitzer's expansions since 1990 have boosted winter employment at local motels, restaurants and stores. As important as the winter tourism is, the summer brings even more tourists. Not captured in employment numbers are those businesses with no employees. Bonner County has an increasingly strong entrepreneurial culture that contributes significantly to the local economy. According to the U.S. Census, Bonner County has 4,216 total non-employer establishments over 1,509 businesses with employees.

The Bonner County Economic Development Corporation and Priest River Development Corporation are working to bring more jobs to the county. They can show potential employers the county's high quality of life, excellent business climate and low business costs. For more information: <http://bonnercountyedc.com/> and <http://www.priestriveredc.com/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

Bonner County is the only place in America where the three great transcontinental railroads all cross—Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

In 1909 the post office in Dover was originally called "Welty".

Lake Pend Oreille, the majority of which is in Bonner County, is Idaho's biggest at 43 miles long with 111 miles of shoreline. It's also the deepest—at 1,158 feet deep, there are only four deeper lakes in the nation.

Dr. Forrest Bird, an inventor and aviator who studied high-altitude breathing problems of World War Two pilots lived in Bonner County. He later created medical devices that saved lives and aided thousands of people with respiratory ailments.

During World War Two, Farragut Naval Training Station was the largest city in Idaho with a population of about 42,000 people.

AT A GLANCE: BOUNDARY COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,278
County Seat: Bonners Ferry (2,543)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census
11,681

2018 Estimate
12,020

2025 / 2030 Projection
12,879 / 13,556

Females
50.1%

Males
49.9%

Minority
6.0%

Median Age
43.7

Age 65+
2,328

Age 15-64
6,832

Under 15
2,163



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$261,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
1.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
1.0%

Occupied Housing Units
4,490

Assisted Living Facilities
2



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Boundary Community Hospital
2. Kootenai River Inn
3. Alta Forest Products
4. Idaho Forest Group
5. Kootenai Tribe



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,512

Per Capita Income
\$24,606

County Property Tax
\$1.10 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.9%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	290	392	102	\$37,030
Mining	10	4	-6	\$53,249
Construction	186	238	52	\$45,839
Manufacturing	367	464	97	\$45,425
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	589	587	-2	\$32,469
Financial Activities	75	81	6	\$37,662
Professional and Business Services	297	255	-42	\$34,295
Education and Healthcare	683	820	137	\$32,486
Leisure and Hospitality	278	297	19	\$17,503
Government	440	461	21	\$50,464
Other Services	57	73	16	\$21,779

On the Canadian border, Boundary County benefits from economic activity at its two ports—Porthill and Eastport. These major international freight hubs employ many people and bring thousands of visitors through the county and throughout the region. The Kootenai Tribe’s Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa helps realize the county’s tourism potential and has recently undergone a major expansion.

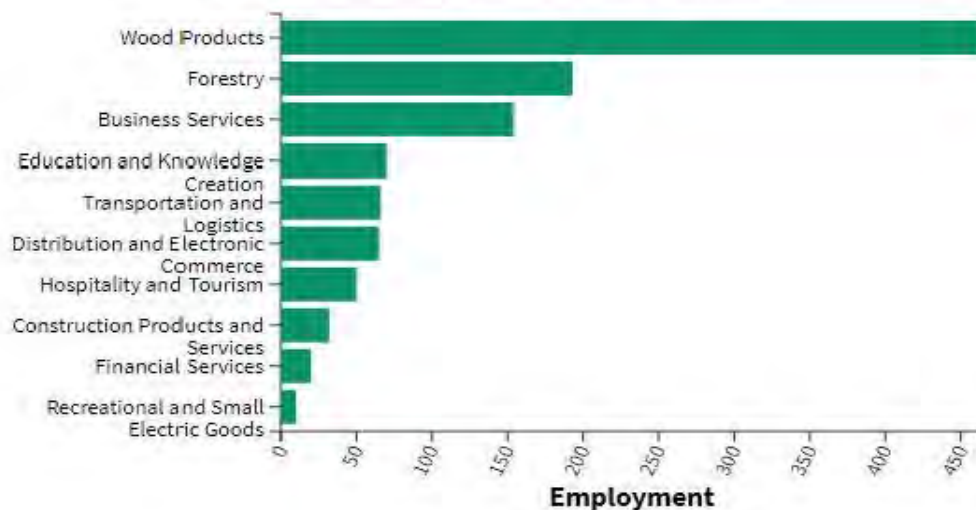
Lumber mills, logging and the U.S. Forest Service play a dominant role in the local economy. Grain farms, a large hops farm owned by InBev (formerly Anheuser-Busch), Christmas tree farms and ornamental tree nurseries contribute to the agricultural economy.

Bonniers Ferry, named by tourists as Idaho’s “friendliest city,” has made major improvements to its downtown, plus added a visitor’s center and pedestrian underpass to connect the two economies of the Kootenai River Inn and the downtown to attract more visitors.

The county’s long-term success in diversifying and expanding its economy provides a good environment for attracting new businesses. Population growth and increased tourism also help the county’s businesses thrive.

From 2000 to 2017, the number of private-sector employers in Boundary County grew 15 percent from 374 to 430. The industries creating the newest businesses were health care and professional and business services. The Boundary Economic Development Council has been vital to providing opportunities for businesses to locate and prosper in the county. For more information visit <http://www.boundaryedc.com/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Boundary County at the Idaho-Canada border is less than 800 football fields long.

Boundary is bordered by two states and a foreign country (Canada). Only one of two counties in the nation to do so.

The Kootenai River starts in Canada, flows through Boundary County and then back into Canada.

Northern Boundary County is home to the Continental Mine, which was established in 1915 and produced lead and copper for ammunition in World War One.

The County has 2 of the 20 remaining peace monuments at the Canadian port of entries.

Teddy Roosevelt hunted and camped in the area that became Boundary County in 1888. When Roosevelt became President, he established the USFS land and Glacier park in the area.

In 1864 the Kootenai River ferry operation was established by Edwin Bonner to accommodate traffic headed to gold fields in British Columbia.

AT A GLANCE: KOOTENAI COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,316
County Seat: Coeur d'Alene (44,137)
Established in 1864

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
154,311	50.6%	26,135
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
161,217	49.4%	94,804
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
187,909 / 206,524	5.7%	29,189

Median Age
39.1



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$326,600

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.9%

Occupied Housing Units
58,873

Assisted Living Facilities
40



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Coeur d'Alene Casino
4. Center Partners (call centers)
5. Silverwood Theme Park



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$53,189

Per Capita Income
\$28,275

County Property Tax
\$1.05 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.7%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	268	360	92	\$37,634
Mining	120	110	-10	\$205,372
Construction	3,320	5,032	1,712	\$41,515
Manufacturing	4,679	4,615	-64	\$45,951
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,880	11,853	973	\$36,797
Financial Activities	2,800	3,376	576	\$54,183
Professional and Business Services	6,479	7,191	712	\$42,460
Education and Healthcare	12,261	14,910	2,649	\$41,872
Leisure and Hospitality	8,347	10,235	1,888	\$19,354
Government	2,682	2,870	188	\$51,819
Other Services	1,262	1,650	388	\$29,871

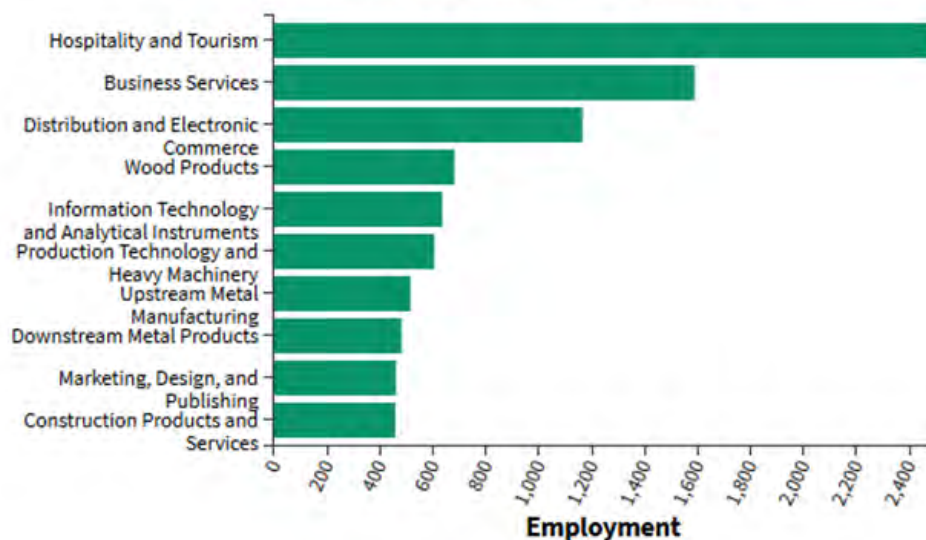
Kootenai County—north Idaho’s largest and fastest growing county—experienced significant employment growth over the last 25 years. The local economy grew at an astounding rate from diversifying the manufacturing base, expanding tourism and adding new call centers and other business services such as co-work spaces. Tourism and population growth fueled the construction boom and boosted retail, health care, services and government jobs. Entrepreneurs abound, the U.S. Census reports 12,725 non-employer establishments in 2017 and 4,659 businesses with employees.

Also promoting economic diversification and growth during the last decade was the relocation of many manufacturing operations and eight call centers to Kootenai County. Over 4,700 people work in the county’s manufacturing businesses while over 1,500 people work at call centers. Kootenai County’s low business costs, good business climate and quality of life have attracted many new employers. Despite the recent recession, the county continues to lay the foundation for further economic growth.

Kootenai County’s growing population and economic development provide many opportunities for business creation. The number of private-sector employers increased slightly in 2017 by 3,120, employing 49,174 workers.

The Coeur d’Alene Area Economic Development Corporation-Jobs Plus continues to be one of the premier EDCs in the entire state, recruiting dozens of businesses over the last 20 years. More recently, the EDC’s focus has turned toward retention of current employers and the growth of the health care, aerospace and high-tech sectors. For more information: <https://www.cdaedc.org/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Silverwood is the only amusement and water park in the inland northwest (including Washington, Oregon and Montana).

Hayden is home to Rocky Mountain Construction—worldwide roller coaster manufacturer of I-Box track and Topper Track for wooden roller coasters.

Coeur d’Alene’s Old Mission State Park contains the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was constructed between 1850 and 1853.

North Idaho College sits on the grounds of the original Fort Sherman, established in 1878 after the Battle of the Little Big Horn by General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame.

The U.S. Navy’s Acoustic Research Detachment, located at the most southern end of Lake Pend Oreille in Kootenai County, is where new submarine and surface ship shapes and subsystems are tested.

There is a 60-mile walking/biking trail along Lake Coeur d’Alene.

AT A GLANCE: SHOSHONE COUNTY



Square Miles: 2,636
County Seat: Wallace (784)
Established in 1861

POPULATION

2016 Census
12,452

2018 Estimate
12,612

2025 / 2030 Projection
13,493 / 14,071

Females
50.0%

Males
50.0%

Minority
5.8%

Median Age
47.2

Age 65+
2,733

Age 15-64
7,716

Under 15
2,041



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$141,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
4.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
5,614

Assisted Living Facilities
4



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Dave Smith Motors
2. Wal-Mart
3. Shoshone Medical Center
4. Hecla Mining
5. Lookout Pass Ski Resort



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,835

Per Capita Income
\$23,834

County Property Tax
\$1.58 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.1%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
17.1%

REGION I
15.5%



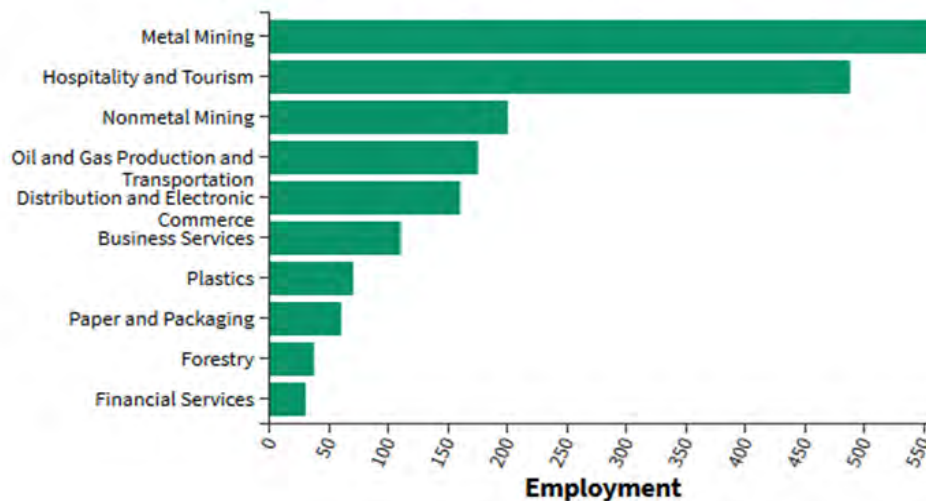
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	13	18	5	\$27,605
Mining	844	422	-422	\$82,243
Construction	175	197	22	\$54,027
Manufacturing	169	143	-26	\$34,815
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	1,268	1,246	-22	\$38,472
Financial Activities	133	148	15	\$26,953
Professional and Business Services	350	281	-69	\$41,478
Education and Healthcare	814	907	93	\$33,063
Leisure and Hospitality	420	689	269	\$14,921
Government	387	345	-42	\$38,899
Other Services	82	69	-13	\$45,110

The Silver Valley was named for the rich silver deposits and mining industry key to the settling of the area. The mining industry declined from a peak of 4,200 jobs in 1981 to just 310 in 2003. The Lucky Friday and Galena mines were the only ones left open. The Sunshine Mine reopened in 2007 after closing in 2001. By mid-2008, mining employed 700. Then the global recession hit, slashing prices for silver, lead and zinc. Sunshine shut down again and the Galena laid off workers in late 2008. In the last half of 2009, higher prices for silver and other minerals raised hopes and mining employment was back to 782 in 2015. However, workers at the Lucky Friday mine have been on strike since 2017, reducing mining employment around 480. The three richest silver mines in the United States are in Shoshone County.

Shoshone County is developing its tourism sector and strengthening its entrepreneurial culture. In 1990, the world's longest gondola opened, running from Kellogg to the Silver Mountain ski area. In 2008, Silver Mountain Resort broke ground on an 9-hole golf course and opened an indoor water park. Silver Rapids Waterpark was named one of the top 10 water parks in the nation and Silver Mountain Bike Park has received several awards for best park in the Northwest. Wallace's charming and historic downtown draws many travelers off Interstate 90. Lookout Pass Ski and Recreation Area, along I-90 on the Idaho - Montana border, offers free ski school for youth. In the summer, Lookout Pass is your headquarters for the incredible Route of the Hiawatha bicycle trail. Hikers, bicyclists, snowmobilers and outdoor enthusiasts are increasingly exploring the county's hundreds of miles of trails. The ski areas, tourist facilities, lodging, restaurants and bars employ over 600 people, and have attracted new out of state investors. Through grass roots efforts, more entrepreneurs are exporting and moving from their homes to storefronts. For more information: www.silvervalleyedc.com

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Wallace was home to the last stoplight on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. It was retired in 1991.

Silver Mountain Resort in Kellogg is home to the longest Gondola in North America at 3.1 miles and is the longest single-stage Gondola in the Nation.

Prostitution and gambling were openly practiced until an FBI raid in 1988.

Actress Lana Turner was born in Burke and lived in Wallace.

Dante's Peak was filmed in Shoshone County.

There are two ski resorts within 25 miles of each other. Both offer winter sports and summer bicycling activities.

Devastating fire events occurred in 1910 and 1972. Both influenced national policy and safety.

Shoshone County Airport is a mile-long runway—one of the longest general aviation runways in Idaho.

Chapter 3 – Qualified Opportunity Zones

The Basis of Qualified Opportunity Zones

Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ) are a community development program added to the US Tax Code. This program was established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities thereby spurring economic development and job creation in distressed communities. Private investment vehicles that place 90% or more of their funds into a QOZ can earn tax relief on the capital gains generated through those investments. Tax benefits increase the longer investments are in place.

Investing

An investor can take advantage of these tax incentives even if they do not live, work, or have an existing business in a QOZ. This can be done by investing the amount of a recognized eligible gain into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) and electing to defer the tax on that gain. A QOF is an investment vehicle that files either a partnership or corporate federal income tax return and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property.

To become a QOF, an eligible corporation or partnership self-certifies by annually filing Form 8996 with its federal income tax return. An LLC that chooses to be treated either as a partnership or corporation for federal income tax purposes and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property can be a QOF. In order to be eligible for the tax benefits, QOFs must:

- Be organized as a corporation or partnership,
- Be certified by the U.S. Treasury (self-certification),
- Have 90% of the QOF's assets invested in a QOZ, and
- Investments may include stocks, partnership interest or real estate (substantial rehabilitation requirement)

Qualified Opportunity Zones can spur economic development through a temporary deferral, step-up basis or permanent exclusion as follows:

Temporary Deferral:

First, an investor can defer tax on any prior eligible gain to the extent that a corresponding amount is timely invested in a QOF. The deferral lasts until the earlier of the date on which the investment in the QOF is sold or exchanged, or December 31, 2026.

Step-up Basis:

If the QOF investment is held for at least 5 years, there is a 10% exclusion of the deferred gain. If held for at least 7 years, the 10% exclusion becomes 15%. Additionally, the amount of eligible gain to include is decreased to the extent that the amount of eligible gain deferred exceeds the fair market value of the investment in the QOF.

Permanent Exclusion:

If the investor holds the investment in the QOF for at least 10 years, the investor is eligible for an adjustment in the basis of the QOF investment to its fair market value on the date that the QOF investment is sold or exchanged. As a result of this basis adjustment, the appreciation in the QOF investment is never taxed.

A similar rule applies to exclude the QOF investor's share of gain and loss from sales of QOF assets. This is essentially a permanent exclusion from taxable income of capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in a QOF if the investment is held for at least 10 years. This exclusion only applies to gains accrued after an investment in an QOF.

Creating a Qualified Opportunity Zone

Localities qualify as QOZs if they have been nominated for that designation by the State and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his/her delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In the Panhandle Region there are five QOZs with various opportunity sites. Additional details on the following sites can be found in Appendix B.

Bonnors Ferry

1. 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID
 - Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795-acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID
 - 7.92-acre commercial property on Highway 95, including outbuildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery, or retail store.

Sandpoint

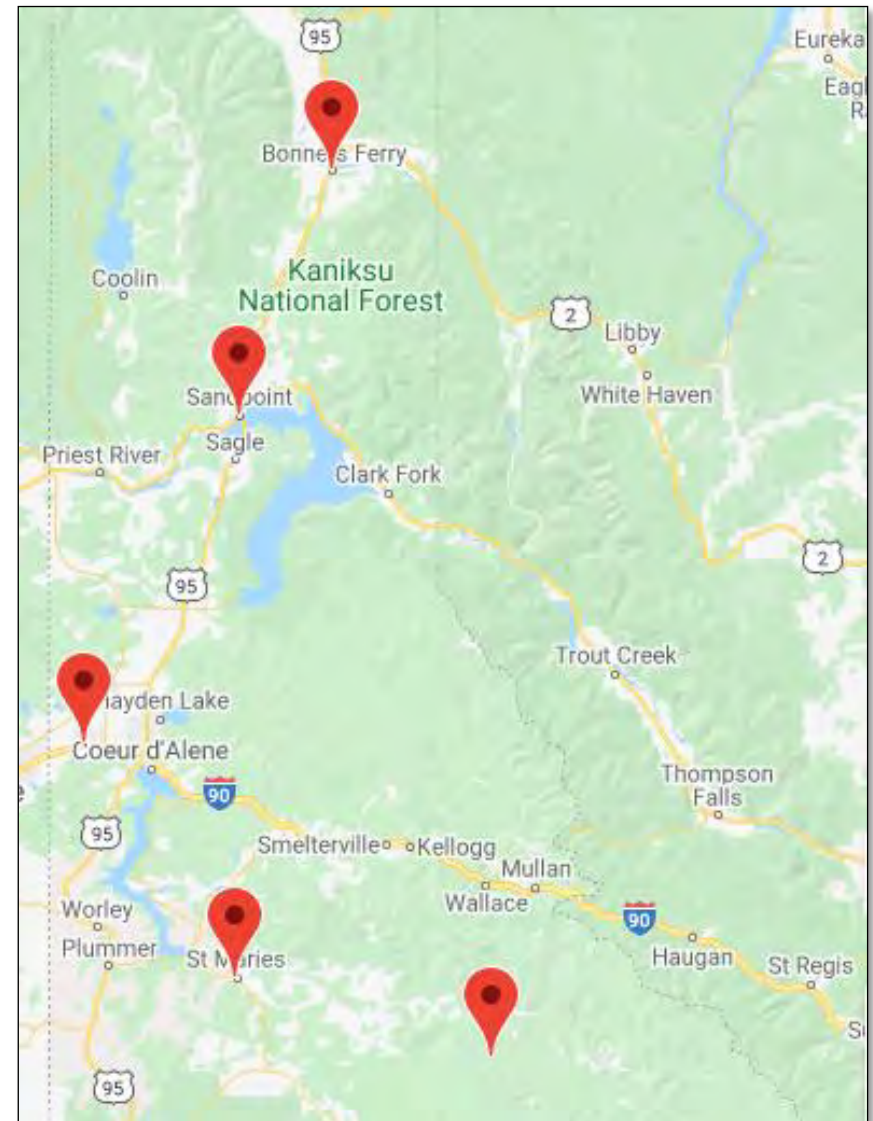
1. 624 Larch Street
 - 10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
2. 330 N. First Avenue
 - 0.33 acres with waterfront access and high-speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.
3. Various commercial/mixed use properties within the City Center.

Post Falls

1. 1908 E. Seltice Way
 - 8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller
 - 5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.

St. Maries

1. 414 S. 1st Street
 - 0.5 acres of county-owned land zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.
2. 1827 St. Joe River Road
 - 4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.



Shoshone County

1. 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville
 - 13.9-acre mill site with office building storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. building.
2. 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - 10,000 sq. ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement, and apartment.
3. 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.

Future Work Plan

On an annual basis, the Panhandle Area Council will continue to work through the CEDS Committee, bringing together key Economic Development leaders to continue to amplify the role of QOZs as a powerful economic development tool. The annual workplan will revisit and, where appropriate, expand on the following items:

1. Inventory/map the Opportunity Zones in the region:
 - a. Provide a general overview of the Opportunity Zones within the larger regional and distinct census tract context.
 - b. Provide Information on the communities in which the Opportunity Zones reside.
 - c. Identify common attributes that allow the Opportunity Zones to share a common typology within the region.
 - These groupings (i.e., urban/rural, industry cluster, proximity to anchor institutions, etc.) may help gauge the compatibility of potential Opportunity Zone projects within the existing environment (see both www.statsamerica.org and the U.S. Census Bureau On the Map Tool, <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>).
 - d. Map the location of the Opportunity Zones among existing local and regional assets and typology to provide an overall spatial context (see the public edition/open map of www.policymap.com).
2. Identify key partners/collaborations:
 - a. Overview of local/regional stakeholders involved with Opportunity Zones, including public/private/nonprofit organizations actively involved in the planning and implementation of community and economic development.

- This may include Community Development Corporations, community groups, state and local governments, leaders of anchor institutions, and philanthropic organizations. Identify any local or regional “champions” of Opportunity Zones – including regional consortiums (see below) that may have been established specifically to leverage Opportunity Zones – as touchpoints and points-of-contact for potential investors.
- b. Highlight specific local or state incentives that may be available:
 - A focus should also be given to economic inclusiveness, and how the Opportunity Zone effort is working to maximize economic benefits for people in low-income communities.
- 3. Recognize linkages with the data, goals/objectives, and priority projects within the CEDS:
 - a. Re-emphasize key data elements (including socio-economic data points and trends) from the CEDS that have a direct linkage to or impact on the individual Opportunity Zones as investment-ready locations.
 - b. Key data on population, higher education enrollment, workforce, and major employers may be particularly ripe for inclusion.
 - c. Identify any SWOT-related linkages, including market strengths and specific assets (e.g., infrastructure highlights) that may be key to driving investor interest.
 - d. Highlight specific goals or objectives within the CEDS that have a connection to the Opportunity Zones and identify specific priority projects that may address asset gaps in each of the Opportunity Zone communities.
 - e. Determine if incorporating Opportunity Zones in the CEDS may require specific updates to the CEDS.

Chapter 4 – The Region’s Disaster Resiliency

Sustainability and resiliency in disaster recovery are a collaborative effort of interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Pre-disaster activities focus on integrating resiliency practices into day-to-day operations, while recovery begins at the beginning of a disaster, whether natural or man-made. Coordination is critical to recovery efforts from pre-disaster to full economic recovery. The County Offices of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, focus on coordination of the immediate needs during and after a disaster. PAC serves as a coordinator of interagency economic recovery activities. This is achieved through collaboration with each County Office of Emergency Management, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and other local, State, Tribal and Federal agencies at all levels of the whole community.

Planning is always the first step in Disaster Resiliency. Each County Office of Emergency Management has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to foster public awareness of any hazard, and encourage public involvement in emergency planning, training and exercise. The LEPC’s partner with local, state and tribal governments, first responders and business and industry for planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the LEPC, each County Office of Emergency Management has an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Region’s Disasters

As noted in Chapter 3, the region is abundant with many natural features including mountains, prairies and valleys; rivers, lakes and streams. The area is subject to natural disasters such as wildfires, landslides, windstorms, winter storms, excessive moisture, flooding and dam failure. Threats of man-made hazards are also present, such as hazard-material spills, transportation (ground and air) accidents, amber alerts, cyber-attacks, civil unrest and terrorism.

Existing challenges include the increasing number of oil and coal shipments through the region by truck and by rail, which has the potential to have a significant negative impact. A cyber-attack can jeopardize all citizens, public/private sectors and infrastructure systems such as power. Boundary County borders Canada, which introduces additional threats such as drugs and arms trafficking, and terrorism.

Recovery challenges in the Region include environmental impacts such as endangered species and historical preservation.

In addition, in 1987 a 100 square mile area of Shoshone County was designated as a National Superfund Site as a result of lead contaminated soils from mining activity. This was recently expanded to include the entire Coeur d’Alene Basin, which stretches from Mullan, a few miles from the Idaho-Montana border to the mouth of the Coeur d’Alene River in Kootenai County. The contaminated grounds make it difficult to sell property without assurances that there has been remediation. The Panhandle Health District manages the Institutional Controls Program (ICP), which is “a locally-enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Superfund site”. (<http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/institutionalindex.cfm>)

Excessive moisture and flooding will carry contaminants, resulting in re-contamination of areas considered “clean” by the Superfund clean-up efforts.



Disaster Planning for Economic Recovery

Each of the five Offices of Emergency Management in the region are well versed in planning for natural and man-made hazards, and each have a hazard mitigation plan. In addition, each office has an Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency, and cross jurisdictional boundaries when the assistance is needed. However, communities are often unprepared for the chaos that is likely to emerge after a disaster strikes and have difficulty planning for long-term economic recovery when there are pressing humanitarian, cleanup and building needs to address.¹

The success of any recovery effort is dependent on all stakeholders. Preparation for individuals and families is critical not only to reduce stress factors, but also to improve their ability to undertake their own recovery. Establishing public confidence immediately after the disaster is a critical role of the business community. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base.²

When local leadership and the business community work together on recovery planning, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster.³ Through each County's EOP there is a framework in place for roles and responsibilities of local, state, Tribal and federal governments for pre- and post-disasters. A gap that needs to be filled is identification of private sector business and industry that could support recovery efforts.

Economic Development District Role

As the Region I Economic Development District of Idaho, PAC can assist municipalities in both Pre-Disaster and Post Disaster Roles as an Analyst, Catalyst, Gap Filler, Advocate, Educator and Visionary⁴. The chart on the following page identifies the pre- and post-disaster role of PAC. This information was extracted from www.restoreyoureconomy.org and edited as appropriate for the region, serving as a guide for PAC to coordinate and collaborate with state and local governments, Tribal Nations, Private Industry and the general public.



¹ *Leadership in Times of Crisis – A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency*, International Economic Development Council, March 2015.

² *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, FEMA, September 2011.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ www.restoreyoureconomy.org, September 9, 2019.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Role of the Economic Development District:

Role	Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster
Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how possible disasters could impact local businesses/industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current conditions/damage to critical industries, businesses, property and infrastructure • Assess impacts on long-term viability of businesses/industries
Catalyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in each County's LEPC • Establish Business Recovery Task Force to work on preparedness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Business Recovery Task Force to identify immediate and long-term recovery efforts • Garner input and support for critical recovery initiatives
Gap Filler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to public and private institutions regarding setting up a bridge loan program for a disaster event • Assist Counties in identification of business and industry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concerted outreach to reconnect with businesses and identify at-risk companies • Assist with bridge-loan financing • Provide business recovery assistance and services • Develop programs/initiatives as needed to support long-term recovery
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist each County in their planning processes for Mitigation and EOP • Advocate for mitigation and preparedness efforts • Advocate for tiered business re-entry procedures • Address impacts/adequacy of community's emergency management plan from a business perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek funding opportunities for recovery initiatives • Communicate priorities and need for policy changes, if necessary, to state and federal leaders
Educator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate small businesses on business continuity planning • Educate business on community's emergency management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flow of accurate information to businesses • Communicate "open for business" messages • Develop and distribute a disaster recovery guide for businesses
Visionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage key stakeholders in visioning process to identify scenarios for post-disaster redevelopment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envision how community can build back stronger, more resilient • Connect public/private resources for building back a more resilient community

Chapter 5 – SWOT and The Region’s Pathways

SWOT Analysis

Leading to the Region’s Pathways was an in-depth look at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Approximately 200 people representing small businesses, tribes, municipalities, community organizations and the general public generated over 500 individual written comments in a community survey that became part of the analysis. Regional stakeholders and the CEDS Committee refined the SWOT, which was used as a foundation for the development of the strategies and action plan.

Committee participants identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the areas of Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life and Place. Common themes were identified within each category, which aligned with the Goals and Objectives.

Notable Strengths: strong health care systems and outdoor recreation

Prominent Weaknesses: low wages, lack of a diverse housing stock and broadband accessibility and affordability

Opportunities to Impact Positive Economic Growth: increase broadband/connectivity and mentoring/coach youth, plus including youth in community and economic development planning activities

Critical Threats: lack of affordable housing/housing stock and a high percentage of service sector jobs vs a low percentage of living wage jobs

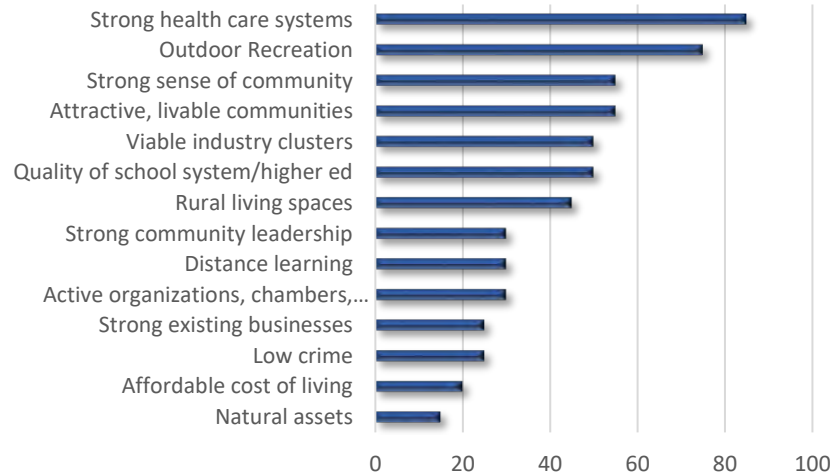
Using the Opportunities as a guide, critical success factors were considered with development of strategies.

A star (★) on the following SWOT Table signifies specific strategies developed by the Committee.

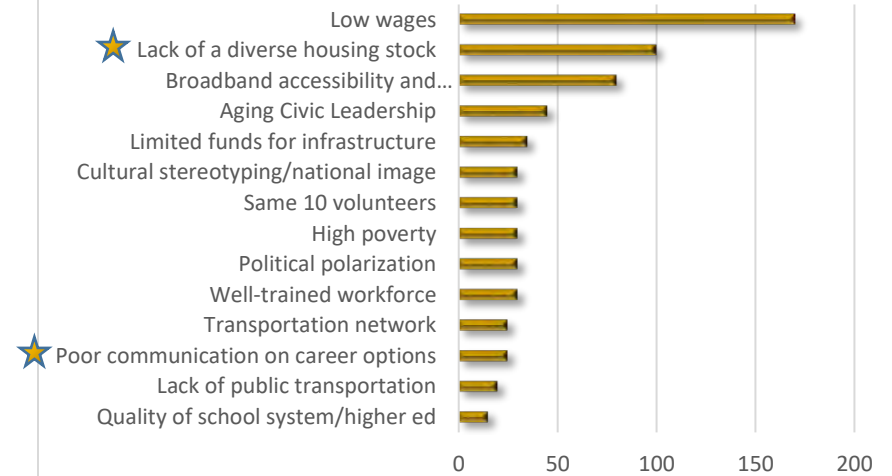


CEDS Committee developing strategies from SWOT. June 2019

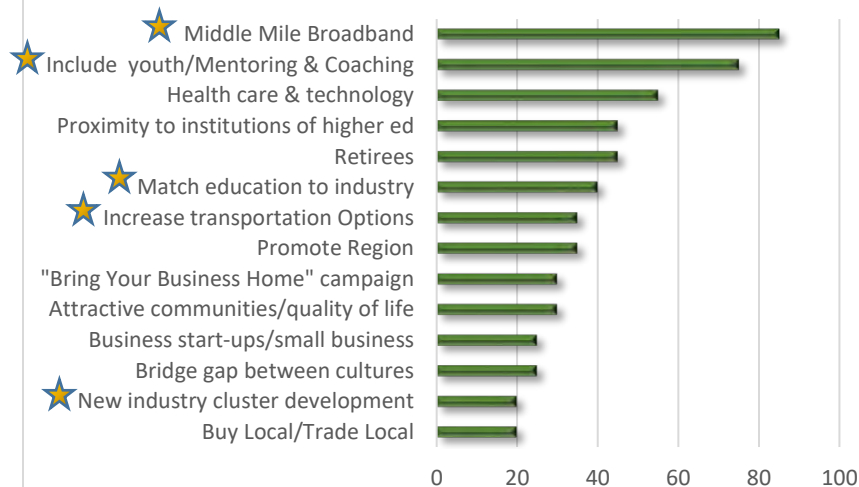
Top Strengths



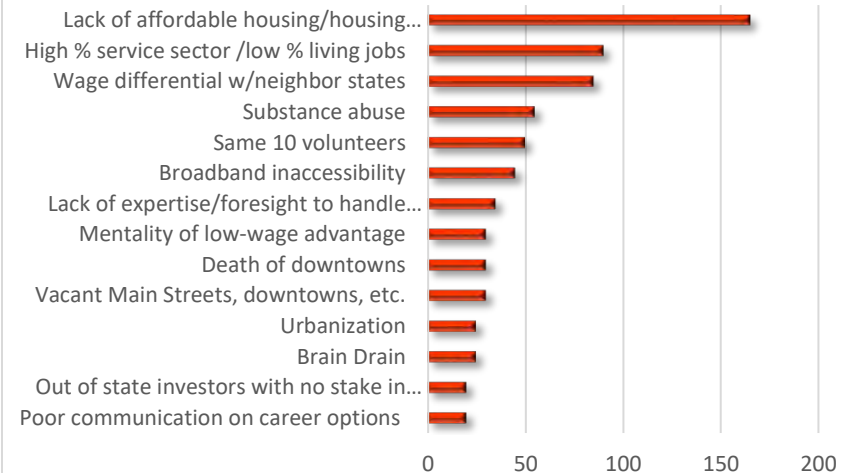
Top Weaknesses



Top Opportunities



Top Threats

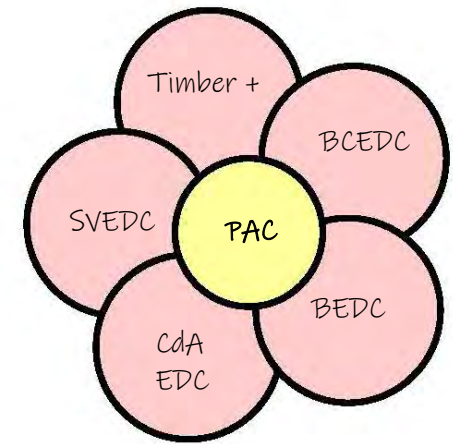


The Power of We

Within the Region 1 of Idaho, Panhandle Area Council's Economic Development District also includes an Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in each County:

- Benewah: Greater St. Joe Development Foundation (aka Timber Plus)
- Bonner: Bonner County Economic Development Corporation (BCEDC)
- Boundary: Boundary County Development Council (BEDC)
- Kootenai: Coeur d'Alene Area Economic Development Corporation (CdA EDC, aka Jobs Plus)
- Shoshone: Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC)

Each of these organizations have their own visions and missions to further economic development. As the regional planning district, PAC embraces each of the EDC's and serves in the capacity of coordinator for economic development matters or projects on the regional level. As a flower grows, so does the **POWER OF WE** for comprehensive regional economic development.



Regions Pathways

The Region's Pathways are categorized into three broad goals—**Elevate Industry**, **Advance Individuals** and **Strengthen Communities**. Each are entwined with each other, following a course of process of change to assist in strengthening the region's economy. Within each are two objectives that align with local areas of economic development focus. The objectives include *Economic Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Education and Workforce; Power of the People, Healthy Community; and Infrastructure*. The PAC CEDS Committee refined the Strategies for coordination of regional resources to achieve the greatest impact.

Elevate Industry	Advance Individuals	Strengthen Communities
<i>Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.</i>	<i>Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.</i>	<i>Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.</i>

The following six pages identify the objectives and strategies/tasks developed by each of the EDC's and strategy committee for each of the three Pathway Goals.



GOAL: ELEVATE INDUSTRY — Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.


Economic Empowerment Objective:

An ever-changing economic climate demands the discovery of new ways of combining resources

Strategies	Tasks
On a quarterly basis, the Region will convene economic development representatives from each county to discuss regional strategies and improve collaboration.	Hold a regional meeting after the quarterly Inland Northwest Partners Meeting.
By 2022 the Region will have a map of existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify appropriate support cast, including Idaho Department of Labor, North Idaho College Workforce Development, Panhandle Area Council & County EDC's.2. Identify gaps of local employers and representatives of industry.3. Send invites to identified cluster businesses, for an exercise to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles (SWOT).4. Utilize PAC and County EDC's to promote:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Business to region compliment or fill gaps within clusters,b. Entrepreneurship to compliment or fill gaps within clusters, andc. Promote increasing workforce base wage.5. Continue monitoring obstacles and updating mapping data.
By 2022 the Region will continue existing known annual technology-based conferences, lean on existing local business to discover any existing unknown conferences.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and research for existing and emerging tourism and technology-based conferences.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify existing conglomerates, andb. Promote tourism, medical and technology conferences.2. Identify gaps in available conferences.3. Create and maintain a common platform to promote local conferences.
By 2023 the Region will have a system in place supporting collaborative relationships with local trade and businesses, strengthening industry clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify from a master business/cluster list.2. Send invites to identified cluster businesses.3. Create a collaborative business/sector database supporting clusters.4. Quarterly reporting regarding the collaboration.
By 2024 the Region will expand annual or bi-annual economic forums with a focus on healthcare, aerospace and other emerging technologies to help grow local businesses and strengthen existing clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Research gaps for missing/unknown forums.2. Discover and project emerging clusters to assist identifying a needs forum.3. Complete outreach efforts to identify interest in a forum.4. Collaborate with interested parties in completing a needed/desired forum.

Entrepreneurship Objective:*A comprehensive entrepreneurial environment must be established to create, develop and implement ideas*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will promote entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify existing organizations. 2. Identify seed capital sources, tax incentives and other financial resources such as Angel funding, Venture Capital. 3. Identify educational and training programs, and personal and business growth strategies to keep entrepreneurs and business owners.

 **GOAL: Advance Individuals** — Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.


Education and Workforce Objective:*Lifelong learning is recognized as critical to advancing individuals*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will have collaboration between industry and education to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold an awareness campaign to provide tools, resources and opportunities on career options of vocational, professional, non-traditional and 4-year. 2. Create a “map” to target markets, including employers, counselors, students, parents and educational institutions.
By 2025 the Region will have support for diversity of relevant lifelong learning opportunities throughout the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing initiatives/programs at an accessible location to all.
By 2025 the Region will provide support to STEAM-related and other IT programs in our schools for regional gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the gaps and prioritize.

Power of the People Objective:*Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2021 the Region will ensure higher education is aware of industry needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a database on existing information resources, both inside and out of the region for opportunities. 2. Use messaging through social media, press, events and K-Gray on availability of resources, career advancement and training, and internships/mentorships.
By 2022 the Region will have a plan to attract and retain educated and trained youth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities and create market for youth to want to be here.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2022 the Region will investigate opportunities to engage growing retirement population in community development and education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDA EDC develop forum action plan and presentation for retirees and employers to learn the benefits of experienced/seasoned/senior levels and share with County EDC's. 2. Hold a forum for retirees to get engaged and recharge.
By 2023 the Region will educate population and leadership on manageable growth strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research examples of successful growth strategies.
By 2025 the Region will have improved transparency in government to build trust using creative methods of reaching all demographics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County EDC's will work to build strong relationships between Cities and Counties. 2. Create and execute communication plan to reach all demographics in local cities and county-wide.
By 2025 the Region will strengthen civics engagement in schools.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for students to engage in civic activities.

 GOAL: Strengthen Communities — Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.	
<p align="center">Infrastructure Objective:</p> <p align="center"><i>Livable communities provide service options and support infrastructure to contribute to economic vitality</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
Ongoing, the Region will include economic resiliency in disaster recovery. (See Chapter 3 for more information)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with North Idaho Emergency Managers group to identify economic impacts of transfer payments.
By 2022 the Region will encourage communities to identify housing needs and solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and hold an annual regional housing forum. 2. Encourage communities to develop a housing needs assessment. 3. Encourage a variety of housing types through zoning. 4. Develop communication plans with developers to provide a variety of housing options.
By 2024 the Region will optimize access of high-speed internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and recruit partners, pursue resources together and innovate solutions. 2. Pursue grant opportunities to expand infrastructure.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services & recreation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support development of multi-modal communities. 2. Promote, expand walk paths, trail networks, bike lanes. 3. Interface with ITD and KMPO groups. 4. Develop a partnership with transport/economic development agencies/businesses. 5. Identify strategic infrastructure needs. 6. Promote carpool, van pool, bike share. 7. Expand public transportation. 8. Work with the business community to assist in and/or promote the use of carpool, van pool, bike sharing, and support trail development.
By 2023 the Region will identify strategic infrastructure and investment needs for the airport, rail and highway systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop partnerships between transportation networks and economic development agencies/businesses. 2. Work with each airport, highway district and rail to identify economic development related needs. 3. Interface with ITD and hold annual or biannual meetings with KMPO and county designated transportation groups.
<p align="center">Healthy Community Objective: <i>Economic opportunities are enhanced when health care and public health practices address community needs.</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
By 2020 the Region will have resource guides on crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local agencies within communities to create a resource list.
By 2020 the Region will support initiatives and projects that help people remain active and engaged throughout their lives regardless of age and income levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify groups that provide opportunities and services 2. Work with the identified groups to provide opportunities.
By 2023 the Region will have strengthened community events that have a positive economic impact and improved livability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify events/groups. 2. Work with groups to identify needs. 3. Include a focus on health care in annual economic forums.

Chapter 6 – Action Plan

The following Action Plan was developed and will be fulfilled by the CEDS Committee. Considered in the development of the Action Plan are the SWOT, Barriers Inhibiting Economic Development Growth, and the Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. The following activities will be evaluated quarterly and revised annually.

Activity	Lead Coordinator	Timeframe
Convene County economic development Executive Directors on a quarterly basis to discuss collaboration and partnerships in implementation of local and regional strategies.	PAC	Quarterly 2020-2025
Collaborate with the North Idaho Emergency Managers on economic resiliency.	PAC	Annually 2020-2025
Map existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022
Develop a framework for entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2023
Conduct an all-industry conference to discuss industry trends, education needs, how to maintain employees, HR trends and fiscal realities of the region.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022-2025
Develop an annual regional housing forum to collaborate on housing needs and solutions.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2022-2025
Develop database of information resources and use messaging with higher education to match education to industry needs	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2021-2023
Research and develop a resource guide on Regional crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2021
Explore how to optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services and recreation	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2025
Identify tools, resources and opportunities on career options to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2023

Chapter 7 – Performance Measures

The region struggles to maintain a consistent source of jobs that also match the skills of the labor force. There is a great need for training workers not only for the current jobs available but for the future economy. The wood products industry will continue to thrive as it heads into the technological world. Idaho Forest Group is already positioning its mills to allow for the most recent technologically advanced product in their market—cross-laminated timber. The mining industry will continue to fluctuate with the business cycle—when a recession looms, metal prices rise, and during boom years, metal prices tumble.

It is difficult to understand what the economic picture will look like in north Idaho in 10 years, but it will most likely have a similar feel with health care being the leading employer and manufacturing becoming more technologically advanced. Both will need a well-educated and trained workforce to fulfill the needs of current and future employers.

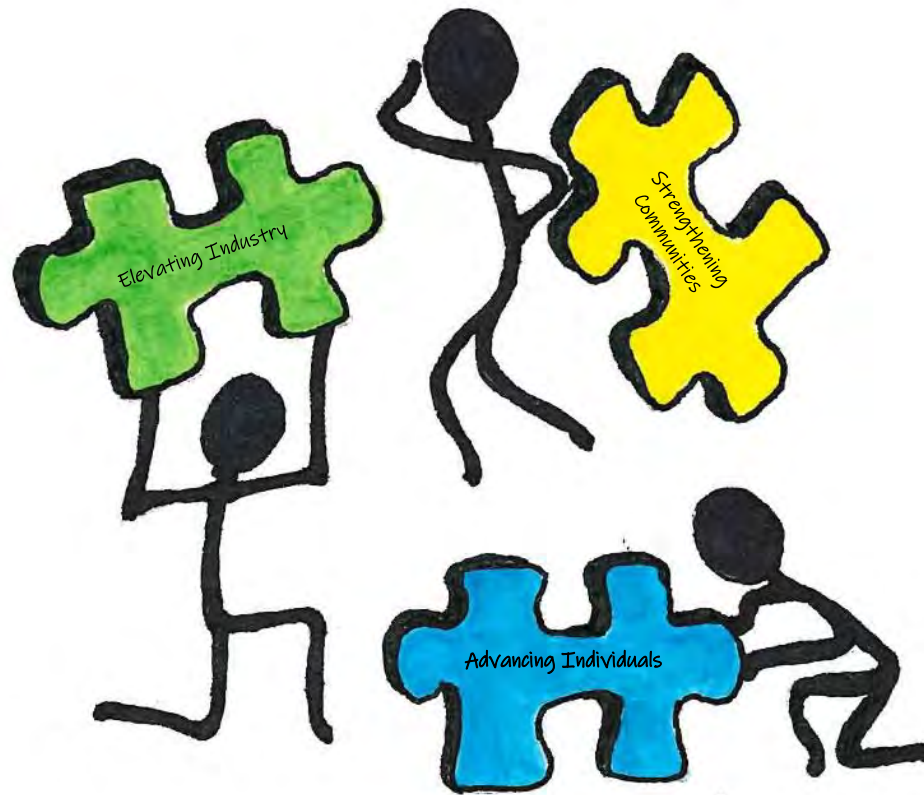
PAC will ensure the progress of this CEDS is efficiently monitored and evaluated. The primary goal of the performance measures is to oversee the Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Action Plan in order to ensure regional advancement, as follows:

1. Monitor all action strategies on a quarterly basis:
 - a. Identify status of each initiative
 - b. Report findings to PAC
2. The CEDS Committee will meet quarterly, conducting a review of the findings to identify successes and barriers:
 - a. Identification of which initiatives were successfully implemented
 - b. Provide status of long-term initiatives
 - c. Identify and resolve any obstacles
 - d. Recommend changes to enable continued progress
3. The CEDS Committee will use the quarterly findings to examine progress of the longer-term strategies:
 - a. Has there been an increase in employment and investment?
 - b. Are economic development efforts more efficient?
 - c. Has the quality of life been enhanced and promoted?
 - d. Are the current and future workforce needs of businesses being met?
 - e. Are current and future infrastructure needs being addressed?
4. The Quarterly meeting of the CEDS Committee will review the progress of the Action Plan and make recommendations for changes.

public to align



Appendix A – CEDS Committee



CEDS COMMITTEE

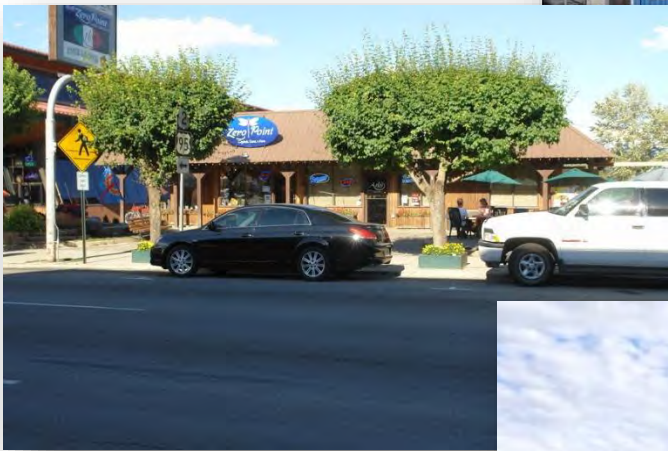
The CEDS Committee acted in an advisory capacity to oversee the update of the Strategies and Action plan; provided information and coordination as necessitated for plan update. Every effort was made to find persons from both the public and private sectors. Those that participated in the planning process are listed below. A special thank you is extended to the following for assistance in development of the Strategies and Action Plan for input into this CEDS.

Adam Admundson, Planning Technician, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Alex Barta, Executive Director, Timber Plus
Melissa Cleveland, Community Development Director, City of Hayden
Don Davis, Retired (Idaho Transportation Department)
Joan Genter, Member, Coeur d'Alene Airport
Gynii Gilliam, Executive Director, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Brenda Hamilton, Coordinator, North Idaho College
Andy Helkey, Manager, Panhandle Health District-Kellogg
Vicki Isakson, Director, Workforce Training & Community Education, North Idaho College
Wally Jacobson, Executive Director, Panhandle Area Council
Nancy Mabile, Economic Development Specialist, Panhandle Area Council
Jon Manley, Planning Manager, City of Post Falls
Andrea Marcoccio, Executive Director, Bonner County EDC
Glenn Miles, Executive Director, Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization
Matthew Palmer, Retired (Chevron Corp.)
James Perkinson, Account Manager, Advanced Benefits
Colleen Rosson, Executive Director, Silver Valley EDC
Carey Schram, President, The Center, Inc.
Robert Seale, Community Development Director, City of Post Falls
Karen Thurston, CEO, Base Two Solutions / Instructor, NIC
Cindy Tindall, Retired (CA Workforce Development)
Clifton Warren, Board Member, SWOT Bus
Corinne Weber, Volunteer Coordinator, Ronald McDonald House
Dennis Weed, Executive Director, Bonner Economic Development Council

Loren Whitten-Kaboth, Investor Relations/Special Projects, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Linda Wilhelm, Broker, Coldwell Banker-Schmeidmiller Realty
Blair Williams, Owner, The Art Spirit Gallery
Alan Wolfe, Board Chairman, Panhandle Area Council
Sam Wolkenhauer, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor



Appendix B – Opportunity Zones



BONNERS FERRY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone is bordered by the south and west banks of the Kootenai River. The area is traditionally sustained by timber and may be ideal for value-added wood products manufacturing.

The opportunity zone includes the Kaniksu National Forest, downtown and southern Bonners Ferry, the Kootenai River Inn Resort and a number of parcels with rail access.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Near US Highway 95 with direct access to State Highway 2



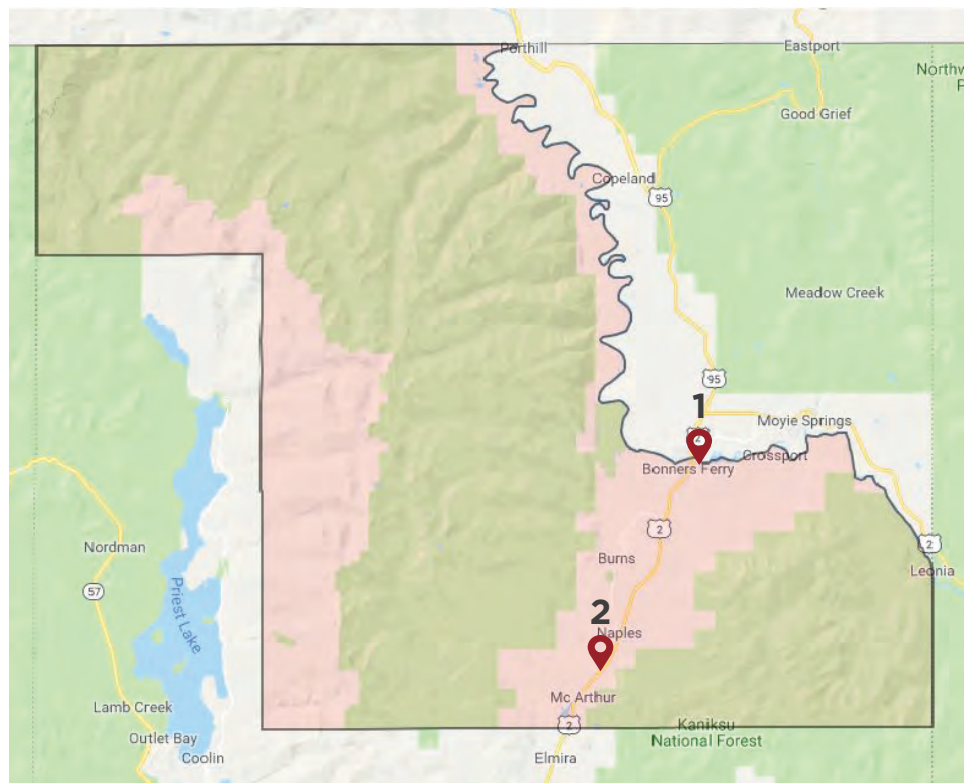
Shares its northern border with Canada



Rail access

INVESTMENT SITES

- 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID**
Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795 acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
- 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID**
7.92 acre commercial property off Highway 95, including out buildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery or retail store.





Quick Facts About Bonners Ferry, Idaho

2,629

City
Population

5,326

Census Tract
Population

\$35,892

City Median
Income

18%

City Population
with a College
Degree

LUMBER INDUSTRY

The skill sets of Boundary County citizens are predominately in the lumber industry and wood by-product sector. Due to the longevity of the industry, skills are strongest in value-added wood products and wood by-products. The most likely type of industry to develop in this census tract would be in the value-added wood products business.



Courtesy Boundary County Museum

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

This opportunity zone includes a foreign trade zone. The FTZ program is in support of businesses with a U.S. location that imports parts, materials or components for manufacturing and finished goods or parts for distribution, either exported or sold in the U.S. Foreign goods and domestic goods held for export are exempt from state and local inventory taxes.



RAIL USE

There are two parcels within the opportunity zone with rail track sidings and several parcels with direct rail access. The rail track sidings parcels are ideal for inventory deliveries and final product shipping. Investors with interest in these parcels are both outside of the state and outside of the country.



COMPANY HIGHLIGHT

Bonners Ferry is home to multi-million dollar Panhandle Door, Inc., and Überleben, a modern bushcraft company known best for its fire-focused products.



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POST FALLS

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

The City of Post Falls has long seen this Opportunity Zone as a critical piece to the city's identity, economic development and downtown core. It is regarded as a recreational gem.

The Post Falls Opportunity Zone provides the city with an important tool to assist with developing the area into

a vibrant gathering place for its citizens to enjoy, resulting in tourism growth and an increased housing for the workforce labor market.

In order to assist with increased growth, the city believes the addition of more medical and commercial facilities, along with housing, is needed in this area.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



U.S. Post Office, City Hall and the Chamber of Commerce



Two former mill sites



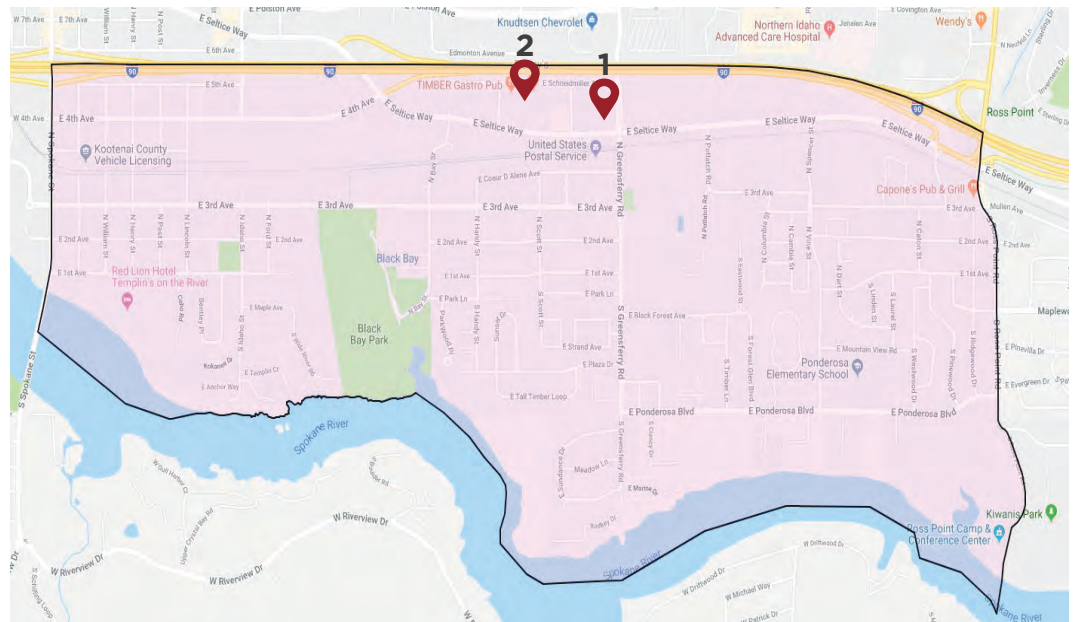
Three city parks, two churches, a cultural center and access to nature paths



Access to a main artery for interstate 90

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 1908 E. Seltice Way**
8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
- 2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller**
5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.



★ Quick Facts About Post Falls, Idaho

33,426

Population

3.1%

Unemployment Rate

\$52,101

Median Income

28.3%

Population with College Degree

URBAN RENEWAL

On the west side of the census tract, the Post Falls Urban Renewal Agency has invested over \$1 million in street improvements, including new sidewalks, pavement, median planters and more. The city also built a new City Hall facility and expanded the City Hall campus.

The URA has designated the east side of the census tract as the East Post Falls Urban Renewal District. This district includes the newly built Spencer Street, which relieves congestion previously common to this area. The URA also built the Greensferry Bridge over I-90, connecting the north side of Post Falls to this tract.



The Spencer Street and Greensferry Bridge projects exceeded \$16 million in investments with the intent to encourage additional private investment in the area.

RECREATION

Post Falls purchased 500 acres south of the census tract, known as the Community Forest. The city intends to develop this site as a multi-use nature area, allowing for recreational opportunity, while providing an opportunity to reuse highly-treated Class A reclaimed water for irrigation.



LOCAL PRIORITIES

With recent predictions of dramatic traffic increases along I-90, the city believes the addition of more medical, commercial and housing developments are needed in this area.

Additionally, parking for this area is a critical element to continue the development of commercial sites. The city is currently reviewing potential locations and parking area types as part of the City Center Parking Plan.



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SANDPOINT

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone encompasses downtown Sandpoint and shoreline along Lake Pend Oreille and Sand Creek, and is part of Idaho's growing aerospace and technology industry.

With the completion of the US 95 bypass, the City is employing several strategies to revitalize its

downtown and encourage mixed use residential development and historic preservation within the zone.

Industries that will likely thrive in this opportunity zone are the hotel, retail, restaurant and entertainment industries, as well as technology and software.

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 624 Larch Street**
10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
- 2. 330 N. First Avenue**
0.33 acres with waterfront access and high speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.

Additional opportunity sites can be found at sandpointidaho.gov/opportunityzone.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to US Highway 95 and Idaho State Highway 2



Seven parks, three grocery stores and a hospital



Direct access to Lake Pend Oreille



Quick Facts About Sandpoint, Idaho

8,278

Population

5.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,358

Median Income

33.5%

Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

The City of Sandpoint has made economic development a top priority and has worked to foster lasting partnerships with local business, both large and small.

Additional local priorities include completion of a fiber build-out and provision of a redundant loop. Most areas of the city, including the downtown, have access to a gigabit of synchronous fiber at affordable rates, and providers continue to build out the network.



Parks and trail planning remain a priority for Sandpoint, including a parks master planning effort and a multi-modal, city-wide transportation plan.

The watershed master plan completion will include a recreation element and the city is also working with the Union Pacific Railroad to acquire and complete a community trail that will connect to the City of Ponderay and provide additional recreational opportunities to underserved populations.

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CITY GROWTH

The area is one of the fastest growing micropolitan regions in the country, with 5% growth according to 2017 Census data.

The city implemented a downtown revitalization plan worth over \$8 million, including a complete rebuild of the downtown streets including expanded sidewalks, utilities, stormwater planters, lighting and other furnishings.

The aerospace sector in Sandpoint continues to thrive with expansions of Quest Aircraft and Tamarack Aerospace Group.



Sandpoint also boasts an established biomedical sector including Biomedical Innovations, Percussionaire and Unicep Packaging.

In the tech sector, Kochava continues to expand to now approximately 100 employees.

Litehouse Foods recently completed an expansion of their manufacturing facility and Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort constructed a new lodge and is slated to install new chair lifts next year.

For businesses downtown, sales are generally up and two new breweries recently opened, along with new restaurants.

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OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This zone includes the communities of Kellogg, Wardner, Smelterville and Shoshone County. Once home to the largest silver processing facility in the world, it contains a destination resort, Silver Mountain, with skiing and mountain biking. The trail of the Coeur d'Alenes which ranks as one of the top trails in

the country runs through the area. The zone contains several historic buildings and a number of parcels have been cleared or are in the process of being approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for redevelopment.

WHAT’S IN THE ZONE?



Access to Interstate 90



Recreation including Silver Mountain Ski Resort, Silver Rapids indoor water park, Silver Mountain Bike Park and a golf course



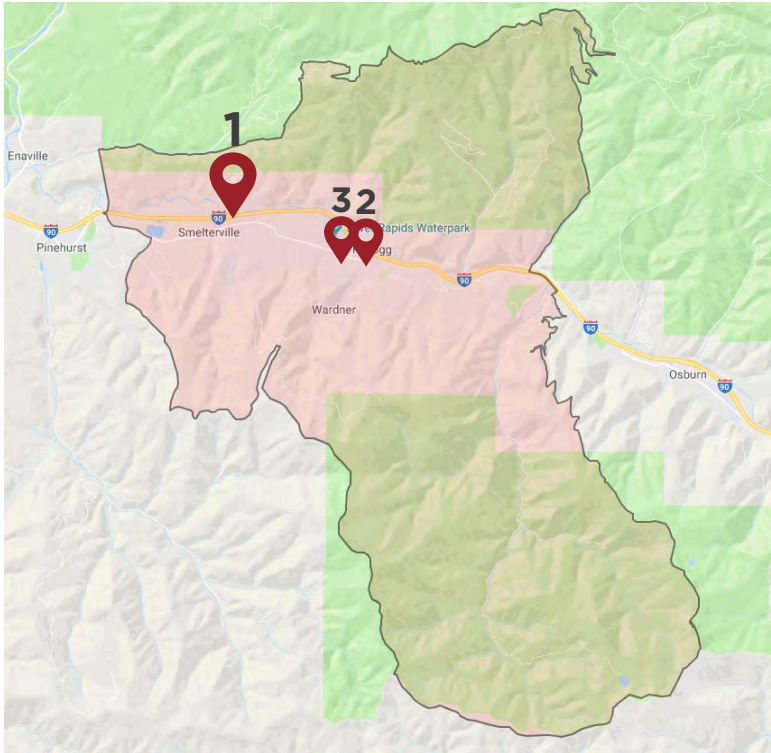
Shoshone County Airport



North Idaho College campus in Kellogg

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. **163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville**
13.9 acre mill site with office building, storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. planner building.
- 2. **8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
10,000 sq.ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement and apartment.
- 3. **210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.



Quick Facts About Shoshone County, Idaho

12,529

Population

6.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,908

Median Income

23.8%

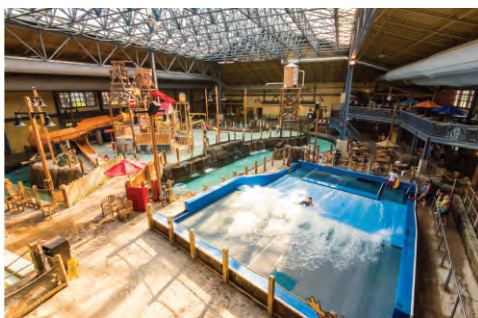
Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

Housing is a top priority for this opportunity zone. The county's proximity to Coeur d'Alene has created a rise in the real estate market, and multi-family dwellings and newer residential homes are in short supply. Affordable housing is quickly becoming a major concern for the area.

To support housing developments as well as other investments, new water lines, sewer lines and pavement have been placed through most of the Silver Valley.

In addition to housing needs, the county is focused on creating a more inviting place to raise a family. This includes investment in educational opportunities for higher compensated jobs, as well as creating a more attractive community environment. Kellogg has an "uptown" that currently has a ghost town feel to it. The town is in need of businesses to fill store fronts.



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INVESTMENTS

The three communities in this zone are a part of a Superfund site. This designation creates unique grant and redevelopment funding opportunities.

Infrastructure and recreational upgrades have been made in the communities including the 72-mile, award-winning Trail of the Coeur d'Alene's and wetland habitat revitalization. Over 7,000 properties within the Superfund site boundaries have been remediated and more than 1,800 acres of cleaned-up property have been transferred for economic development projects.



Additional recent investment projects include a technology and innovation hub, including residential, retail and office space. A large investor has also purchased several properties to be rehabilitated for office space and mixed use space. Several of those properties are available for lease or purchase, and are either shovel-ready or move-in ready.



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ST. MARIES

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone includes the eastside of St. Maries, Idaho, that sits east of Coeur d'Alene Avenue.

Timber is the dominate industry in this zone. Investment potentials identified by the community include residential housing, lodging facilities and value-added timber product facilities or businesses.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Scenic views of the Saint Joe National Forest and Saint Joe River



Access to Idaho State Highway 3 and Idaho State Highway 6



Near Saint Maries Municipal Airport

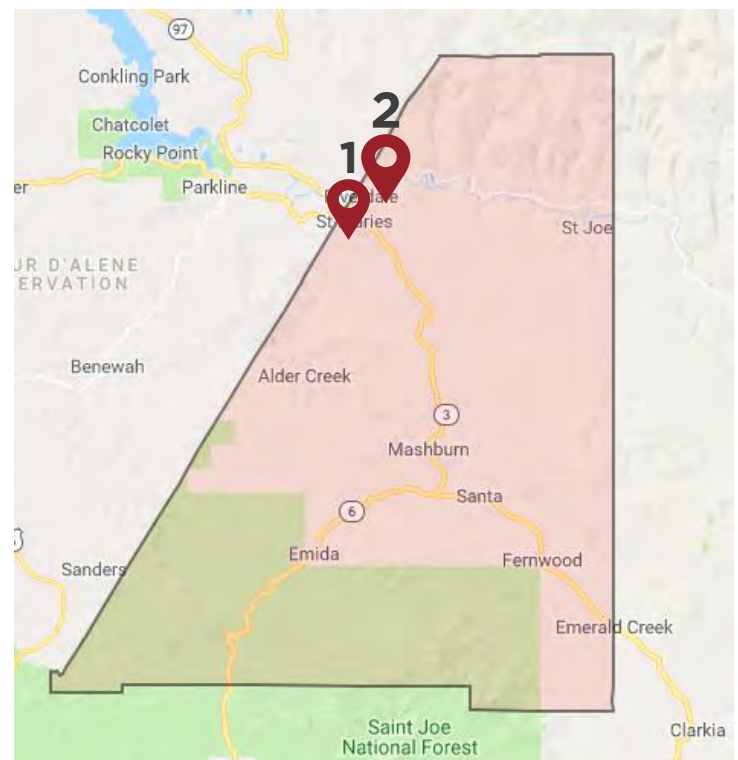
INVESTMENT SITES

1. 414 S. 1st Street

0.5 acres of county-owned land, zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.

2. 1827 St. Joe River Road

4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.





Quick Facts About St. Maries, Idaho

2,439

City Population

4,487

Census Tract
Population

\$43,064

City Median
Income

20.3%

City Population
with College
Degree

Alex Barta

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LOCAL PRIORITIES

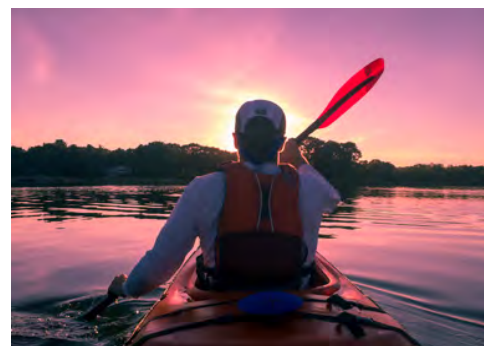
This opportunity zone includes county-owned property located in the St. Maries city limits. The property is underdeveloped and exempt from taxes. It is the county's desire to use the property for housing development due to St. Maries' lack of adequate workforce housing.



Stakeholders are advised to work closely with the local economic development organization, engineers and elected officials to secure necessary infrastructure funding through Community Development Block Grants and other available funding resources. Additionally, a newly-formed Benewah Community Foundation is in the process of building an endowment to support community projects.



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REC-TECH

St. Maries boasts significant access to fishing, golf, boat racing, water sports, biking, camping and a variety of winter sports, making it an ideal location for recreation technology companies.

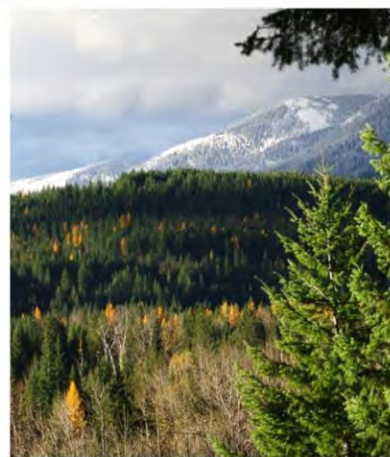
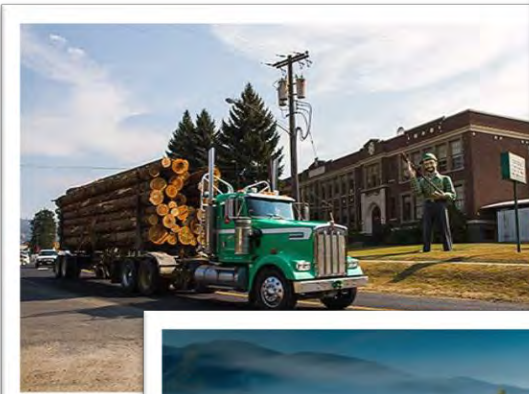


St. Maries is currently home to PEET Dryer, a patented shoe-drying company known for its innovative products that keep boots, gloves and more dry and ready for the next adventure. PEET's employees love the outdoors and have been taking advantage of the adventures in their backyard for over 50 years, proving that the St. Maries workforce is loyal and innovative.

St. Maries' largest annual event, Paul Bunyon Days, includes three days of logging competitions, water events, a demolition derby and more.

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Appendix C – Asset Inventory



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Cultural Capital

Creative Vitality Index

Measures of Creative Vitality

County	Photography Store Sales	Music Store Sales	Book and Record Store Sales	Art Gallery & Individual Artist Sales	Performing Arts Participation	Dance and Other Performing Arts Companies	Musical Groups and Artists
Benewah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$170,527	\$1,404,362	\$50,058	\$134,406	\$856,965
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$519,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai	\$0	\$240,247	\$720,365	\$4,187,077	\$1,178,867	\$551,874	\$787,478
Shoshone	\$69,711	\$0	\$66,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Indian Reservations

Reservation	Tribe	Population 2015	Acres
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	1,251	345,000
Kootenai	Kootenai	71	13

Historic Places

County	Number of Historic Places	Historic Places per 1000 pop.
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	17	0.420001976
Boundary	8	0.74019245
Kootenai	42	0.29503291
Shoshone	23	1.810738466

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Benewah	Chatcolet	Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Rocky Point CCC Properties	Building
	Desmet	Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart	Building
	St. Maries	Benewah County Courthouse	Building
	St. Maries	Kootenai Inn	Building
	St. Maries	St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial	Site
	St. Maries	St. Maries Masonic Temple No. 63	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Bonner	Bayview	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	District
	Coolin	Vinther and Nelson Cabin	Building
	Dover	Dover Church	Building
	Priest River	Hotel Charbonneau	Building
	Priest River	Lamb Creek School	Building
	Priest River	Priest River Commercial Core Historic District	District
	Priest River	Priest River High School	Building
	Priest River	Settlement School	Building
	Sandpoint	Bernd, W. A., Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Nesbitt, Amanda, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Olson, Charles A. and Mary, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Priest River Experimental Forest	District
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Community Hall	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Federal Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint High School	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Historic District	District
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County Courthouse	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Fry's Trading Post	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Harvey Mountain Quarry	Site
	Bonnors Ferry	North Side School	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	US Post Office - Bonners Ferry Main	Building
	Eastport	Snyder Guard Station Historical District	Building
	Eastport	Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp	Site
	Porthill	U.S. Inspection Station--Porthill, Idaho	Building
Kootenai	Athol	Cedar Mountain School	Building
	Bayview	Bayview School II	Building
	Camp Mivoden	East Hayden Lake School II	Building
	Cataldo	Cataldo Mission	Building
	Clarksville	Clark House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene City Hall	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Federal Building	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Masonic Temple	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Davey, Harvey M., House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	First United Methodist Church	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Fort Sherman Buildings	District
	Coeur d'Alene	Gray, John P. and Stella, House	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Coeur d'Alene	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai County Courthouse	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mullan Road	Site
	Coeur d'Alene	Prairie School II	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Roosevelt School	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Sherman Park Addition	District
	Coeur d'Alene	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Building
	Harrison	Crane, Silas W., and Elizabeth, House	Building
	Harrison	Harrison Commercial Historic District	District
	Hayden Lake	Finch, John A., Caretaker's House	Building
	Hayden Lake	Thunborg, Jacob and Cristina, House	Building
	Lane	Lane School II	Building
	McGuire	McGuire School	Building
	Medimont	Cave Lake School	Building
	Medimont	Indian Springs School II	Building
	Pleasant View	Pleasant View School II	Building
	Post Falls	Cougar Gulch School III	Building
	Post Falls	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Building
	Post Falls	Spokane Valley Land and Water Company Canal	Structure
	Post Falls	Treaty Rock	Site
	Post Falls	Washington Water Power Bridges	Structure
	Post Falls	Young, Samuel and Ann, House	Building
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County Jail	Building
	Rathdrum	Rathdrum State Bank	Building
	Rathdrum	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission	Building
	Rockford Bay	Bellgrove School II	Building
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake School II	Building
	Silver Sands Beach	Upper Twin Lakes School	Building
	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Historic District	District
Shoshone	Avery	Avery Depot	Building
	Avery	Avery Ranger Station	District
	Avery	Bullion Tunnel	Structure
	Avery	Cedar Snags	Site
	Avery	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	District
	Avery	Grand Forks	Site
	Avery	Mallard Peak Lookout	Building
	Avery	Red Ives Ranger Station	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Shoshone (con't)	Kellogg	US Post Office - Kellogg Main	Building
	Mullan	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Building
	Murray	Feehan, John C., House	Building
	Murray	Murray Courthouse	Building
	Murray	Murray Masonic Hall	Building
	Pinehurst	Pine Creek Baptist Church	Building
	Pritchard	Magee Ranger Station	District
	Red Ives	Halm Creek, Bean Creek Fire	Site
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Railway Depot	Building
	Wallace	Pulaski, Edward, Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route	Site
	Wallace	US Post Office - Wallace Main	Building
	Wallace	Wallace 1910 Fire Memorial	Object
	Wallace	Wallace Carnegie Library	Building
	Wallace	Wallace Historic District	District

Public Libraries*

County	Number of Libraries	Libraries per 1000 pop.
Benewah	4	0.438740814
Bonner	6	0.148235992
Boundary	1	0.092524056
Kootenai	8	0.056196745
Shoshone	6	0.472366556

*Non-University

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Fernwood	Tri-Community Branch
	Plummer	Plummer Public
	St. Maries	St. Maries Public
	Tensed	Tensed-Desmet Branch
Bonner	Blanchard	West Bonner County District - Blanchard Branch
	Clark Fork	East Bonner County District - Clark Fork Branch
	Priest Lake	Priest Lake District
	Priest River	West Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District - Bookmobile
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County District

Public Libraries (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai	Athol	Kootenai County - Athol
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Public
	Harrison	Kootenai County - Harrison
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Hayden
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Bookmobile
	Post Falls	Post Falls Public
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County - Rathdrum
	Spirit Lake	Kootenai County - Spirit Lake
Shoshone	Clarkia	Clarkia District
	Kellogg	Kellogg Public
	Mullan	Mullan Public
	Osburn	Osburn Public
	Pinehurst	Kootenai County - Pinehurst
	Wallace	Wallace Public

Museums

County	Number of Museums	Museums per 1000 pop.
Benewah	2	0.219370407
Bonner	2	0.049411997
Boundary	3	0.277572169
Kootenai	7	0.049172152
Shoshone	11	0.866005353

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Plummer	Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
	St. Maries	Hughes House Historical Society
Bonner	Coolin	Priest Lake Museum Association
	Sandpoint	Bonner County Historical Museum
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Free Museum
	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Historical Society
	Bonniers Ferry	Dr. Marjorie Timms
Kootenai	Athol	Brig Museum at Farragut State Park
	Cataldo	Old Mission State Park
	Cataldo	Rose Lake Community Historical Society Inc.
	Coeur d'Alene	Drummond Gallery
	Coeur d'Alene	Museum of North Idaho
	Harrison	Crane Historical Society

Museums (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai (con't)	Rathdrum	Westwood Historical Society
Shoshone	Kellogg	Portal Bunker Hill Mine Museum
	Kellogg	Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum
	Kellogg	Staff House Museum
	Mullan	Captain John Mullan Museum
	Mullan	Mullan Historical Society
	Murray	Sprag Pole Museum
	Wallace	Coeur d'Alene District Mining Museum
	Wallace	Historic Wallace Preservation Society
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum
	Wallace	Oasis Bordello Museum
	Wallace	Wallace District Mining Museum Inc.

Economic Capital

Employment

Employment by Industry

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Total Employment	3,457	14,207	3,647	62,242	4,464
Farm	N/A	41	221	75	N/A
Mining	N/A	126	N/A	113	421
Construction	92	883	246	5,046	207
Manufacturing	580	2,233	462	4,653	144
Government	597	882	457	2,863	339
Forestry, Fishing and Related Activities	174	165	145	270	N/A
Utilities	N/A	161	N/A	363	34
Wholesale Trade	52	2,179	61	1,630	87
Retail Trade	352	2,163	463	8,831	1,070
Transportation and Warehousing	252	344	56	1,147	59
Information	42	276	31	722	N/A
Finance and Insurance	47	277	63	2,647	62
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	N/A	297	19	733	85
Professional and Technical Services	N/A	502	130	2,307	168
Management of Companies and Enterprises	28	25	N/A	208	N/A
Administrative and Waste Services	46	303	96	3,972	87
Educational Services	237	895	269	4,115	363

Employment by Industry Continued

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Health Care and Social Assistance	571	1,833	544	10,891	557
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	N/A	482	N/A	2,568	263
Accommodation and Food Services	160	1,647	289	7,442	403
Other Services, Except Public Administration	114	493	75	1,646	69

N/A=Undisclosed or Unavailable

Number of Jobs

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	4963	5137	5042	3457	-30.34%
Bonner	20258	23445	23369	14207	-29.87%
Boundary	5270	5421	5494	3647	-30.80%
Kootenai	60423	71589	74799	62242	3.01%
Shoshone	6267	5940	6285	4464	-28.77%

Real Wage Per Job

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	\$36,800.36	\$38,430.34	\$37,183.02	\$40,463.65	9.95%
Bonner	\$33,956.31	\$36,634.01	\$34,954.95	\$36,347.51	7.04%
Boundary	\$33,743.25	\$32,939.08	\$34,198.99	\$37,170.91	10.16%
Kootenai	\$35,435.42	\$36,266.98	\$36,885.34	\$39,470.32	11.39%
Shoshone	\$35,533.16	\$35,585.11	\$39,340.50	\$38,577.52	8.57%

Labor Force Participation Rate (2018)

County	Persons 16 Years and Over	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Armed Forces
Benewah	7246	3817	3429	4,021	3,835	186	0
Bonner	34439	17992	16447	19,610	18,807	803	3
Boundary	9034	4202	4832	5,295	5,061	235	0
Kootenai	118783	72211	46572	77,765	75,065	2,700	110
Shoshone	10366	5457	4909	5,068	4,777	291	0

Unemployment Rate (2018-2019)*

Month/Year	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Jan-18	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	7.4
Feb-18	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Mar-18	8.4	5.7	7.0	4.7	7.8
Apr-18	8.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
May-18	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.5
Jun-18	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8
Jul-18	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.8
Aug-18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5
Sep-18	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0
Oct-18	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.6
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.7
Dec-18	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	5.6
Jan-19	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.1	7.9
Feb-19	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.0	7.6
Mar-19	10.1	5.8	6.6	4.8	7.8

*Unadjusted

Income

Total Personal Income (Not adjusted for inflation)

County	2005	2010	2017	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$238,507,000	\$284,734,000	\$326,219,000	36.78%
Bonner	\$1,082,366,000	\$1,233,464,000	\$1,712,338,000	58.20%
Boundary	\$218,305,000	\$272,727,000	\$412,213,000	88.82%
Kootenai	\$3,638,022,000	\$4,412,072,000	\$6,656,049,000	82.96%
Shoshone	\$339,738,000	\$399,719,000	\$442,549,000	30.26%

Real Per Capita Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$30,972.27	\$32,701.37	\$35,520.00	14.68%
Bonner	\$32,151.39	\$32,119.11	\$39,310.00	22.27%
Boundary	\$24,908.54	\$27,422.07	\$34,576.00	38.81%
Kootenai	\$33,951.23	\$33,842.73	\$42,224.00	24.37%
Shoshone	\$30,932.30	\$33,508.96	\$35,285.00	14.07%

Real Median Household Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$46,294.28	\$43,381.43	\$43,472.00	-6.10%
Bonner	\$48,206.48	\$47,158.17	\$45,607.00	-5.39%
Boundary	\$44,992.36	\$43,535.41	\$39,512.00	-12.18%
Kootenai	\$51,152.86	\$51,515.59	\$53,189.00	3.98%
Shoshone	\$40,527.51	\$42,468.10	\$39,835.00	-1.71%

Earned Income Tax Credit

County	Total Returns Filed	Total Returns Receiving the EITC	% of Returns Receiving EITC	Sum of EITC Received	Total Returns Receiving the Child Tax Credit	% of Returns Receiving Child Tax Credit	Sum of Child Tax Credit Received
Benewah	3637	834	23%	\$1,772,282.00	636	17%	\$809,064.00
Bonner	16529	3452	21%	\$7,166,469.00	2365	14%	\$2,899,667.00
Boundary	4100	983	24%	\$2,146,418.00	685	17%	\$911,377.00
Kootenai	58824	12012	20%	\$24,255,091.00	10328	18%	\$13,207,449.00
Shoshone	5004	1094	22%	\$2,169,889.00	779	16%	\$999,196.00

Poverty

Poverty Rate %

County	2010	2018	%Change from 2010
Benewah	16.8	15.8	-5.95%
Bonner	17.4	14.0	-19.54%
Boundary	17.1	18.3	7.02%
Kootenai	14.6	12.6	-13.70%
Shoshone	20.8	17.4	-16.35%

Poverty Rate by Age (2018)

County	Children Under 18 Poverty Rate (%)	Persons 65 & Over Poverty Rate (%)	Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (%)
Benewah	21.4	8.4	25.0
Bonner	18.2	8.0	22.6
Boundary	26.4	7.4	36.6
Kootenai	18.6	6.6	20.8
Shoshone	27.2	6.9	32.3

Federal Funds (2010)

County	Agriculture and Natural Resource Functions	Community Resource Functions	Defense and Space Functions	Human Resource Functions	Income Security Functions	National Functions	Total Federal Funds
Benewah	\$9,400,184	\$30,913,010	\$950,678	\$7,872,492	\$72,461,610	\$6,595,881	\$128,193,855
Bonner	\$4,627,381	\$66,561,299	\$4,027,084	\$4,840,675	\$245,168,421	\$16,178,135	\$341,402,995
Boundary	\$4,270,773	\$18,373,605	\$12,693,909	\$3,049,261	\$66,556,644	\$12,818,209	\$117,762,401
Kootenai	\$3,222,129	\$327,735,753	\$38,167,810	\$14,961,536	\$751,851,156	\$682,358,355	\$1,818,296,739
Shoshone	\$123,148	\$13,250,457	\$10,906,808	\$1,953,839	\$126,803,834	\$7,742,815	\$160,780,901

Cost of Living Index (September 2019**)

County	COLI*
Benewah	94.0
Bonner	108.4
Boundary	100.3
Kootenai	113.2
Shoshone	81.7

*US Average = 100

**https://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/idaho/idaho

Human Capital

Population

Total Population

County	2010	2018	% Change from 2010
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-63.94%
Bonner	40,877	44,727	8.61%
Boundary	10,972	11,948	40.39%
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	17.24%
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	0.24%
Total Region	212,393	240,202	11.58%

Rates of Change (2010-2018)

County	Birth	Death	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Natural Change
Benewah	888	981	1	69	(9)
Bonner	3,353	3,442	1	1,104	(4)
Boundary	1,095	908	1	8	25
Kootenai	14,532	10,710	(58)	3,697	365
Shoshone	1,126	1,499	11	270	(36)

Population by Race (2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Est)

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total Population
Benewah	7,667	311	22	801	111	215	9,127
Bonner	39,157	1,210	82	295	325	1,024	42,093
Boundary	10,294	526	25	156	106	303	11,410
Kootenai	136,632	6,560	664	2,124	1,261	3,943	151,184
Shoshone	11,467	430	36	281	59	300	12,573

Percent by Race

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Benewah	84.00%	3.41%	0.24%	8.78%	1.22%	2.36%
Bonner	93.02%	2.87%	0.19%	0.70%	0.77%	2.43%
Boundary	90.22%	4.61%	0.22%	1.37%	0.93%	2.66%
Kootenai	90.37%	4.34%	0.44%	1.40%	0.83%	2.61%
Shoshone	91.20%	3.42%	0.29%	2.23%	0.47%	2.39%

Population by Age (2017)

County	Under 15 Years	15 to 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Benewah	1,681	5,399	1,970
Bonner	6,858	25,769	9,228
Boundary	2,163	6,832	2,328
Kootenai	29,189	94,804	26,135
Shoshone	2,041	7,716	2,773

Median Age

County	2000	2010	2017
Benewah	39.2	44.8	46.5
Bonner	40.8	45.8	47.7
Boundary	38.3	42.8	43.7
Kootenai	36.1	38.9	39.7
Shoshone	41.8	46.2	47.2

Household Characteristics

Household Type (2018)

County	Family HH	Nonfamily HH	Female HH Without Husband, With Own Kids	Non Family HH: 65+ & Living Alone	Total Number of Households
Benewah	2,571	1,266	358	461	3,837
Bonner	11,591	5,509	1,359	1,691	17,100
Boundary	2,976	1,445	334	506	4,421
Kootenai	34,316	16,884	5,407	5,159	54,200
Shoshone	3,511	2,094	488	806	5,605

Teen Birth Rate (2017)

County	15-17 Female Population	15-17 Female Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-17
Benewah	148	2	1.35%
Bonner	810	4	0.49%
Boundary	239	3	1.26%
Kootenai	2823	18	0.64%
Shoshone	216	0	0.00%

Education

Terminal Degree Attainment (2017)

County	Population 25 Years & Over	No High School Diploma	% with No Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	% High School Graduate (or equivalency)	Some College, No Degree
Benewah	6,422	663	10.30%	2,508	39.10%	1,684
Bonner	30,832	1,936	6.30%	9,333	30.30%	9,322
Boundary	7,869	413	5.20%	2,926	37.20%	2,015
Kootenai	102,732	6,100	5.90%	27,945	27.20%	30,913
Shoshone	9,109	1,024	11.20%	3,406	37.40%	2,384
County	Associate Degree	% Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree
Benewah	445	6.90%	617	9.60%	286	4.50%
Bonner	2,521	8.20%	4,627	15.00%	2,293	7.40%
Boundary	685	8.70%	1,029	13.10%	403	5.10%
Kootenai	11,317	11.00%	17,039	16.60%	8,177	8.00%
Shoshone	843	9.30%	803	8.80%	326	3.60%

Colleges and Universities

County	Institution	Location	Type of School	Maximum Degree	Technical Training	ROTC	Entrance Test Required	2019 Total Enrollment
Kootenai	North Idaho College	Coeur d'Alene	Community College	2-Year Associate	Yes	Yes	COMPASS, ACT or SAT	5,275
Kootenai	University of Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					
Kootenai	Lewis-Clark State College	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					

Health

County Health Rankings 2019 (out of 42 Idaho Counties)*

County	Health Outcomes	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Factors	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Benewah	41	40	34	42	35	28	40	37
Bonner	11	18	6	19	5	14	29	41
Boundary	9	10	11	25	15	29	33	29
Kootenai	14	12	18	20	24	7	20	39
Shoshone	38	38	23	40	31	21	41	15

*For more information visit: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>, 2 counties are not ranked

Infant Mortality (2017)

County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Infant Deaths
Benewah	97	0	0.00%
Bonner	425	2	2.16%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	11	6.80%
Shoshone	142	1	7.80%

Births with No/Late Prenatal Care (2017)

County	Live Births	3rd/No Trimester Care	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	2	2.06%
Bonner	425	2	0.47%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	10	0.55%
Shoshone	142	2	1.41%

Low Birth Weight Babies (2017)

County	Live Births	Low Birth Weight Babies	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	6	6.19%
Bonner	425	4	0.94%
Boundary	121	2	1.65%
Kootenai	1,809	89	4.92%
Shoshone	142	4	2.82%

Number of Physicians (2011)

County	Physicians	Rate per 1,000 Population
Benewah	9	0.9821
Bonner	66	1.6162
Boundary	9	0.8325
Kootenai	264	1.871
Shoshone	6	0.4738

Number of Insured/Uninsured (2017)

County	Number Insured - Under Age 65	Number Uninsured - Under 65	Percent Uninsured Under 65	Number Insured - Under Age 19	Number Uninsured - Under Age 19	Percent Uninsured - Under Age 19
Benewah	5,695	1,352	19	1,785	341	16
Bonner	26,815	5,601	17	8,166	811	9
Boundary	6,470	2,476	28	2,056	751	27
Kootenai	105,963	17,297	14	34,820	2,464	7
Shoshone	7,815	1,856	19	2,359	311	12

Natural Capital

Natural Amenities Index

County	Mean Temp. Jan. 1941-70	Mean Hours Sunlight Jan. 1941- 70	Mean Temp July 1941-70	Mean Relative Humidity July 1941- 70	Percent Water Area
Benewah	27.50	72.00	67.40	24.00	1.02
Bonner	25.70	72.00	65.20	24.00	9.48
Boundary	25.00	72.00	67.00	24.00	0.74
Kootenai	27.40	72.00	69.10	24.00	5.36
Shoshone	25.40	72.00	64.10	21.00	0.06

Total Land and Water Area

County	Acres	Square Miles
Benewah	502,000	787
Bonner	1,228,000	1,919
Boundary	817,920	1,278
Kootenai	842,210	1,316
Shoshone	1,888,941	2,636

Land Cover (incl. crop cover)

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Alfalfa	0.66	1.07	11.87	5.93	0.13
Barley	1.58	0.17	3.46	0.82	0.03
Barren	-	0.09	0.56	0.05	0.08
Canola	0.05	0.17	10.15	0.07	0.11
Deciduous Forest	0.09	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.23
Developed/High Intensity	0.07	0.31	0.05	1.10	0.22

Land Cover (incl. crop cover) Continued

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Developed/Low Intensity	3.55	13.48	5.06	32.13	4.15
Developed/Medium Intensity	0.56	2.63	0.72	12.67	3.15
Developed/Open Space	7.63	9.77	7.13	23.08	3.56
Dry Beans	0.13	0.15	1.31	0.87	0.05
Evergreen Forest	501.93	1,504.25	1,062.21	876.24	2,112.26
Fallow/Idle Cropland	5.64	0.38	1.12	2.89	0.19
Herbaceous Wetlands	4.08	6.63	6.80	6.33	2.32
Herbs	0.01	0.02	-	0.82	-
Lentils	11.23	0.14	0.01	5.68	0.02
Oats	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.06	-
Open Water	8.22	183.11	8.70	68.62	1.24
Other Crops	-	-	0.07	-	-
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	7.73	2.10	2.38	16.81	0.77
Pasture/Grass	25.66	2.32	1.71	30.15	0.74
Pasture/Hay	0.55	9.71	0.59	2.10	0.17
Peas	0.80	0.02	0.26	0.98	-
Perennial Ice/Snow	-	0.01	0.09	-	-
Shrubland	145.89	168.24	118.86	172.37	508.23
Sod/Grass Seed	6.73	0.10	1.62	10.68	0.01
Spring Wheat	9.06	0.45	5.69	9.51	0.02
Triticale	0.02	-	-	0.09	-
Winter Wheat	42.46	0.25	22.53	22.63	0.07
Woody Wetlands	1.17	10.77	2.10	6.30	0.56

Physical Capital

Roadway Miles*

County	Primary Roads	Secondary Roads	Local Roads	Private Roads
Benewah	26.2	72.2	1,301.6	58.2
Bonner	69.6	91.1	3,276.1	212.4
Boundary	62.2	11.2	1,756.9	167.8
Kootenai	112.7	112	2,948.8	181.2
Shoshone	40.9	24.4	3,093.2	59.4
Total Region	311.6	310.9	12,376.6	679.0

*Centerline Mileage

Scenic Byways

Name	Miles
Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway	48.2
Pend Oreille Scenic Byway	33.4
Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage	28.5
Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway	35.8
White Pine Scenic Byway	82.8
St. Joe River Scenic Byway	89.0
Total Region	317.7

Railway Miles*

County	Miles
Benewah	67.6
Bonner	185.8
Boundary	91.4
Kootenai	88.3
Shoshone	15.1
Total Region	448.2

*Includes abandoned lines

Ports

County	Number of Air/ Heli/Seaplane Ports	Airports per 1000 population
Benewah	3	0.32905561
Bonner	25	0.617649965
Boundary	2	0.185048113
Kootenai	21	0.147516455
Shoshone	3	0.236183278

Airports

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Benewah	St. Maries	Sky Island Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frederick Welch
	St. Maries	St. Maries Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Benewah County
	St. Maries	Benewah Comm Hospital	Heliport	Public	Private	Benewah County
Bonner	Cavanaugh Bay	Tanglefoot	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	Tanglefoot LTD
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	Delta Shores	Airport	Private	Private	Estate of James E. White
	Clark Fork	Riverlake	Airport	Private	Private	Riverlake Estates
	Clark Fork	Tuka	Airport	Private	Private	Jeff Bock, Owner
	Coolin	Cavanaugh Bay	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Glengary	Lake Pend Oreille	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	F. M. Bird
	Nordman	Priest Lake USFS	Airport	Public	Public	USFS
	Nordman	Phillabaume	Heliport	Private	Private	Stephen Phillabaum
	Priest River	Flying H Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Tom & Linda Hamilton
	Priest River	Flying W Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	George & Elin Weaver
	Priest River	Fox Creek	Airport	Private	Private	Manfred Hoffman
	Priest River	Priest River Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Priest River	Valenov Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frank D. Honorof
	Sagle	Timber Basin Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Timber Basin Airpark, Inc.
	Sandpoint	Beaux Ranch Field	Airport	Private	Private	Wiley F. & L'Marie Beaux
	Sandpoint	Bird NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	Forest M Bird
	Sandpoint	Olmstead Sky Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Merle L Olmstead
	Sandpoint	Rapoport Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Michael & Katherine Rapoport Family

Airports (continued)

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Bonner (con't)	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Sandpoint	Seven Shamrock	Airport	Private	Private	Michael Durnin
	Sandpoint	Spear Valley	Airport	Private	Private	Mike Spear
	Sandpoint	Bottle Bay	Seaplane Base	Private	Private	Dr. Chip Houske
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry	Boundary Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Porthill	Eckhart Int'l	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
Kootenai	Athol	Hackney Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Hackney Airpark Inc.
	Athol	Western Spur	Airport	Private	Private	Rogher Dunham
	Coeur d'Alene	Carlin Bay	Airport	Private	Private	Carlin Bay Property Owners Assn
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington	Airport	Public	Public	Kootenai County
	Coeur d'Alene	Hawk Haven	Airport	Private	Private	Douglas Wayne Colley
	Coeur d'Alene	Pisch's Place	Airport	Private	Private	Don Dean Pischner
	Coeur d'Alene	Regan Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Brent Regan
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Airport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Big Country	Heliport	Private	Private	James J Vansky
	Coeur d'Alene	CdA Resort	Heliport	Private	Private	River City Helicopters
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai Health	Heliport	Private	Private	Kootenai Health
	Coeur d'Alene	Magee	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Coeur d'Alene	Rockford Bay	Heliport	Private	Private	Roger R Killackey Jr.
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Heliport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Sheldon	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sheldon
	Coeur d'Alene	Brooks	Seaplane Base	Public	Public	City of CdA
	Hauser Lake	Smith Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Earl O. Smith, III
	Hauser Lake	Sutherland	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sutherland
	Hayden Lake	Ranch Aero	Airport	Private	Private	Carl Nyberg
	Post Falls	Nichols Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	John Nichols & Henry Nichols
	Post Falls	Hubof's	Heliport	Private	Private	John Hubof
	Spirit Lake	Treeport	Airport	Private	Private	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Worley	Rock Creek Farm	Airport	Private	Private	RJ Watson/Nancy Rutledge
Shoshone	Clarkia	Stocking Mead.	Airport	Public	Private	Clearwater Potlatch Timber
	Kellogg	Shoshone Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Shoshone County

Enplanements

County	City	Airport Name	CY 18 Enplanements	CY 17 Enplanements	% Change
Benewah	St. Maries	St. Maries Mun	1	4	-75.00%
Bonner	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	46	3	1433.33%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary Cnty	141	82	71.95%
Kootenai	Hayden Lake	CdA-Pappy	434	31	1300.00%
Shoshone	Kellogg	Shoshone Cnty	1	0	0.00%

Housing

Total Units (2017)

County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Benewah	4,706	3,508	2,596	912
Bonner	24,935	17,563	12,782	4,781
Boundary	5,359	4,490	3,317	1,173
Kootenai	67,941	58,873	41,729	17,144
Shoshone	7,096	5,614	3,933	1,681

Units by Housing Type (2017)

County	Total Housing Units	Single Family Units	2 or More Units in Structure	Mobile Home & All Other Types of Units
Benewah	4,706	3,320	318	1,026
Bonner	24,935	18,110	2,038	3,207
Boundary	5,359	4,169	428	665
Kootenai	67,941	51,235	9,996	5,466
Shoshone	7096	5378	831	851

Real Median Value of Owner Occupied Units

County	2000	2010	2017	% Change from 2010
Benewah	\$118,663.57	\$129,508.30	\$150,800.00	16.44%
Bonner	\$165,995.66	\$248,803.35	\$222,700.00	34.16%
Boundary	\$129,196.62	\$183,838.61	\$181,300.00	40.33%
Kootenai	\$160,129.15	\$231,640.86	\$212,900.00	32.95%
Shoshone	\$93,597.55	\$152,672.39	\$117,500.00	25.54%

Hospitals/Care Services

Number of Establishments

County	Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS Code 621)	Hospitals (NAICS Code 622)	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623)	Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624)
Benewah	11	0	1	4
Bonner	121	4	6	37
Boundary	26	0	8	8
Kootenai	494	4	50	110
Shoshone	22	1	3	8

Recreational Facilities

Community Parks

County	Number of Parks	per 1000 pop
Benewah	7	0.767796424
Bonner	15	0.370589979
Boundary	5	0.462620281
Kootenai	47	0.330155876
Shoshone	8	0.629822075

County	Name	City	Type
Benewah	Plummer City Park	Plummer	Park
	Plummer School Park	Plummer	Park
	Benewah Nitsch E Nen Fairgrounds	St. Maries	Park
	Mullan Trail Historical Monument	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries City Park	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries Historical Trail	St. Maries	Park
	Tensed City Park	Tensed	Park
Bonner	Clark Fork Tennis Courts	Clark Fork	Tennis
	Oldtown Park	Oldtown	Park
	4H Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River City Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River Downtown Park	Priest River	Park
	West Bonner Park	Priest River	Park
	3rd Avenue Pier	Sandpoint	Park
	9th Grade Center Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Farmin Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Lakeview Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Shooting Range	Sandpoint	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Bonner (con't)	Travers Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Triangle Park	Sandpoint	Park
	War Memorial Field	Sandpoint	Park
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Golf Course	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Kootenai River Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Memorial Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Riverside Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
Kootenai	Sundown Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Bayview Park	BAYVIEW	Park
	Bluegrass Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Bryan Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Canfield Sports Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	CdA Soccer Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	East Tubbs Hill Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fernan Lake	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fort Sherman Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Higgins Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Independence Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Jenny Stokes Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	MacEuen Playfield	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Memorial Field Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Mill River Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	North Pines Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Northshire Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Persons Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Phippeny Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Ramsey Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Shadduck Land Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Sunset Rotary Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Tubbs Hill	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Winton Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Dalton Gardens Horse Arena	Dalton Gardens	Park
	Hauser Lake	Hauser	Park
	Fincane Park	Hayden	Park
	Porter's Lake	Kootenai County	Fish
	Black Bay Park	Post Falls	Park
	21st & Idaho Soccer Field	Post Falls	Park
	Beck Park	Post Falls	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Chase Field	Post Falls	Park
	Falls Park	Post Falls	Park
	Kiwanis Park	Post Falls	Park
	McGuire Park	Post Falls	Park
	Q'Emilin Park	Post Falls	Park
	Skateboard Park	Post Falls	Park
	Sportsman Park	Post Falls	Park
	Treaty Rock Park	Post Falls	Park
	White Pine Park	Post Falls	Park
	Warren Playfield	Post Falls	Park
	Lakeland Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Montana Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Rathdrum Mountain Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Stubb Meyer Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Spirit Lake Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Volunteer Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Mowry State Park	Worley	Park
Shoshone	Kellogg City Park	Kellogg	Park
	Kellogg Park	Kellogg	Park
	Mullan Ball	Mullan	Park
	Mullan Park	Mullan	Park
	Gene Day Park	Osburn	Park
	Osburn Playground	Osburn	Park
	West Shoshone Park	Pinehurst	Park
	Wallace Park	Wallace	Park

Boat Ramps

County	Number of Boat Ramps	per 1000 pop
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	51	1.260005929
Boundary	11	1.017764619
Kootenai	48	0.337180469
Shoshone	0	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Benewah	Benewah Lake	Benewah Lake	10	0
	Chatcolet Use Area	Chatcolet Lake	50	40
	Rocky Point	Chatcolet Lake	30	0
	Hawleys Landing	Chatcolet Lake	0	52
	Aqua Park	St. Joe River	20	10
	First Street	St. Joe River	1	0
	St. Maries River	St. Maries River	15	0
	Shadowy St. Joe Campground	St. Joe River	15	15
Bonner	Chase Lake	Chase Lake	10	0
	Johnson Creek	Clark Fork	28	30
	Cocolalla Lake	Cocolalla Lake	15	0
	Freeman Lake	Freeman Lake	10	0
	Granite Lake	Granite Lake	4	0
	Jewel Lake	Jewel Lake	4	0
	Kelso Lake	Kelso Lake	6	0
	Bottle Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Floating Restaurant	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Garfield Bay	Lake Pend Oreille	32	25
	Hope Boat Basin	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Island View Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	40
	Lakeview Landing	Lake Pend Oreille	8	0
	Pringle Park	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Red Fir Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	50
	Sam Owen Park	Lake Pend Oreille	10	100
	Sandpoint Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Springy Point	Lake Pend Oreille	20	40
	Sunnyside	Lake Pend Oreille	4	0
	Talache	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Trestle Creek	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Whiskey Rock	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Mirror Lake	Mirror Lake	10	0
	Albeni Cove	Pend Oreille River	15	13
	Bonner Park West	Pend Oreille River	10	0
	Dock N Shop	Pend Oreille River	16	0
	Laclede	Pend Oreille River	6	0
	Morton Slough	Pend Oreille River	6	15
	Priest River Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	15	19
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	60	68

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Bonner (con't)	Thama	Pend Oreille River	8	0
	Willow Bay Marina	Pend Oreille River	48	20
	Bishops Marina	Priest Lake	2	0
	Blue Diamond Marina	Priest Lake	20	5
	Cavanaugh Bay Marina	Priest Lake	10	0
	Coolin	Priest Lake	10	0
	Elkins Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Grandview Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Granite Creek Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Hills Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Indian Creek	Priest Lake	50	93
	Kalispell Boat Launch	Priest Lake	35	0
	Kanisku Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Lionhead	Priest Lake	10	47
	Outlet Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Priest Lake Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Round Lake	Round Lake	22	53
	Shepard Lake	Shepard Lake	10	0
Boundary	Bonner Lake	Bonner Lake	6	0
	Brush Lake	Brush Lake	10	0
	Dawson Lake	Dawson Lake	8	0
	City Launch	Kootenai River	2	0
	Copeland	Kootenai River	10	0
	Deep Creek	Kootenai River	10	0
	Porthill	Kootenai River	3	0
	McArthur Lake	McArthur Lake	10	0
	Perkins Lake	Perkins Lake	8	0
	Robinson Lake	Robinson Lake	10	0
	Smith Lake	Smith Lake	8	0
Kootenai	Black Lake	Black Lake	6	0
	Medimont	Cave Lake	12	0
	Popcorn Island	Cave Lake	0	4
	3rd Street	Coeur d' Alene Lake	60	0
	Bell Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	30
	Booth Park	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Carlin Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Fullers Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Mineral Ridge	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Kootenai (con't)	Gasser Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	10
	Goulds Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Higgins Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	70	0
	Harlow Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	4	0
	Harrison	Coeur d' Alene Lake	40	0
	Kidd Island Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	5	0
	Loft's Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	12	0
	Mica Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Old Mission	Coeur d' Alene River	20	0
	Rockford Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Spokane Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Squaw Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	3	0
	Sunup Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Fernan Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	20	0
	Fernan East Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	4	0
	Hauser Lake	Hauser Lake	4	0
	Honeysuckle Beach	Hayden Lake	37	0
	Sportsman Park	Hayden Lake	8	0
	Killarney Lake	Killarney Lake	20	0
	Buttonhook	Lake Pend Oreille	0	0
	Hudson Bay Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	40	0
	Eagle Boat Launch	Lake Pend Oreille	50	212
	Scenic Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	5	0
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake	15	0
	Bronze Bay	Spirit Lake	4	0
	Maiden Rock	Spirit Lake	6	0
	Sportsmans Access	Spirit Lake	20	0
	Post Falls Park	Spokane River	20	0
	Thompson Lake	Thompson Lake	20	0
	Lower Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	4	0
	Middle Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	10	0
	Upper Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	6	0

Campgrounds

County	Number of Campgrounds	per 1000 pop
Benewah	14	1.409061
Bonner	48	1.073177
Boundary	10	0.836960
Kootenai	37	0.229095
Shoshone	42	3.282275

County	Name	Sites	Type
Benewah	Benewah	51	IDPR
	Chatcolet	30	IDPR
	Ed's R&R Shady River RV Park	14	Private
	Hawleys Landing	38	IDPR
	Mission Mountain	3	IDPR
	Misty Meadows RV Park	50	Private
	MMM Campsite #1	1	IDPR
	MMM Campsite #2	1	IDPR
	Riverside Campground	30	Private
	RV Park Milepost 382	11	Private
	Shadowy St Joe	14	USFS
	Sheep Spring	3	BLM
	Soaring Hawk RV Resort	100	Private
	Tingley Springs	6	BLM
Bonner	Albeni Cove	14	COE
	Alpine Park	15	Private
	Baritoe	19	USFS
	Beaver Creek	45	USFS
	Best Western Edgewater	20	Private
	Beyond Hope Resort	100	Private
	Country Inn	18	Private
	Cozy RV Park	9	Private
	Dickensheet	11	IDPR
	Garfield Bay Resort	24	Private
	Green Bay Campground	8	USFS
	Idaho Country Resort	187	Private
	Indian Creek	41	IDPR
	Inn at Priest Lake	12	Private
	Island View Resort	60	Private
	Jeb & Margaret's Trailer Haven	125	Private
	Kaniksu RV Resort	80	Private

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Bonner (con	Kelso Lake Resort	18	Private
	Lionhead	47	IDPR
	Luby Bay	52	USFS
	Navigation	5	USFS
	Nordman	5	USFS
	Nordman Store RV Park	14	Private
	North Cove	5	USFS
	Osprey	18	USFS
	Outlet Campground	28	USFS
	Plowboy	4	USFS
	Porcupine Lake	5	USFS
	Priest Lake RV Resort	10	Private
	Priest River Recreation Area	20	COE
	Reeder Bay	24	USFS
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	67	COE
	River Country Motel & RV Park	21	Private
	River Delta Resort	56	Private
	River Lake RV Park	31	Private
	Rocky Point	7	USFS
	Round Lake State Park	51	IDPR
	Saw Owen	80	USFS
	Schneider	5	USFS
	Silver	8	USFS
	Springy Point	38	COE
	Three Pines	7	USFS
	Travel America Plaza	78	Private
	Trestle Creek RV Park	18	Private
	Trunnell Enterprises RV Park	14	Private
	Whiskey Rock Bay	9	USFS
	White Pine	51	IDPR
	Willow Bay Marina & RV Park	20	Private
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Resort	61	Private
	Carriage House Inn RV Park	20	Private
	Copper Creek	16	USFS
	Hemlocks Resort	18	Private
	Idyl Acres RV Park	10	Private
	Loewenshaw Vineyards RV Park	40	Private
	Meadow Creek	21	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Boundary (con't)	Robinson Lake	10	USFS
	Smith Lake	7	USFS
Kootenai	Alpine Country RV Park	25	Private
	Bayview RV Park	8	Private
	Beauty Creek	15	USFS
	Bell Bay	26	USFS
	Black Rock Marina	20	Private
	Blackwell Island RV Park	182	Private
	Buttonhook	13	IDPR
	Carlin Bay Resort	24	Private
	Cedar Motel & RV Park	39	Private
	Cedar View RV Park	39	Private
	Coeur d' Alene Casino	30	Private
	Coeur d' Alene KOA	90	Private
	Coeur d' Alene RV Resort	191	Private
	Corral	6	IDPR
	Gilmore	42	IDPR
	Harrison City RV Park	30	City
	Honeysuckle	8	USFS
	Hudson Bay Resort	14	Private
	Kestrel	23	IDPR
	Killarney Lake	11	BLM
	Lakeland RV Park	33	Private
	Mokins Bay	16	USFS
	Nighthawk Campground	21	IDPR
	Popcorn Island Boat Camp	1	BLM
	Ravenwood RV Resort	113	Private
	Redtail	26	IDPR
	River Walk RV Park	42	Private
	Scenic Bay RV Park	18	Private
	Silverwood RV Park	127	Private
	Snowberry	43	IDPR
	Suntree RV Park	111	Private
	Tamarack RV & Campground	50	Private
	View of the Bay RV Park	10	Private
	Westside Resort	7	Private
	Whitetail	60	IDPR

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Windy Bay Boat Camp	7	BLM
	Wolf Lodge RV Park	105	Private
Shoshone	Beaver Creek	3	USFS
	Berlin Flats	9	USFS
	Big Creek	8	USFS
	Big Hank	30	USFS
	Blue Anchor RV Park	46	Private
	Bumblebee	25	USFS
	Camp 3	4	USFS
	CCC Campground	3	USFS
	Cedar Creek	3	USFS
	Cliff Creek	1	USFS
	Conrad Crossing	8	USFS
	Country Lane Inn & RV Resort	47	Private
	Crater Lake Campsite	1	BLM
	Crater Peak Campsite	1	BLM
	Crystal Gold Mine & RV Park	21	Private
	Devils Elbow Campground	20	USFS
	Donkey Creek	1	USFS
	Down by the Depot RV Park	60	Private
	Elsie Lake	5	USFS
	Fly Flat	14	USFS
	Gold Creek	2	USFS
	Heller Creek	4	USFS
	Huckleberry Flat	39	BLM
	Kahnderosa RV Park	42	Private
	Kit Price	52	USFS
	Line Creek Stock Camp	9	USFS
	Little North Fork	5	USFS
	Lookout Pass Ski Area	12	Private
	Loop Creek	3	USFS
	Mammoth Springs	8	USFS
	Marble Creek	1	USFS
	One Eye's Landing & RV Resort	44	Private
	Orphan Point Campsite	1	BLM
	Packsaddle Creek	2	USFS
	Silver Leaf Motel	7	Private
	Spruce Tree	9	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Shoshone (cont)	Squaw Creek	5	USFS
	St. Joe Resort	20	Private
	Swiftwater RV Park	24	Private
	Tin Can Flat	11	USFS
	Turner Flat	11	USFS

Policy Capital

Voter Participation

County	Voter Turnout 2008 (%)	Voter Turnout 2016 (%)
Benewah	58%	79%
Bonner	60%	81%
Boundary	57%	83%
Kootenai	60%	77%
Shoshone	55%	74%

County Descriptions

County	Rural Urban Continuum Code_2013	Description
Benewah	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Bonner	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Boundary	7.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
Kootenai	3.00	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
Shoshone	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area

Land Ownership

County	Total Acres	Total Private %	Total State %	Total Federal %	Total Other %
Benewah	496,640	77.6%	12.2%	9.8%	0.4%
Bonner	1,112,064	39.6%	15.3%	44.3%	0.8%
Boundary	812,032	25.6%	13.2%	61.0%	0.2%
Kootenai	796,928	62.1%	5.5%	31.9%	0.5%
Shoshone	1,685,760	22.0%	3.4%	74.5%	0.1%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

County	Payment 2012	Federal Acres 2012	Payment per Acre 2012	Payment 2019	Federal Acres 2019	Payment per Acre 2019
Benewah	\$57,167	\$43,023	\$1.33	\$119,796	\$47,212	\$2.54
Bonner	\$528,602	\$454,843	\$1.16	\$1,083,390	\$454,071	\$2.39
Boundary	\$161,550	\$475,622	\$0.34	\$112,196	\$475,236	\$0.24
Kootenai	\$565,961	\$241,943	\$2.34	\$630,137	\$244,571	\$2.58
Shoshone	\$416,795	\$1,227,088	\$0.34	\$1,213,862	\$1,231,988	\$0.99

Protected Areas

Type	Benewah Acres	Bonner Acres	Boundary Acres	Kootenai Acres	Shoshone Acres
Access Area	-	546	-	238	24
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	-	-	-	16	27
Forest Stewardship Land	-	653	2,042	-	54,754
Habitat or Species Management Area	2,231	2,621	2,958	7,037	12,097
Military Land	-	87,643	-	3,517	-
Mitigation Land	-	40	-	-	-
National Forest/National Grassland	31,494	448,502	483,853	237,592	1,160,722
National Landscape Conservation System-Wilderness	5,563	-	671	3,356	11,902
National Trail	-	131	-	87	899
National Wildlife Refuge	-	-	2,764	-	-
Native American Land	223,975	-	5,403	102,861	-
Not Designated	-	8	-	-	-
Other Designation	-	8	-	34	-
Private Conservation Land	-	4,713	-	10	15,404
Protective Management Area - Feature	-	-	-	-	417
Protective Management Area - Land, Lake or River	1,204	1,065	3,177	26	20,862
Recreation Management Area	-	5,823	830	439	3,750
Research and Educational Land	-	5,267	-	4,313	-
Research Natural Area	-	4,081	3,865	281	3,094
Resource Management Area	8,068	11,839	3,615	7,097	43,896
State Other	-	68	9	89	5
State Park	8,428	1,000	-	3,195	176
State Trust Lands	53,008	167,521	102,962	32,337	54,908

Social Capital

Social Capital Index

Total Population (2016)

County	Religious Organizations	Civic and Social Associations	Business Associations	Political Organizations	Professional Organizations	Labor Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations*
Benewah	5	2	1	0	0	0	76
Bonner	25	3	3	0	2	0	284
Boundary	7	1	0	0	0	0	82
Kootenai	73	10	9	0	2	6	635
Shoshone	6	2	2	0	0	1	130

*Excludes non-profits with an international approach

Social Facilities (2016)

County	Bowling Centers	Physical Fitness Facilities	Public Golf Courses	Sports Clubs, Managers and Promoters
Benewah	0	0	0	0
Bonner	1	6	2	0
Boundary	0	1	1	0
Kootenai	2	22	11	1
Shoshone	1	1	3	0

Census Response Rate

County	2010
Benewah	65%
Bonner	60%
Boundary	65%
Kootenai	77%
Shoshone	72%



PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC
11100 N Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835-9798
(208) 772-0584
(208) 620-2313 FAX
www.pacni.org

Resolution # 19-04

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 2019-2020 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FOR THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL 5-COUNTY AREA, KNOWN AS REGION I IN IDAHO, COMPOSED OF BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI AND SHOSHONE COUNTIES, AS PRESENTED TO THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS, the Panhandle Area Council (PAC) was officially designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration as an Economic Development District and qualifies as an area-wide planning organization, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is necessary in order to meet the statutory requirement pursuant to 13 CFR §303.6; and

WHEREAS, PAC, as part of its strategic planning program, is responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the region with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, PAC is organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business and other community interests; and

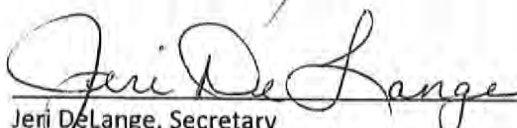
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and PAC have prepared its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Panhandle Area Council does hereby adopt the 2019-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Region I Economic Development District of the State of Idaho.

ADOPTED this 26th day of September, 2019.


Alan Wolfe, Chairman


Kyle Hendricks, Vice-Chairman


Jeri DeLange, Secretary


Darrell Raver, Treasurer

Letter of Commitment for Internet Service

Service Provider:

J& R Electronics

14817 W Hwy 53,

Address

Rathdrum, ID 83858

City, State, ZIP Code

Business Name:

Bandz Inc

1000 Main St.

Address

Smelterville, ID 83868

City, State, ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern,

J&R is working with Shoshone County to apply for the **Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant** to extend high speed internet connectivity for Shoshone County's various rural areas. The internet service packages offered vary depending on your needs, however all packages exceed the FCC's minimum service requirement of 25Mbps X 3Mbps.

This letter is regarding internet service, once available in our area and offered by J&R Electronics, we will work closely with J&R Electronics to deliver services to our location(s).

Please note that this letter is a letter of commitment only and is not intended to be legally binding nor a commitment to sign the actual contract.

Sincerely,

Jamie Marshall Marketing Director

Name and Position


Signature

2021/07/12

Date

Letter of Commitment for Internet Service

Service Provider:

J& R Electronics

14817 W Hwy 53,

Address

Rathdrum, ID 83858

City, State, ZIP Code

Business Name:

South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer
District

1020 Polaris Ave PO Box 783

Address

Osburn, ID 83849

City, State, ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern,

J&R is working with Shoshone County to apply for the **Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant** to extend high speed internet connectivity for Shoshone County's various rural areas. The internet service packages offered vary depending on your needs, however all packages exceed the FCC's minimum service requirement of 25Mbps X 3Mbps.

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Please note that this letter is a letter of commitment only and is not intended to be legally binding nor a commitment to sign the actual contract.

Sincerely,

Peter Stayton, District Manager

Name and Position



Signature

7/15/2021

Date

Letter of Commitment for Internet Service

Service Provider:

J& R Electronics

14817 W Hwy 53,

Address

Rathdrum, ID 83858

City, State, ZIP Code

Business Name:

SHOSHONE COUNTY Public Works
DISTRICT 2 SHOP

120 MAIN ST.

Address

SMELTHERVILLE, ID 83868

City, State, ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern,

J&R is working with Shoshone County to apply for the **Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant** to extend high speed internet connectivity for Shoshone County's various rural areas. The internet service packages offered vary depending on your needs, however all packages exceed the FCC's minimum service requirement of 25Mbps X 3Mbps.

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Please note that this letter is a letter of commitment only and is not intended to be legally binding nor a commitment to sign the actual contract.

Sincerely,

Tim Cason Director

Name and Position

Signature

7/15/2021

Date



Shoshone County Fire District No. 2

Mark Aamodt - Fire Chief

911 Bunker Ave. - Kellogg, Idaho 83837

208.784.1188 | maamodt@shoshonefd2.com



07-15-21

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

Re: J&R Electronics / Shoshone County Idaho Broadband Grant

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board

Please accept this letter of support for the J&R Electronics broadband projects in Shoshone County. J&R Electronics service will accommodate new resident growth, our aging population and allow our utilities and public safety entities to operate efficiently and more access options in the unfortunate event of another emergency.

The past year has emphasized the true gaps in high-speed internet in our community. We have put the current broadband infrastructure to the test, and it has proven to be inadequate for our residents and businesses online needs. Families could not be online to complete required tasks at the same time, businesses could not accept credit cards or process online orders and video telehealth or conferencing was a challenge or impossible.

As more residents move to the area, it will continue to prove a detriment to our communities' ability to keep up with and move forward in this new digital age and hinder economic development activities. J&R Electronics has proven their commitment to serving the Shoshone County communities prior to the pandemic and were quick to act in the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak. They were first on the scene to work with our school districts to provide free public Wi-Fi sites across the county. Those sites remain in operation to serve our communities.

An Idaho company, they have met with our public entities, private businesses, and residents to overcome broadband challenges highlighted by the pandemic. They offer reliable high-speed service, affordable rates, exceptional service after the sale and continue to create a positive multiplier impact on the local economy. We feel J&R Electronics will use our tax dollars prudently and efficiently.

The award of the Idaho Broadband Grant for these projects would have a positive impact in our community. The Idaho grant funds will allow an Idaho company financial support to serve the broadband needs of our small communities in the ways it needs to be served to thrive.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Mark Aamodt, Fire Chief

Serving Western Shoshone & Eastern Kootenai Counties



Shoshone County Public Works

700 Bank Street, Suite 35, Wallace, ID 83873

Phone: 208-753-5475 * Fax: 208-753-1011

Jim Cason
Director

Jessica Stutzke
Administrative Assistant

Murray: 682-3957
Smelterville: 786-9471
Osburn: 752-8335
Marble Creek: 245-6721

7/15/2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

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Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jim Cason", is written over a horizontal line.

Jim Cason
Shoshone County Public Works Director





McCloud PROJECT TOTALS

Equipment & Construction Total for Project	\$	113,123.48
FCC Licensing	\$	1,750.00
Labor Total for Project	\$	37,500.00
Grant Admin	\$	820.00
PROJECT TOTAL	\$	152,373.48
MATCH TOTAL	\$	(70,376.92)
REQUESTED GRANT TOTAL	\$	82,816.56
Number of HH		1,500
Cost Per HH	\$	101.58



State of Idaho Broadband Grant

CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF SHOSHONE

The undersigned, Colleen Rosson, representing Smelterville City, 501 Main St., Smelterville ID 83868, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am grant administrator for Smelterville City and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found here and here.
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Installation of the point to point and multi point network will provide service to residents and businesses who have previously had low speeds or no connectivity at all. The speeds provided by this infrastructure will meet and exceed the minimum 25/3 as defined to be high speed internet. It will provide enhancement for connectivity options and reliability for health care, business, public safety and education solving some of the needs that were in full display during (and after) the pandemic.

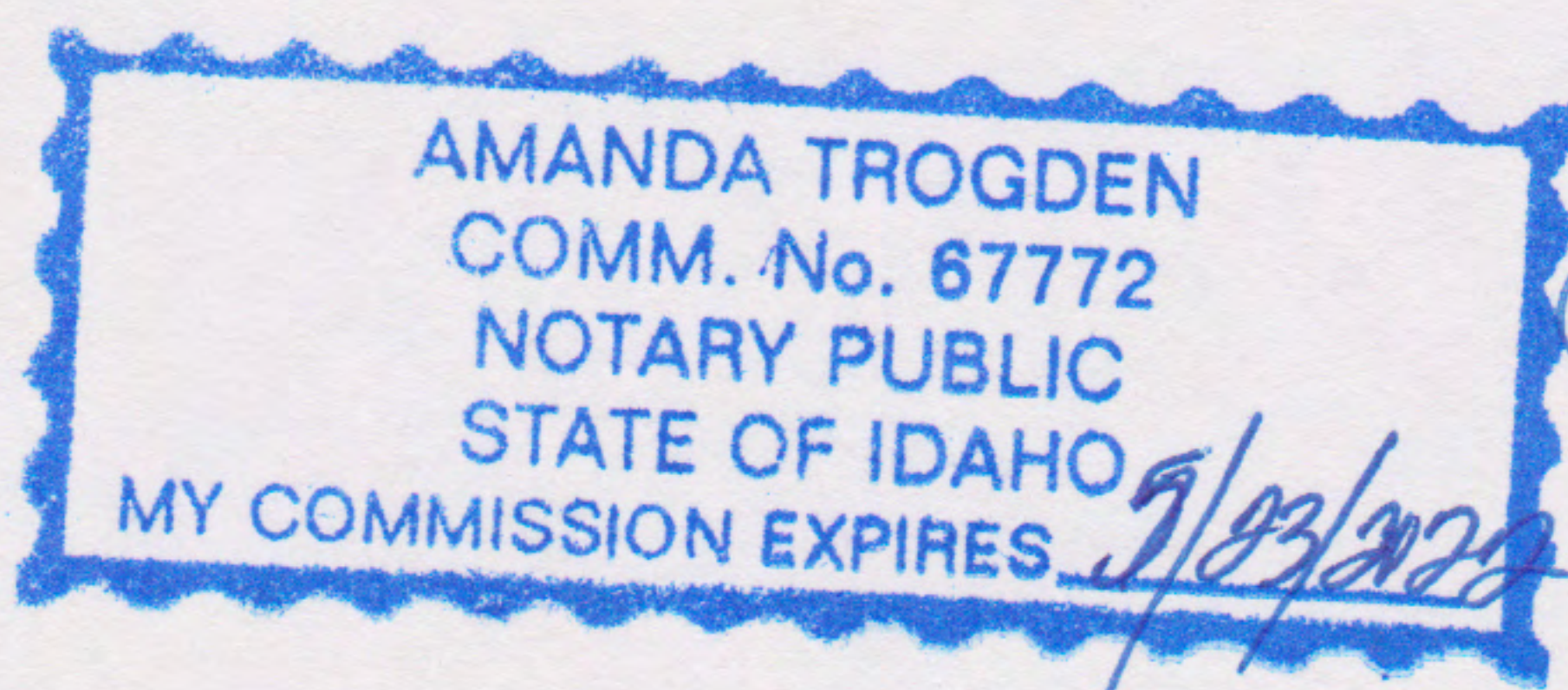
Colleen Rosson

7-15-2021

Signature

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15 day of July, 2021



[Signature]

Notary Public for STATE

IDAHO

Residing at

Mullan

Commission expires

05/23/2022

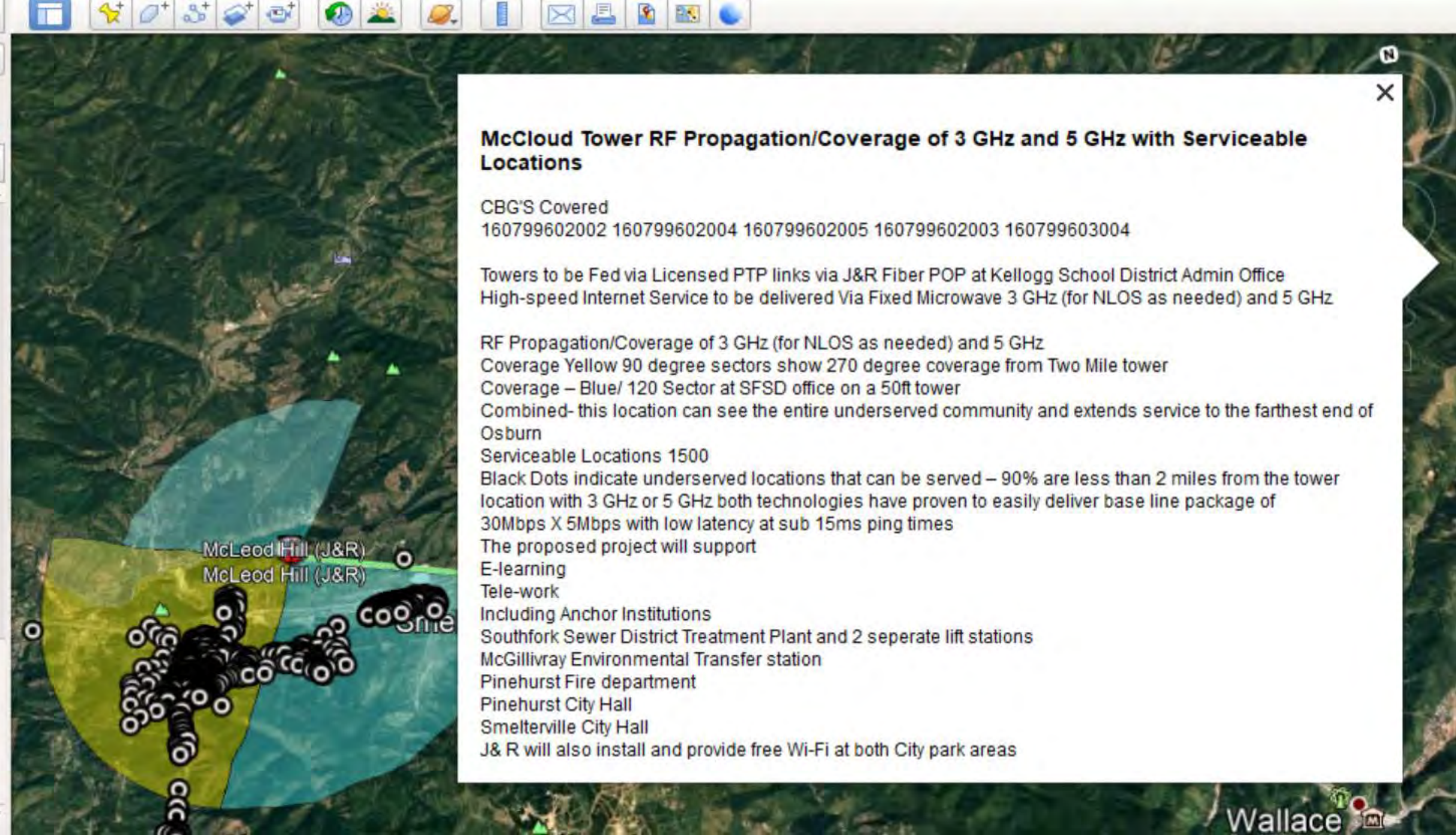
Search

ext: 37.407229, -122.107162

Get Directions History

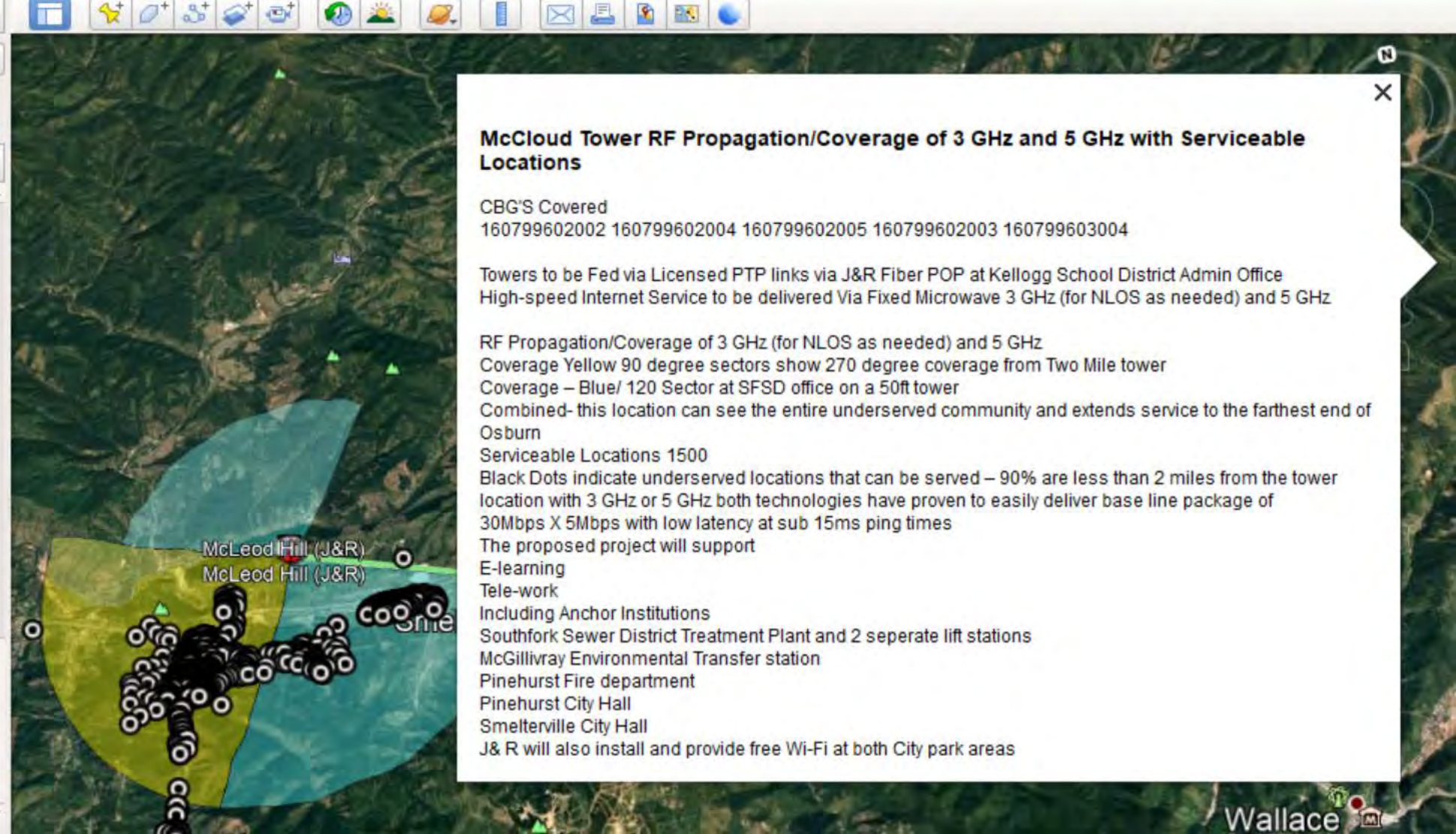
Places

- 2021 Grant (Osburn)
- 2021 Grant (Pinehurst & Smelterville)
- Network Sites
 - McLeod Hill (J&R)
 - Approximate profiles to nearby sites
 - Kellogg Main Site
 - Approximate profiles to nearby sites
- Subscriber Sites
- PTP Links
 - McLeod Hill (J&R) to Kellogg Main S...
- Mesh Links
- PMP Links
- Hubs
 - McLeod Hill (J&R)
- Access Points
 - Smelterville
 - Sector
 - Pinehurst AP
 - Sector
 - North AP
 - Sector
- Subscribers



Places

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 - ☒ Smelterville
 - ☒ Sector
 - ☒ Pinehurst AP
 - ☒ Sector
 - ☒ North AP
 - ☒ Sector
- ☒ Subscribers



McCloud Tower RF Propagation/Coverage of 3 GHz and 5 GHz with Serviceable Locations

CBG'S Covered

160799602002 160799602004 160799602005 160799602003 160799603004

Towers to be Fed via Licensed PTP links via J&R Fiber POP at Kellogg School District Admin Office
High-speed Internet Service to be delivered Via Fixed Microwave 3 GHz (for NLOS as needed) and 5 GHz

RF Propagation/Coverage of 3 GHz (for NLOS as needed) and 5 GHz

Coverage Yellow 90 degree sectors show 270 degree coverage from Two Mile tower

Coverage – Blue/ 120 Sector at SFSD office on a 50ft tower

Combined- this location can see the entire underserved community and extends service to the farthest end of Osburn

Serviceable Locations 1500

Black Dots indicate underserved locations that can be served – 90% are less than 2 miles from the tower location with 3 GHz or 5 GHz both technologies have proven to easily deliver base line package of 30Mbps X 5Mbps with low latency at sub 15ms ping times

The proposed project will support

E-learning

Tele-work

Including Anchor Institutions

Southfork Sewer District Treatment Plant and 2 separate lift stations

McGillivray Environmental Transfer station

Pinehurst Fire department

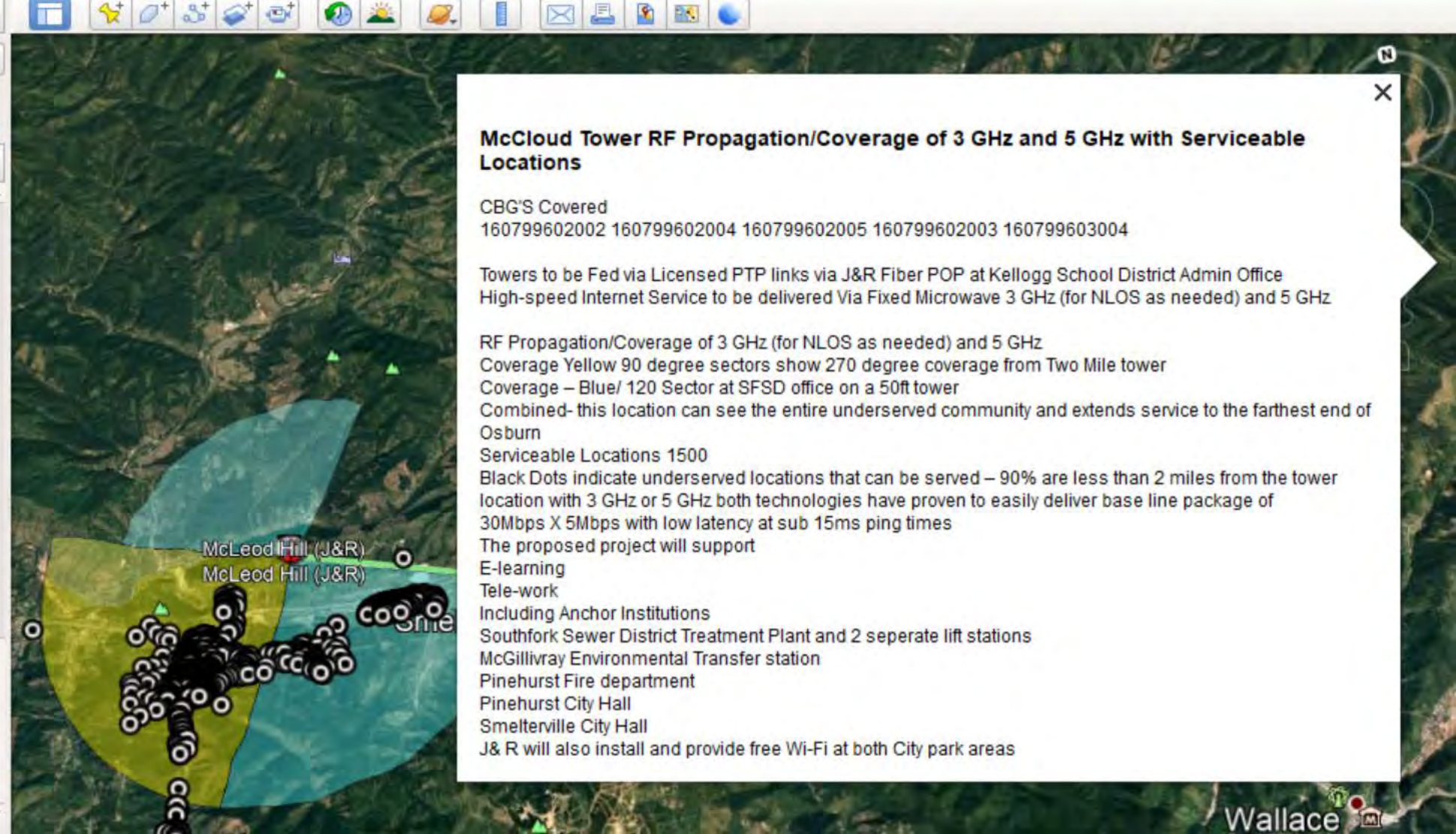
Pinehurst City Hall

Smelterville City Hall

J&R will also install and provide free Wi-Fi at both City park areas

Places

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- ☒ 2021 Grant (Pinehurst & Smelterville)
- ☒ Network Sites
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Approximate profiles to nearby sites
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Approximate profiles to nearby sites
- ☒ Subscriber Sites
- ☒ PTP Links
 - ☒ McLeod Hill (J&R) to Kellogg Main S...
- ☒ Mesh Links
- ☒ PMP Links
- ☒ Hubs
 - ☒ McLeod Hill (J&R)
- ☒ Access Points
 - ☒ Smelterville
 - ☒ Sector
 - ☒ Pinehurst AP
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- ☒ Subscribers



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- E-learning
- Tele-work
- Including Anchor Institutions
 - Southfork Sewer District Treatment Plant and 2 seperate lift stations
 - McGillivray Environmental Transfer station
 - Pinehurst Fire department
 - Pinehurst City Hall
 - Smelterville City Hall
- J & R will also install and provide free Wi-Fi at both City park areas

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget


Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
Totals					

 **PING** ms

56

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

6.36

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

2.10

GO



Connections

Multi



Suddenlink

Communications LLC

Eureka, CA

[Change Server](#)



Suddenlink

72.47.8.233

**HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?**

1

2

3

4

5

Much worse

As expected

Much better

SPEEDTEST

Apps Insights Network Developers Enterprise About Log In

SHARE

Result ID 11723458163

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms

55

DOWNLOAD Mbps

17.05

UPLOAD Mbps

1.56



- Connections
Multi
- Suddenlink
Communications LLC
Eureka, CA
[Change Server](#)
- Suddenlink
72.47.120.94

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Suddenlink



Having Internet Problems?
Popular services with reported issues

FREE
COUPON

See Codes

Capital One Shopping
The Coupon-Finding
Browser Extension



Type here to search



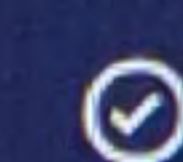

lenovo

 **SPEEDTEST**

Apps Insights Network Developers Enterprise About Log In

SHARE    

Result ID 11723437609


 RESULTS  SETTINGS

 PING ms

51

 DOWNLOAD Mbps

16.54

 UPLOAD Mbps

1.27



Connections

Multi



Suddenlink

Communications LLC

Eureka, CA

[Change Server](#)



Suddenlink

72.47.9.120

HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT YOU WOULD
RECOMMEND SUDDENLINK TO A FRIEND OR
COLLEAGUE?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not at all likely

Extremely Likely

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

Waiting for securepubads.g.doubleclick.net...



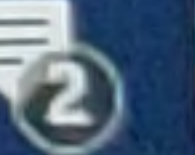
Type here to search



90°F AQI 80



1:39 PM
7/13/2021



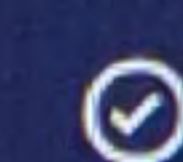

lenovo

 **SPEEDTEST**

Apps Insights Network Developers Enterprise About Log In

SHARE    

Result ID 11723437609

 RESULTS  SETTINGS

 PING ms

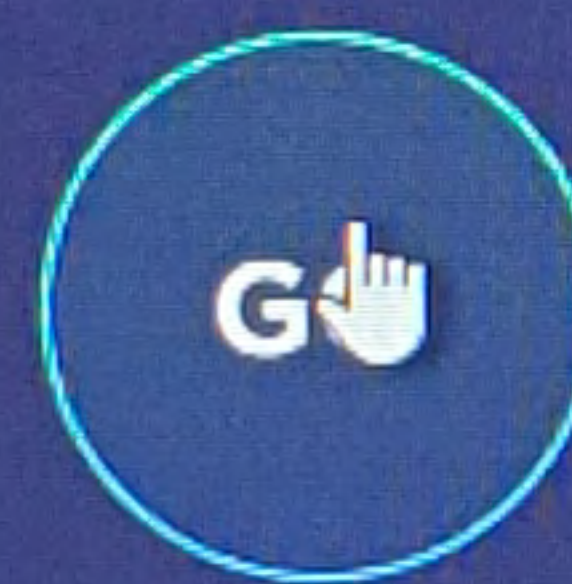
51

 DOWNLOAD Mbps

16.54

 UPLOAD Mbps

1.27



Connections

Multi



Suddenlink

Communications LLC

Eureka, CA

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Suddenlink

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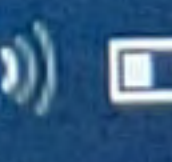
Waiting for securepubads.g.doubleclick.net...



Type here to search



90°F AQI 80



1:39 PM
7/13/2021



lenovo

SHARE

Result ID 11722447137

RESULTS

SETTINGS

PING ms

20

DOWNLOAD Mbps

2.20

UPLOAD Mbps

0.36

GO

Connections

Multi

NW Fiber, LLC

Colfax, WA

Change Server

Ziply Fiber

50.37.132.149

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Ziply Fiber

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

Sparklight

Possible Problems

>

AOL

Possible Problems

>

Earthlink

Possible Problems

>

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View Map

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- Apple TV
- CLI
- Google Chrome
- iOS
- macOS
- Windows
- Speedtest VPN™

ACCOUNT

- Results History
- Settings
- Help
- Create Account
- Single Connection Test

ENTERPRISE

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- Partnerships & Programs

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- Downdetector®



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- Ookla for Good
- Careers
- Press

LANGUAGES

- AR
- DE
- EN
- ES
- FR
- ID
- IT
- JA
- KO
- NL
- PL
- PT
- RU
- SV
- TH
- zh-Hans
- zh-Hant

ZIFF DAVIS

- IGN
- PCMag
- ExtremeTech
- Geek
- Toolbox
- AskMen
- Offers.com

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- Accessibility
- Network Status
- Privacy Policy
- Terms of Use
- AdChoices
- Do Not Sell My Personal Information

Speakeasy Speed Test

Your Speed Results

↓
DOWNLOAD

4.9

Mbps

↑
UPLOAD

0.6

Mbps

Test Again

Change City:
[San Jose, CA](#)

✓ Check for Faster Internet

See Services Available

STREET

ZIP CODE

PHONE

NO. OF EMPLOYEES

Select

CHECK AVAILABILITY

PING

52

ms

DOWNLOAD

5.1

Mbps



JITTER

67

ms

UPLOAD

0.5

Mbps



AGAIN

Suddenlink
Communications LLC

Eureka, CA




COPY LINK

Suddenlink
209.33.95.125Suddenlink Communications ...
Eureka, CA



carla ross <pinehurstclerk@hotmail.com>

To: ● Colleen Rosson

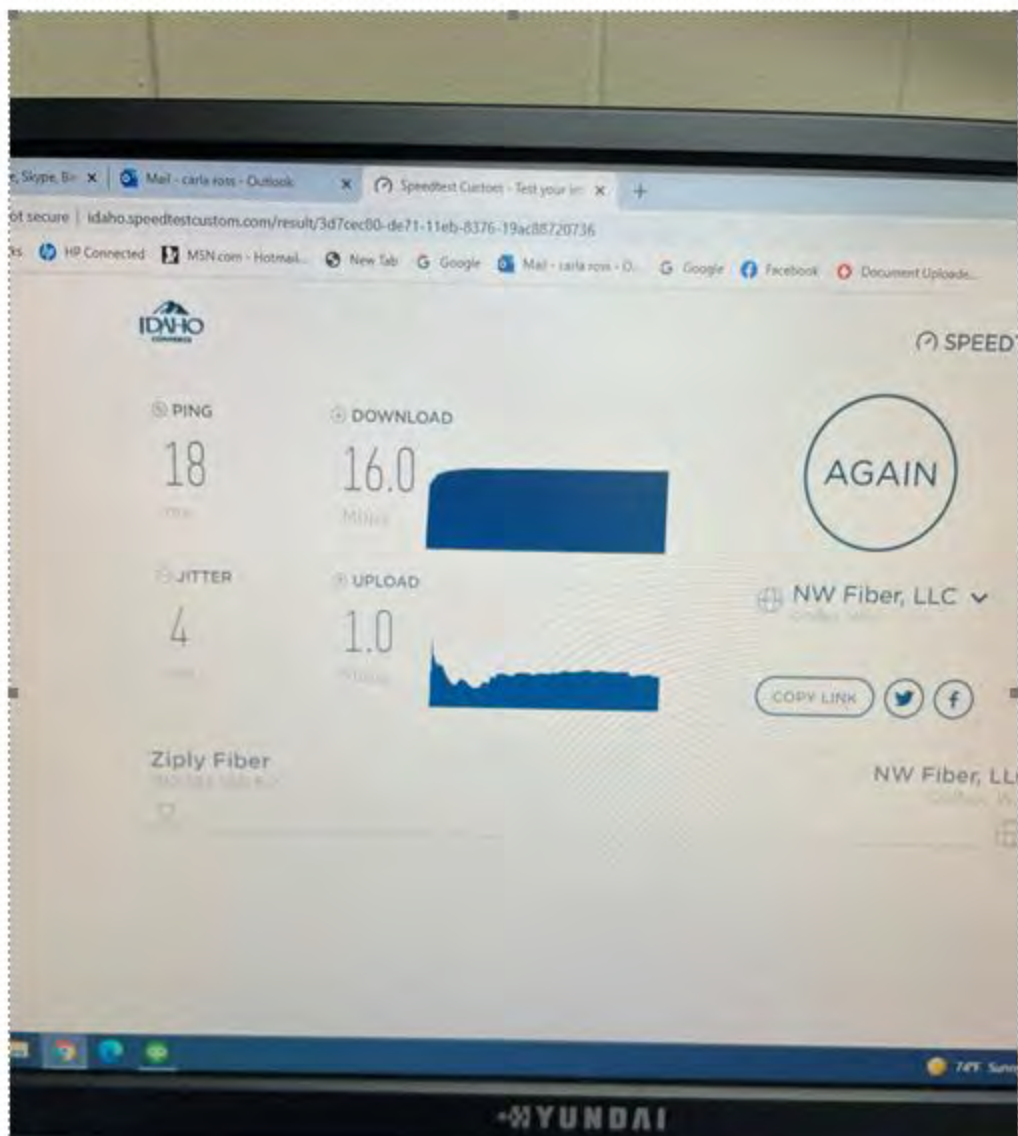
 You replied to this message on 7/6/2021 10:28 AM.

Good Morning Colleen

Below is the screen shot for the speed test at City Hall in Pinehurst. Have a great day!

Carla Ross
City Clerk
City of Pinehurst
202-682-2724

From: Carla Ross <carlaross65@bush.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 6, 2021 10:50 AM
To: pinehurstclerk@hotmail.com; pinehurstclerk@hotmail.com
Subject:



Speedtest by Ookla - The Global

speedtest.net/result/11723437609

AppsSuggested SitesWeather Forecast &...Speakeasy Speed T...Dridge Report RSN...PTP 800 / Cambium...TrainingMy OrdersOther bookmarksReading list

SPEEDTESTAppsInsightsNetworkDevelopersEnterpriseAboutLog In

SHARE

Result ID 11723437609

RESULTSSETTINGS

PING ms51

DOWNLOAD Mbps16.54

UPLOAD Mbps1.27

G

ConnectionsMulti

SuddenlinkCommunications LLC
Eureka, CA
Change Server

Suddenlink
72.47.9.120

HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT YOU WOULD
RECOMMEND SUDDENLINK TO A FRIEND OR
COLLEAGUE?

012345678910

Not at all likelyExtremely Likely

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

Waiting for serveripubads.g.doubleclick.net...

Type here to search

90°F AQI 80

1:39 PM
7/13/2021

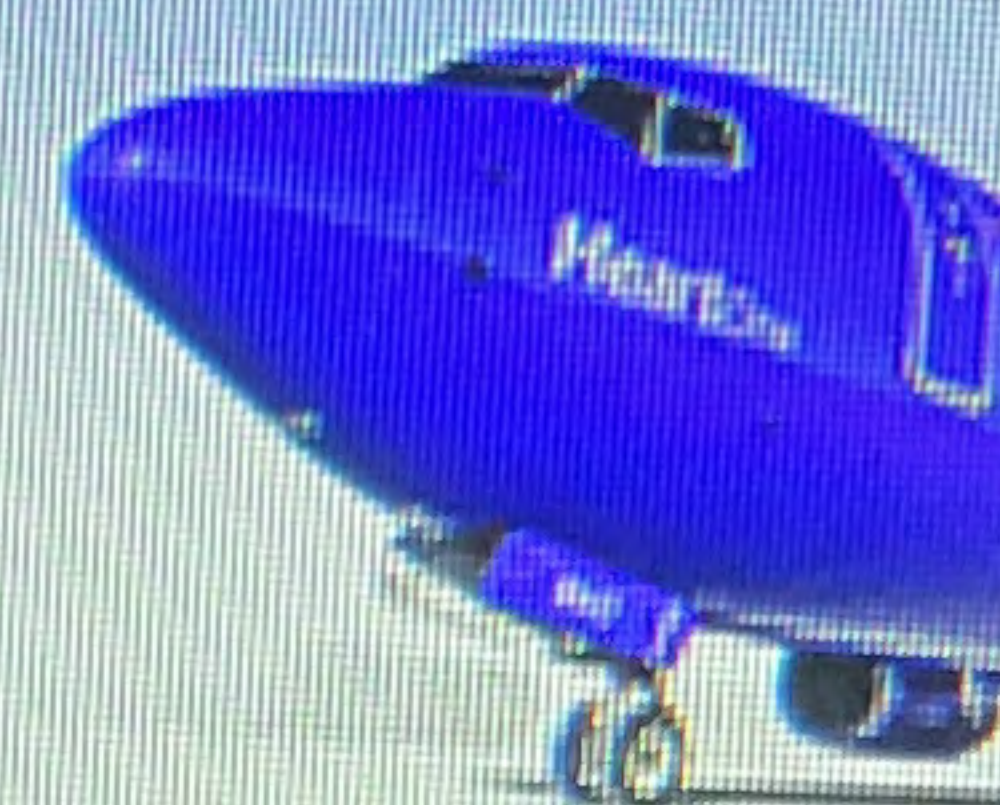
lenovo



From
Seattle

For as low as*

\$58



Southwest

Book now

*Seats/days/mkts lmt'd; restr./excl. apply. First travel date available 8/25/2021 with 30 travel days in schedule.

SHARE



Result ID 11628638949

RESULTS

SETTINGS

PING ms

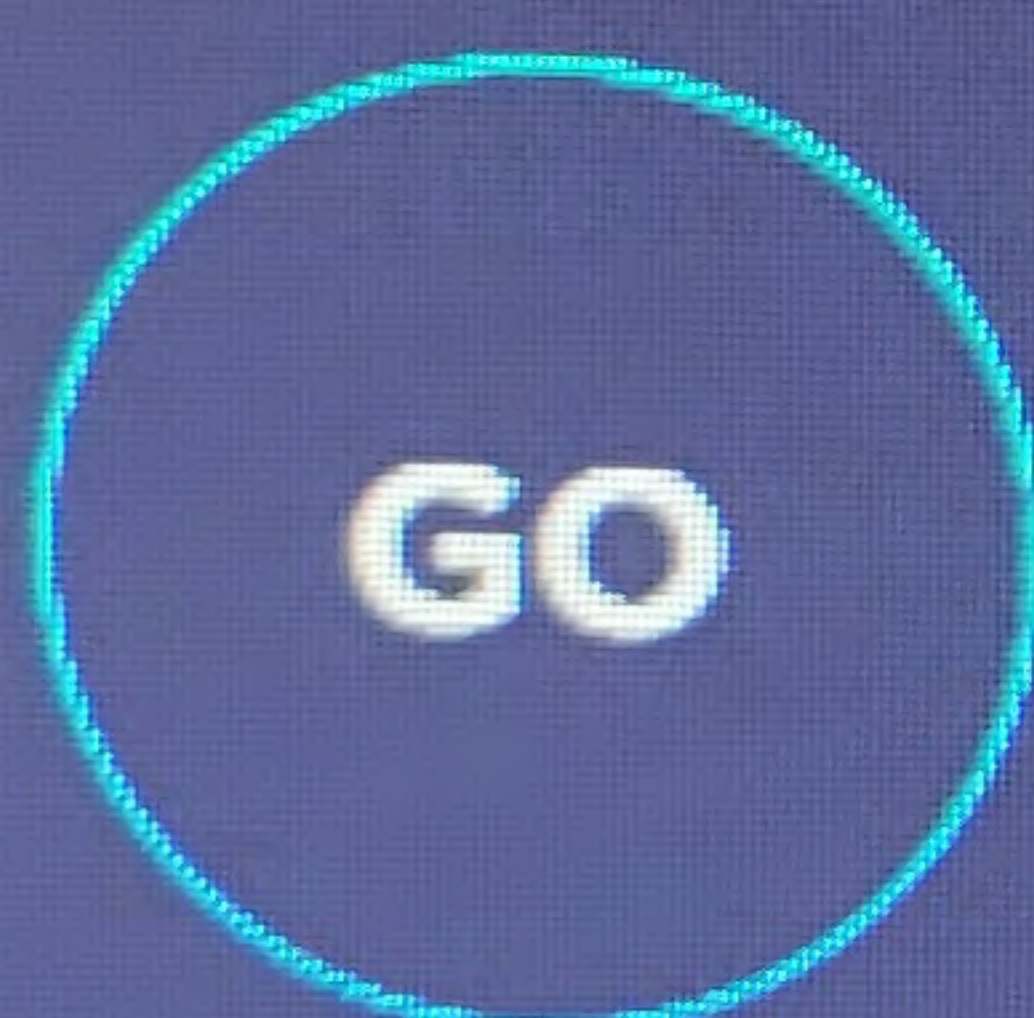
47

DOWNLOAD Mbps

12.37

UPLOAD Mbps

5.75



Connections
Multi



CenturyLink
Seattle, WA
[Change Server](#)



Verizon
174.204.74.216

HOW DOES THE CUSTOMER SERVICE OF
VERIZON COMPARE WITH YOUR
EXPECTATIONS?

1	2	3	4	5
Much worse		As expected		Much better

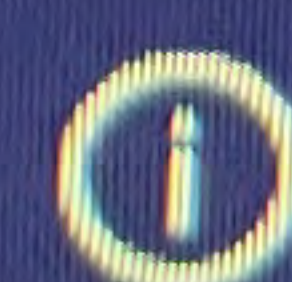
HughesNet.



HughesNet Gen5

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues



Roblox

Possible Problems



Instagram

re-dude

Hey D
Hey Duc



You're not connected

And the web just isn't the same without you. Let's get you back online!

Try:

- Checking your network cables, modem, and routers
- Reconnecting to your wireless network
- [Running Windows Network Diagnostics](#)

DNS_PROBE_FINISHED_NO_INTERNET

Want to play a game while you wait?

Launch game

Network 2
Connected

Network & Internet settings
Change settings, such as making a connection

Airplane mode

In the past 30 days over **12,405,866** people have used speed tests to see their download speeds, upload speeds, and ping. Press "Start Test" below to get started testing your connection.



✓ **Speed Test Completed**

Server: ndt-iupui-mlab1-sea02.mlab-oti.measurement-lab.org

[Compare Providers](#) [Bandwidth Calculator](#)

[Share this Result](#)

[Test Again](#)

Summary Details Advanced

Download speed

443.66
kb/s

Upload speed

97.00 kb/s

Your internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.

Share Result URL

<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

[url]<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

Share Result Image

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/6/e/5/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

[img]<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/6/e/5/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

Network latency: 1570 msec round trip time

Jitter: 1.665 sec

Bandwidth Calculator

Internet Speed Test

Custom Maps

In the past 30 days over **12,405,866** people have used speed tests to see their download speeds, upload speeds, and ping. Press "Start Test" below to get started testing your connection.

Download Speed



Speed Test Completed

Server: ndt-iupui-mlab3-yyo02.mlab-oti.measurement-lab.org

Compare Providers

Bandwidth Calculator

Share this Result

Summary

Details

Advanced

Download speed

276.24
kb/s

Upload speed


120.00
kb/s

Your Internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.


Share Result URL

<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/9no3ixum-9v83-4f01-8c11-c52v>


[url]<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/9no3ixum-9v83-4f01-8c11-c52v>

 PING ms

56

 DOWNLOAD Mbps

6.36

 UPLOAD Mbps

2.10

GO



Connections

Multi



Suddenlink

Communications LLC

Eureka, CA

[Change Server](#)



Suddenlink

72.47.8.233

HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

1

2

3

4

5

Much worse

As expected

Much better

SPEEDTEST

Apps Insights Network Developers Enterprise About Log In

SHARE

Result ID 11723458163

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms

55

DOWNLOAD Mbps

17.05

UPLOAD Mbps

1.56

GO



Connections

Multi



Suddenlink

Communications LLC

Eureka, CA

[Change Server](#)



Suddenlink

72.47.120.94

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Suddenlink



Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

FREE
COUPON

See Codes

Capital One Shopping

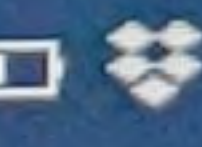
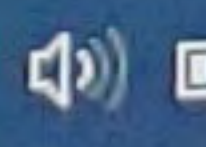
The Coupon-Finding
Browser Extension



Type here to search



90°F AQI 80



1:45 PM
7/13/2021



lenovo

 **SPEEDTEST**

Apps Insights Network Developers Enterprise About Log In

SHARE   

Result ID 11723437609

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms

51

DOWNLOAD Mbps

16.54

UPLOAD Mbps

1.27



Connections

Multi



Suddenlink

Communications LLC

Eureka, CA

[Change Server](#)



Suddenlink

72.47.9.120

HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT YOU WOULD
RECOMMEND SUDDENLINK TO A FRIEND OR
COLLEAGUE?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not at all likely

Extremely Likely

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

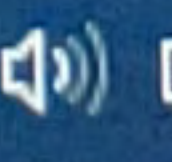
Waiting for securepubads.g.doubleclick.net...



Type here to search



90°F AQI 80



1:39 PM
7/13/2021



lenovo

SHARE

Result ID 11722447137

RESULTS

SETTINGS

PING ms

20

DOWNLOAD Mbps

2.20

UPLOAD Mbps

0.36

GO

Connections

Multi

NW Fiber, LLC

Colfax, WA

Change Server

Ziply Fiber

50.37.132.149

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Ziply Fiber

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

Sparklight

Possible Problems

>

AOL

Possible Problems

>

Earthlink

Possible Problems

>

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- Apple TV
- CLI
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- macOS
- Windows
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- Results History
- Settings
- Help
- Create Account
- Single Connection Test

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- Careers
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LANGUAGES

- AR DE EN ES FR ID IT JA KO NL PL PT RU SV TH zh-Hans zh-Hant

ZIFF DAVIS

- IGN PCMag ExtremeTech Geek Toolbox AskMen Offers.com

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- Privacy Policy
- Terms of Use
- AdChoices
- Do Not Sell My Personal Information

Speakeasy Speed Test

Your Speed Results

↓
DOWNLOAD

4.9
Mbps

↑
UPLOAD

0.6
Mbps

Test Again

Change City:
[San Jose, CA](#)

✓ Check for Faster Internet

See Services Available

STREET

ZIP CODE

PHONE

NO. OF EMPLOYEES

Select

CHECK AVAILABILITY

PING

52

ms

DOWNLOAD

5.1

Mbps



JITTER

67

ms

UPLOAD

0.5

Mbps



AGAIN

Suddenlink
Communications LLC

Eureka, CA




COPY LINK

Suddenlink
209.33.95.125Suddenlink Communications ...
Eureka, CA



carla ross <pinehurstclerk@hotmail.com>

To: ● Colleen Rosson

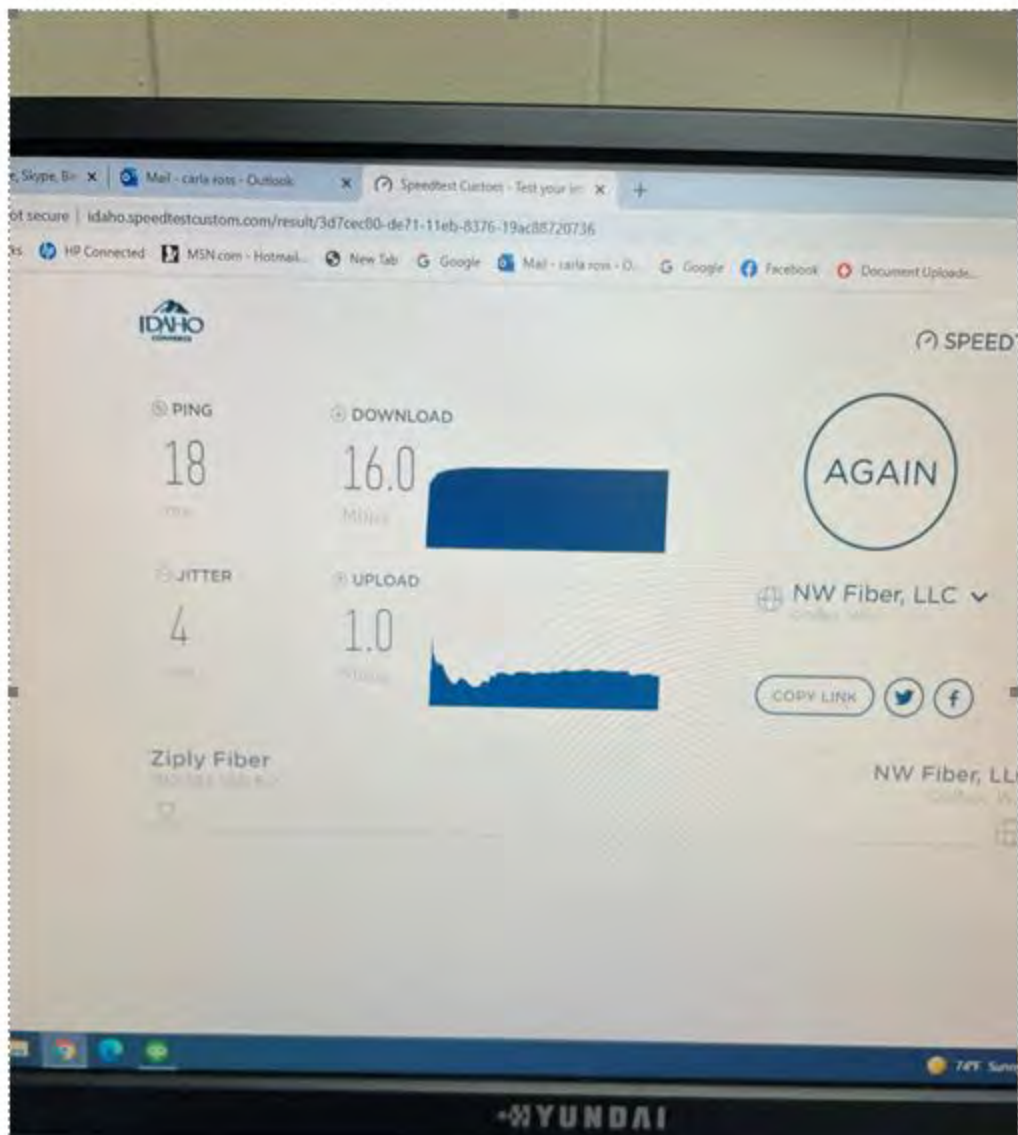
 You replied to this message on 7/6/2021 10:28 AM.

Good Morning Colleen

Below is the screen shot for the speed test at City Hall in Pinehurst. Have a great day!

Carla Ross
City Clerk
City of Pinehurst
202-682-2724

From: Carla Ross <carlaross65@pinehurst.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 6, 2021 10:50 AM
To: pinehurstclerk@hotmail.com; pinehurstclerk@hotmail.com
Subject:



Speedtest by Ookla - The Global

speedtest.net/result/11723437609

AppsSuggested SitesWeather Forecast &...Speakeasy Speed T...Dridge Report RSN...PTP 800 / Cambium...TrainingMy OrdersOther bookmarksReading list

SPEEDTESTAppsInsightsNetworkDevelopersEnterpriseAboutLog In

SHARE

Result ID 11723437609

RESULTSSETTINGS

PING ms51

DOWNLOAD Mbps16.54

UPLOAD Mbps1.27

G

ConnectionsMulti

SuddenlinkCommunications LLC
Eureka, CA
Change Server

Suddenlink
72.47.9.120

HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT YOU WOULD
RECOMMEND SUDDENLINK TO A FRIEND OR
COLLEAGUE?

012345678910

Not at all likelyExtremely Likely

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

Waiting for serveripubads.g.doubleclick.net...

Type here to search

90°F AQI 80

1:39 PM
7/13/2021

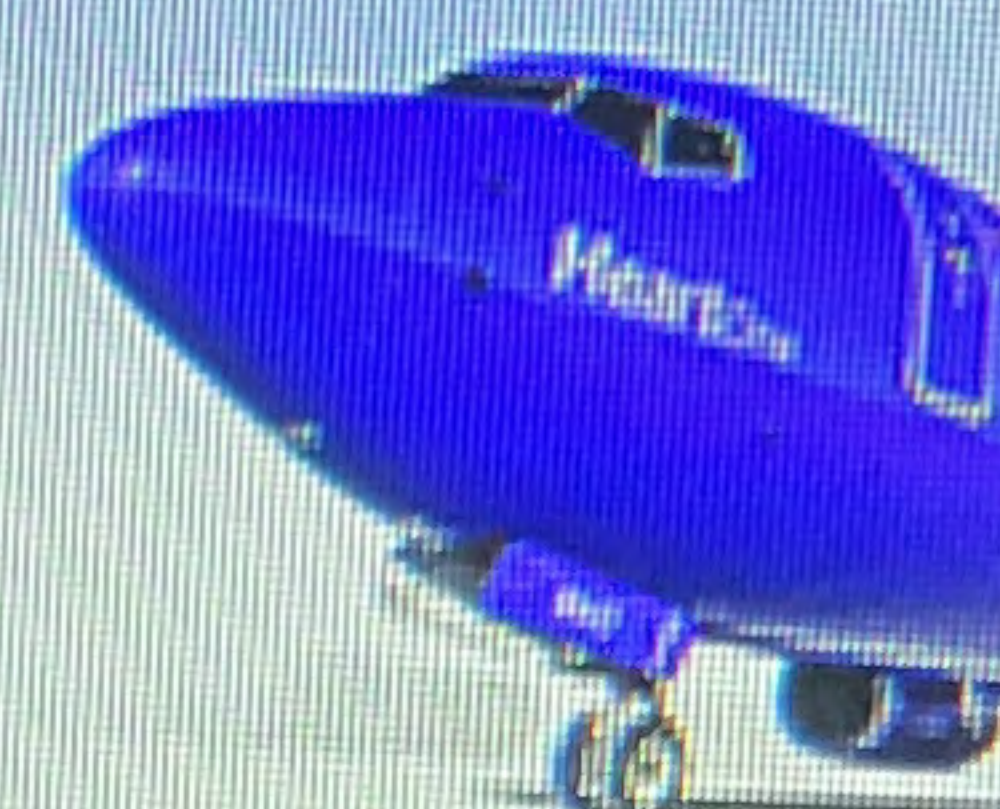
lenovo



From
Seattle

For as low as*

\$58



Southwest

Book now

*Seats/days/mkts lmt'd; restr./excl. apply. First travel date available 8/25/2021 with 30 travel days in schedule.

SHARE



Result ID 11628638949

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms

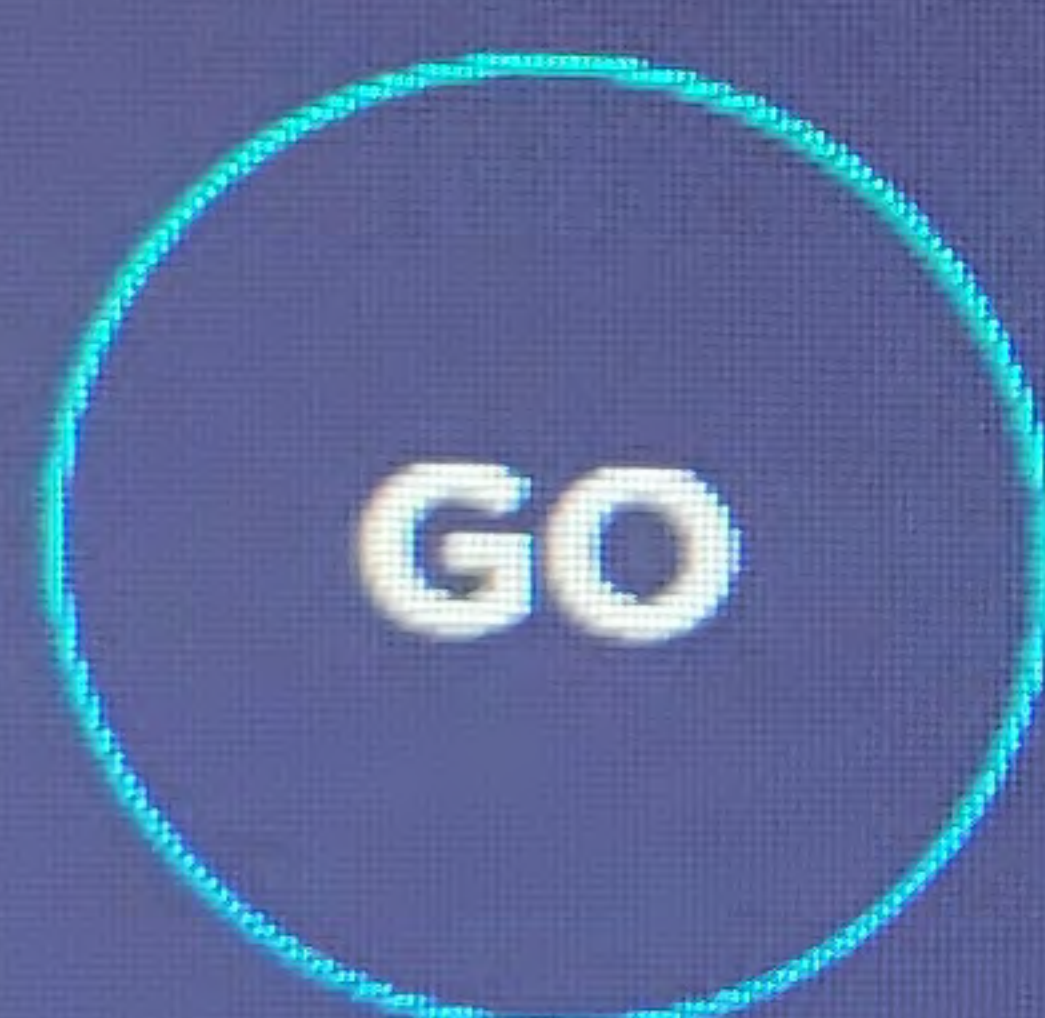
47

DOWNLOAD Mbps

12.37

UPLOAD Mbps

5.75



Connections
Multi



CenturyLink
Seattle, WA
[Change Server](#)



Verizon
174.204.74.216

HOW DOES THE CUSTOMER SERVICE OF
VERIZON COMPARE WITH YOUR
EXPECTATIONS?

1	2	3	4	5
Much worse		As expected		Much better

HughesNet.



HughesNet Gen5

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues



Roblox

Possible Problems



Instagram

re-dude

Hey D
Hey Duc



You're not connected

And the web just isn't the same without you. Let's get you back online!

Try:

- Checking your network cables, modem, and routers
- Reconnecting to your wireless network
- [Running Windows Network Diagnostics](#)

DNS_PROBE_FINISHED_NO_INTERNET

Want to play a game while you wait?

Launch game

Network 2
Connected

Network & Internet settings
Change settings, such as making a connection

Airplane mode

In the past 30 days over **12,405,866** people have used speed tests to see their download speeds, upload speeds, and ping. Press "Start Test" below to get started testing your connection.



✓ **Speed Test Completed**

Server: ndt-iupui-mlab1-sea02.mlab-oti.measurement-lab.org

[Compare Providers](#) [Bandwidth Calculator](#)

[Share this Result](#)

[Test Again](#)

Summary Details Advanced

Download speed

443.66
kb/s

Upload speed

97.00 kb/s

Your internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.

Share Result URL

<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

[url]<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

Share Result Image

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/6/e/5/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

[img]<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/6/e/5/92o419i3-2g79-4db8-8a6a-8d3...>

Network latency: 1570 msec round trip time

Jitter: 1.665 sec

Bandwidth Calculator


Internet Speed Test

Custom Maps

In the past 30 days over **12,405,866** people have used speed tests to see their download speeds, upload speeds, and ping. Press "Start Test" below to get started testing your connection.

Download Speed



 **Speed Test Completed**
Server: ndt-iupui-mlab3-yyo02.mlab-oti.measurement-lab.org

Compare Providers

Bandwidth Calculator

Share this Result

Summary Details Advanced

Download speed
276.24
kb/s

Upload speed
120.00
kb/s

Your Internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.

Share Result URL

<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/9no3ixum-9v83-4f01-8c11-c52v>
[url]https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/9no3ixum-9v83-4f01-8c11-



Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – McCloud Project Schedule

[illegible]



CITY OF PINEHURST

Post Office Box 417
PINEHURST, IDAHO 83850

Telephone: (208) 682-3721
Fax: (208) 682-4644

July 12, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

RE: J & R Electronics/Shoshone County Idaho Broadband Grant

To Whom It May Concern,

Pinehurst Idaho is located in the northern part of Idaho in a rural, mountainous area. While being a beautiful place to live, work and play, some basic services are lacking, including adequate internet availability.

Cities and Towns across America encountered major challenges in 2020/2021 and Pinehurst, Idaho has not been exempt from these challenges. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, we have experienced business closures resulting in employees having to work from home, school closures leaving students without one on one, in person instruction and medical facilities operating on limited, emergency hours only or strictly by tele-health.

J & R Electronics has stepped up to the challenge providing free public Wi-Fi sites across the county allowing students to switch gears to online, at home learning. Patients have had access to video conferencing with their doctors and businesses have been able to transition some of their services to online ordering.

Pinehurst, like other areas of Idaho, is experiencing an unusually high influx of persons who would like to relocate but require increased Wi-Fi capabilities to maintain employment or create new businesses. The current internet services we have are, at best, less than adequate with numerous down time and speeds not meeting expectations.

We have been especially impressed with the service provided by J & R Electronics. They have already proven themselves by meeting with our public entities, private businesses and residents to overcome broadband challenges in our area. J & R Electronics are extremely knowledgeable of the challenges we face and offer high-speed service, affordable rates, exceptional service after the sale and continue to create a positive multiplier impact on the local economy.

Awarding this grant to a local company such as J & R Electronics, who has already demonstrated their commitment to our area, would be a Win-Win for the residents of Pinehurst and Shoshone County.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert K. Jutila, Mayor



CITY OF PINEHURST

Post Office Box 417
PINEHURST, IDAHO 83850

Telephone: (208) 682-3721
Fax: (208) 682-4644

July 12, 2021

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Boise, ID 83720-0093

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert K. Jutila, Mayor

City of Smelterville

**P. O. Box 200 – 501 Main St.
Smelterville, Idaho 83868
cityofsmelterville@usamedia.tv
208-786-3351 (Phone and Fax)**

Mayor, Tom Benson
City Clerk, Heidi Klein
City Attorney, Silver Valley Law, LLC

Council Members:
Jeff Frank, President
Jessica Frank
Linda Guthmiller
Charles Atha

July 8, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

Re: J&R Electronics / Shoshone County Idaho Broadband Grant

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board:

Please accept this letter of support for the J&R Electronics broadband projects in Shoshone County. J&R Electronics service will accommodate new resident growth, our aging population and allow our utilities and public safety entities to operate efficiently and be better prepared in the unfortunate event of another emergency.

The past year has emphasized the true lack of high-speed internet in our community. We have put the current broadband infrastructure to the test, and it has proven to be inadequate for our residents and businesses online needs. Families could not be online to complete required tasks at the same time, businesses could not accept credit cards or process online orders and video telehealth or conferencing was a challenge or impossible. As more residents move to the area, it will continue to prove a detriment to our communities' ability to keep up with and move forward in this new digital age and a deterrent to quality economic development.

The lack of high-speed internet greatly effects our everyday business. We have often had to go to other locations to complete required reporting the Department of Environmental Quality. Some days it takes 2+ hours to remote deposit our payments for the day as the internet will stop working in the middle of processing. We have had to turn down credit card payments due to no or slow internet not allowing us to process the payment. We currently run a Utility business and it makes our job exceedingly difficult to not have high-speed internet.

The award of the Idaho Broadband Grant for these projects would have a positive impact in our community. These funds will allow an Idaho company financial support to serve the broadband needs of our small communities in the ways it needs to be served to thrive. We also feel they will use our tax dollars prudently and efficiently.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Regards,

City of Smelterville

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Jody Bieze
Applicant ID	APP-004836
Company Name	Kootenai County
Recipient Address	Kootenai County 451 Government Way Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816
Phone	(208) 446-1608
Email	jbieze@kcgov.us
Amount Requested	\$612,911.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Twin Lakes Village

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Jody Bieze
- b. Director
- c. Kootenai County
451 N. Government Way

Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

d. jbieze@kcgov.us

e. (208) 446-1608

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Twin Lakes, Unincorporated, Kootenai County

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Nancy Mabile
Dorian Komberec
Panhandle Area Council, Inc.

b. nmabile@pacni.org
dkomberec@pacni.org

c. (208) 772-0584 ext. 3014
(208) 772-0584 ext. 3010

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

The project will provide last mile fiber facilities to provide broadband to 375 household units in unincorporated Twin Lakes Village, Kootenai County, Idaho. Twin Lakes Village is a mix of single-family homes and multi-family. Based on speed tests that we have gathered, residents rarely report speeds over 5 Mbps download. Speed tests showing more than that are rare and only in times when usage is at its lowest. Intermax will provide fiber service to residents and businesses.

The project will provide fiber in the neighborhood streets past every residence. Availability of fiber broadband service to the premise will supercharge distance learning, work from home and access to telehealth services.

The Twin Lakes Village Homeowners Association conducted a survey of their residents (with names anonymized) results of which we will discuss in the project impact section of this proposal.

Scope of Work

This grant request will deliver fiber last mile facilities past each residence at the curb level. Because of the short construction time of this grant, the final connection from the curb to the home is not included in this grant request. The final curb to home connection will be made with Intermax investment capital in Q1 of 2022. The total project cost forecast is:

Fiber in the streets \$ 612,911 60% of project cost by CARES funds

Individual residence connections \$ 385,000 39% of project cost by applicant investment capital

Total project cost \$ 997,911

The grant request will be for the \$600,000 portion of the project.

The grant completion benchmark will be test data from the fiber in the streets to the Intermax core computers in Liberty Lake, Washington or Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The detailed schedule for the scope of work and the budget will be added as attachments to the proposal.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Twin Lakes Village began in 1975. The current providers are a cable TV facility and conventional copper telephone service originally designed and installed about 45 years ago. According to a resident survey done in March, 2021, residents say they are frustrated and feel disconnected. Names were removed by the Homeowners Association for anonymity and candor, but these are actual quotes from residents in the area.

"Current ISP offering service cannot provide enough speed for the increased demand of people working from home as well as kids in virtual school. Our current provider is not enough to stream services. We are desperate for high-speed services out here."- current resident.

"My internet goes out daily." -current resident

"We are in need of internet service as soon as possible!" -current resident

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

Internet access is now considered one of the primary necessities by homeowners, on par with water and power. It is the 2nd most important consideration in home purchases among Americans. Expanding rural broadband capacity is essential in facilitating greatly enhanced access to telework, telemedicine, distance learning and public safety as well as providing

service in a currently underserved growing area. With Intermax bringing fiber to the home, it fulfills all CARES Act criteria.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

In Idaho, our mix of rural, low density homes in most of the state and higher density in a few of our cities and towns, seems to call for two broadband delivery strategies. Low density areas can be cost effectively served by fixed wireless designs with baseline 25 x 3 service. Some areas in the fixed wireless scenario can have 100x10 service. In rural areas with spot concentrations of higher density homes and businesses, the future-proof solution is fiber to the home. Twin Lakes Village is a spot concentration of homes in an otherwise region of forest land and small ranches. The Twin Lakes Village project total cost for fiber to the home is about \$2,700 each. This request is for a grant of about \$1,644 per home. The balance will be invested by the applicant.

Another benefit of this project is that it builds on a Fiber project funded in 2020 via the State Cares Act grants. We are leveraging funds from last year to extend broadband, and these projects will assist rural Idahoans.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

\$385,000 - Intermax Networks.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

997911.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

375

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$2,661.10

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gig Fiber

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes. HOA easement - approved. Zoning not applicable.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

Intermax Networks will provide both.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be scoped, purchased, constructed, and completed by Intermax. The applicant's designee (Jody Bieze of Kootenai County) will serve the role of Grant Administrator in coordination with Panhandle Area Council and will conduct reviews of completion and attest that the work is completed before payment. Accounting will be performed by Intermax and reviewed / approved by the County and PAC before completion. The grant completion benchmark will be test data from the fiber in the streets to the Intermax core computers in Liberty Lake, Washington or Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No federal funds have been received for this area and none are anticipated in the next two years.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

This project area has not received any state funds in the past two years.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

The total project cost is estimated at \$ 997,911. Intermax is proposing to pay \$385,000 as a match, leaving the remaining request to the state of \$612,911. This equates to an approximate 60%-40% public to private cost share to accomplish this goal.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Twin Lakes Speed Tests Combined.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:44 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[**CARES Act Certification**](#)

[**Grant Budget Template**](#)

[**Project Schedule Form**](#)

[**Letters of Support/Community match template**](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Twin Lakes Project Scope.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:42 PM)

[Intermax Networks Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home Census Blocks.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 12:41 PM)

[Twin Lakes Village Map Final.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:41 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Twin Lakes Budget State Grant .pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:14 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Twin Lakes Project Schedule.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:27 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[CARES Act Certification_15JUL21.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:39 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Twin Lakes Residence Letters of Support.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:53 PM)

[Twin Lakes Village Letter of Support.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:49 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[TWIN LAKES MATCH SIGNED_07152021_011818.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:36 PM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[2021_ceds_update_panhandle_area_council.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:35 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

No Attachments

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Dorian Komberec

Question: Type your title.

Community Development Specialist

Question: Type the submission date.

July 16, 2021

A large steel truss bridge spans a deep, forested valley. The bridge has a complex lattice of steel beams and supports. The valley below is filled with dense green trees. The sky is not visible, as the trees fill the upper part of the frame.

Pathways to Elevate

North Idaho

2021 Update

2020-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

2020 – 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2021 UPDATE



Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC)
North Idaho Economic Development Corporation
11100 N. Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835
208-772-0584
www.pacni.org

Serving Idaho Economic Development District Region I of Panhandle Area Council
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

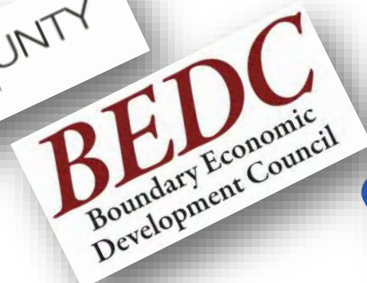
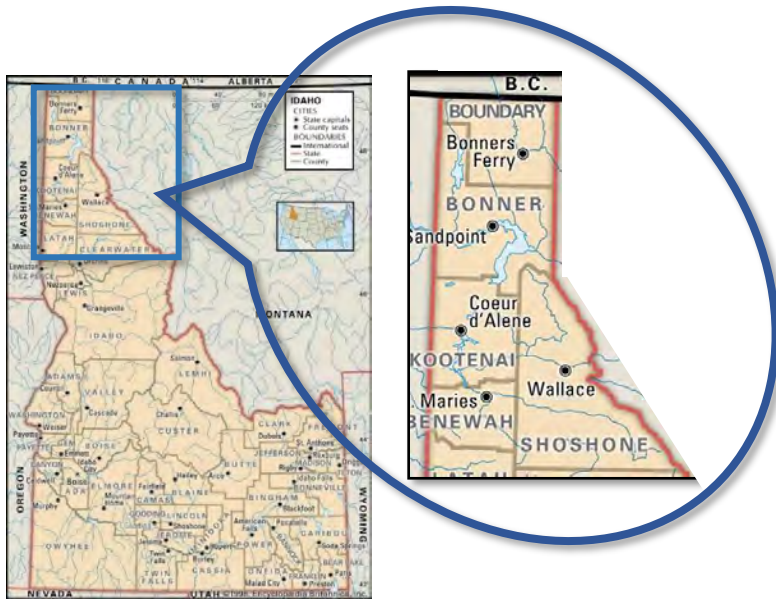


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Executive Summary



Idaho Region I Map

The Panhandle is bordered to the north by British Columbia, Canada; to the east by Montana; to the west by Washington; and to the south by Idaho's Latah and Clearwater Counties.

The Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in 1971 in the State of Idaho. It is structured to promote and assist economic development; fostering a stable and diversified economy within the five northern counties of Idaho. The Panhandle Region includes the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone, 35 cities and the Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai Indian Tribes within the Panhandle of north Idaho.

PAC is recognized in different capacities, as listed below:

- *Economic Development District* – designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA).

- *Certified Development Corporation (CDC)* – certification by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- *Private Sector* – PAC houses a business incubator center/co-work space designed to assist start-up companies.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) falls under the authority of Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 USC §3162) and EDA at 13 CFR part 303, and is made possible by funding through the Planning Partnership Assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and local community partnerships.

There are 5 counties, 35 cities and 2 Tribal Nations in Region I of Idaho. There are also 5 local economic development corporations (EDC's) in addition to the Regional Planning District—Panhandle Area Council. With a diverse industry base within each of the 5 counties, each of the EDC's naturally have a different focus for economic development.

Included in this 2021 Update is the inclusion of a new Chapter on Qualified Opportunity Zones. This chapter has been appropriately placed as Chapter 3, behind the Technical Report. The only other changes include moving the other chapters down by one and adding Opportunity Zones as Appendix B.

This CEDS would not be possible without the partnership of the 5 EDC's: Timber Plus (Benewah County); Bonner EDC (Bonner County); Boundary EDC (Boundary County); CdA EDC (portions of Kootenai County); and Silver Valley EDC (Shoshone County). They were active participants in development of the CEDS and took a leadership role in assisting with the CEDS Committee, who are identified in Appendix A. The outcome of the partnership builds on the

POWER OF WE.



Chapter 1 – Building the Pathways

Guiding principles for development of this CEDS follow the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) *Seven Principles of CEDS Standards of Excellence*:

- Build resilient economies and communities by focusing and targeting strategies on the existing and potential competitive advantages;
- Foster a collaborative framework to strategically align public and private sector investments;
- Use modern scenario, data and analysis tools and planning techniques that provide policy makers, stakeholders and the public with evidence-based and factual based information;
- Transform the CEDS into a strategy-driven planning process focused on regional visioning, priorities setting and performance outcomes;
- Promote and support peer reviews and exchanges across EDD boundaries, enhancing organizational resources and positioning the CEDS as a building block for the State of Idaho and local strategies;
- Communicate in a compelling and modern communication style, including use of online media; and
- Engage the public, private, nonprofit and educational sectors, along with the general public in the development and implementation of the CEDS.

PAC shares the vision and similar goals as the other five Economic Development Districts in the State of Idaho. As a unit, the Districts celebrate each region individually, and the State of Idaho as a whole, collaborating on accelerating economic development and diversification. The goals support progress in education, transportation, entrepreneurial resources and community infrastructure which provides beneficial results for three Pathways: Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals, and Strengthen Communities.

Vision

Promote the continued prosperity, progress and productivity of north Idaho by creating thriving, connected, sustainable and evolving people, communities and economies.

We seek to **Elevate Industry** by creating the environment for thriving economies that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.

We seek to **Advance Individuals** by fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.

We seek to **Strengthen Communities** by enhancing our communities' characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

Chapter 2 – Technical Report

Background



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo

For thousands of years nations of tribal people lived in family bands along the lakes and rivers of north Idaho. The Kootenai Indians lived to the north near what is now the U.S.-Canadian border. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe occupied much of the land between the Kootenai and Nimipu.

As friction grew between settlers and the tribes, General William Sherman toured the West and recommended to Congress that a new military fort be constructed on the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The building of Fort Coeur d'Alene began in spring 1878 as a small pioneer village – later to be established as the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Gold and silver were discovered at the same time in the Silver Valley, today's Shoshone County, and towns like Murray, Prichard and Eagle City sprang up overnight. Kellogg was established in 1892 and named after Noah Kellogg, founder of The Bunker Hill Mine. Wallace became the hub of one of the richest mining districts in the world, and Bunker Hill later became the one of the largest employers in the state during the late 1970s. In August 1981, the mine closed, idling 2,100 miners. Even though it operated for just eight months that year, the mine pumped nearly \$106 million into the Idaho economy in 1981.

After the U.S. Geological Survey highlighted the region's abundant timber resources in the late 1800s, several eastern lumber companies began building empires in the Idaho Panhandle. In 1871 Frederick Post decided a falls on the Spokane River was the ideal location for a sawmill, negotiated a treaty with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and opened the area's first commercial mill in 1880. The settlement of Post Falls grew up around the mill.

These major eastern companies purchased vast tracts of timber and built mills, railroads, logging camps, company stores and even towns. By 1910 thousands of people had swarmed into the region. Coeur d'Alene grew from a small pioneer town of 500 to a modern city of 7,000. At the confluence of the St. Maries and St. Joe Rivers, St. Maries became a steamboat stop and major distribution center for raw logs. Waterfront towns like Sandpoint, Harrison, St. Maries, Post Falls, Priest River, Bonners Ferry and Spirit Lake became bustling timber centers, and many other communities in the timber-rich Panhandle began as logging centers.



First lumber mill. Post Falls

The village of Bayview was the terminus for lake steamers bringing lumber and lime from other points on Pend O'Reille lake. After the start of World War II, Farragut Naval Training Center was built just west of Bayview. The second largest training center in the country, it processed 293,381 sailors in one 15-month period. After the war, the center was decommissioned and given to the State of Idaho for a state park.

Geography

Encompassing approximately 4.9 million acres, the region is substantially forested and mountainous, with many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. The natural features make for some of the nation's best fishing and hunting, while winters provide many opportunities for skiing (downhill and cross-country) and snowmobiling. The Panhandle is ranked third in population and fifth in geographic size among Idaho's six regions.

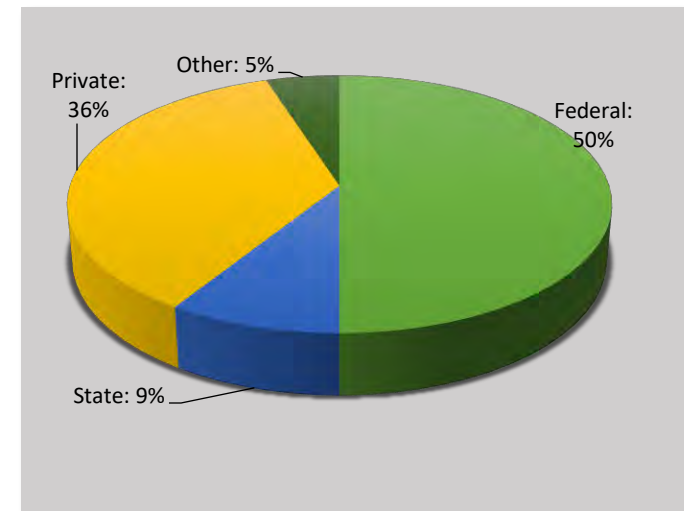
The area includes many mountain ranges including the Selkirks, Cabinet, Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The primary rivers include the St. Maries, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Kootenai, and Pend Oreille. Glacial activity helped form the Priest Lake, Pend Oreille Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Purcell Trench is home to some of the richest agricultural soil in the region.

Understanding the region's economy requires understanding factors related to geography, land use, distance and urban development. Land use patterns and the natural environment of a region changes slowly but has an impact on what is possible and suitable in terms of economic development opportunities. Land use and geography of the region go together with the ability to diversify the region's economy. It is quite difficult in some areas of the region to increase business activity as over half of the land in the region are state and federal lands.

Land Use:

Type	Square Miles	Percent
Agricultural Cropland	294.7	03.71682
Barren	0.79	00.00999
Developed/Low Intensity	58.37	00.02195
Developed/Med Intensity	19.74	00.73650
Developed/High Intensity	1.74	00.24908
Developed/Open Space	51.17	00.64565
Evergreen/Deciduous Forest	6,058.08	76.43956
Fallow/Idle Cropland	10.22	00.12895
Herbaceous Wetlands	26.16	00.33009
Open Water	269.89	03.40544
Perennial Ice/Snow	0.10	00.00126
Shrubland	1,113.59	14.05104
Woody Wetlands	20.90	00.26371

Land Ownership:

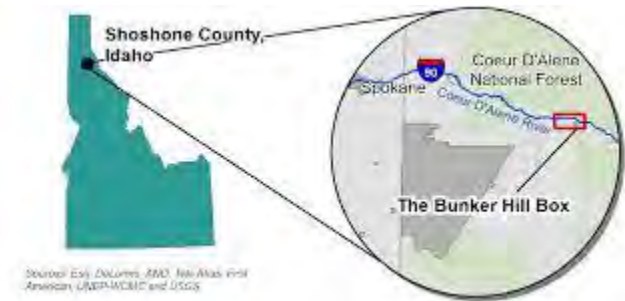


Natural Resources

Forest lands, agricultural lands, mining and waterways serve as the primary natural resources for the region. There are several unique landscapes in the region. The vegetation, climate, land use and wildlife are diverse and somewhat dependent on topography. The diversity of natural resources plays an important role necessary for the public and private sectors plan for existing and future development of the region. The previous section on Geography and following Environment sections provide more information on natural resources. Detailed information can be obtained from the Comprehensive Plans for each county in the region.

Environment

More than a century of mining in the Silver Valley resulted in mine tailings deposited throughout the valley floor and toxic emissions from smelting activities resulted in widespread metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. In 1983 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a 21-square mile area, aka "the box" as a nationally recognized Superfund Site. Cleanup and ecological restoration around the lead smelter have included the removal of lead-contaminated soil from lawns and parks, the containment of tons of mine tailings and the planting of thousands of trees. Lead levels in children have fallen dramatically to levels equivalent to national averages. The Panhandle Health District, the State of Idaho and EPA continue to educate Silver Valley children to avoid lead-contaminated areas and accidental lead ingestion.



Workforce Development and Use

North Idaho College (NIC) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and north Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. NIC's Workforce Training Center in Post Falls offers a wide variety of credit-free classes for career development and personal interest. Classes are open to the public, and generally without pre-admission, academic or residential requirements. A catalog of classes offered are published each fall, spring and summer, and is mailed to all north Idaho residents. Each of the following programs are offered through NIC.

- Workforce Development offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Development offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; computers and technology, and industry and trades including apprenticeship instruction in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Specialized industry-specific training programs are offered in Certified Nursing Assistant, Commercial Truck Driver, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Fighter 1 Academy, and Welding Certification.

- The NIC Venture Network is a hub of on campus resources and services dedicated to help launch, build, and grow a business or product idea. All Venture Network programs are accessible to both regional community members and students, all conveniently located on North Idaho College's downtown Coeur d'Alene Campus.
- Community Education offers personal interest courses in response to community interests and needs. Students may cultivate a hobby, develop a skill, and enjoy group activities in the pursuit of lifelong learning. Classes are designed to be practical, affordable, enjoyable and sensitive to the time constraints of today's busy world. Types of classes are offered in categories such as arts, crafts, healthy living, home and garden, language, money management, music, recreation and test preparation. A growing number of classes are available online.
- Customized Training is the regional leader responding to the training needs of business and industry for the incumbent worker. It specializes in assessing, developing and delivering industry and company specific training to employees at the request of an organization. Customized training works directly with the organization to clearly identify and deliver convenient, affordable and high-quality training solutions for increased knowledge, performance and productivity.
- The Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC) exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margin, sales, cash flow, management, productivity and exporting by providing a) no cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on the average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho.
- The Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is a nationally recognized measure of participation in an approved non-credit continuing education program. One Continuing Education Unit (1.0) is defined as 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.
- There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills. Reinforcing basic skills and developing job-related skills are integral components of all programs.

The Idaho PTECH Network is a partnership between industry, high schools and community colleges that prepares students for careers in Idaho's high growth industries, including aerospace/advanced manufacturing, technology and health care. The mission is to build a pathway between industry and education so that students gain the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and employers gain access to a pipeline of qualified employees.

Transportation Access

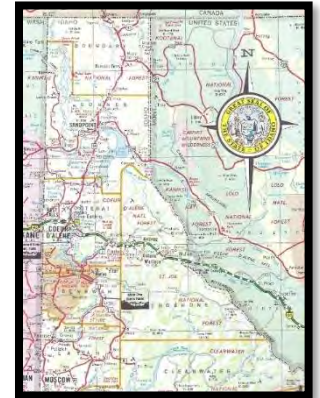
North Idaho is considered a cross-roads economic market—a market where fewer products are manufactured or produced compared to the amount of freight that comes into or that moves through the area. This region's economy imports substantially more goods and services (consumer related) than it exports. This region has a difficult time balancing freight loads (trucks leave here either empty or partially empty), which makes transportation costs for manufacturers and

producers relatively high compared to other markets. As a result, our main transportation objective is to operate and maintain a regional transportation system that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to support communities and the regional economy.

The good news is that because this region is in a cross-roads environment, many believe there are reasonably good opportunities to grow and attract businesses to the area, as long as there is a good transportation system that can provide reliable access to outside markets.

For a region to use the regional transportation system (road, rail, air, water) as a competitive tool for economic development, strategic transportation investments targeting safety, reliability and travel time need to be identified, prioritized, promoted and constructed. In some cases, those transportation investments may be located outside Region I, but can demonstrate a beneficial interest to the region.

Rail transportation has a significant presence within this region, serviced by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF), Montana Rail Link (MRL), Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). According the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Idaho-Canada port at Eastport ranks 9th of 23 ports with U.S. entry for loaded rail and truck containers.



Air

Idaho's airports serve as vital business links and support critical services such as medical care, agricultural support, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, law enforcement, recreation and environmental services. Aviation plays several key roles in providing economic stability and expansion in Region I. As part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and the Idaho State Airport System Plan (ISAP), airports in north Idaho provide yet another opportunity to connect people and commerce in the region to the nation and to the world. There are 54 airports in the region, of which, 13 are for public use, and 6 are classified as general aviation and identified in the NPIAS: Boundary County Airport, Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington Airport, Priest River Municipal Airport, Sandpoint Airport, Shoshone County Airport, and the St. Maries Airport.

As the region continues to grow both in population and the economy, airports can be expected to have additional demands placed on their facilities and services. Working closely with local jurisdictions, agencies, and the surrounding communities on an ongoing basis is essential to the protection and preservation of these important transportation facilities and the quality of life as well as the economic opportunities around them.

Public Transportation

The following free public transportation options are available in the region include:

- ***Citylink Transit*** is a partnership between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, State of Idaho and Kootenai County, and serves Western Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It operates four routes, 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

- ***Benewah Area Transport*** offers quality public transportation to the elderly and persons with disabilities as well as the general public. It serves the Valley Vista Care facility in St. Maries, as well as residents in Benewah County and the lower parts of Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. Service is available Monday-Friday except holidays, 8 hours a day.
- ***Selkirks-Pend Oreille Transit (SPOT)*** is a not-for-profit collaborative venture between the cities of Dover, Sandpoint, Ponderay and Kootenai in Bonner County.
- ***Silver Valley Transport*** serves Shoshone County between Pinehurst and Mullan, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays offers trips to Coeur d’Alene. The Silver Express Paratransit Service is also available for the disabled.

The Inland Pacific Hub: A Global Reach for Commerce

The mission of the Inland Pacific Hub Study is to expand and integrate the regional transportation system to maximize efficiency, affordability and safety. The study area includes Eastern Washington, North and North-Central Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. It advocates strategic, multi-modal transportation planning and investment that expands the region’s capacity for global commerce and promotes collaboration that positions the region internationally as an affordable, safe and efficient transportation hub.

There are nearly 20 million people living within 16 hours of driving time from the region. Interconnecting Air, Rail and Road systems provide a value of an integrated system with improved efficiencies of fuel, time, flexibility and reliability. Capitalizing on regional strengths, five of the thirteen identified potential locations for interconnected transfer points are located in north Idaho.

Scenic Byways

The Idaho Transportation Department is the lead agency for administration of the Idaho Scenic Byways Program. There are currently thirty scenic byways in the State of Idaho, of which six are located in the region: Lake Coeur d’Alene Scenic Byway, Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage, Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, St. Joe River Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway. In addition, the International Selkirk Loop is a scenic route traversing through north Idaho, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, Canada. Details on the Region’s Scenic Byways can be found at www.visitidaho.org.

Industry Clusters

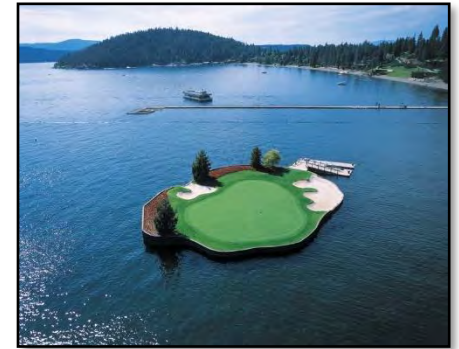
Industry clusters are concentrations of highly productive industries within a region that are related to each other, contribute to the identity of that region and provide significant employment opportunities. The clusters identified below are specific to each county within north Idaho and offer economic stability and prosperity to the region.

Tourism

Although people often refer to the tourism industry, there is no formal compilation of industries or occupations that make up this sector. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector combined with accommodations and food services most closely represent the components that form the backbone of tourism in north Idaho.

Development of golf courses, ski areas, amusement parks and restaurants have made north Idaho a more attractive place to live, and these amenities have played an especially important role in attracting well-heeled retirees to the region. The region's convention business draws people who would otherwise never visit. They become enchanted with north Idaho and decide to relocate. Some move their businesses to take advantage of the amenities and lifestyle.

The tourism industry took its bumps through the recession losing 385 jobs, a loss of 3.3 percent. During its peak, employment in the industry grew 27 percent from 9,322 jobs in 2003 to 11,841 jobs in 2008. However, the industry is resilient and has contributed to the rebounding economy in Kootenai County from the most recent contraction. Other counties around the region did not grow as fast in this industry leading up to the bubble and, therefore, felt fewer losses when the bubble burst.



There are 11,456 people employed in the region's tourism sector today and is projected to grow by another 1,730 jobs by 2020. In 2013, north Idaho had 700 tourism-related employers, 63 percent in Kootenai County and 20 percent in Bonner County.

While tourism does not sell its products or services outside the region, it does draw consumers of those products and services from outside the region and, therefore, brings new money into the regional economy similar to the new money brought into the economy by export-oriented sectors. Tourism has also fueled second home construction in the region.

Health Care

Due to the growing retiree population, the region has created a regional health care hub, which supports growth and fosters stability, inching its way to a primary employer. Representing only 9.5 percent of total employment in 1993 and jumping to 14.9 percent by 2013, health care is the only industry to make such a substantial push over the time period. The region's health care industry is projected to remain strong and expanding at a faster rate than any other industry in the region, growing 42.3 percent from 10,622 jobs in 2010 to 15,143 by 2020, at an annual rate of nearly 3.6 percent (source: Idaho Department of Labor Long-Term Industry Projections).

Health care has been the region's plow horse through the recession — adding 1,050 jobs from 2007 to 2010 and continues to add jobs each year. Health care and social assistance accounted for 16 percent of the region's total payroll in 2013. Of that, 42 percent was in ambulatory health care services, 37 percent in hospitals, 15 percent in nursing residential care facilities and only 7 percent in social assistance (due to the markedly lower wages). In 2013, north Idaho had 706 health care and social assistance employers, nearly 70 percent of those – or 492 – were in ambulatory health care services including physicians, dentists and other health practitioners.

Hospitals make substantial contributions to local and regional economies through the purchase of goods and services and the employment of large numbers of workers. In addition, research hospitals are a key component of the knowledge-based economy supporting an experienced and educated workforce and originating and transferring knowledge and innovation.

Wood Products

The wood products industry has played a major role in north Idaho's economy for over a century. While wood products manufacturing accounted for 2.2 percent of total jobs in north Idaho in 2018, the multiplier effects are substantial. For every 10 jobs created in wood products manufacturing, nearly 25 more are created in other sectors which includes logging, trucking of logs, lumber and wood chips and machine shops. The 149 logging operations add an additional 527 jobs to the forest products sector and transportation of logs and timber add another 400 jobs approximately. The industry generates a strong positive impact on the regional economy due to its heavily oriented exporting component and above-average wages.

Although it appears the composition of the main industries has not changed much over the past three decades, it has changed substantially within each industry. Wood product manufacturing went from capturing 54.3 percent of manufacturing employment and 6.6 percent of total employment in 1993 to as low as 24 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, by 2018. The mixture of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and furniture related manufacturing took its place making the region less vulnerable to specific market conditions.

The recession started for the nation in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Most areas felt the depths of the recession in 2009. For north Idaho, the region experienced the depths in 2012 and didn't start seeing signs of recovery until 2013. Of the 8,250 jobs lost from 2007 to 2012 in north Idaho, 11 percent were in manufacturing and almost all of those jobs lost were in wood product manufacturing – 93 percent. The 2008 closure of the second largest sawmill in the region, JD Lumber mill in Priest River, sent the industry in a tailspin. Although many of those jobs were absorbed from other area mills as the industry started to recover, the sector has only regained 225 of the nearly 860 jobs lost through the recession.

A couple new elements have been added to the cluster—cross-laminated timber and biomass. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is an advanced product designed for increased dimensional stability and strength in framing systems. CLT is made of multiple layers of wood, with each layer oriented crosswise to the next. Used for long spans in floors, walls or roofs, CLT can be prefinished, which reduces labor onsite, and is equally suited to new construction and additions to existing buildings. Because of its high strength and dimensional stability, it can be used as an alternative to concrete, masonry and steel in many building types. A local company, Idaho Forest Group, has brought this innovative wood composite technology to the U.S. This brings a whole new perspective growth to the industry with a global presence. Workforce training will be needed as more architects, engineers and builders learn the advancements the product.

With 87 percent of north Idaho in forest, the region has a significant source of organic matter – biomass – for producing wood products, mulch, paper, even plastics as a replacement for petroleum and for negating heat and steam to run turbines that produce electricity. The environmental benefits include reduced dependence on fossil fuels and forest restoration and enhancement by removing diseased trees and invasive species and reducing fuels that feed forest fires. Developing



biomass projects can expand and diversify rural economies and replace some of the jobs lost in the severe contraction of the logging sector as well as benefit from available timber industry infrastructure.

The output of Idaho's wood products sector is likely to grow considerably in the next 10 years as the housing market continues to recover, housing starts to normalize and technology advances. The mills across the state have leapt back into full production. Growing population and increased prosperities in China and other Asian countries have greatly increased exports of Idaho wood products, which should continue. Declining competition from imported western Canadian wood products due to the risk of disease and pests is also expected to reduce timber harvests in British Columbia and Alberta. The Forest Service is willing to increase harvests of timber on its lands, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Panhandle Forest Collaborative are expected to lead to more federal timber sales.

Aerospace



The aerospace industry only contributes a fraction of jobs to the region's total, but it increased 2.5 times over the past decade. While small, north Idaho and the state has a broad range of industry activities that include aircraft manufacturing, aircraft component manufacturing, advanced aerospace research, flight training, military aircraft development, space exploration and airport operations. The industry encompasses the design, development, production and operation of aircraft. Its top tier includes companies directly involved in the production and operation of aircraft. The second tier involves primary suppliers to those companies, and the rest of the industry supplies those suppliers. The standards enforced by the Federal Aviation Administration make supplying to larger companies difficult but eventually profitable.

The region's close proximity to the nation's third largest employer in the industry, Boeing (Seattle area), and the Air Force's refueling unit, Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, gives the region a competitive edge over other areas and has created a tertiary supply market.

North Idaho has 20 percent of the state's aerospace employment, second to the state's airport hub in the southwestern region – Boise. From 1999 to 2009, regional aerospace employment grew at a faster rate than anywhere else in the state, giving aerospace a higher concentration of jobs there than in any of the other five regions.

Mining

Mining is the lifeline of Shoshone County, representing three-quarters of the region's mining employment. The mines in the Silver Valley have seen highs and lows through the past 30 years but continue exploration efforts and a few operations. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in Shoshone County is ranked second in the nation to produce silver, and third in lead. These mines are the deepest in the United States.

The Galena mine is the second most prolific silver mine in U.S. history, delivering over 200 million ounces to date. The mine is now owned by U.S. Silver & Gold which also owns the Drumlummon Mine Complex in Montana. More zones are being evaluated for bulk mining development.

The closure of the Lucky Friday mine located in Mullan of January 2012 cut the mining workforce by nearly 9 percent until it reopened after one year of being shut down by the federal Mine and Safety Administration. Upon its return, mining employment hit a 20-year high in 2013, employing 844. The region overall reached a record of 1,126 employed in the mining industry.

Other mining exploration and operations include the Crescent mine owned by United Mine Services; Sunshine mine owned by Sunshine Silver Mines Corp, Star mine owned by Hecla; the Coeur, Dayrock, Galena, and Caladaya all owned by U.S. Silver and Gold.



The industry provides employment opportunities paying nearly three times more, on average, than other industries in the county and contributes 36 percent of total wages. Mining operations are highly cyclical and dependent on the world market prices for silver and gold as well as the supply and demand for other minerals rich in this region such as copper, lead, zinc, ore and garnet—making it one of the most volatile industries.

Precious metal prices remained strong in 2012. Although investment capital shortages continued to impact exploration, optimism in the overall mining industry was reflected strongly by exploration activity. According to the Idaho Geological Survey, 2011 demonstrated an increase in both the number of active projects in Idaho and the amount of drilling and other exploratory work compared to the previous year.

Silver and Gold Prices

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$17.62	\$13.98	\$18.51	\$15.43	\$20.70	\$13.75	\$18.23	\$13.70	\$22.05	\$15.28
Gold	\$1,360.25	\$1,176.70	\$1,351.20	\$1,162.00	\$1,372.60	\$1,073.60	\$1,298.00	\$1,049.60	\$1,379.00	\$1,144.50

The mining industry has the potential for research and development efforts, workforce development and creation of small business. In collaboration with partnering agencies, companies and communities, the mining industry could become a national hub for mining training and development. The motions have been set forth but just need momentum.

Sources on the following pages include the U.S. Census Bureau (2012-2016 ACS), Stats America: Measuring Distress, Idaho Department of Labor, National Association of Realtors, Feeding America Map of the Meal Gap 2018, and Google.

AT A GLANCE: REGION I — PANHANDLE



Benewah, Bonner, Boundary,
Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

POPULATION

2016 Census
230,072

2018 Estimate
238,453

2025 / 2030 Projection
270,093 / 292,294

Females
50.4%

Males
49.6%

Minority
5.4%

Median Age
42.1

Age 65+
42,394

Age 15-64
140,520

Under 15
41,932

ECONOMIC



Median Household Income
\$49,817

Per Capita Income
\$27,152

County Property Tax
\$1.04 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.8%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
15.5%

IDAHO
13.2%



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$303,480

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Wal-Mart
4. Coeur d'Alene Casino
5. Qualfon Data



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	913	1137	224	\$39,665
Mining	1,126	689	-437	\$95,776
Construction	4,407	6,425	2,018	\$41,155
Manufacturing	7,724	8,070	346	\$46,745
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	16,345	17,200	855	\$36,088
Financial Activities	3,541	4,240	699	\$50,881
Professional and Business Services	8,266	8,978	712	\$42,815
Education and Healthcare	16,935	20,163	3,228	\$39,886
Leisure and Hospitality	10,923	13,534	2,611	\$18,789
Government	4,952	5,163	211	\$48,469
Other Services	1,923	2,399	473	\$29,590

Workforce Trends

Source: labor.idaho.gov

Population

With its stunning scenery, great fishing and hunting opportunities and pleasant lifestyle, the Panhandle has attracted thousands of new residents since the early 1970's. Over the last few decades, many retirees have chosen to move to the region, joined by many workers during periods of job growth.

While the U.S. population grew 8.1 percent between 2008 and 2018, Idaho's population grew faster at 14 percent and the Panhandle's at 14.5 percent to 240,202. The largest cities in 2017 are:

Coeur d'Alene	50,665
Post Falls	33,290
Hayden	14,693
Sandpoint	8,390
Rathdrum	8,281
Bonnars Ferry	2,603
St. Maries	2,443
Dalton Gardens	2,389
Kellogg	2,081



Labor Force & Employment

The Panhandle economy has traditionally relied on natural resources — forest products, mining and agriculture. Over the past 25 years, it has successfully diversified and grown. Today, a variety of manufacturing, health care and tourism are major drivers of the region's economy. In addition, five large call centers and several corporate headquarters provide hundreds of jobs. Rapid population growth also bolstered construction, retail, services and health care over the last 10 years.

After four years of remarkable job growth, the Panhandle's unemployment rate fell to a record low 2.7 percent in May 2007. Since then, U.S. Housing starts have fallen to a 25-year low, resulting in the loss of nearly 1,400 logging and mill jobs. Many other sectors also experienced job losses in the recession. Unemployment peaked in the Panhandle at 17 percent in late 2009 and again in August 2010, the first in 23 years.

Despite the slowdown, most manufacturers have held their own. In the last 20 years, dozens of manufacturers have moved from California to the Panhandle for its low business costs and excellent business climate.

Tourism plays a major role in the Panhandle. Its largest employers are the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the casino hotels of the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Schweitzer and Silver Mountain ski resorts and Silverwood Theme Park.



Covered Employment & Wages

A favorable business climate and growing customer base help Panhandle businesses prosper. The number of private-sector employers grew 30 percent between 2000 and 2008, while the growth statewide was 27 percent. Although the Panhandle lost 951 private employers between 2008 and 2013 for a 12 percent decrease, the number has been steadily increasing since 2013 to 7,872 in 2017.

Overall, north Idaho's economy has greatly diversified over the past decade. A service-based economy is focusing more on health care, retail, manufacturing and business support services. With emerging industry clusters in aerospace and manufacturing, the shift in nature of the firms in north Idaho has created a more stable employment and economic base.

In addition to private-sector employers, the region has 81 federal, 68 state and 252 local government agencies including five community hospitals. There are 12 employers through the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribes.



AT A GLANCE: BENEWAH COUNTY



Square Miles: 787
County Seat: St. Maries (2,402)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census
9,092

2018 Estimate
9,148

2025 / 2030 Projection
9,194 / 9,260

Females
49.5%

Males
50.5%

Minority
2.9%

Median Age
46.5

Age 65+
1,970

Age 15-64
5,399

Under 15
1,681



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$205,800

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
8.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.2%

Occupied Housing Units
3,508

Assisted Living Facilities
1



HIGHER EDUCATION

None



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Valley Vista Care
2. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
3. Jack Buell Trucking
4. Potlatch Corporation
5. Stimson Lumber



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$43,472

Per Capita Income
\$23,120

County Property Tax
\$1.11 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.3%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.8%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	148	175	27	\$51,765
Mining	30	32	2	\$44,117
Construction	86	92	6	\$38,554
Manufacturing	505	578	73	\$52,553
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	665	677	12	\$37,963
Financial Activities	84	71	-13	\$38,143
Professional and Business Services	134	142	8	\$44,171
Education and Healthcare	775	807	32	\$36,012
Leisure and Hospitality	151	160	9	\$11,494
Government	614	601	-13	\$40,342
Other Services	61	116	55	\$31,543

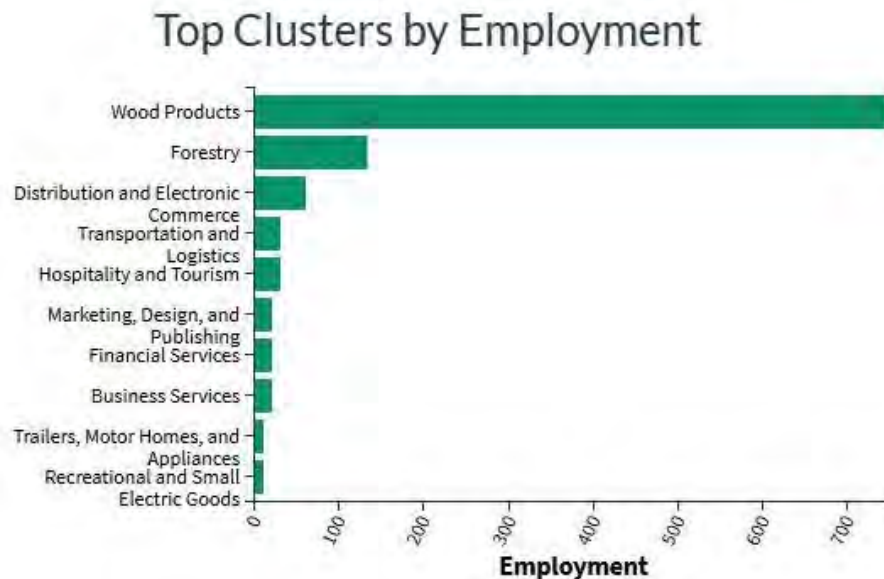
Benewah County's economy remains heavily dependent on forest products. Over one in six jobs is in the forest products industry. Despite the county's beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities, tourism employs around 150. Dependence on forest products makes the county vulnerable to high unemployment.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with its reservation extending from western Benewah County into southern Kootenai County, has driven growth in the last 10 years. Today, approximately 600 work at its headquarters, retail stores, medical clinic, farm and school. The Tribe operates a casino with hotel and golf course in employing an additional 800 in Worley just over the Kootenai County line.

Because so much of the county's income is from forests and farms, employment peaks in late summer and drops off as winter approaches, hitting its lowest level in spring when load limits on muddy roads force many loggers out of the woods. In 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate peaked at March-April at 7.6 percent and fell to 2.7 percent in September.

Benewah County is struggling to overcome a legacy of economic stagnation, which has hampered business growth. The number of private sector businesses with employees in Benewah County has fluctuated during the last 10 years from 309 in 2013 to 297 in 2018.

Timber Plus, the county's economic development organization, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are strenuously recruiting job opportunities to the area. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/timberplus3b/> and <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/employment/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Creek area of Benewah County is one of 2 places in the world where 6-point Star Garnets are found. The other is India. This is the reason for Idaho being called the Gem State.

Benewah County has the longest serving County Commissioner in Idaho—Jack Buell, elected 1973. (The 2nd longest serving commissioner was Bud McCall, also a Benewah County Commissioner who lost re-election November 2018.)

Emida was named after its first settlers. It's a composite of the last names, East, Miller & Dawson.

Tensed and Desmet were founded by a developer who planned to name them the same forwards and backwards. That didn't happen due to a clerical error at the time of recording.

The Post Office in Santa, ID hires an extra employee at Christmas time to help postmark letters from "Santa".



AT A GLANCE: BONNER COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,919
County Seat: Sandpoint (7,365)
Established in 1907

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
42,536	49.9%	9,228
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
43,545	50.1%	25,769
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
46,618 / 48,883	4.7%	6,858



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$45,607

Per Capita Income
\$25,909

County Property Tax
\$0.82 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
8.6%

Food Insecurity Rate:



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$313,200

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Bonner General Hospital
2. Lighthouse
3. Schweitzer Mountain Resort
4. Wal-Mart
5. Quest Aircraft



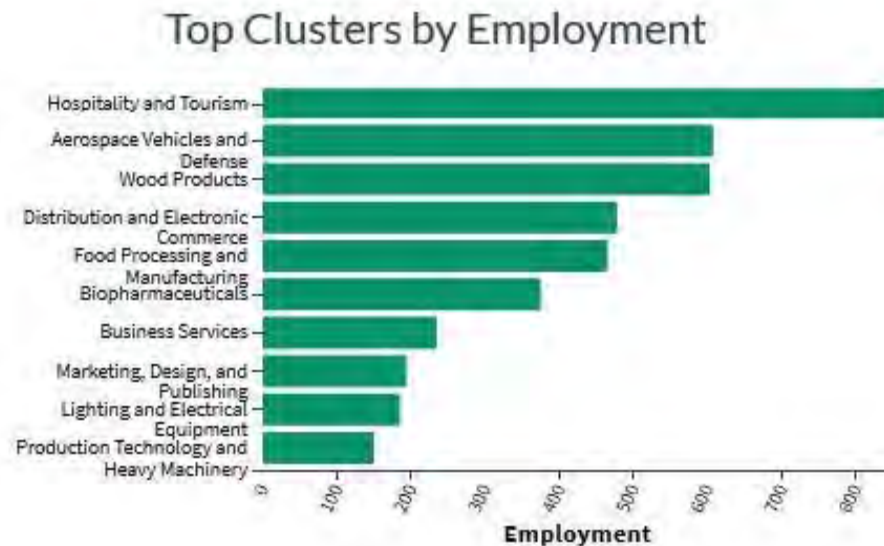
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	194	193	-1	\$38,754
Mining	128	121	-7	\$58,414
Construction	641	866	225	\$35,128
Manufacturing	2,004	2,268	264	\$47,945
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	2,947	2,837	-110	\$32,383
Financial Activities	449	563	114	\$40,975
Professional and Business Services	1,009	1,108	99	\$47,289
Education and Healthcare	2,403	2,718	315	\$34,675
Leisure and Hospitality	1,727	2,154	427	\$18,058
Government	829	887	58	\$45,772
Other Services	464	490	26	\$27,220

The county's beauty and recreational opportunities continue to draw many tourists in both summer and winter. Like many counties around the region, Bonner County has a rich history within the wood products industry. In recent years, the county has enjoyed considerable success in diversifying and expanding its economy. The aerospace sector has taken off with companies like Aerocet, Quest Aircraft, Cygnus and Tamarack Aerospace Group. Also contributing to the expansion is Litehouse salad dressings, Unicep Packaging plastic applicators, Diedrich's coffee-roasting machines and Encoder Products electronics. The county's mainstay, sawmills, have been suffering from low prices. Since the timber industry's troubles, steep drops in construction and other effects of the recession slowed the local economy; however, the county continues to lay the foundation for strong growth in the future.

The development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort and Sandpoint's reputation as a haven for the arts contributed to tourism growth. Schweitzer's expansions since 1990 have boosted winter employment at local motels, restaurants and stores. As important as the winter tourism is, the summer brings even more tourists. Not captured in employment numbers are those businesses with no employees. Bonner County has an increasingly strong entrepreneurial culture that contributes significantly to the local economy. According to the U.S. Census, Bonner County has 4,216 total non-employer establishments over 1,509 businesses with employees.

The Bonner County Economic Development Corporation and Priest River Development Corporation are working to bring more jobs to the county. They can show potential employers the county's high quality of life, excellent business climate and low business costs. For more information: <http://bonnercountyedc.com/> and <http://www.priestriveredc.com/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

Bonner County is the only place in America where the three great transcontinental railroads all cross—Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

In 1909 the post office in Dover was originally called "Welty".

Lake Pend Oreille, the majority of which is in Bonner County, is Idaho's biggest at 43 miles long with 111 miles of shoreline. It's also the deepest—at 1,158 feet deep, there are only four deeper lakes in the nation.

Dr. Forrest Bird, an inventor and aviator who studied high-altitude breathing problems of World War Two pilots lived in Bonner County. He later created medical devices that saved lives and aided thousands of people with respiratory ailments.

During World War Two, Farragut Naval Training Station was the largest city in Idaho with a population of about 42,000 people.

AT A GLANCE: BOUNDARY COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,278
County Seat: Bonners Ferry (2,543)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census

11,681

Females

50.1%

2018 Estimate

12,020

Males

49.9%

2025 / 2030 Projection

12,879 / 13,556

Minority

6.0%

Median Age

43.7

Age 65+

2,328

Age 15-64

6,832

Under 15

2,163



HOUSING

Median Home Value

\$261,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

1.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate

1.0%

Occupied Housing Units

4,490

Assisted Living Facilities

2



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Boundary Community Hospital
2. Kootenai River Inn
3. Alta Forest Products
4. Idaho Forest Group
5. Kootenai Tribe



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,512

Per Capita Income
\$24,606

County Property Tax
\$1.10 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.9%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	290	392	102	\$37,030
Mining	10	4	-6	\$53,249
Construction	186	238	52	\$45,839
Manufacturing	367	464	97	\$45,425
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	589	587	-2	\$32,469
Financial Activities	75	81	6	\$37,662
Professional and Business Services	297	255	-42	\$34,295
Education and Healthcare	683	820	137	\$32,486
Leisure and Hospitality	278	297	19	\$17,503
Government	440	461	21	\$50,464
Other Services	57	73	16	\$21,779

On the Canadian border, Boundary County benefits from economic activity at its two ports—Porthill and Eastport. These major international freight hubs employ many people and bring thousands of visitors through the county and throughout the region. The Kootenai Tribe’s Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa helps realize the county’s tourism potential and has recently undergone a major expansion.

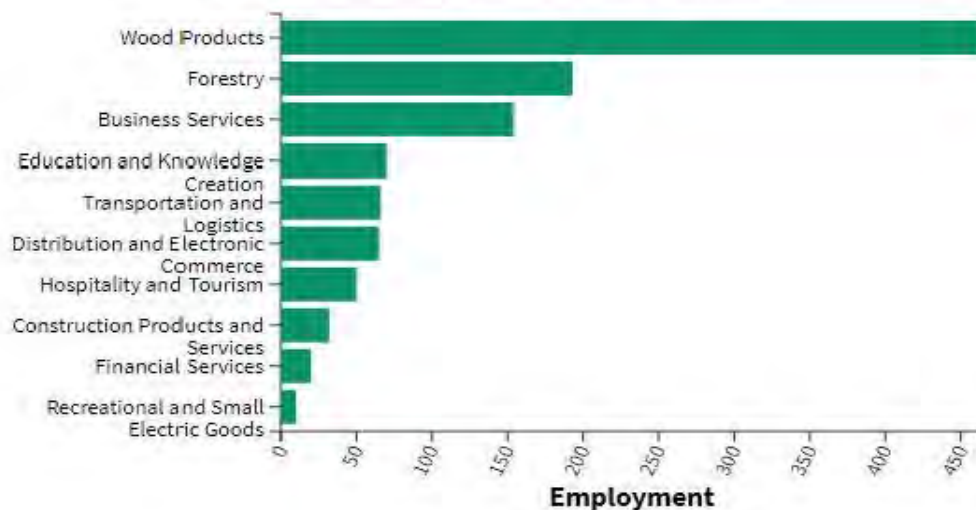
Lumber mills, logging and the U.S. Forest Service play a dominant role in the local economy. Grain farms, a large hops farm owned by InBev (formerly Anheuser-Busch), Christmas tree farms and ornamental tree nurseries contribute to the agricultural economy.

Bonniers Ferry, named by tourists as Idaho’s “friendliest city,” has made major improvements to its downtown, plus added a visitor’s center and pedestrian underpass to connect the two economies of the Kootenai River Inn and the downtown to attract more visitors.

The county’s long-term success in diversifying and expanding its economy provides a good environment for attracting new businesses. Population growth and increased tourism also help the county’s businesses thrive.

From 2000 to 2017, the number of private-sector employers in Boundary County grew 15 percent from 374 to 430. The industries creating the newest businesses were health care and professional and business services. The Boundary Economic Development Council has been vital to providing opportunities for businesses to locate and prosper in the county. For more information visit <http://www.boundaryedc.com/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Boundary County at the Idaho-Canada border is less than 800 football fields long.

Boundary is bordered by two states and a foreign country (Canada). Only one of two counties in the nation to do so.

The Kootenai River starts in Canada, flows through Boundary County and then back into Canada.

Northern Boundary County is home to the Continental Mine, which was established in 1915 and produced lead and copper for ammunition in World War One.

The County has 2 of the 20 remaining peace monuments at the Canadian port of entries.

Teddy Roosevelt hunted and camped in the area that became Boundary County in 1888. When Roosevelt became President, he established the USFS land and Glacier park in the area.

In 1864 the Kootenai River ferry operation was established by Edwin Bonner to accommodate traffic headed to gold fields in British Columbia.

AT A GLANCE: KOOTENAI COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,316
County Seat: Coeur d'Alene (44,137)
Established in 1864

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
154,311	50.6%	26,135
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
161,217	49.4%	94,804
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
187,909 / 206,524	5.7%	29,189

Median Age
39.1



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$326,600

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.9%

Occupied Housing Units
58,873

Assisted Living Facilities
40



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Coeur d'Alene Casino
4. Center Partners (call centers)
5. Silverwood Theme Park



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$53,189

Per Capita Income
\$28,275

County Property Tax
\$1.05 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.7%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	268	360	92	\$37,634
Mining	120	110	-10	\$205,372
Construction	3,320	5,032	1,712	\$41,515
Manufacturing	4,679	4,615	-64	\$45,951
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,880	11,853	973	\$36,797
Financial Activities	2,800	3,376	576	\$54,183
Professional and Business Services	6,479	7,191	712	\$42,460
Education and Healthcare	12,261	14,910	2,649	\$41,872
Leisure and Hospitality	8,347	10,235	1,888	\$19,354
Government	2,682	2,870	188	\$51,819
Other Services	1,262	1,650	388	\$29,871

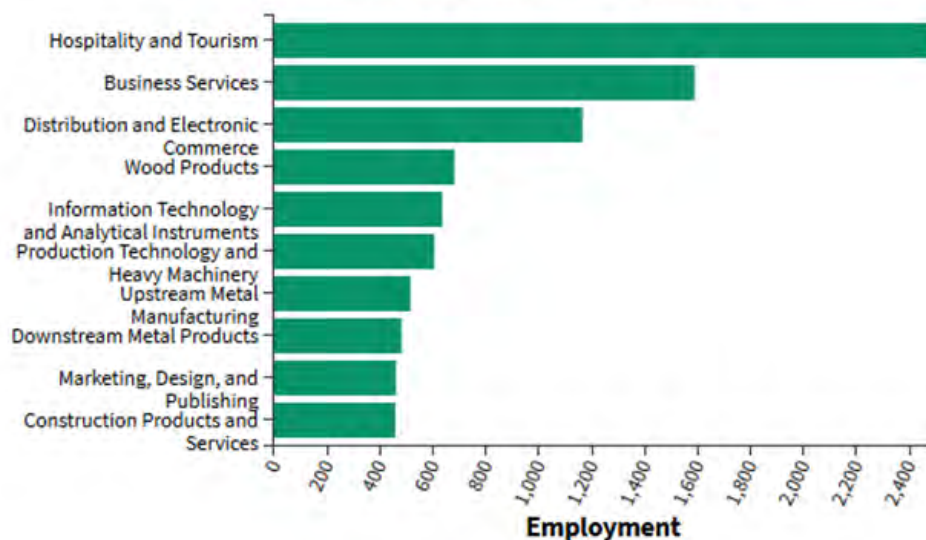
Kootenai County—north Idaho’s largest and fastest growing county—experienced significant employment growth over the last 25 years. The local economy grew at an astounding rate from diversifying the manufacturing base, expanding tourism and adding new call centers and other business services such as co-work spaces. Tourism and population growth fueled the construction boom and boosted retail, health care, services and government jobs. Entrepreneurs abound, the U.S. Census reports 12,725 non-employer establishments in 2017 and 4,659 businesses with employees.

Also promoting economic diversification and growth during the last decade was the relocation of many manufacturing operations and eight call centers to Kootenai County. Over 4,700 people work in the county’s manufacturing businesses while over 1,500 people work at call centers. Kootenai County’s low business costs, good business climate and quality of life have attracted many new employers. Despite the recent recession, the county continues to lay the foundation for further economic growth.

Kootenai County’s growing population and economic development provide many opportunities for business creation. The number of private-sector employers increased slightly in 2017 by 3,120, employing 49,174 workers.

The Coeur d’Alene Area Economic Development Corporation-Jobs Plus continues to be one of the premier EDCs in the entire state, recruiting dozens of businesses over the last 20 years. More recently, the EDC’s focus has turned toward retention of current employers and the growth of the health care, aerospace and high-tech sectors. For more information: <https://www.cdaedc.org/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Silverwood is the only amusement and water park in the inland northwest (including Washington, Oregon and Montana).

Hayden is home to Rocky Mountain Construction—worldwide roller coaster manufacturer of I-Box track and Topper Track for wooden roller coasters.

Coeur d’Alene’s Old Mission State Park contains the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was constructed between 1850 and 1853.

North Idaho College sits on the grounds of the original Fort Sherman, established in 1878 after the Battle of the Little Big Horn by General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame.

The U.S. Navy’s Acoustic Research Detachment, located at the most southern end of Lake Pend Oreille in Kootenai County, is where new submarine and surface ship shapes and subsystems are tested.

There is a 60-mile walking/biking trail along Lake Coeur d’Alene.

AT A GLANCE: SHOSHONE COUNTY



Square Miles: 2,636
County Seat: Wallace (784)
Established in 1861

POPULATION

2016 Census
12,452

2018 Estimate
12,612

2025 / 2030 Projection
13,493 / 14,071

Females
50.0%

Males
50.0%

Minority
5.8%

Median Age
47.2

Age 65+
2,733

Age 15-64
7,716

Under 15
2,041



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$141,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
4.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
5,614

Assisted Living Facilities
4



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Dave Smith Motors
2. Wal-Mart
3. Shoshone Medical Center
4. Hecla Mining
5. Lookout Pass Ski Resort



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,835

Per Capita Income
\$23,834

County Property Tax
\$1.58 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.1%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
17.1%

REGION I
15.5%



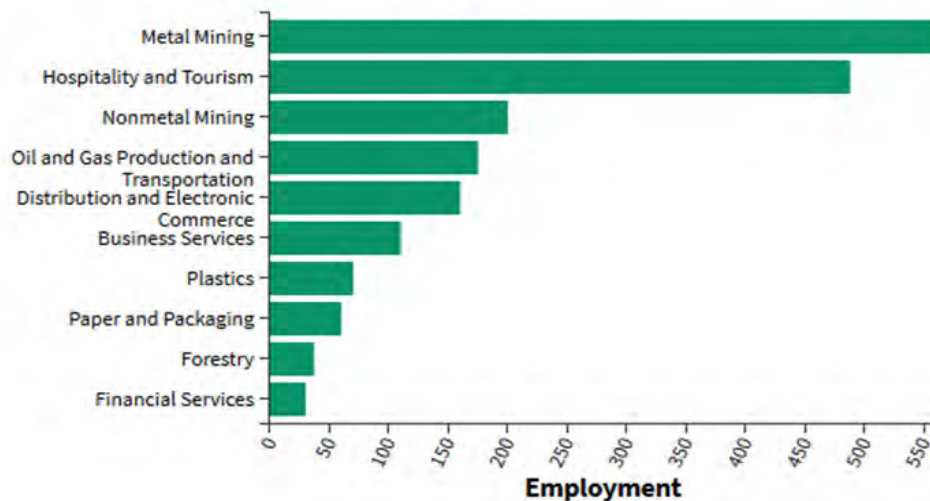
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	13	18	5	\$27,605
Mining	844	422	-422	\$82,243
Construction	175	197	22	\$54,027
Manufacturing	169	143	-26	\$34,815
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	1,268	1,246	-22	\$38,472
Financial Activities	133	148	15	\$26,953
Professional and Business Services	350	281	-69	\$41,478
Education and Healthcare	814	907	93	\$33,063
Leisure and Hospitality	420	689	269	\$14,921
Government	387	345	-42	\$38,899
Other Services	82	69	-13	\$45,110

The Silver Valley was named for the rich silver deposits and mining industry key to the settling of the area. The mining industry declined from a peak of 4,200 jobs in 1981 to just 310 in 2003. The Lucky Friday and Galena mines were the only ones left open. The Sunshine Mine reopened in 2007 after closing in 2001. By mid-2008, mining employed 700. Then the global recession hit, slashing prices for silver, lead and zinc. Sunshine shut down again and the Galena laid off workers in late 2008. In the last half of 2009, higher prices for silver and other minerals raised hopes and mining employment was back to 782 in 2015. However, workers at the Lucky Friday mine have been on strike since 2017, reducing mining employment around 480. The three richest silver mines in the United States are in Shoshone County.

Shoshone County is developing its tourism sector and strengthening its entrepreneurial culture. In 1990, the world's longest gondola opened, running from Kellogg to the Silver Mountain ski area. In 2008, Silver Mountain Resort broke ground on an 9-hole golf course and opened an indoor water park. Silver Rapids Waterpark was named one of the top 10 water parks in the nation and Silver Mountain Bike Park has received several awards for best park in the Northwest. Wallace's charming and historic downtown draws many travelers off Interstate 90. Lookout Pass Ski and Recreation Area, along I-90 on the Idaho - Montana border, offers free ski school for youth. In the summer, Lookout Pass is your headquarters for the incredible Route of the Hiawatha bicycle trail. Hikers, bicyclists, snowmobilers and outdoor enthusiasts are increasingly exploring the county's hundreds of miles of trails. The ski areas, tourist facilities, lodging, restaurants and bars employ over 600 people, and have attracted new out of state investors. Through grass roots efforts, more entrepreneurs are exporting and moving from their homes to storefronts. For more information: www.silvervalleyedc.com

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Wallace was home to the last stoplight on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. It was retired in 1991.

Silver Mountain Resort in Kellogg is home to the longest Gondola in North America at 3.1 miles and is the longest single-stage Gondola in the Nation.

Prostitution and gambling were openly practiced until an FBI raid in 1988.

Actress Lana Turner was born in Burke and lived in Wallace.

Dante's Peak was filmed in Shoshone County.

There are two ski resorts within 25 miles of each other. Both offer winter sports and summer bicycling activities.

Devastating fire events occurred in 1910 and 1972. Both influenced national policy and safety.

Shoshone County Airport is a mile-long runway—one of the longest general aviation runways in Idaho.

Chapter 3 – Qualified Opportunity Zones

The Basis of Qualified Opportunity Zones

Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ) are a community development program added to the US Tax Code. This program was established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities thereby spurring economic development and job creation in distressed communities. Private investment vehicles that place 90% or more of their funds into a QOZ can earn tax relief on the capital gains generated through those investments. Tax benefits increase the longer investments are in place.

Investing

An investor can take advantage of these tax incentives even if they do not live, work, or have an existing business in a QOZ. This can be done by investing the amount of a recognized eligible gain into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) and electing to defer the tax on that gain. A QOF is an investment vehicle that files either a partnership or corporate federal income tax return and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property.

To become a QOF, an eligible corporation or partnership self-certifies by annually filing Form 8996 with its federal income tax return. An LLC that chooses to be treated either as a partnership or corporation for federal income tax purposes and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property can be a QOF. In order to be eligible for the tax benefits, QOFs must:

- Be organized as a corporation or partnership,
- Be certified by the U.S. Treasury (self-certification),
- Have 90% of the QOF's assets invested in a QOZ, and
- Investments may include stocks, partnership interest or real estate (substantial rehabilitation requirement)

Qualified Opportunity Zones can spur economic development through a temporary deferral, step-up basis or permanent exclusion as follows:

Temporary Deferral:

First, an investor can defer tax on any prior eligible gain to the extent that a corresponding amount is timely invested in a QOF. The deferral lasts until the earlier of the date on which the investment in the QOF is sold or exchanged, or December 31, 2026.

Step-up Basis:

If the QOF investment is held for at least 5 years, there is a 10% exclusion of the deferred gain. If held for at least 7 years, the 10% exclusion becomes 15%. Additionally, the amount of eligible gain to include is decreased to the extent that the amount of eligible gain deferred exceeds the fair market value of the investment in the QOF.

Permanent Exclusion:

If the investor holds the investment in the QOF for at least 10 years, the investor is eligible for an adjustment in the basis of the QOF investment to its fair market value on the date that the QOF investment is sold or exchanged. As a result of this basis adjustment, the appreciation in the QOF investment is never taxed.

A similar rule applies to exclude the QOF investor's share of gain and loss from sales of QOF assets. This is essentially a permanent exclusion from taxable income of capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in a QOF if the investment is held for at least 10 years. This exclusion only applies to gains accrued after an investment in an QOF.

Creating a Qualified Opportunity Zone

Localities qualify as QOZs if they have been nominated for that designation by the State and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his/her delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In the Panhandle Region there are five QOZs with various opportunity sites. Additional details on the following sites can be found in Appendix B.

Bonnors Ferry

1. 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID
 - Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795-acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID
 - 7.92-acre commercial property on Highway 95, including outbuildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery, or retail store.

Sandpoint

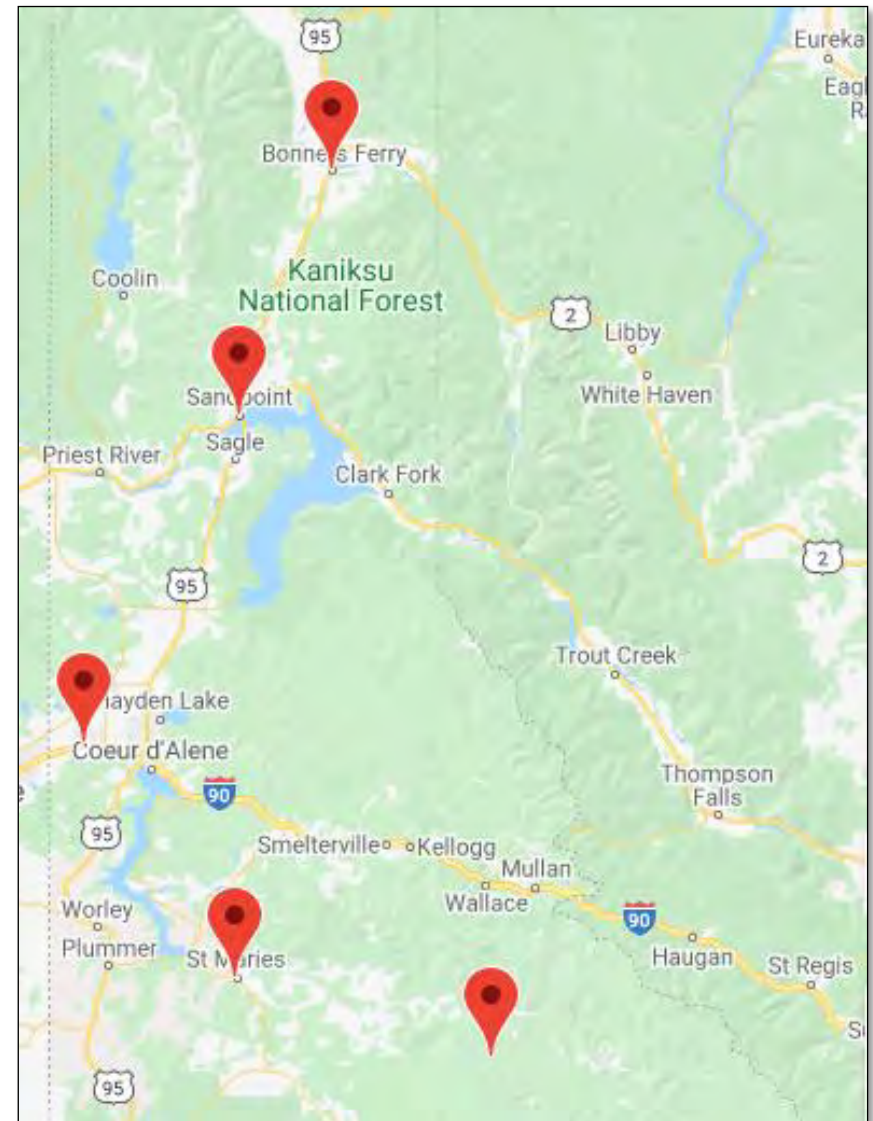
1. 624 Larch Street
 - 10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
2. 330 N. First Avenue
 - 0.33 acres with waterfront access and high-speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.
3. Various commercial/mixed use properties within the City Center.

Post Falls

1. 1908 E. Seltice Way
 - 8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller
 - 5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.

St. Maries

1. 414 S. 1st Street
 - 0.5 acres of county-owned land zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.
2. 1827 St. Joe River Road
 - 4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.



Shoshone County

1. 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville
 - 13.9-acre mill site with office building storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. building.
2. 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - 10,000 sq. ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement, and apartment.
3. 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.

Future Work Plan

On an annual basis, the Panhandle Area Council will continue to work through the CEDS Committee, bringing together key Economic Development leaders to continue to amplify the role of QOZs as a powerful economic development tool. The annual workplan will revisit and, where appropriate, expand on the following items:

1. Inventory/map the Opportunity Zones in the region:
 - a. Provide a general overview of the Opportunity Zones within the larger regional and distinct census tract context.
 - b. Provide Information on the communities in which the Opportunity Zones reside.
 - c. Identify common attributes that allow the Opportunity Zones to share a common typology within the region.
 - These groupings (i.e., urban/rural, industry cluster, proximity to anchor institutions, etc.) may help gauge the compatibility of potential Opportunity Zone projects within the existing environment (see both www.statsamerica.org and the U.S. Census Bureau On the Map Tool, <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>).
 - d. Map the location of the Opportunity Zones among existing local and regional assets and typology to provide an overall spatial context (see the public edition/open map of www.policymap.com).
2. Identify key partners/collaborations:
 - a. Overview of local/regional stakeholders involved with Opportunity Zones, including public/private/nonprofit organizations actively involved in the planning and implementation of community and economic development.

- This may include Community Development Corporations, community groups, state and local governments, leaders of anchor institutions, and philanthropic organizations. Identify any local or regional “champions” of Opportunity Zones – including regional consortiums (see below) that may have been established specifically to leverage Opportunity Zones – as touchpoints and points-of-contact for potential investors.
- b. Highlight specific local or state incentives that may be available:
 - A focus should also be given to economic inclusiveness, and how the Opportunity Zone effort is working to maximize economic benefits for people in low-income communities.
- 3. Recognize linkages with the data, goals/objectives, and priority projects within the CEDS:
 - a. Re-emphasize key data elements (including socio-economic data points and trends) from the CEDS that have a direct linkage to or impact on the individual Opportunity Zones as investment-ready locations.
 - b. Key data on population, higher education enrollment, workforce, and major employers may be particularly ripe for inclusion.
 - c. Identify any SWOT-related linkages, including market strengths and specific assets (e.g., infrastructure highlights) that may be key to driving investor interest.
 - d. Highlight specific goals or objectives within the CEDS that have a connection to the Opportunity Zones and identify specific priority projects that may address asset gaps in each of the Opportunity Zone communities.
 - e. Determine if incorporating Opportunity Zones in the CEDS may require specific updates to the CEDS.

Chapter 4 – The Region’s Disaster Resiliency

Sustainability and resiliency in disaster recovery are a collaborative effort of interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Pre-disaster activities focus on integrating resiliency practices into day-to-day operations, while recovery begins at the beginning of a disaster, whether natural or man-made. Coordination is critical to recovery efforts from pre-disaster to full economic recovery. The County Offices of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, focus on coordination of the immediate needs during and after a disaster. PAC serves as a coordinator of interagency economic recovery activities. This is achieved through collaboration with each County Office of Emergency Management, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and other local, State, Tribal and Federal agencies at all levels of the whole community.

Planning is always the first step in Disaster Resiliency. Each County Office of Emergency Management has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to foster public awareness of any hazard, and encourage public involvement in emergency planning, training and exercise. The LEPC’s partner with local, state and tribal governments, first responders and business and industry for planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the LEPC, each County Office of Emergency Management has an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Region’s Disasters

As noted in Chapter 3, the region is abundant with many natural features including mountains, prairies and valleys; rivers, lakes and streams. The area is subject to natural disasters such as wildfires, landslides, windstorms, winter storms, excessive moisture, flooding and dam failure. Threats of man-made hazards are also present, such as hazard-material spills, transportation (ground and air) accidents, amber alerts, cyber-attacks, civil unrest and terrorism.

Existing challenges include the increasing number of oil and coal shipments through the region by truck and by rail, which has the potential to have a significant negative impact. A cyber-attack can jeopardize all citizens, public/private sectors and infrastructure systems such as power. Boundary County borders Canada, which introduces additional threats such as drugs and arms trafficking, and terrorism.

Recovery challenges in the Region include environmental impacts such as endangered species and historical preservation.

In addition, in 1987 a 100 square mile area of Shoshone County was designated as a National Superfund Site as a result of lead contaminated soils from mining activity. This was recently expanded to include the entire Coeur d’Alene Basin, which stretches from Mullan, a few miles from the Idaho-Montana border to the mouth of the Coeur d’Alene River in Kootenai County. The contaminated grounds make it difficult to sell property without assurances that there has been remediation. The Panhandle Health District manages the Institutional Controls Program (ICP), which is “a locally-enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Superfund site”. (<http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/institutionalindex.cfm>)

Excessive moisture and flooding will carry contaminants, resulting in re-contamination of areas considered “clean” by the Superfund clean-up efforts.



Disaster Planning for Economic Recovery

Each of the five Offices of Emergency Management in the region are well versed in planning for natural and man-made hazards, and each have a hazard mitigation plan. In addition, each office has an Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency, and cross jurisdictional boundaries when the assistance is needed. However, communities are often unprepared for the chaos that is likely to emerge after a disaster strikes and have difficulty planning for long-term economic recovery when there are pressing humanitarian, cleanup and building needs to address.¹

The success of any recovery effort is dependent on all stakeholders. Preparation for individuals and families is critical not only to reduce stress factors, but also to improve their ability to undertake their own recovery. Establishing public confidence immediately after the disaster is a critical role of the business community. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base.²

When local leadership and the business community work together on recovery planning, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster.³ Through each County's EOP there is a framework in place for roles and responsibilities of local, state, Tribal and federal governments for pre- and post-disasters. A gap that needs to be filled is identification of private sector business and industry that could support recovery efforts.

Economic Development District Role

As the Region I Economic Development District of Idaho, PAC can assist municipalities in both Pre-Disaster and Post Disaster Roles as an Analyst, Catalyst, Gap Filler, Advocate, Educator and Visionary⁴. The chart on the following page identifies the pre- and post-disaster role of PAC. This information was extracted from www.restoreyoureconomy.org and edited as appropriate for the region, serving as a guide for PAC to coordinate and collaborate with state and local governments, Tribal Nations, Private Industry and the general public.



¹ *Leadership in Times of Crisis – A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency*, International Economic Development Council, March 2015.

² *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, FEMA, September 2011.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ www.restoreyoureconomy.org, September 9, 2019.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Role of the Economic Development District:

Role	Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster
Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how possible disasters could impact local businesses/industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current conditions/damage to critical industries, businesses, property and infrastructure • Assess impacts on long-term viability of businesses/industries
Catalyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in each County's LEPC • Establish Business Recovery Task Force to work on preparedness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Business Recovery Task Force to identify immediate and long-term recovery efforts • Garner input and support for critical recovery initiatives
Gap Filler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to public and private institutions regarding setting up a bridge loan program for a disaster event • Assist Counties in identification of business and industry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concerted outreach to reconnect with businesses and identify at-risk companies • Assist with bridge-loan financing • Provide business recovery assistance and services • Develop programs/initiatives as needed to support long-term recovery
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist each County in their planning processes for Mitigation and EOP • Advocate for mitigation and preparedness efforts • Advocate for tiered business re-entry procedures • Address impacts/adequacy of community's emergency management plan from a business perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek funding opportunities for recovery initiatives • Communicate priorities and need for policy changes, if necessary, to state and federal leaders
Educator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate small businesses on business continuity planning • Educate business on community's emergency management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flow of accurate information to businesses • Communicate "open for business" messages • Develop and distribute a disaster recovery guide for businesses
Visionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage key stakeholders in visioning process to identify scenarios for post-disaster redevelopment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envision how community can build back stronger, more resilient • Connect public/private resources for building back a more resilient community

Chapter 5 – SWOT and The Region’s Pathways

SWOT Analysis

Leading to the Region’s Pathways was an in-depth look at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Approximately 200 people representing small businesses, tribes, municipalities, community organizations and the general public generated over 500 individual written comments in a community survey that became part of the analysis. Regional stakeholders and the CEDS Committee refined the SWOT, which was used as a foundation for the development of the strategies and action plan.

Committee participants identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the areas of Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life and Place. Common themes were identified within each category, which aligned with the Goals and Objectives.

Notable Strengths: strong health care systems and outdoor recreation

Prominent Weaknesses: low wages, lack of a diverse housing stock and broadband accessibility and affordability

Opportunities to Impact Positive Economic Growth: increase broadband/connectivity and mentoring/coach youth, plus including youth in community and economic development planning activities

Critical Threats: lack of affordable housing/housing stock and a high percentage of service sector jobs vs a low percentage of living wage jobs

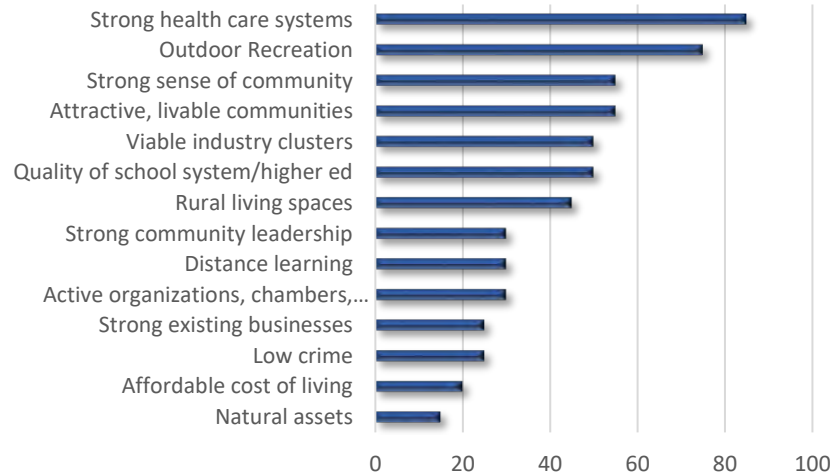
Using the Opportunities as a guide, critical success factors were considered with development of strategies.

A star (★) on the following SWOT Table signifies specific strategies developed by the Committee.

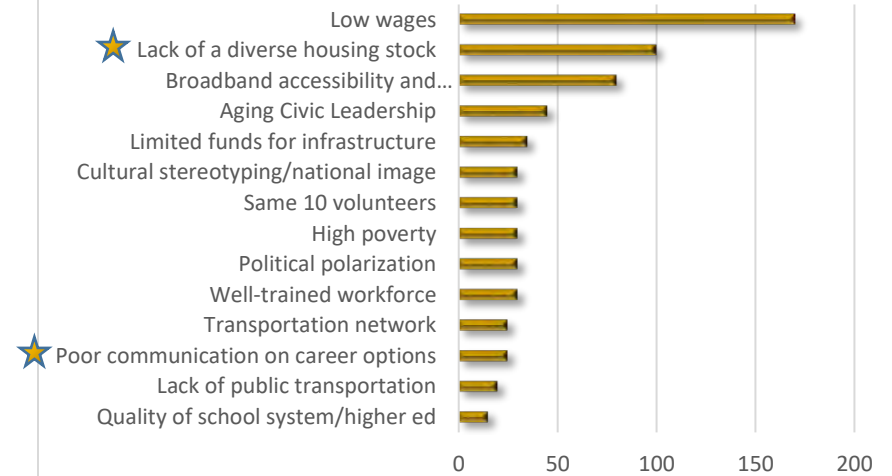


CEDS Committee developing strategies from SWOT. June 2019

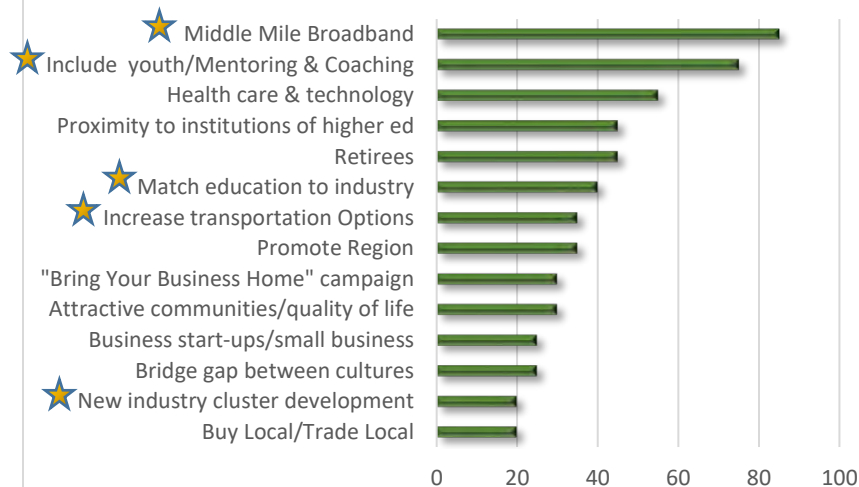
Top Strengths



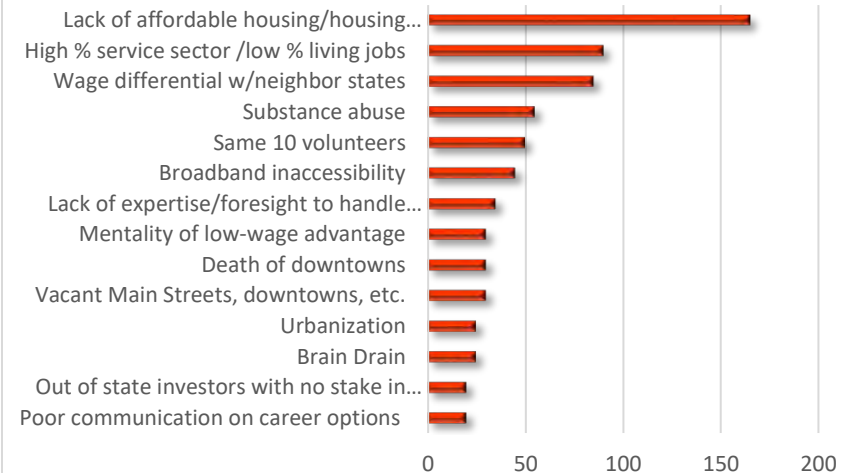
Top Weaknesses



Top Opportunities



Top Threats

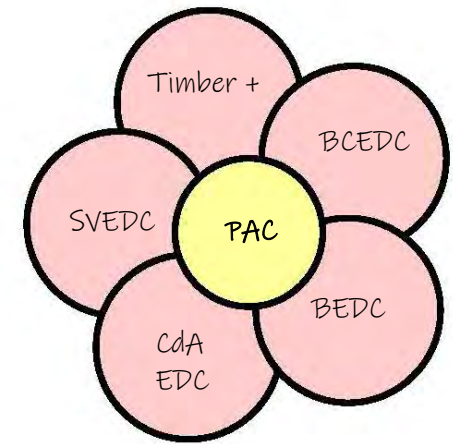


The Power of We

Within the Region 1 of Idaho, Panhandle Area Council's Economic Development District also includes an Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in each County:

- Benewah: Greater St. Joe Development Foundation (aka Timber Plus)
- Bonner: Bonner County Economic Development Corporation (BCEDC)
- Boundary: Boundary County Development Council (BEDC)
- Kootenai: Coeur d'Alene Area Economic Development Corporation (CdA EDC, aka Jobs Plus)
- Shoshone: Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC)

Each of these organizations have their own visions and missions to further economic development. As the regional planning district, PAC embraces each of the EDC's and serves in the capacity of coordinator for economic development matters or projects on the regional level. As a flower grows, so does the **POWER OF WE** for comprehensive regional economic development.



Regions Pathways

The Region's Pathways are categorized into three broad goals—**Elevate Industry**, **Advance Individuals** and **Strengthen Communities**. Each are entwined with each other, following a course of process of change to assist in strengthening the region's economy. Within each are two objectives that align with local areas of economic development focus. The objectives include *Economic Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Education and Workforce; Power of the People, Healthy Community; and Infrastructure*. The PAC CEDS Committee refined the Strategies for coordination of regional resources to achieve the greatest impact.

Elevate Industry	Advance Individuals	Strengthen Communities
<i>Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.</i>	<i>Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.</i>	<i>Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.</i>

The following six pages identify the objectives and strategies/tasks developed by each of the EDC's and strategy committee for each of the three Pathway Goals.



GOAL: ELEVATE INDUSTRY — Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.


Economic Empowerment Objective:

An ever-changing economic climate demands the discovery of new ways of combining resources

Strategies	Tasks
On a quarterly basis, the Region will convene economic development representatives from each county to discuss regional strategies and improve collaboration.	Hold a regional meeting after the quarterly Inland Northwest Partners Meeting.
By 2022 the Region will have a map of existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify appropriate support cast, including Idaho Department of Labor, North Idaho College Workforce Development, Panhandle Area Council & County EDC's.2. Identify gaps of local employers and representatives of industry.3. Send invites to identified cluster businesses, for an exercise to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles (SWOT).4. Utilize PAC and County EDC's to promote:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Business to region compliment or fill gaps within clusters,b. Entrepreneurship to compliment or fill gaps within clusters, andc. Promote increasing workforce base wage.5. Continue monitoring obstacles and updating mapping data.
By 2022 the Region will continue existing known annual technology-based conferences, lean on existing local business to discover any existing unknown conferences.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and research for existing and emerging tourism and technology-based conferences.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify existing conglomerates, andb. Promote tourism, medical and technology conferences.2. Identify gaps in available conferences.3. Create and maintain a common platform to promote local conferences.
By 2023 the Region will have a system in place supporting collaborative relationships with local trade and businesses, strengthening industry clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify from a master business/cluster list.2. Send invites to identified cluster businesses.3. Create a collaborative business/sector database supporting clusters.4. Quarterly reporting regarding the collaboration.
By 2024 the Region will expand annual or bi-annual economic forums with a focus on healthcare, aerospace and other emerging technologies to help grow local businesses and strengthen existing clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Research gaps for missing/unknown forums.2. Discover and project emerging clusters to assist identifying a needs forum.3. Complete outreach efforts to identify interest in a forum.4. Collaborate with interested parties in completing a needed/desired forum.

Entrepreneurship Objective:*A comprehensive entrepreneurial environment must be established to create, develop and implement ideas*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will promote entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify existing organizations. 2. Identify seed capital sources, tax incentives and other financial resources such as Angel funding, Venture Capital. 3. Identify educational and training programs, and personal and business growth strategies to keep entrepreneurs and business owners.

 **GOAL: Advance Individuals** — Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.


Education and Workforce Objective:*Lifelong learning is recognized as critical to advancing individuals*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will have collaboration between industry and education to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold an awareness campaign to provide tools, resources and opportunities on career options of vocational, professional, non-traditional and 4-year. 2. Create a “map” to target markets, including employers, counselors, students, parents and educational institutions.
By 2025 the Region will have support for diversity of relevant lifelong learning opportunities throughout the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing initiatives/programs at an accessible location to all.
By 2025 the Region will provide support to STEAM-related and other IT programs in our schools for regional gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the gaps and prioritize.

Power of the People Objective:*Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2021 the Region will ensure higher education is aware of industry needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a database on existing information resources, both inside and out of the region for opportunities. 2. Use messaging through social media, press, events and K-Gray on availability of resources, career advancement and training, and internships/mentorships.
By 2022 the Region will have a plan to attract and retain educated and trained youth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities and create market for youth to want to be here.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2022 the Region will investigate opportunities to engage growing retirement population in community development and education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDA EDC develop forum action plan and presentation for retirees and employers to learn the benefits of experienced/seasoned/senior levels and share with County EDC's. 2. Hold a forum for retirees to get engaged and recharge.
By 2023 the Region will educate population and leadership on manageable growth strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research examples of successful growth strategies.
By 2025 the Region will have improved transparency in government to build trust using creative methods of reaching all demographics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County EDC's will work to build strong relationships between Cities and Counties. 2. Create and execute communication plan to reach all demographics in local cities and county-wide.
By 2025 the Region will strengthen civics engagement in schools.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for students to engage in civic activities.

 GOAL: Strengthen Communities — Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.	
<p align="center">Infrastructure Objective:</p> <p align="center"><i>Livable communities provide service options and support infrastructure to contribute to economic vitality</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
Ongoing, the Region will include economic resiliency in disaster recovery. (See Chapter 3 for more information)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with North Idaho Emergency Managers group to identify economic impacts of transfer payments.
By 2022 the Region will encourage communities to identify housing needs and solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and hold an annual regional housing forum. 2. Encourage communities to develop a housing needs assessment. 3. Encourage a variety of housing types through zoning. 4. Develop communication plans with developers to provide a variety of housing options.
By 2024 the Region will optimize access of high-speed internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and recruit partners, pursue resources together and innovate solutions. 2. Pursue grant opportunities to expand infrastructure.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services & recreation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support development of multi-modal communities. 2. Promote, expand walk paths, trail networks, bike lanes. 3. Interface with ITD and KMPO groups. 4. Develop a partnership with transport/economic development agencies/businesses. 5. Identify strategic infrastructure needs. 6. Promote carpool, van pool, bike share. 7. Expand public transportation. 8. Work with the business community to assist in and/or promote the use of carpool, van pool, bike sharing, and support trail development.
By 2023 the Region will identify strategic infrastructure and investment needs for the airport, rail and highway systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop partnerships between transportation networks and economic development agencies/businesses. 2. Work with each airport, highway district and rail to identify economic development related needs. 3. Interface with ITD and hold annual or biannual meetings with KMPO and county designated transportation groups.
<p align="center">Healthy Community Objective: <i>Economic opportunities are enhanced when health care and public health practices address community needs.</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
By 2020 the Region will have resource guides on crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local agencies within communities to create a resource list.
By 2020 the Region will support initiatives and projects that help people remain active and engaged throughout their lives regardless of age and income levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify groups that provide opportunities and services 2. Work with the identified groups to provide opportunities.
By 2023 the Region will have strengthened community events that have a positive economic impact and improved livability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify events/groups. 2. Work with groups to identify needs. 3. Include a focus on health care in annual economic forums.

Chapter 6 – Action Plan

The following Action Plan was developed and will be fulfilled by the CEDS Committee. Considered in the development of the Action Plan are the SWOT, Barriers Inhibiting Economic Development Growth, and the Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. The following activities will be evaluated quarterly and revised annually.

Activity	Lead Coordinator	Timeframe
Convene County economic development Executive Directors on a quarterly basis to discuss collaboration and partnerships in implementation of local and regional strategies.	PAC	Quarterly 2020-2025
Collaborate with the North Idaho Emergency Managers on economic resiliency.	PAC	Annually 2020-2025
Map existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022
Develop a framework for entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2023
Conduct an all-industry conference to discuss industry trends, education needs, how to maintain employees, HR trends and fiscal realities of the region.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022-2025
Develop an annual regional housing forum to collaborate on housing needs and solutions.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2022-2025
Develop database of information resources and use messaging with higher education to match education to industry needs	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2021-2023
Research and develop a resource guide on Regional crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2021
Explore how to optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services and recreation	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2025
Identify tools, resources and opportunities on career options to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2023

Chapter 7 – Performance Measures

The region struggles to maintain a consistent source of jobs that also match the skills of the labor force. There is a great need for training workers not only for the current jobs available but for the future economy. The wood products industry will continue to thrive as it heads into the technological world. Idaho Forest Group is already positioning its mills to allow for the most recent technologically advanced product in their market—cross-laminated timber. The mining industry will continue to fluctuate with the business cycle—when a recession looms, metal prices rise, and during boom years, metal prices tumble.

It is difficult to understand what the economic picture will look like in north Idaho in 10 years, but it will most likely have a similar feel with health care being the leading employer and manufacturing becoming more technologically advanced. Both will need a well-educated and trained workforce to fulfill the needs of current and future employers.

PAC will ensure the progress of this CEDS is efficiently monitored and evaluated. The primary goal of the performance measures is to oversee the Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Action Plan in order to ensure regional advancement, as follows:

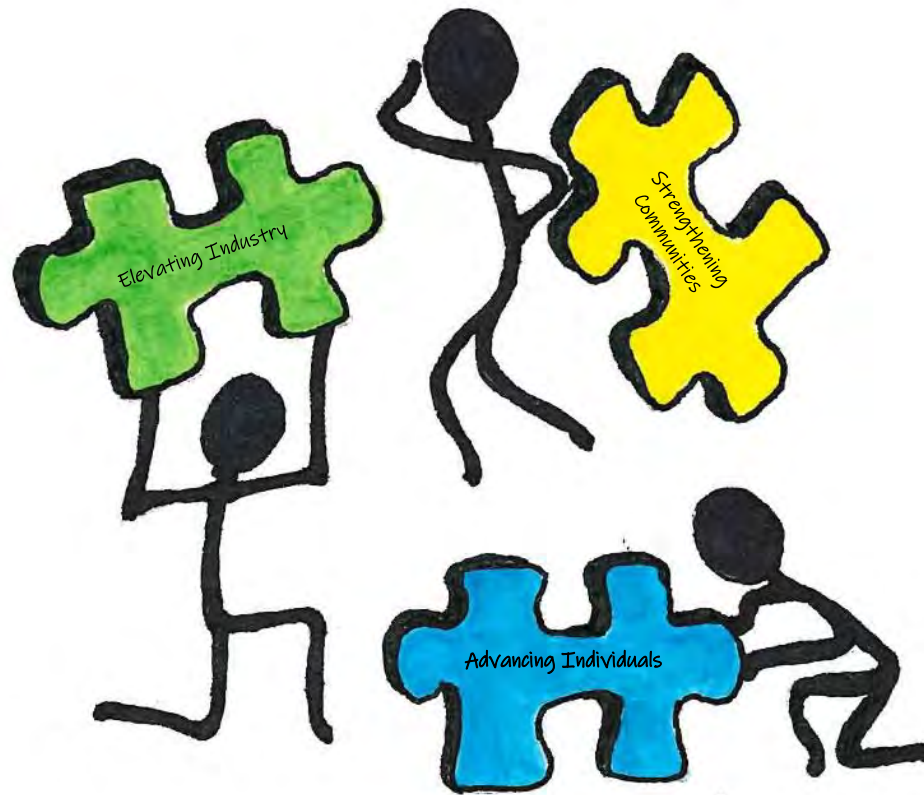
1. Monitor all action strategies on a quarterly basis:
 - a. Identify status of each initiative
 - b. Report findings to PAC
2. The CEDS Committee will meet quarterly, conducting a review of the findings to identify successes and barriers:
 - a. Identification of which initiatives were successfully implemented
 - b. Provide status of long-term initiatives
 - c. Identify and resolve any obstacles
 - d. Recommend changes to enable continued progress
3. The CEDS Committee will use the quarterly findings to examine progress of the longer-term strategies:
 - a. Has there been an increase in employment and investment?
 - b. Are economic development efforts more efficient?
 - c. Has the quality of life been enhanced and promoted?
 - d. Are the current and future workforce needs of businesses being met?
 - e. Are current and future infrastructure needs being addressed?
4. The Quarterly meeting of the CEDS Committee will review the progress of the Action Plan and make recommendations for changes.

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Appendix A – CEDS Committee



CEDS COMMITTEE

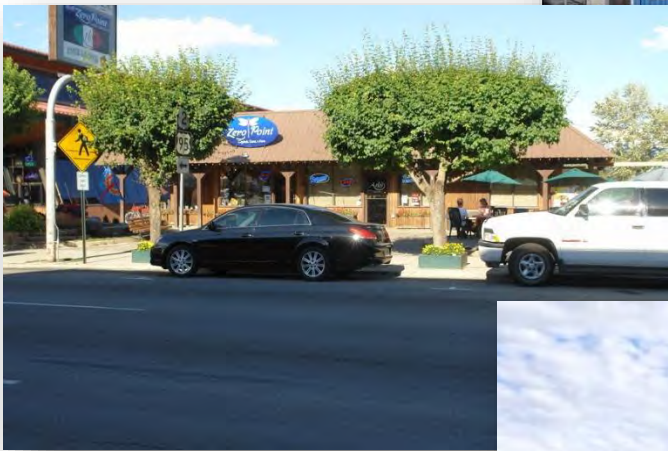
The CEDS Committee acted in an advisory capacity to oversee the update of the Strategies and Action plan; provided information and coordination as necessitated for plan update. Every effort was made to find persons from both the public and private sectors. Those that participated in the planning process are listed below. A special thank you is extended to the following for assistance in development of the Strategies and Action Plan for input into this CEDS.

Adam Admundson, Planning Technician, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Alex Barta, Executive Director, Timber Plus
Melissa Cleveland, Community Development Director, City of Hayden
Don Davis, Retired (Idaho Transportation Department)
Joan Genter, Member, Coeur d'Alene Airport
Gynii Gilliam, Executive Director, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Brenda Hamilton, Coordinator, North Idaho College
Andy Helkey, Manager, Panhandle Health District-Kellogg
Vicki Isakson, Director, Workforce Training & Community Education, North Idaho College
Wally Jacobson, Executive Director, Panhandle Area Council
Nancy Mabile, Economic Development Specialist, Panhandle Area Council
Jon Manley, Planning Manager, City of Post Falls
Andrea Marcoccio, Executive Director, Bonner County EDC
Glenn Miles, Executive Director, Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization
Matthew Palmer, Retired (Chevron Corp.)
James Perkinson, Account Manager, Advanced Benefits
Colleen Rosson, Executive Director, Silver Valley EDC
Carey Schram, President, The Center, Inc.
Robert Seale, Community Development Director, City of Post Falls
Karen Thurston, CEO, Base Two Solutions / Instructor, NIC
Cindy Tindall, Retired (CA Workforce Development)
Clifton Warren, Board Member, SWOT Bus
Corinne Weber, Volunteer Coordinator, Ronald McDonald House
Dennis Weed, Executive Director, Bonner Economic Development Council

Loren Whitten-Kaboth, Investor Relations/Special Projects, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Linda Wilhelm, Broker, Coldwell Banker-Schmeidmiller Realty
Blair Williams, Owner, The Art Spirit Gallery
Alan Wolfe, Board Chairman, Panhandle Area Council
Sam Wolkenhauer, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor



Appendix B – Opportunity Zones



BONNERS FERRY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone is bordered by the south and west banks of the Kootenai River. The area is traditionally sustained by timber and may be ideal for value-added wood products manufacturing.

The opportunity zone includes the Kaniksu National Forest, downtown and southern Bonners Ferry, the Kootenai River Inn Resort and a number of parcels with rail access.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Near US Highway 95 with direct access to State Highway 2



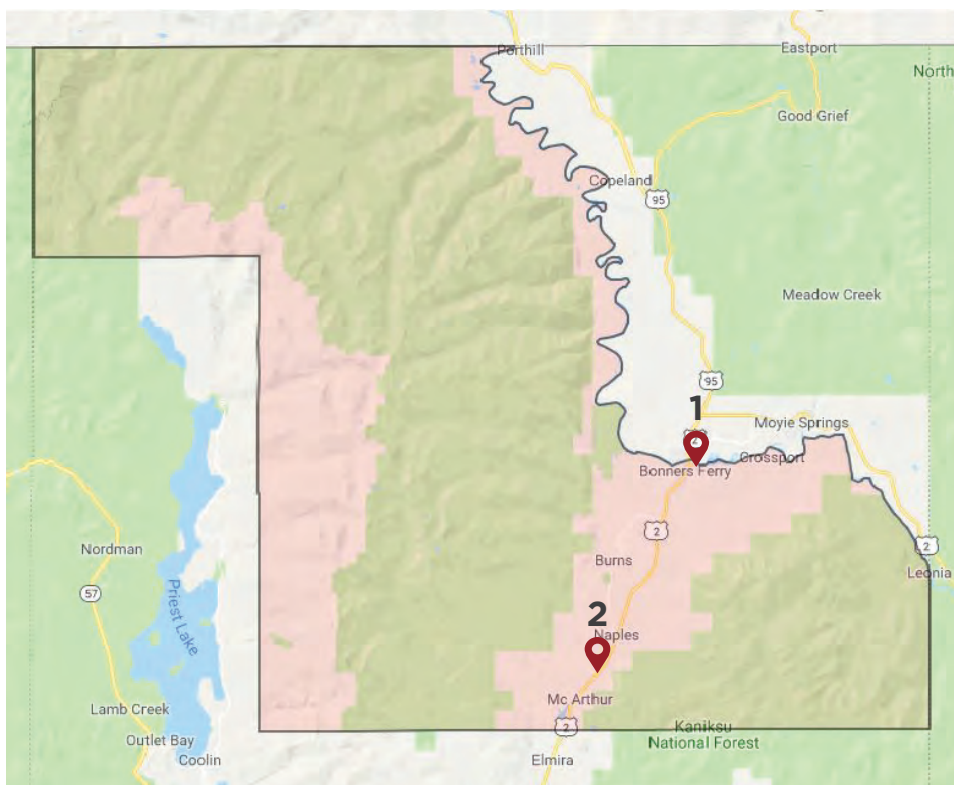
Shares its northern border with Canada



Rail access

INVESTMENT SITES

- 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID**
Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795 acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
- 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID**
7.92 acre commercial property off Highway 95, including out buildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery or retail store.





Quick Facts About Bonners Ferry, Idaho

2,629

City
Population

5,326

Census Tract
Population

\$35,892

City Median
Income

18%

City Population
with a College
Degree

LUMBER INDUSTRY

The skill sets of Boundary County citizens are predominately in the lumber industry and wood by-product sector. Due to the longevity of the industry, skills are strongest in value-added wood products and wood by-products. The most likely type of industry to develop in this census tract would be in the value-added wood products business.



Courtesy Boundary County Museum

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

This opportunity zone includes a foreign trade zone. The FTZ program is in support of businesses with a U.S. location that imports parts, materials or components for manufacturing and finished goods or parts for distribution, either exported or sold in the U.S. Foreign goods and domestic goods held for export are exempt from state and local inventory taxes.



RAIL USE

There are two parcels within the opportunity zone with rail track sidings and several parcels with direct rail access. The rail track sidings parcels are ideal for inventory deliveries and final product shipping. Investors with interest in these parcels are both outside of the state and outside of the country.



COMPANY HIGHLIGHT

Bonners Ferry is home to multi-million dollar Panhandle Door, Inc., and Überleben, a modern bushcraft company known best for its fire-focused products.



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POST FALLS

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

The City of Post Falls has long seen this Opportunity Zone as a critical piece to the city's identity, economic development and downtown core. It is regarded as a recreational gem.

The Post Falls Opportunity Zone provides the city with an important tool to assist with developing the area into

a vibrant gathering place for its citizens to enjoy, resulting in tourism growth and an increased housing for the workforce labor market.

In order to assist with increased growth, the city believes the addition of more medical and commercial facilities, along with housing, is needed in this area.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



U.S. Post Office, City Hall and the Chamber of Commerce



Two former mill sites



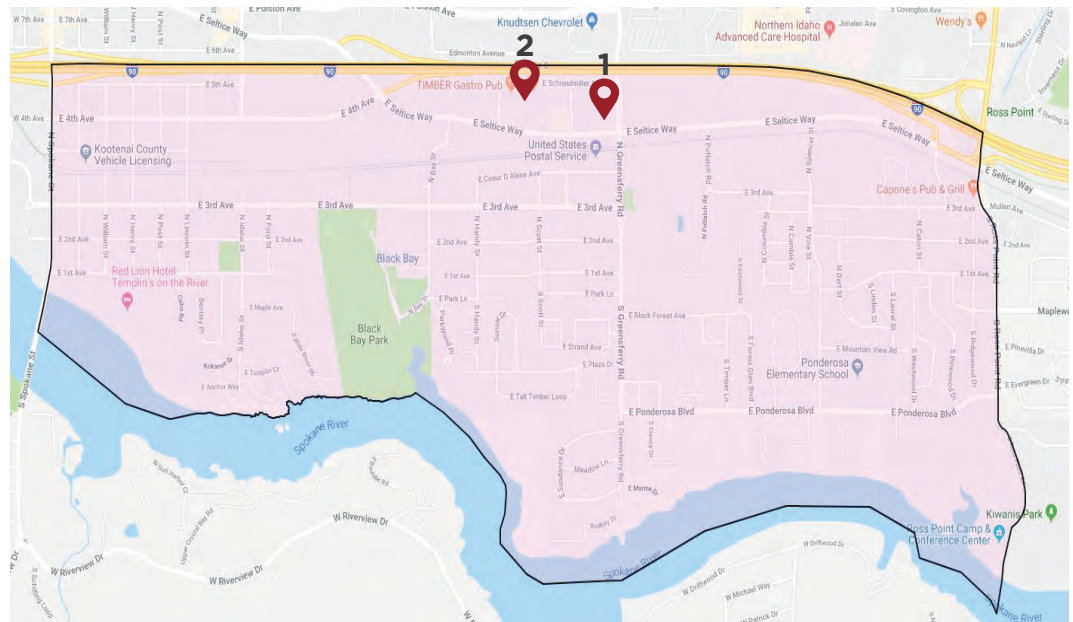
Three city parks, two churches, a cultural center and access to nature paths



Access to a main artery for interstate 90

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 1908 E. Seltice Way**
8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
- 2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller**
5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.



★ Quick Facts About Post Falls, Idaho

33,426

Population

3.1%

Unemployment Rate

\$52,101

Median Income

28.3%

Population with College Degree

URBAN RENEWAL

On the west side of the census tract, the Post Falls Urban Renewal Agency has invested over \$1 million in street improvements, including new sidewalks, pavement, median planters and more. The city also built a new City Hall facility and expanded the City Hall campus.

The URA has designated the east side of the census tract as the East Post Falls Urban Renewal District. This district includes the newly built Spencer Street, which relieves congestion previously common to this area. The URA also built the Greensferry Bridge over I-90, connecting the north side of Post Falls to this tract.



The Spencer Street and Greensferry Bridge projects exceeded \$16 million in investments with the intent to encourage additional private investment in the area.

RECREATION

Post Falls purchased 500 acres south of the census tract, known as the Community Forest. The city intends to develop this site as a multi-use nature area, allowing for recreational opportunity, while providing an opportunity to reuse highly-treated Class A reclaimed water for irrigation.



LOCAL PRIORITIES

With recent predictions of dramatic traffic increases along I-90, the city believes the addition of more medical, commercial and housing developments are needed in this area.

Additionally, parking for this area is a critical element to continue the development of commercial sites. The city is currently reviewing potential locations and parking area types as part of the City Center Parking Plan.



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SANDPOINT

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone encompasses downtown Sandpoint and shoreline along Lake Pend Oreille and Sand Creek, and is part of Idaho's growing aerospace and technology industry.

With the completion of the US 95 bypass, the City is employing several strategies to revitalize its

downtown and encourage mixed use residential development and historic preservation within the zone.

Industries that will likely thrive in this opportunity zone are the hotel, retail, restaurant and entertainment industries, as well as technology and software.

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 624 Larch Street**
10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
- 2. 330 N. First Avenue**
0.33 acres with waterfront access and high speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.

Additional opportunity sites can be found at sandpointidaho.gov/opportunityzone.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to US Highway 95 and Idaho State Highway 2



Seven parks, three grocery stores and a hospital



Direct access to Lake Pend Oreille



Quick Facts About Sandpoint, Idaho

8,278

Population

5.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,358

Median Income

33.5%

Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

The City of Sandpoint has made economic development a top priority and has worked to foster lasting partnerships with local business, both large and small.

Additional local priorities include completion of a fiber build-out and provision of a redundant loop. Most areas of the city, including the downtown, have access to a gigabit of synchronous fiber at affordable rates, and providers continue to build out the network.



Parks and trail planning remain a priority for Sandpoint, including a parks master planning effort and a multi-modal, city-wide transportation plan.

The watershed master plan completion will include a recreation element and the city is also working with the Union Pacific Railroad to acquire and complete a community trail that will connect to the City of Ponderay and provide additional recreational opportunities to underserved populations.

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CITY GROWTH

The area is one of the fastest growing micropolitan regions in the country, with 5% growth according to 2017 Census data.

The city implemented a downtown revitalization plan worth over \$8 million, including a complete rebuild of the downtown streets including expanded sidewalks, utilities, stormwater planters, lighting and other furnishings.

The aerospace sector in Sandpoint continues to thrive with expansions of Quest Aircraft and Tamarack Aerospace Group.



Sandpoint also boasts an established biomedical sector including Biomedical Innovations, Percussionaire and Unicep Packaging.

In the tech sector, Kochava continues to expand to now approximately 100 employees.

Litehouse Foods recently completed an expansion of their manufacturing facility and Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort constructed a new lodge and is slated to install new chair lifts next year.

For businesses downtown, sales are generally up and two new breweries recently opened, along with new restaurants.

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SHOSHONE COUNTY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This zone includes the communities of Kellogg, Wardner, Smelterville and Shoshone County. Once home to the largest silver processing facility in the world, it contains a destination resort, Silver Mountain, with skiing and mountain biking. The trail of the Coeur d'Alenes which ranks as one of the top trails in

the country runs through the area.

The zone contains several historic buildings and a number of parcels have been cleared or are in the process of being approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for redevelopment.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to Interstate 90



Recreation including Silver Mountain Ski Resort, Silver Rapids indoor water park, Silver Mountain Bike Park and a golf course



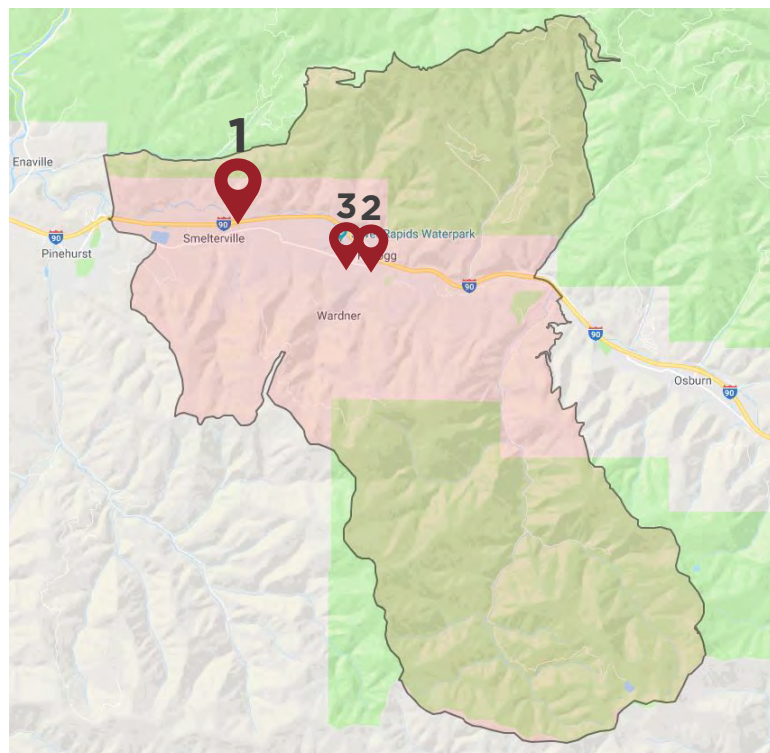
Shoshone County Airport



North Idaho College campus in Kellogg

INVESTMENT SITES

- 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville**
13.9 acre mill site with office building, storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. planner building.
- 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
10,000 sq.ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement and apartment.
- 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.



Quick Facts About Shoshone County, Idaho

12,529

Population

6.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,908

Median Income

23.8%

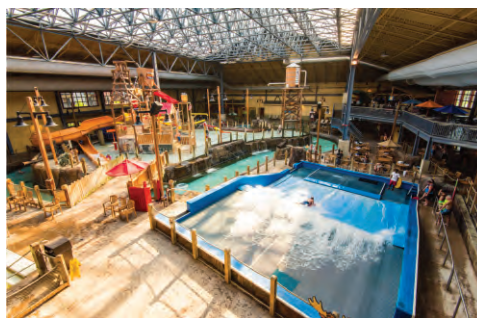
Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

Housing is a top priority for this opportunity zone. The county's proximity to Coeur d'Alene has created a rise in the real estate market, and multi-family dwellings and newer residential homes are in short supply. Affordable housing is quickly becoming a major concern for the area.

To support housing developments as well as other investments, new water lines, sewer lines and pavement have been placed through most of the Silver Valley.

In addition to housing needs, the county is focused on creating a more inviting place to raise a family. This includes investment in educational opportunities for higher compensated jobs, as well as creating a more attractive community environment. Kellogg has an "uptown" that currently has a ghost town feel to it. The town is in need of businesses to fill store fronts.



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INVESTMENTS

The three communities in this zone are a part of a Superfund site. This designation creates unique grant and redevelopment funding opportunities.

Infrastructure and recreational upgrades have been made in the communities including the 72-mile, award-winning Trail of the Coeur d'Alene's and wetland habitat revitalization. Over 7,000 properties within the Superfund site boundaries have been remediated and more than 1,800 acres of cleaned-up property have been transferred for economic development projects.



Additional recent investment projects include a technology and innovation hub, including residential, retail and office space. A large investor has also purchased several properties to be rehabilitated for office space and mixed use space. Several of those properties are available for lease or purchase, and are either shovel-ready or move-in ready.



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ST. MARIES

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone includes the eastside of St. Maries, Idaho, that sits east of Coeur d'Alene Avenue.

Timber is the dominate industry in this zone. Investment potentials identified by the community include residential housing, lodging facilities and value-added timber product facilities or businesses.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Scenic views of the Saint Joe National Forest and Saint Joe River



Access to Idaho State Highway 3 and Idaho State Highway 6



Near Saint Maries Municipal Airport

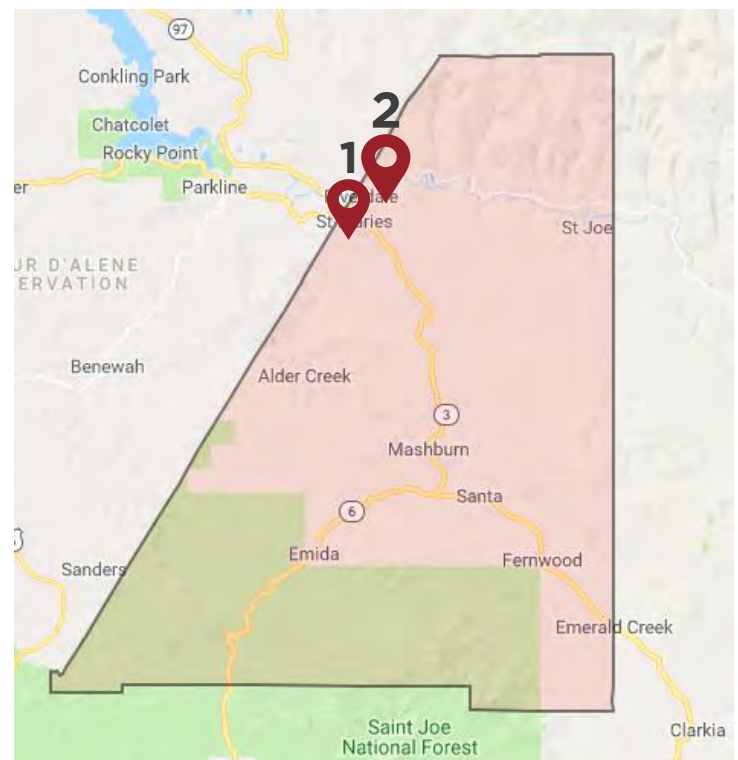
INVESTMENT SITES

1. 414 S. 1st Street

0.5 acres of county-owned land, zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.

2. 1827 St. Joe River Road

4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.





Quick Facts About St. Maries, Idaho

2,439

City Population

4,487

Census Tract
Population

\$43,064

City Median
Income

20.3%

City Population
with College
Degree

Alex Barta

Economic Development Director
Benewah County
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LOCAL PRIORITIES

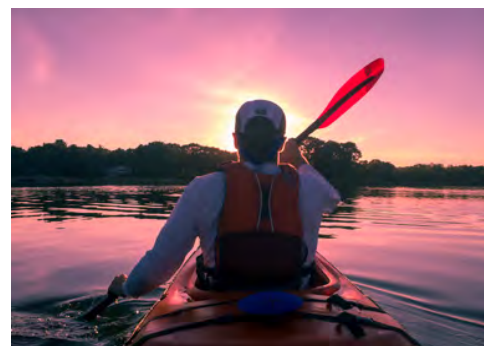
This opportunity zone includes county-owned property located in the St. Maries city limits. The property is underdeveloped and exempt from taxes. It is the county's desire to use the property for housing development due to St. Maries' lack of adequate workforce housing.



Stakeholders are advised to work closely with the local economic development organization, engineers and elected officials to secure necessary infrastructure funding through Community Development Block Grants and other available funding resources. Additionally, a newly-formed Benewah Community Foundation is in the process of building an endowment to support community projects.



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REC-TECH

St. Maries boasts significant access to fishing, golf, boat racing, water sports, biking, camping and a variety of winter sports, making it an ideal location for recreation technology companies.

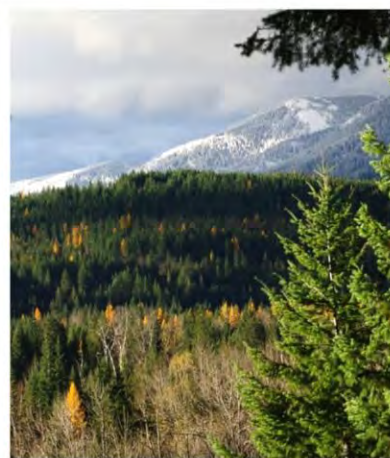
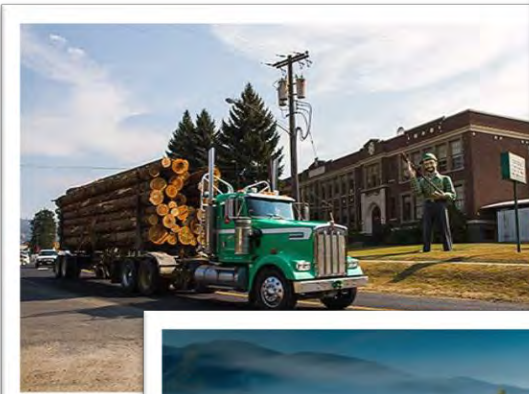


St. Maries is currently home to PEET Dryer, a patented shoe-drying company known for its innovative products that keep boots, gloves and more dry and ready for the next adventure. PEET's employees love the outdoors and have been taking advantage of the adventures in their backyard for over 50 years, proving that the St. Maries workforce is loyal and innovative.

St. Maries' largest annual event, Paul Bunyon Days, includes three days of logging competitions, water events, a demolition derby and more.

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Appendix C – Asset Inventory



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Cultural Capital

Creative Vitality Index

Measures of Creative Vitality

County	Photography Store Sales	Music Store Sales	Book and Record Store Sales	Art Gallery & Individual Artist Sales	Performing Arts Participation	Dance and Other Performing Arts Companies	Musical Groups and Artists
Benewah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$170,527	\$1,404,362	\$50,058	\$134,406	\$856,965
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$519,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai	\$0	\$240,247	\$720,365	\$4,187,077	\$1,178,867	\$551,874	\$787,478
Shoshone	\$69,711	\$0	\$66,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Indian Reservations

Reservation	Tribe	Population 2015	Acres
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	1,251	345,000
Kootenai	Kootenai	71	13

Historic Places

County	Number of Historic Places	Historic Places per 1000 pop.
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	17	0.420001976
Boundary	8	0.74019245
Kootenai	42	0.29503291
Shoshone	23	1.810738466

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Benewah	Chatcolet	Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Rocky Point CCC Properties	Building
	Desmet	Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart	Building
	St. Maries	Benewah County Courthouse	Building
	St. Maries	Kootenai Inn	Building
	St. Maries	St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial	Site
	St. Maries	St. Maries Masonic Temple No. 63	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Bonner	Bayview	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	District
	Coolin	Vinther and Nelson Cabin	Building
	Dover	Dover Church	Building
	Priest River	Hotel Charbonneau	Building
	Priest River	Lamb Creek School	Building
	Priest River	Priest River Commercial Core Historic District	District
	Priest River	Priest River High School	Building
	Priest River	Settlement School	Building
	Sandpoint	Bernd, W. A., Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Nesbitt, Amanda, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Olson, Charles A. and Mary, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Priest River Experimental Forest	District
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Community Hall	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Federal Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint High School	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Historic District	District
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County Courthouse	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Fry's Trading Post	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Harvey Mountain Quarry	Site
	Bonnors Ferry	North Side School	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	US Post Office - Bonners Ferry Main	Building
	Eastport	Snyder Guard Station Historical District	Building
	Eastport	Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp	Site
	Porthill	U.S. Inspection Station--Porthill, Idaho	Building
Kootenai	Athol	Cedar Mountain School	Building
	Bayview	Bayview School II	Building
	Camp Mivoden	East Hayden Lake School II	Building
	Cataldo	Cataldo Mission	Building
	Clarksville	Clark House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene City Hall	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Federal Building	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Masonic Temple	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Davey, Harvey M., House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	First United Methodist Church	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Fort Sherman Buildings	District
	Coeur d'Alene	Gray, John P. and Stella, House	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Coeur d'Alene	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai County Courthouse	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mullan Road	Site
	Coeur d'Alene	Prairie School II	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Roosevelt School	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Sherman Park Addition	District
	Coeur d'Alene	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Building
	Harrison	Crane, Silas W., and Elizabeth, House	Building
	Harrison	Harrison Commercial Historic District	District
	Hayden Lake	Finch, John A., Caretaker's House	Building
	Hayden Lake	Thunborg, Jacob and Cristina, House	Building
	Lane	Lane School II	Building
	McGuire	McGuire School	Building
	Medimont	Cave Lake School	Building
	Medimont	Indian Springs School II	Building
	Pleasant View	Pleasant View School II	Building
	Post Falls	Cougar Gulch School III	Building
	Post Falls	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Building
	Post Falls	Spokane Valley Land and Water Company Canal	Structure
	Post Falls	Treaty Rock	Site
	Post Falls	Washington Water Power Bridges	Structure
	Post Falls	Young, Samuel and Ann, House	Building
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County Jail	Building
	Rathdrum	Rathdrum State Bank	Building
	Rathdrum	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission	Building
	Rockford Bay	Bellgrove School II	Building
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake School II	Building
	Silver Sands Beach	Upper Twin Lakes School	Building
	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Historic District	District
Shoshone	Avery	Avery Depot	Building
	Avery	Avery Ranger Station	District
	Avery	Bullion Tunnel	Structure
	Avery	Cedar Snags	Site
	Avery	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	District
	Avery	Grand Forks	Site
	Avery	Mallard Peak Lookout	Building
	Avery	Red Ives Ranger Station	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Shoshone (con't)	Kellogg	US Post Office - Kellogg Main	Building
	Mullan	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Building
	Murray	Feehan, John C., House	Building
	Murray	Murray Courthouse	Building
	Murray	Murray Masonic Hall	Building
	Pinehurst	Pine Creek Baptist Church	Building
	Pritchard	Magee Ranger Station	District
	Red Ives	Halm Creek, Bean Creek Fire	Site
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Railway Depot	Building
	Wallace	Pulaski, Edward, Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route	Site
	Wallace	US Post Office - Wallace Main	Building
	Wallace	Wallace 1910 Fire Memorial	Object
	Wallace	Wallace Carnegie Library	Building
	Wallace	Wallace Historic District	District

Public Libraries*

County	Number of Libraries	Libraries per 1000 pop.
Benewah	4	0.438740814
Bonner	6	0.148235992
Boundary	1	0.092524056
Kootenai	8	0.056196745
Shoshone	6	0.472366556

*Non-University

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Fernwood	Tri-Community Branch
	Plummer	Plummer Public
	St. Maries	St. Maries Public
	Tensed	Tensed-Desmet Branch
Bonner	Blanchard	West Bonner County District - Blanchard Branch
	Clark Fork	East Bonner County District - Clark Fork Branch
	Priest Lake	Priest Lake District
	Priest River	West Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District - Bookmobile
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County District

Public Libraries (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai	Athol	Kootenai County - Athol
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Public
	Harrison	Kootenai County - Harrison
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Hayden
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Bookmobile
	Post Falls	Post Falls Public
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County - Rathdrum
	Spirit Lake	Kootenai County - Spirit Lake
Shoshone	Clarkia	Clarkia District
	Kellogg	Kellogg Public
	Mullan	Mullan Public
	Osburn	Osburn Public
	Pinehurst	Kootenai County - Pinehurst
	Wallace	Wallace Public

Museums

County	Number of Museums	Museums per 1000 pop.
Benewah	2	0.219370407
Bonner	2	0.049411997
Boundary	3	0.277572169
Kootenai	7	0.049172152
Shoshone	11	0.866005353

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Plummer	Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
	St. Maries	Hughes House Historical Society
Bonner	Coolin	Priest Lake Museum Association
	Sandpoint	Bonner County Historical Museum
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Free Museum
	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Historical Society
	Bonniers Ferry	Dr. Marjorie Timms
Kootenai	Athol	Brig Museum at Farragut State Park
	Cataldo	Old Mission State Park
	Cataldo	Rose Lake Community Historical Society Inc.
	Coeur d'Alene	Drummond Gallery
	Coeur d'Alene	Museum of North Idaho
	Harrison	Crane Historical Society

Museums (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai (con't)	Rathdrum	Westwood Historical Society
Shoshone	Kellogg	Portal Bunker Hill Mine Museum
	Kellogg	Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum
	Kellogg	Staff House Museum
	Mullan	Captain John Mullan Museum
	Mullan	Mullan Historical Society
	Murray	Sprag Pole Museum
	Wallace	Coeur d'Alene District Mining Museum
	Wallace	Historic Wallace Preservation Society
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum
	Wallace	Oasis Bordello Museum
	Wallace	Wallace District Mining Museum Inc.

Economic Capital

Employment

Employment by Industry

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Total Employment	3,457	14,207	3,647	62,242	4,464
Farm	N/A	41	221	75	N/A
Mining	N/A	126	N/A	113	421
Construction	92	883	246	5,046	207
Manufacturing	580	2,233	462	4,653	144
Government	597	882	457	2,863	339
Forestry, Fishing and Related Activities	174	165	145	270	N/A
Utilities	N/A	161	N/A	363	34
Wholesale Trade	52	2,179	61	1,630	87
Retail Trade	352	2,163	463	8,831	1,070
Transportation and Warehousing	252	344	56	1,147	59
Information	42	276	31	722	N/A
Finance and Insurance	47	277	63	2,647	62
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	N/A	297	19	733	85
Professional and Technical Services	N/A	502	130	2,307	168
Management of Companies and Enterprises	28	25	N/A	208	N/A
Administrative and Waste Services	46	303	96	3,972	87
Educational Services	237	895	269	4,115	363

Employment by Industry Continued

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Health Care and Social Assistance	571	1,833	544	10,891	557
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	N/A	482	N/A	2,568	263
Accommodation and Food Services	160	1,647	289	7,442	403
Other Services, Except Public Administration	114	493	75	1,646	69

N/A=Undisclosed or Unavailable

Number of Jobs

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	4963	5137	5042	3457	-30.34%
Bonner	20258	23445	23369	14207	-29.87%
Boundary	5270	5421	5494	3647	-30.80%
Kootenai	60423	71589	74799	62242	3.01%
Shoshone	6267	5940	6285	4464	-28.77%

Real Wage Per Job

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	\$36,800.36	\$38,430.34	\$37,183.02	\$40,463.65	9.95%
Bonner	\$33,956.31	\$36,634.01	\$34,954.95	\$36,347.51	7.04%
Boundary	\$33,743.25	\$32,939.08	\$34,198.99	\$37,170.91	10.16%
Kootenai	\$35,435.42	\$36,266.98	\$36,885.34	\$39,470.32	11.39%
Shoshone	\$35,533.16	\$35,585.11	\$39,340.50	\$38,577.52	8.57%

Labor Force Participation Rate (2018)

County	Persons 16 Years and Over	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Armed Forces
Benewah	7246	3817	3429	4,021	3,835	186	0
Bonner	34439	17992	16447	19,610	18,807	803	3
Boundary	9034	4202	4832	5,295	5,061	235	0
Kootenai	118783	72211	46572	77,765	75,065	2,700	110
Shoshone	10366	5457	4909	5,068	4,777	291	0

Unemployment Rate (2018-2019)*

Month/Year	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Jan-18	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	7.4
Feb-18	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Mar-18	8.4	5.7	7.0	4.7	7.8
Apr-18	8.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
May-18	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.5
Jun-18	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8
Jul-18	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.8
Aug-18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5
Sep-18	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0
Oct-18	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.6
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.7
Dec-18	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	5.6
Jan-19	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.1	7.9
Feb-19	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.0	7.6
Mar-19	10.1	5.8	6.6	4.8	7.8

*Unadjusted

Income

Total Personal Income (Not adjusted for inflation)

County	2005	2010	2017	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$238,507,000	\$284,734,000	\$326,219,000	36.78%
Bonner	\$1,082,366,000	\$1,233,464,000	\$1,712,338,000	58.20%
Boundary	\$218,305,000	\$272,727,000	\$412,213,000	88.82%
Kootenai	\$3,638,022,000	\$4,412,072,000	\$6,656,049,000	82.96%
Shoshone	\$339,738,000	\$399,719,000	\$442,549,000	30.26%

Real Per Capita Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$30,972.27	\$32,701.37	\$35,520.00	14.68%
Bonner	\$32,151.39	\$32,119.11	\$39,310.00	22.27%
Boundary	\$24,908.54	\$27,422.07	\$34,576.00	38.81%
Kootenai	\$33,951.23	\$33,842.73	\$42,224.00	24.37%
Shoshone	\$30,932.30	\$33,508.96	\$35,285.00	14.07%

Real Median Household Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$46,294.28	\$43,381.43	\$43,472.00	-6.10%
Bonner	\$48,206.48	\$47,158.17	\$45,607.00	-5.39%
Boundary	\$44,992.36	\$43,535.41	\$39,512.00	-12.18%
Kootenai	\$51,152.86	\$51,515.59	\$53,189.00	3.98%
Shoshone	\$40,527.51	\$42,468.10	\$39,835.00	-1.71%

Earned Income Tax Credit

County	Total Returns Filed	Total Returns Receiving the EITC	% of Returns Receiving EITC	Sum of EITC Received	Total Returns Receiving the Child Tax Credit	% of Returns Receiving Child Tax Credit	Sum of Child Tax Credit Received
Benewah	3637	834	23%	\$1,772,282.00	636	17%	\$809,064.00
Bonner	16529	3452	21%	\$7,166,469.00	2365	14%	\$2,899,667.00
Boundary	4100	983	24%	\$2,146,418.00	685	17%	\$911,377.00
Kootenai	58824	12012	20%	\$24,255,091.00	10328	18%	\$13,207,449.00
Shoshone	5004	1094	22%	\$2,169,889.00	779	16%	\$999,196.00

Poverty

Poverty Rate %

County	2010	2018	%Change from 2010
Benewah	16.8	15.8	-5.95%
Bonner	17.4	14.0	-19.54%
Boundary	17.1	18.3	7.02%
Kootenai	14.6	12.6	-13.70%
Shoshone	20.8	17.4	-16.35%

Poverty Rate by Age (2018)

County	Children Under 18 Poverty Rate (%)	Persons 65 & Over Poverty Rate (%)	Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (%)
Benewah	21.4	8.4	25.0
Bonner	18.2	8.0	22.6
Boundary	26.4	7.4	36.6
Kootenai	18.6	6.6	20.8
Shoshone	27.2	6.9	32.3

Federal Funds (2010)

County	Agriculture and Natural Resource Functions	Community Resource Functions	Defense and Space Functions	Human Resource Functions	Income Security Functions	National Functions	Total Federal Funds
Benewah	\$9,400,184	\$30,913,010	\$950,678	\$7,872,492	\$72,461,610	\$6,595,881	\$128,193,855
Bonner	\$4,627,381	\$66,561,299	\$4,027,084	\$4,840,675	\$245,168,421	\$16,178,135	\$341,402,995
Boundary	\$4,270,773	\$18,373,605	\$12,693,909	\$3,049,261	\$66,556,644	\$12,818,209	\$117,762,401
Kootenai	\$3,222,129	\$327,735,753	\$38,167,810	\$14,961,536	\$751,851,156	\$682,358,355	\$1,818,296,739
Shoshone	\$123,148	\$13,250,457	\$10,906,808	\$1,953,839	\$126,803,834	\$7,742,815	\$160,780,901

Cost of Living Index (September 2019**)

County	COLI*
Benewah	94.0
Bonner	108.4
Boundary	100.3
Kootenai	113.2
Shoshone	81.7

*US Average = 100

**https://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/idaho/idaho

Human Capital

Population

Total Population

County	2010	2018	% Change from 2010
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-63.94%
Bonner	40,877	44,727	8.61%
Boundary	10,972	11,948	40.39%
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	17.24%
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	0.24%
Total Region	212,393	240,202	11.58%

Rates of Change (2010-2018)

County	Birth	Death	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Natural Change
Benewah	888	981	1	69	(9)
Bonner	3,353	3,442	1	1,104	(4)
Boundary	1,095	908	1	8	25
Kootenai	14,532	10,710	(58)	3,697	365
Shoshone	1,126	1,499	11	270	(36)

Population by Race (2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Est)

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total Population
Benewah	7,667	311	22	801	111	215	9,127
Bonner	39,157	1,210	82	295	325	1,024	42,093
Boundary	10,294	526	25	156	106	303	11,410
Kootenai	136,632	6,560	664	2,124	1,261	3,943	151,184
Shoshone	11,467	430	36	281	59	300	12,573

Percent by Race

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Benewah	84.00%	3.41%	0.24%	8.78%	1.22%	2.36%
Bonner	93.02%	2.87%	0.19%	0.70%	0.77%	2.43%
Boundary	90.22%	4.61%	0.22%	1.37%	0.93%	2.66%
Kootenai	90.37%	4.34%	0.44%	1.40%	0.83%	2.61%
Shoshone	91.20%	3.42%	0.29%	2.23%	0.47%	2.39%

Population by Age (2017)

County	Under 15 Years	15 to 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Benewah	1,681	5,399	1,970
Bonner	6,858	25,769	9,228
Boundary	2,163	6,832	2,328
Kootenai	29,189	94,804	26,135
Shoshone	2,041	7,716	2,773

Median Age

County	2000	2010	2017
Benewah	39.2	44.8	46.5
Bonner	40.8	45.8	47.7
Boundary	38.3	42.8	43.7
Kootenai	36.1	38.9	39.7
Shoshone	41.8	46.2	47.2

Household Characteristics

Household Type (2018)

County	Family HH	Nonfamily HH	Female HH Without Husband, With Own Kids	Non Family HH: 65+ & Living Alone	Total Number of Households
Benewah	2,571	1,266	358	461	3,837
Bonner	11,591	5,509	1,359	1,691	17,100
Boundary	2,976	1,445	334	506	4,421
Kootenai	34,316	16,884	5,407	5,159	54,200
Shoshone	3,511	2,094	488	806	5,605

Teen Birth Rate (2017)

County	15-17 Female Population	15-17 Female Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-17
Benewah	148	2	1.35%
Bonner	810	4	0.49%
Boundary	239	3	1.26%
Kootenai	2823	18	0.64%
Shoshone	216	0	0.00%

Education

Terminal Degree Attainment (2017)

County	Population 25 Years & Over	No High School Diploma	% with No Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	% High School Graduate (or equivalency)	Some College, No Degree
Benewah	6,422	663	10.30%	2,508	39.10%	1,684
Bonner	30,832	1,936	6.30%	9,333	30.30%	9,322
Boundary	7,869	413	5.20%	2,926	37.20%	2,015
Kootenai	102,732	6,100	5.90%	27,945	27.20%	30,913
Shoshone	9,109	1,024	11.20%	3,406	37.40%	2,384
County	Associate Degree	% Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree
Benewah	445	6.90%	617	9.60%	286	4.50%
Bonner	2,521	8.20%	4,627	15.00%	2,293	7.40%
Boundary	685	8.70%	1,029	13.10%	403	5.10%
Kootenai	11,317	11.00%	17,039	16.60%	8,177	8.00%
Shoshone	843	9.30%	803	8.80%	326	3.60%

Colleges and Universities

County	Institution	Location	Type of School	Maximum Degree	Technical Training	ROTC	Entrance Test Required	2019 Total Enrollment
Kootenai	North Idaho College	Coeur d'Alene	Community College	2-Year Associate	Yes	Yes	COMPASS, ACT or SAT	5,275
Kootenai	University of Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					
Kootenai	Lewis-Clark State College	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					

Health

County Health Rankings 2019 (out of 42 Idaho Counties)*

County	Health Outcomes	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Factors	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Benewah	41	40	34	42	35	28	40	37
Bonner	11	18	6	19	5	14	29	41
Boundary	9	10	11	25	15	29	33	29
Kootenai	14	12	18	20	24	7	20	39
Shoshone	38	38	23	40	31	21	41	15

*For more information visit: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>, 2 counties are not ranked

Infant Mortality (2017)

County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Infant Deaths
Benewah	97	0	0.00%
Bonner	425	2	2.16%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	11	6.80%
Shoshone	142	1	7.80%

Births with No/Late Prenatal Care (2017)

County	Live Births	3rd/No Trimester Care	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	2	2.06%
Bonner	425	2	0.47%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	10	0.55%
Shoshone	142	2	1.41%

Low Birth Weight Babies (2017)

County	Live Births	Low Birth Weight Babies	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	6	6.19%
Bonner	425	4	0.94%
Boundary	121	2	1.65%
Kootenai	1,809	89	4.92%
Shoshone	142	4	2.82%

Number of Physicians (2011)

County	Physicians	Rate per 1,000 Population
Benewah	9	0.9821
Bonner	66	1.6162
Boundary	9	0.8325
Kootenai	264	1.871
Shoshone	6	0.4738

Number of Insured/Uninsured (2017)

County	Number Insured - Under Age 65	Number Uninsured - Under 65	Percent Uninsured Under 65	Number Insured - Under Age 19	Number Uninsured - Under Age 19	Percent Uninsured - Under Age 19
Benewah	5,695	1,352	19	1,785	341	16
Bonner	26,815	5,601	17	8,166	811	9
Boundary	6,470	2,476	28	2,056	751	27
Kootenai	105,963	17,297	14	34,820	2,464	7
Shoshone	7,815	1,856	19	2,359	311	12

Natural Capital

Natural Amenities Index

County	Mean Temp. Jan. 1941-70	Mean Hours Sunlight Jan. 1941- 70	Mean Temp July 1941-70	Mean Relative Humidity July 1941- 70	Percent Water Area
Benewah	27.50	72.00	67.40	24.00	1.02
Bonner	25.70	72.00	65.20	24.00	9.48
Boundary	25.00	72.00	67.00	24.00	0.74
Kootenai	27.40	72.00	69.10	24.00	5.36
Shoshone	25.40	72.00	64.10	21.00	0.06

Total Land and Water Area

County	Acres	Square Miles
Benewah	502,000	787
Bonner	1,228,000	1,919
Boundary	817,920	1,278
Kootenai	842,210	1,316
Shoshone	1,888,941	2,636

Land Cover (incl. crop cover)

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Alfalfa	0.66	1.07	11.87	5.93	0.13
Barley	1.58	0.17	3.46	0.82	0.03
Barren	-	0.09	0.56	0.05	0.08
Canola	0.05	0.17	10.15	0.07	0.11
Deciduous Forest	0.09	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.23
Developed/High Intensity	0.07	0.31	0.05	1.10	0.22

Land Cover (incl. crop cover) Continued

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Developed/Low Intensity	3.55	13.48	5.06	32.13	4.15
Developed/Medium Intensity	0.56	2.63	0.72	12.67	3.15
Developed/Open Space	7.63	9.77	7.13	23.08	3.56
Dry Beans	0.13	0.15	1.31	0.87	0.05
Evergreen Forest	501.93	1,504.25	1,062.21	876.24	2,112.26
Fallow/Idle Cropland	5.64	0.38	1.12	2.89	0.19
Herbaceous Wetlands	4.08	6.63	6.80	6.33	2.32
Herbs	0.01	0.02	-	0.82	-
Lentils	11.23	0.14	0.01	5.68	0.02
Oats	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.06	-
Open Water	8.22	183.11	8.70	68.62	1.24
Other Crops	-	-	0.07	-	-
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	7.73	2.10	2.38	16.81	0.77
Pasture/Grass	25.66	2.32	1.71	30.15	0.74
Pasture/Hay	0.55	9.71	0.59	2.10	0.17
Peas	0.80	0.02	0.26	0.98	-
Perennial Ice/Snow	-	0.01	0.09	-	-
Shrubland	145.89	168.24	118.86	172.37	508.23
Sod/Grass Seed	6.73	0.10	1.62	10.68	0.01
Spring Wheat	9.06	0.45	5.69	9.51	0.02
Triticale	0.02	-	-	0.09	-
Winter Wheat	42.46	0.25	22.53	22.63	0.07
Woody Wetlands	1.17	10.77	2.10	6.30	0.56

Physical Capital

Roadway Miles*

County	Primary Roads	Secondary Roads	Local Roads	Private Roads
Benewah	26.2	72.2	1,301.6	58.2
Bonner	69.6	91.1	3,276.1	212.4
Boundary	62.2	11.2	1,756.9	167.8
Kootenai	112.7	112	2,948.8	181.2
Shoshone	40.9	24.4	3,093.2	59.4
Total Region	311.6	310.9	12,376.6	679.0

*Centerline Mileage

Scenic Byways

Name	Miles
Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway	48.2
Pend Oreille Scenic Byway	33.4
Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage	28.5
Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway	35.8
White Pine Scenic Byway	82.8
St. Joe River Scenic Byway	89.0
Total Region	317.7

Railway Miles*

County	Miles
Benewah	67.6
Bonner	185.8
Boundary	91.4
Kootenai	88.3
Shoshone	15.1
Total Region	448.2

*Includes abandoned lines

Ports

County	Number of Air/ Heli/Seaplane Ports	Airports per 1000 population
Benewah	3	0.32905561
Bonner	25	0.617649965
Boundary	2	0.185048113
Kootenai	21	0.147516455
Shoshone	3	0.236183278

Airports

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Benewah	St. Maries	Sky Island Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frederick Welch
	St. Maries	St. Maries Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Benewah County
	St. Maries	Benewah Comm Hospital	Heliport	Public	Private	Benewah County
Bonner	Cavanaugh Bay	Tanglefoot	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	Tanglefoot LTD
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	Delta Shores	Airport	Private	Private	Estate of James E. White
	Clark Fork	Riverlake	Airport	Private	Private	Riverlake Estates
	Clark Fork	Tuka	Airport	Private	Private	Jeff Bock, Owner
	Coolin	Cavanaugh Bay	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Glengary	Lake Pend Oreille	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	F. M. Bird
	Nordman	Priest Lake USFS	Airport	Public	Public	USFS
	Nordman	Phillabaume	Heliport	Private	Private	Stephen Phillabaum
	Priest River	Flying H Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Tom & Linda Hamilton
	Priest River	Flying W Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	George & Elin Weaver
	Priest River	Fox Creek	Airport	Private	Private	Manfred Hoffman
	Priest River	Priest River Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Priest River	Valenov Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frank D. Honorof
	Sagle	Timber Basin Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Timber Basin Airpark, Inc.
	Sandpoint	Beaux Ranch Field	Airport	Private	Private	Wiley F. & L'Marie Beaux
	Sandpoint	Bird NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	Forest M Bird
	Sandpoint	Olmstead Sky Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Merle L Olmstead
	Sandpoint	Rapoport Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Michael & Katherine Rapoport Family

Airports (continued)

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Bonner (con't)	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Sandpoint	Seven Shamrock	Airport	Private	Private	Michael Durnin
	Sandpoint	Spear Valley	Airport	Private	Private	Mike Spear
	Sandpoint	Bottle Bay	Seaplane Base	Private	Private	Dr. Chip Houske
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry	Boundary Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Porthill	Eckhart Int'l	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
Kootenai	Athol	Hackney Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Hackney Airpark Inc.
	Athol	Western Spur	Airport	Private	Private	Rogher Dunham
	Coeur d'Alene	Carlin Bay	Airport	Private	Private	Carlin Bay Property Owners Assn
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington	Airport	Public	Public	Kootenai County
	Coeur d'Alene	Hawk Haven	Airport	Private	Private	Douglas Wayne Colley
	Coeur d'Alene	Pisch's Place	Airport	Private	Private	Don Dean Pischner
	Coeur d'Alene	Regan Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Brent Regan
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Airport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Big Country	Heliport	Private	Private	James J Vansky
	Coeur d'Alene	CdA Resort	Heliport	Private	Private	River City Helicopters
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai Health	Heliport	Private	Private	Kootenai Health
	Coeur d'Alene	Magee	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Coeur d'Alene	Rockford Bay	Heliport	Private	Private	Roger R Killackey Jr.
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Heliport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Sheldon	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sheldon
	Coeur d'Alene	Brooks	Seaplane Base	Public	Public	City of CdA
	Hauser Lake	Smith Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Earl O. Smith, III
	Hauser Lake	Sutherland	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sutherland
	Hayden Lake	Ranch Aero	Airport	Private	Private	Carl Nyberg
	Post Falls	Nichols Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	John Nichols & Henry Nichols
	Post Falls	Hubof's	Heliport	Private	Private	John Hubof
	Spirit Lake	Treeport	Airport	Private	Private	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Worley	Rock Creek Farm	Airport	Private	Private	RJ Watson/Nancy Rutledge
Shoshone	Clarkia	Stocking Mead.	Airport	Public	Private	Clearwater Potlatch Timber
	Kellogg	Shoshone Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Shoshone County

Enplanements

County	City	Airport Name	CY 18 Enplanements	CY 17 Enplanements	% Change
Benewah	St. Maries	St. Maries Mun	1	4	-75.00%
Bonner	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	46	3	1433.33%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary Cnty	141	82	71.95%
Kootenai	Hayden Lake	CdA-Pappy	434	31	1300.00%
Shoshone	Kellogg	Shoshone Cnty	1	0	0.00%

Housing

Total Units (2017)

County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Benewah	4,706	3,508	2,596	912
Bonner	24,935	17,563	12,782	4,781
Boundary	5,359	4,490	3,317	1,173
Kootenai	67,941	58,873	41,729	17,144
Shoshone	7,096	5,614	3,933	1,681

Units by Housing Type (2017)

County	Total Housing Units	Single Family Units	2 or More Units in Structure	Mobile Home & All Other Types of Units
Benewah	4,706	3,320	318	1,026
Bonner	24,935	18,110	2,038	3,207
Boundary	5,359	4,169	428	665
Kootenai	67,941	51,235	9,996	5,466
Shoshone	7096	5378	831	851

Real Median Value of Owner Occupied Units

County	2000	2010	2017	% Change from 2010
Benewah	\$118,663.57	\$129,508.30	\$150,800.00	16.44%
Bonner	\$165,995.66	\$248,803.35	\$222,700.00	34.16%
Boundary	\$129,196.62	\$183,838.61	\$181,300.00	40.33%
Kootenai	\$160,129.15	\$231,640.86	\$212,900.00	32.95%
Shoshone	\$93,597.55	\$152,672.39	\$117,500.00	25.54%

Hospitals/Care Services

Number of Establishments

County	Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS Code 621)	Hospitals (NAICS Code 622)	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623)	Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624)
Benewah	11	0	1	4
Bonner	121	4	6	37
Boundary	26	0	8	8
Kootenai	494	4	50	110
Shoshone	22	1	3	8

Recreational Facilities

Community Parks

County	Number of Parks	per 1000 pop
Benewah	7	0.767796424
Bonner	15	0.370589979
Boundary	5	0.462620281
Kootenai	47	0.330155876
Shoshone	8	0.629822075

County	Name	City	Type
Benewah	Plummer City Park	Plummer	Park
	Plummer School Park	Plummer	Park
	Benewah Nitsch E Nen Fairgrounds	St. Maries	Park
	Mullan Trail Historical Monument	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries City Park	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries Historical Trail	St. Maries	Park
	Tensed City Park	Tensed	Park
Bonner	Clark Fork Tennis Courts	Clark Fork	Tennis
	Oldtown Park	Oldtown	Park
	4H Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River City Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River Downtown Park	Priest River	Park
	West Bonner Park	Priest River	Park
	3rd Avenue Pier	Sandpoint	Park
	9th Grade Center Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Farmin Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Lakeview Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Shooting Range	Sandpoint	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Bonner (con't)	Travers Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Triangle Park	Sandpoint	Park
	War Memorial Field	Sandpoint	Park
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Golf Course	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Kootenai River Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Memorial Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Riverside Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
Kootenai	Sundown Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Bayview Park	BAYVIEW	Park
	Bluegrass Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Bryan Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Canfield Sports Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	CdA Soccer Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	East Tubbs Hill Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fernan Lake	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fort Sherman Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Higgins Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Independence Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Jenny Stokes Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	MacEuen Playfield	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Memorial Field Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Mill River Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	North Pines Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Northshire Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Persons Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Phippeny Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Ramsey Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Shadduck Land Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Sunset Rotary Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Tubbs Hill	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Winton Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Dalton Gardens Horse Arena	Dalton Gardens	Park
	Hauser Lake	Hauser	Park
	Fincane Park	Hayden	Park
	Porter's Lake	Kootenai County	Fish
	Black Bay Park	Post Falls	Park
	21st & Idaho Soccer Field	Post Falls	Park
	Beck Park	Post Falls	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Chase Field	Post Falls	Park
	Falls Park	Post Falls	Park
	Kiwanis Park	Post Falls	Park
	McGuire Park	Post Falls	Park
	Q'Emilin Park	Post Falls	Park
	Skateboard Park	Post Falls	Park
	Sportsman Park	Post Falls	Park
	Treaty Rock Park	Post Falls	Park
	White Pine Park	Post Falls	Park
	Warren Playfield	Post Falls	Park
	Lakeland Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Montana Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Rathdrum Mountain Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Stubb Meyer Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Spirit Lake Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Volunteer Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Mowry State Park	Worley	Park
Shoshone	Kellogg City Park	Kellogg	Park
	Kellogg Park	Kellogg	Park
	Mullan Ball	Mullan	Park
	Mullan Park	Mullan	Park
	Gene Day Park	Osburn	Park
	Osburn Playground	Osburn	Park
	West Shoshone Park	Pinehurst	Park
	Wallace Park	Wallace	Park

Boat Ramps

County	Number of Boat Ramps	per 1000 pop
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	51	1.260005929
Boundary	11	1.017764619
Kootenai	48	0.337180469
Shoshone	0	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Benewah	Benewah Lake	Benewah Lake	10	0
	Chatcolet Use Area	Chatcolet Lake	50	40
	Rocky Point	Chatcolet Lake	30	0
	Hawleys Landing	Chatcolet Lake	0	52
	Aqua Park	St. Joe River	20	10
	First Street	St. Joe River	1	0
	St. Maries River	St. Maries River	15	0
	Shadowy St. Joe Campground	St. Joe River	15	15
Bonner	Chase Lake	Chase Lake	10	0
	Johnson Creek	Clark Fork	28	30
	Cocolalla Lake	Cocolalla Lake	15	0
	Freeman Lake	Freeman Lake	10	0
	Granite Lake	Granite Lake	4	0
	Jewel Lake	Jewel Lake	4	0
	Kelso Lake	Kelso Lake	6	0
	Bottle Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Floating Restaurant	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Garfield Bay	Lake Pend Oreille	32	25
	Hope Boat Basin	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Island View Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	40
	Lakeview Landing	Lake Pend Oreille	8	0
	Pringle Park	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Red Fir Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	50
	Sam Owen Park	Lake Pend Oreille	10	100
	Sandpoint Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Springy Point	Lake Pend Oreille	20	40
	Sunnyside	Lake Pend Oreille	4	0
	Talache	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Trestle Creek	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Whiskey Rock	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Mirror Lake	Mirror Lake	10	0
	Albeni Cove	Pend Oreille River	15	13
	Bonner Park West	Pend Oreille River	10	0
	Dock N Shop	Pend Oreille River	16	0
	Laclede	Pend Oreille River	6	0
	Morton Slough	Pend Oreille River	6	15
	Priest River Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	15	19
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	60	68

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Bonner (con't)	Thama	Pend Oreille River	8	0
	Willow Bay Marina	Pend Oreille River	48	20
	Bishops Marina	Priest Lake	2	0
	Blue Diamond Marina	Priest Lake	20	5
	Cavanaugh Bay Marina	Priest Lake	10	0
	Coolin	Priest Lake	10	0
	Elkins Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Grandview Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Granite Creek Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Hills Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Indian Creek	Priest Lake	50	93
	Kalispell Boat Launch	Priest Lake	35	0
	Kanisku Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Lionhead	Priest Lake	10	47
	Outlet Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Priest Lake Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Round Lake	Round Lake	22	53
	Shepard Lake	Shepard Lake	10	0
Boundary	Bonner Lake	Bonner Lake	6	0
	Brush Lake	Brush Lake	10	0
	Dawson Lake	Dawson Lake	8	0
	City Launch	Kootenai River	2	0
	Copeland	Kootenai River	10	0
	Deep Creek	Kootenai River	10	0
	Porthill	Kootenai River	3	0
	McArthur Lake	McArthur Lake	10	0
	Perkins Lake	Perkins Lake	8	0
	Robinson Lake	Robinson Lake	10	0
	Smith Lake	Smith Lake	8	0
Kootenai	Black Lake	Black Lake	6	0
	Medimont	Cave Lake	12	0
	Popcorn Island	Cave Lake	0	4
	3rd Street	Coeur d' Alene Lake	60	0
	Bell Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	30
	Booth Park	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Carlin Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Fullers Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Mineral Ridge	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Kootenai (con't)	Gasser Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	10
	Goulds Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Higgins Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	70	0
	Harlow Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	4	0
	Harrison	Coeur d' Alene Lake	40	0
	Kidd Island Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	5	0
	Loft's Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	12	0
	Mica Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Old Mission	Coeur d' Alene River	20	0
	Rockford Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Spokane Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Squaw Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	3	0
	Sunup Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Fernan Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	20	0
	Fernan East Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	4	0
	Hauser Lake	Hauser Lake	4	0
	Honeysuckle Beach	Hayden Lake	37	0
	Sportsman Park	Hayden Lake	8	0
	Killarney Lake	Killarney Lake	20	0
	Buttonhook	Lake Pend Oreille	0	0
	Hudson Bay Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	40	0
	Eagle Boat Launch	Lake Pend Oreille	50	212
	Scenic Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	5	0
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake	15	0
	Bronze Bay	Spirit Lake	4	0
	Maiden Rock	Spirit Lake	6	0
	Sportsmans Access	Spirit Lake	20	0
	Post Falls Park	Spokane River	20	0
	Thompson Lake	Thompson Lake	20	0
	Lower Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	4	0
	Middle Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	10	0
	Upper Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	6	0

Campgrounds

County	Number of Campgrounds	per 1000 pop
Benewah	14	1.409061
Bonner	48	1.073177
Boundary	10	0.836960
Kootenai	37	0.229095
Shoshone	42	3.282275

County	Name	Sites	Type
Benewah	Benewah	51	IDPR
	Chatcolet	30	IDPR
	Ed's R&R Shady River RV Park	14	Private
	Hawleys Landing	38	IDPR
	Mission Mountain	3	IDPR
	Misty Meadows RV Park	50	Private
	MMM Campsite #1	1	IDPR
	MMM Campsite #2	1	IDPR
	Riverside Campground	30	Private
	RV Park Milepost 382	11	Private
	Shadowy St Joe	14	USFS
	Sheep Spring	3	BLM
	Soaring Hawk RV Resort	100	Private
	Tingley Springs	6	BLM
Bonner	Albeni Cove	14	COE
	Alpine Park	15	Private
	Baritoe	19	USFS
	Beaver Creek	45	USFS
	Best Western Edgewater	20	Private
	Beyond Hope Resort	100	Private
	Country Inn	18	Private
	Cozy RV Park	9	Private
	Dickensheet	11	IDPR
	Garfield Bay Resort	24	Private
	Green Bay Campground	8	USFS
	Idaho Country Resort	187	Private
	Indian Creek	41	IDPR
	Inn at Priest Lake	12	Private
	Island View Resort	60	Private
	Jeb & Margaret's Trailer Haven	125	Private
	Kaniksu RV Resort	80	Private

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Bonner (con	Kelso Lake Resort	18	Private
	Lionhead	47	IDPR
	Luby Bay	52	USFS
	Navigation	5	USFS
	Nordman	5	USFS
	Nordman Store RV Park	14	Private
	North Cove	5	USFS
	Osprey	18	USFS
	Outlet Campground	28	USFS
	Plowboy	4	USFS
	Porcupine Lake	5	USFS
	Priest Lake RV Resort	10	Private
	Priest River Recreation Area	20	COE
	Reeder Bay	24	USFS
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	67	COE
	River Country Motel & RV Park	21	Private
	River Delta Resort	56	Private
	River Lake RV Park	31	Private
	Rocky Point	7	USFS
	Round Lake State Park	51	IDPR
	Saw Owen	80	USFS
	Schneider	5	USFS
	Silver	8	USFS
	Springy Point	38	COE
	Three Pines	7	USFS
	Travel America Plaza	78	Private
	Trestle Creek RV Park	18	Private
	Trunnell Enterprises RV Park	14	Private
	Whiskey Rock Bay	9	USFS
	White Pine	51	IDPR
	Willow Bay Marina & RV Park	20	Private
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Resort	61	Private
	Carriage House Inn RV Park	20	Private
	Copper Creek	16	USFS
	Hemlocks Resort	18	Private
	Idyl Acres RV Park	10	Private
	Loewenshaw Vineyards RV Park	40	Private
	Meadow Creek	21	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Boundary (con't)	Robinson Lake	10	USFS
	Smith Lake	7	USFS
Kootenai	Alpine Country RV Park	25	Private
	Bayview RV Park	8	Private
	Beauty Creek	15	USFS
	Bell Bay	26	USFS
	Black Rock Marina	20	Private
	Blackwell Island RV Park	182	Private
	Buttonhook	13	IDPR
	Carlin Bay Resort	24	Private
	Cedar Motel & RV Park	39	Private
	Cedar View RV Park	39	Private
	Coeur d' Alene Casino	30	Private
	Coeur d' Alene KOA	90	Private
	Coeur d' Alene RV Resort	191	Private
	Corral	6	IDPR
	Gilmore	42	IDPR
	Harrison City RV Park	30	City
	Honeysuckle	8	USFS
	Hudson Bay Resort	14	Private
	Kestrel	23	IDPR
	Killarney Lake	11	BLM
	Lakeland RV Park	33	Private
	Mokins Bay	16	USFS
	Nighthawk Campground	21	IDPR
	Popcorn Island Boat Camp	1	BLM
	Ravenwood RV Resort	113	Private
	Redtail	26	IDPR
	River Walk RV Park	42	Private
	Scenic Bay RV Park	18	Private
	Silverwood RV Park	127	Private
	Snowberry	43	IDPR
	Suntree RV Park	111	Private
	Tamarack RV & Campground	50	Private
	View of the Bay RV Park	10	Private
	Westside Resort	7	Private
	Whitetail	60	IDPR

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Windy Bay Boat Camp	7	BLM
	Wolf Lodge RV Park	105	Private
Shoshone	Beaver Creek	3	USFS
	Berlin Flats	9	USFS
	Big Creek	8	USFS
	Big Hank	30	USFS
	Blue Anchor RV Park	46	Private
	Bumblebee	25	USFS
	Camp 3	4	USFS
	CCC Campground	3	USFS
	Cedar Creek	3	USFS
	Cliff Creek	1	USFS
	Conrad Crossing	8	USFS
	Country Lane Inn & RV Resort	47	Private
	Crater Lake Campsite	1	BLM
	Crater Peak Campsite	1	BLM
	Crystal Gold Mine & RV Park	21	Private
	Devils Elbow Campground	20	USFS
	Donkey Creek	1	USFS
	Down by the Depot RV Park	60	Private
	Elsie Lake	5	USFS
	Fly Flat	14	USFS
	Gold Creek	2	USFS
	Heller Creek	4	USFS
	Huckleberry Flat	39	BLM
	Kahnderosa RV Park	42	Private
	Kit Price	52	USFS
	Line Creek Stock Camp	9	USFS
	Little North Fork	5	USFS
	Lookout Pass Ski Area	12	Private
	Loop Creek	3	USFS
	Mammoth Springs	8	USFS
	Marble Creek	1	USFS
	One Eye's Landing & RV Resort	44	Private
	Orphan Point Campsite	1	BLM
	Packsaddle Creek	2	USFS
	Silver Leaf Motel	7	Private
	Spruce Tree	9	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Shoshone (cont)	Squaw Creek	5	USFS
	St. Joe Resort	20	Private
	Swiftwater RV Park	24	Private
	Tin Can Flat	11	USFS
	Turner Flat	11	USFS

Policy Capital

Voter Participation

County	Voter Turnout 2008 (%)	Voter Turnout 2016 (%)
Benewah	58%	79%
Bonner	60%	81%
Boundary	57%	83%
Kootenai	60%	77%
Shoshone	55%	74%

County Descriptions

County	Rural Urban Continuum Code_2013	Description
Benewah	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Bonner	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Boundary	7.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
Kootenai	3.00	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
Shoshone	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area

Land Ownership

County	Total Acres	Total Private %	Total State %	Total Federal %	Total Other %
Benewah	496,640	77.6%	12.2%	9.8%	0.4%
Bonner	1,112,064	39.6%	15.3%	44.3%	0.8%
Boundary	812,032	25.6%	13.2%	61.0%	0.2%
Kootenai	796,928	62.1%	5.5%	31.9%	0.5%
Shoshone	1,685,760	22.0%	3.4%	74.5%	0.1%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

County	Payment 2012	Federal Acres 2012	Payment per Acre 2012	Payment 2019	Federal Acres 2019	Payment per Acre 2019
Benewah	\$57,167	\$43,023	\$1.33	\$119,796	\$47,212	\$2.54
Bonner	\$528,602	\$454,843	\$1.16	\$1,083,390	\$454,071	\$2.39
Boundary	\$161,550	\$475,622	\$0.34	\$112,196	\$475,236	\$0.24
Kootenai	\$565,961	\$241,943	\$2.34	\$630,137	\$244,571	\$2.58
Shoshone	\$416,795	\$1,227,088	\$0.34	\$1,213,862	\$1,231,988	\$0.99

Protected Areas

Type	Benewah Acres	Bonner Acres	Boundary Acres	Kootenai Acres	Shoshone Acres
Access Area	-	546	-	238	24
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	-	-	-	16	27
Forest Stewardship Land	-	653	2,042	-	54,754
Habitat or Species Management Area	2,231	2,621	2,958	7,037	12,097
Military Land	-	87,643	-	3,517	-
Mitigation Land	-	40	-	-	-
National Forest/National Grassland	31,494	448,502	483,853	237,592	1,160,722
National Landscape Conservation System-Wilderness	5,563	-	671	3,356	11,902
National Trail	-	131	-	87	899
National Wildlife Refuge	-	-	2,764	-	-
Native American Land	223,975	-	5,403	102,861	-
Not Designated	-	8	-	-	-
Other Designation	-	8	-	34	-
Private Conservation Land	-	4,713	-	10	15,404
Protective Management Area - Feature	-	-	-	-	417
Protective Management Area - Land, Lake or River	1,204	1,065	3,177	26	20,862
Recreation Management Area	-	5,823	830	439	3,750
Research and Educational Land	-	5,267	-	4,313	-
Research Natural Area	-	4,081	3,865	281	3,094
Resource Management Area	8,068	11,839	3,615	7,097	43,896
State Other	-	68	9	89	5
State Park	8,428	1,000	-	3,195	176
State Trust Lands	53,008	167,521	102,962	32,337	54,908

Social Capital

Social Capital Index

Total Population (2016)

County	Religious Organizations	Civic and Social Associations	Business Associations	Political Organizations	Professional Organizations	Labor Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations*
Benewah	5	2	1	0	0	0	76
Bonner	25	3	3	0	2	0	284
Boundary	7	1	0	0	0	0	82
Kootenai	73	10	9	0	2	6	635
Shoshone	6	2	2	0	0	1	130

*Excludes non-profits with an international approach

Social Facilities (2016)

County	Bowling Centers	Physical Fitness Facilities	Public Golf Courses	Sports Clubs, Managers and Promoters
Benewah	0	0	0	0
Bonner	1	6	2	0
Boundary	0	1	1	0
Kootenai	2	22	11	1
Shoshone	1	1	3	0

Census Response Rate

County	2010
Benewah	65%
Bonner	60%
Boundary	65%
Kootenai	77%
Shoshone	72%



PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC
11100 N Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835-9798
(208) 772-0584
(208) 620-2313 FAX
www.pacni.org

Resolution # 19-04

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 2019-2020 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FOR THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL 5-COUNTY AREA, KNOWN AS REGION I IN IDAHO, COMPOSED OF BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI AND SHOSHONE COUNTIES, AS PRESENTED TO THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS, the Panhandle Area Council (PAC) was officially designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration as an Economic Development District and qualifies as an area-wide planning organization, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is necessary in order to meet the statutory requirement pursuant to 13 CFR §303.6; and

WHEREAS, PAC, as part of its strategic planning program, is responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the region with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, PAC is organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business and other community interests; and

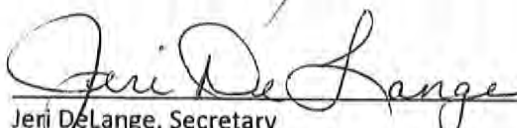
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and PAC have prepared its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Panhandle Area Council does hereby adopt the 2019-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Region I Economic Development District of the State of Idaho.

ADOPTED this 26th day of September, 2019.


Alan Wolfe, Chairman


Kyle Hendricks, Vice-Chairman


Jeri DeLange, Secretary


Darrell Raver, Treasurer



KOOTENAI COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

CHRIS FILLIOS • LESLIE DUNCAN • BILL BROOKS

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO COUNTY OF Kootenai

The undersigned, Chris Fillios, representing Kootenai County, 451 N Government Way, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, hereby affirm that:

I am the Chairman of the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners and thereby authorized to make these statements:

I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.

The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

Expenses to facilitate distant learning, including technology improvements, in connection with school closing to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.

Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Expenses to improve access to telehealth services.

Whereas, the State of Idaho received CARES Act funds to fund projects across the state including distance learning, telehealth services, public safety, commerce, and overall well-being. The Broadband Grant initiative grant program is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, and help Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency. Kootenai County will monitor the funding award to confirm the projects follow procedures that comply with the CARES Act criteria, federal, state, and local requirements, and the terms and conditions of the grant agreement.

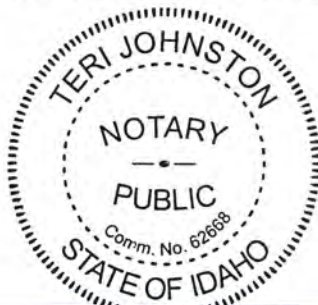
Signature

Chris Fillios

Date

7/15/21

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021



Notary Public for STATE

Idaho

Residing at

Hayden Lake, ID

Commission Expires

11-21-25

451 N Government Way • P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000

Phone: 208-446-1600 • Email: kcbocc@kcgov.us • Website: www.kcgov.us

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars			Total
Construction and Materials	908,536			908,536
Engineering, Legal, Professional, Permitting	76,015			76,015
Equipment, Installation, Validation	8,360			8,360
Project Management and Grant Admin	5,000			5,000
Totals	997,911			997,911

<i>Total Project Cost</i>	<i>997,911</i>
<i>Intermax Match Investment</i>	<i>(385,000)</i>
<i>Grant Application Request</i>	<u><u>612,911</u></u>

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant
Match

Community: Twin Lakes Village Kootenai County

Contributor name (& title): Mike Kennedy, President

Agency/Business: Intermax Networks

DESCRIPTION OF DONATION:

Date: July 15, 2021

This is a match that Intermax will contribute for the completion of the project.

Total Amount Contributed to Project \$ 385,000

I hereby certify that the above listed contributions have been made in the amount (s) shown.


Contributor Signature

MICHAEL R. KENNEDY

Scope of Work Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home Project

Project Area



This project serves the unincorporated neighborhood known as Twin Lakes Village, north of the city of Rathdrum and south of Spirit Lake, in Kootenai County. The neighborhood has 370+ households.

Type of infrastructure installed

The project will provide fiber in the neighborhood streets past every residence. Because of the short construction time of this grant, the final connection from the curb to the home is not included in this grant request. The final curb to home connection will be made with Intermax investment capital once a customer requests service.

The neighborhood will be served by an XGS-PON system and is capable of service gigabit service to each location.

Locations of underserved households

Based on speed tests, resident surveys and market research, Intermax believes that every single location in the village should be considered underserved. Speed tests and survey feedback are available for review in this grant proposal.

Known existing infrastructure

The neighborhood is currently served with a cable TV facility and conventional copper telephone service originally designed and installed about 45 years ago. Residents complain that they are unable to perform the simplest internet tasks like streaming video, connecting to corporate networks at their offices and browsing the internet.

Known existing anchor institutions

There are no schools or government facilities within the area to be served.

Middle mile (backbone) infrastructure utilization









































This project will tap into Intermax owned fiber, partially paid for by a CARES act grant in 2020. As the goals of the State CARES Act grants outlined, projects were encouraged to build infrastructure that can be leveraged for additional expansion to rural areas. By connecting an underserved neighborhood adjacent to last years projects, Intermax is accomplishing another of those goals by making these expansions more possible.

Locations of existing infrastructure




















There is existing copper infrastructure and an aging cable plant throughout the neighborhood, but neither is serving bandwidth at current speeds.







































Project plan

Intermax is confident that we can complete the project on time and has contractors lined up to perform the work.




















ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1			Preliminary Planning and Design	40 days	Tue 6/1/21	Mon 7/26/21
2			OSP Engineering	21 days	Tue 6/1/21	Tue 6/29/21
3			Network Engineering	5 days		
4			Site Access Agreement	5 days	Tue 6/29/21	Mon 7/5/21
5			Review Site Requirements and site plan from OSP Team	1 day	Wed 6/30/21	Wed 6/30/21
6			Contractor Meeting	4 hrs	Thu 7/1/21	Thu 7/1/21
7			Site Survey	1 day	Thu 7/1/21	Fri 7/2/21
8						
9			Permit Application	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
10			Right of Ways	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
11			ROW Agreements	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
12			HOA Agreements	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
13						
14			Active Site Design	11 days?	Mon 7/19/21	Mon 8/2/21
15			Scope of Work	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21
16		 	Equipment Selection	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21
17		 	Power Plan and Power Backup Plan	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21
18			Infrastructure Cabinet Design	5 days	Thu 7/22/21	Wed 7/28/21
19			Splicing Design	5 days	Thu 7/22/21	Wed 7/28/21
20						
21			Equipment Ordering	44 days	Thu 7/22/21	Tue 9/21/21
22			Infrastructure and logical equipment selection	1 day	Thu 7/22/21	Thu 7/22/21
23			Backbone Fiber, Strand, Attachments, and Conduit	30 days	Tue 8/3/21	Mon 9/13/21

Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje
Date: Thu 7/15/21




















Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

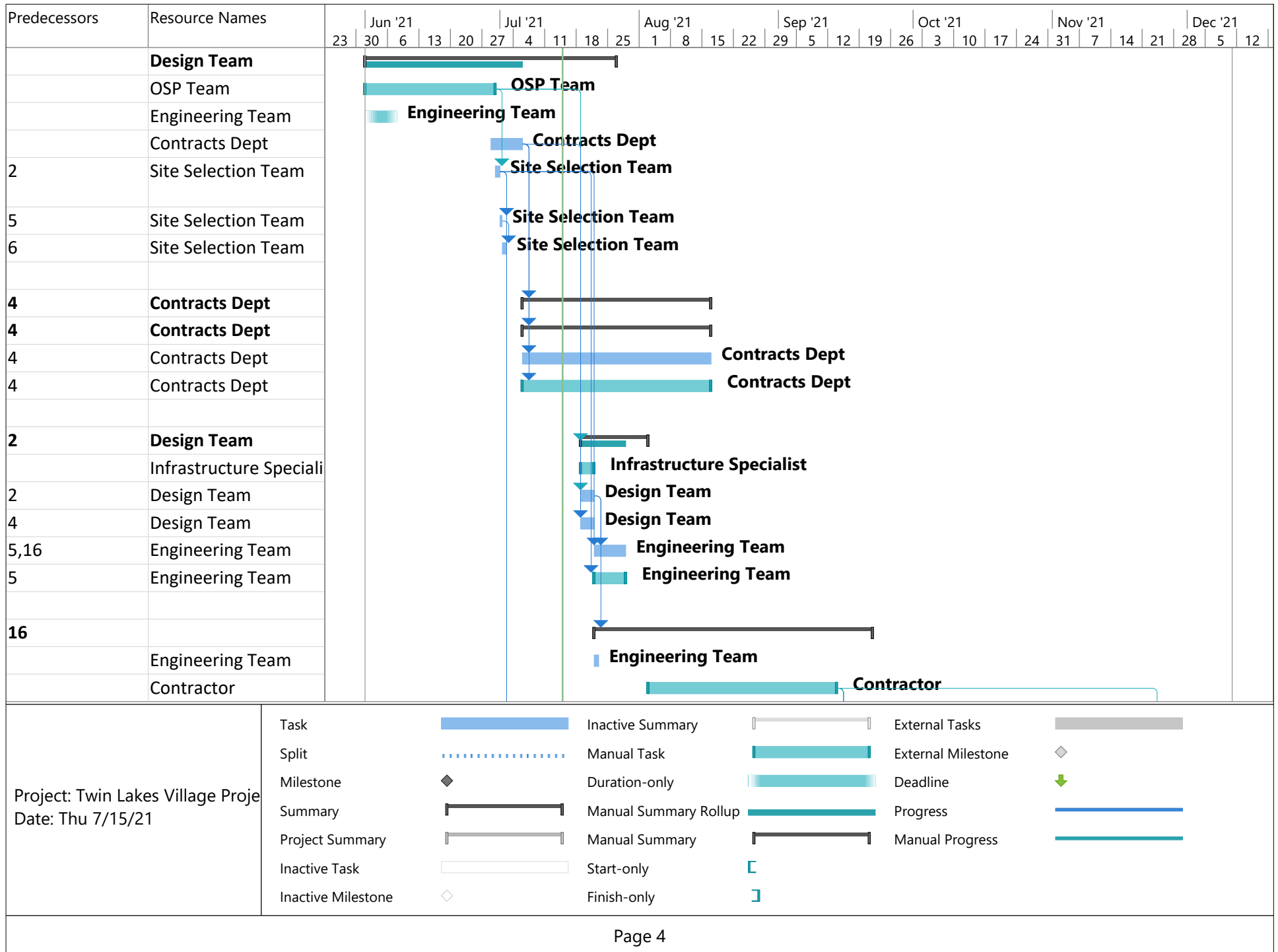
ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
24			Receive Equipment	3 days	Fri 9/17/21	Tue 9/21/21
25						
26			Pre Assembly	5 days	Wed 9/22/21	Tue 9/28/21
27			Program Infrastructure Equipment	5 days	Wed 9/22/21	Tue 9/28/21
28			Cabinet Assembly	3 days	Wed 9/22/21	Fri 9/24/21
29						
30			Site Work	90 days?	Mon 8/9/21	Fri 12/10/21
31			Active and Passive Cabinets	3 days	Thu 9/23/21	Mon 9/27/21
32			Foundation Pads	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
33			Trenching 2" Pipe	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
34			Power Meter and Grounding	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
35			Installation of Cabinets	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
36			Power Build	56 days	Thu 7/1/21	Thu 9/16/21
37			Development Fiber Backbone	88 days?	Mon 8/9/21	Wed 12/8/21
38			Boring / Conduit Install	20 days	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/25/21
39			Trenching / Conduit Install	60 days	Mon 8/9/21	Fri 10/29/21
40			Vault Placements	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21
41			Pull Fiber Optic Cable	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21
42			Splicing			
43			Fiber Extension to Neighborhood	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21
44						
45			Turn Up			
46			Nagios Setup	4 hrs	Fri 12/3/21	Fri 12/3/21

Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje
Date: Thu 7/15/21

Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
47			Testing	2 days	Fri 12/3/21	Mon 12/6/21

<div>Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje</div> <div>Date: Thu 7/15/21</div>	Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
	Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
	Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
	Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
	Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
	Inactive Task		Start-only			
	Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			



Predecessors	Resource Names	<div><div>Jun '21</div><div>Jul '21</div><div>Aug '21</div><div>Sep '21</div><div>Oct '21</div><div>Nov '21</div><div>Dec '21</div></div>																													
		23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12
	Engineering Team																														



Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje Date: Thu 7/15/21	Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
	Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
	Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
	Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
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	Inactive Task		Start-only			
	Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

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Locations of existing infrastructure

There is existing copper infrastructure and an aging cable plant throughout the neighborhood, but neither is serving bandwidth at current speeds.

Project plan

Intermax is confident that we can complete the project on time and has contractors lined up to perform the work.

Twin Lakes Village

Dear Jame, Mike and Intermax team,

Just a note in strong support of your team's effort to bring high quality internet to the Village. We are among the many people in the village who use the internet to conduct daily business. The current internet capability is a strong barrier to quality communications. Anything you can do to help would be greatly appreciated.

Yours in better connectivity,

Harry and Sandy Amend

Just a comment about our desire for better internet service. We are summer residents in Twin Lakes Village, Rathdrum, ID and would like to install video security devices (Ring cameras) to provide security when we are away (also to get a discount on our homeowner's insurance). We're hesitant to purchase these expensive items now because we don't feel that our internet speed will support them. We also remotely monitor our digital thermostat and generator to make sure the home stays protected from freezing temperatures. We're also wanting to add a water detector at our hot water heater. We appreciate the effort you are making to help our community achieve better internet service.

Thank you. Dick and Wendy Bird (772) 538-5122

When my wife and I first moved to TLV back in 2015 we were unaware of the internet issues plaguing rural North Idaho. Coming from Idaho Falls where we had 100+ Mbps high speed cable internet, we incorrectly assumed everyone in Idaho had at least a usable level of internet service. We quickly found out that the two providers to TLV were very marginal.

The first one we tried was Suddenlink, they had bought the old Twin Lakes cable system and were providing internet service through that system. They were the fastest option available at 15 to 18 MBS, but had a restrictive 200 GB data cap after which they charged exorbitant overage charges. We had multiple bills in excess of \$200 a month for very marginal service. On top of the overage fees and poor speed, their service was often down and they closed both of their local offices (Spirt Lake and Orofino), forcing customers to wait on the phone for hours to speak with a service technician or in another country who couldn't actually fix anything and could only submit a ticket to have a technician come out. Even their website that allowed you to track your data usage finally stopped working, so there was no way to tell if you were going over your allowed data cap. It was obvious they were just milking the last bit of money out of those of us that didn't have another option without planning to bring us any upgrades or improvements. I did submit a complaint to the FCC because they were charging us more than their advertised rate for limited data when every other area they serve was getting faster speeds and unlimited data. Obviously it didn't lead to any improvement in our

situation. Interestingly, some older residents even get their TV through Suddenlink, but it isn't even HD and completely unviewable for sports.

Next we moved to Frontier, who offered unlimited data but only 6 to 12 Mbps of speed. Originally the service was pretty reliable if slow, but as the TLV population grew they maxed out their racks and the service has become very unreliable, dropping out frequently during the day. We originally got 12+ Mbps, but as the old system loaded up our speed went down until now we get only 7+ Mbps with frequent dropouts of 5 to 10 minutes at a time. This is all running on a DSL system though the old TLV phone lines and there are many areas that can't get even 4 Mbps reliably. Zipl's acquisition of Frontier seemed promising, but in all honesty, the internet speed and reliability has declined under their watch.

As everyone knows, satellite TV is a poor option for areas like TLV where we have lots of trees and lots of snow. Streaming TV looked like a god send for those of us that live in this country, but without a reliable, highspeed, unlimited data provider, we are out of options.

In TLV a significant portion of the retired population goes south for several months during the winter and they maintain control of their homes using their internet connection. Most have Nest or other remote control thermostats as well and security systems and cameras that depend on that connection. Every year there are numerous times when they call up and we have to go check on things in their homes because the internet has dropped and lost connection to their smart home devices.

With the growth of North Idaho, areas like ours have become very attractive to young people looking for the opportunity to live a great place and work remotely. Unfortunately that really isn't an option at TLV under the existing systems.

It's been 4 or 5 years since we launched the TLV Internet Improvement Initiative, and in that time, InterMax has been the only internet provider to show serious interest in helping us resolve our issues. I'm excited to see this project moving forward and hope we can get fiber run into TLV in the very near future. Our son works as an AI programmer for Amazon, and it's always a question when he visits whether our connection will be adequate for him to connect and work if required.

Thanks, Scott and Debbie Shepherd

21130 N. Circle Rd.

Twin Lakes Village

Rathdrum, ID

83858

Hi Jame, I understand you and your company are debating bringing Fiber Internet to Twin Lakes Village, PLEASE DO!

My wife works from home entirely on line and is thereby at the mercy of a good connection. At least once a month I will hear a scream from her office closely followed by a stream of profanities that quite honestly would make a sailor blush, this too is often followed by the sounds of objects being thrown and breaking along with the continued screams.

I love my wife and fear she will have an aneurysm if something is not done soon to improve the quality of the internet connection she so needs.

Please do what you can, her health, our marriage and are collection of porcelain figurines are at stake.

Thank you! Chris Blake (408) 646 2775

I was advised to send any input regarding fiber internet coming to TLV. I just wanted to reach out and offer my full support. I work remotely 100% of the time and I cannot tell you how important it is to have a reliable internet connection. Without it, I would not have a job. Reliable internet has become so important over the last few years as more and more business is done electronically and virtually. It is a struggle to be productive and meet deadlines when your internet cuts out regularly and is down for hours sometimes days. I sincerely hope we are able to improve our connectivity here in the village. It would be so helpful on so many levels.

Kady Blake

please consider supplying your internet service to our community. I work from home as a tech support agent for Comcast and reliable internet is a requirement. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

John Moore

I sent you a speed test from my location a few days ago, as you can see speeds between 0-5 mbps are completely unreasonable in today's world. Then to add insult to the equation, ziply doubled my rate to \$50 for basically dial-up service.

If there was ever an opportunity for someone to come to the Village and own the whole thing, this is it...service here is that bad !

I hope you have a working solution.

Thank you, Gary D Hutchinson
5073 W Fairway Ln

Rathdrum, ID 83858
Cell 406-431-5880
E-mail BigSky53@gmail.com

Thank you for your work on the Twin Lakes Village application for improved internet access / service.

As village property owners who work at home, we are completely dependent upon reliable online access and phone service. We could not maintain our employment without good reliable service. In addition to a high volume of email and text communication, we regularly meet online for staff conferences with colleagues here in the US and abroad.

Our job description also involves hosting colleagues as they return from overseas for a time of debrief and re-entry support. This means that when we have guests, there are multiple users online.

Thank you for considering the needs of our community for improved online access.

Respectfully yours,
Ron & Ruth Berger
21249 N Circle Road
Twin Lakes Village
Rathdrum, ID 83858

I use the internet for medical issues, to communicate with my doctors and get test results. Our current internet goes down at odd times, or is so slow that I have to wait to either get information or send information. It's frustrating at best.

Thank you for all you are doing to improve this.

Laura Kaluba

5348 W. Broken Tee Rd.

Rathdrum, ID. 83858

I can expand on my email of yesterday. My wife and I moved here in May, 2014. I have been working from home as a consultant in fundraising for non-profit organizations. I need dependable phone and internet.

My wife, Pam, works for WSU medical school as a consultant helping existing doctors and medical school students learn communication skills. She requires zoom communication that is uninterrupted and high quality.

Both of us have been frustrated by poor quality (low bandwidth) and dropped connections requiring resetting modems and routers. I mentioned in my earlier email I paid for an IT specialist to come out and review our conditions. He found the Suddenlink signal suffered what he called micro drops - split second interruptions in the signal resulting in lost connections between the modem and the router as well as between the modem and the Suddenlink signal.

In addition, there have been periods when Suddenlink is totally down. Based on what I know about their equipment and their maintenance, we can only expect more such periods.

The phone situation is also an issue. We have Verizon but are blocked from direct sight line to the cell tower. Verizon sent us a booster that is internet dependent which greatly improves cell reception. However, the internet issues detailed above impact our cell quality and availability. When the internet is down, we often have to walk up our driveway to the street to make and receive calls.

That's the necessity issues. On the entertainment side we are internet dependent for TV (YouTube tv) and music (pandora) as well as streaming movies. While there are two of us full-time, we have three kids who visit with their families as well as frequent friends.

So, our internet demand is both crucial for business as well as demanding for bandwidth and entertainment.

Now, part of the issue is also customer service. Suddenlink has chosen to automate their customer service resulting in poor service and significant hold times for human contact. In my earlier email, I referred to Suddenlink as the poster child for abysmal customer service. That simply takes our frustration from simmering to boiling.

We are, in a word, desperate for high speed and dependable internet service.

I should add two specific instances.

My son and daughter-in-law are staying with us temporarily and moving to the Village permanently in August. Both work remotely and have had to go to a local restaurant to work when Suddenlink experienced outages.

Our second daughter works for Mursion, a company providing emersive soft-skill training through virtual reality. Recently, she spent ten days with us and when she needed to provide training only two other users could be online. As we had four other online workers, it meant we were unable to work as our bandwidth was simply insufficient.

Rich Kellogg

5587 W Lakeview Ct

Rathdrum, ID 83858

Rich and Pam Kellogg

5587 W Lakeview Ct

Rathdrum, ID 83858

My name is Tom Deutsch and my wife Gail and I live at 5233 W. Village Blvd, Rathdrum, 83858, Twin Lakes Golf Course.

Since moving here some three years ago we live with daily uncertainty as to whether our internet will function. Sometimes it may be down for a couple of hours, a day, and in the extreme days. The speed varies and frankly we cannot count on with any certainty.

As we live in a technological world, our lives on a daily basis can be impacted. Whatever we can do to be of assistance please let us know.

Best, Tom

Thomas B. Deutsch

Cell 360 560 6496

tomdeutsch70@gmail.com

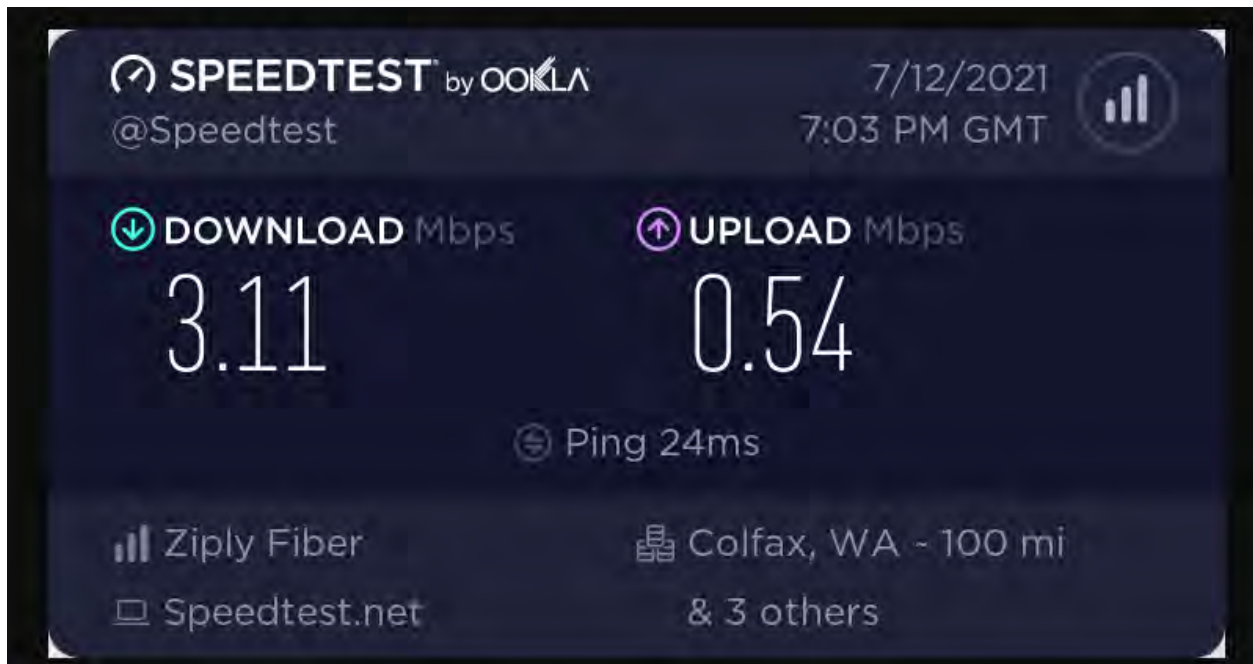
info@itsjustwallpaper.com

I am a resident of TLV and on a Committee responsible for Community Emergency Preparedness. The present wi-fi service is inconsistent, totally unreliable and far too slow to provide the emergency alerts, notices and situation status info needed for required resident preparedness. It is an extreme safety hazard considering the huge fire threats in current weather conditions. Weather threats are also of concern during normal regional winter conditions.

Ronald Jackson, Long Range Planning Committee

Abby Magnuson

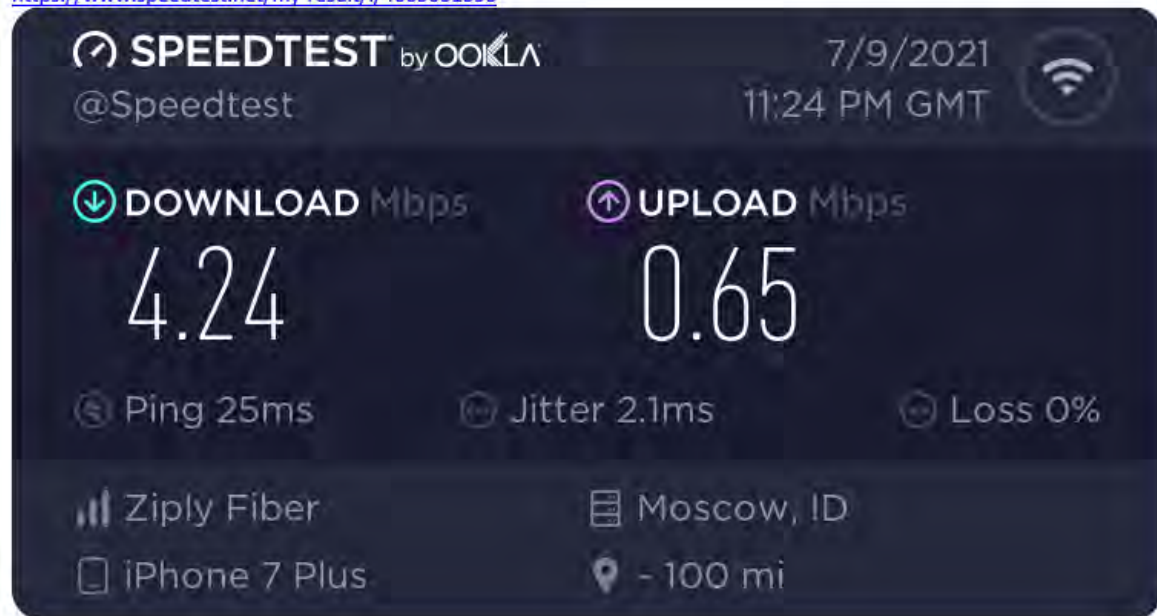
4961 West Village Blvd, Rathdrum, ID.



Amanda Keyser
[5421 W Fairway Ln #7](#)
[Rathdrum ID 83858](#)

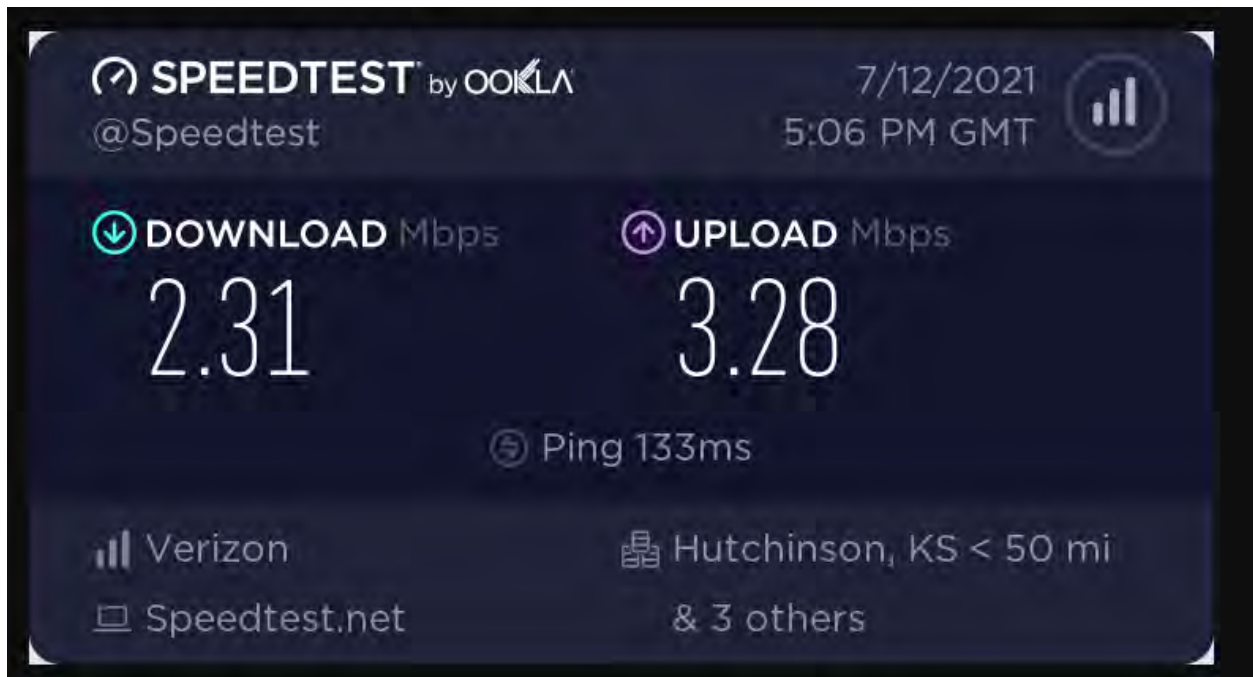
Check out my @Speedtest result! How fast is your internet?
<https://www.speedtest.net/my-result/i/4665031393>

<https://www.speedtest.net/my-result/i/4665031393>



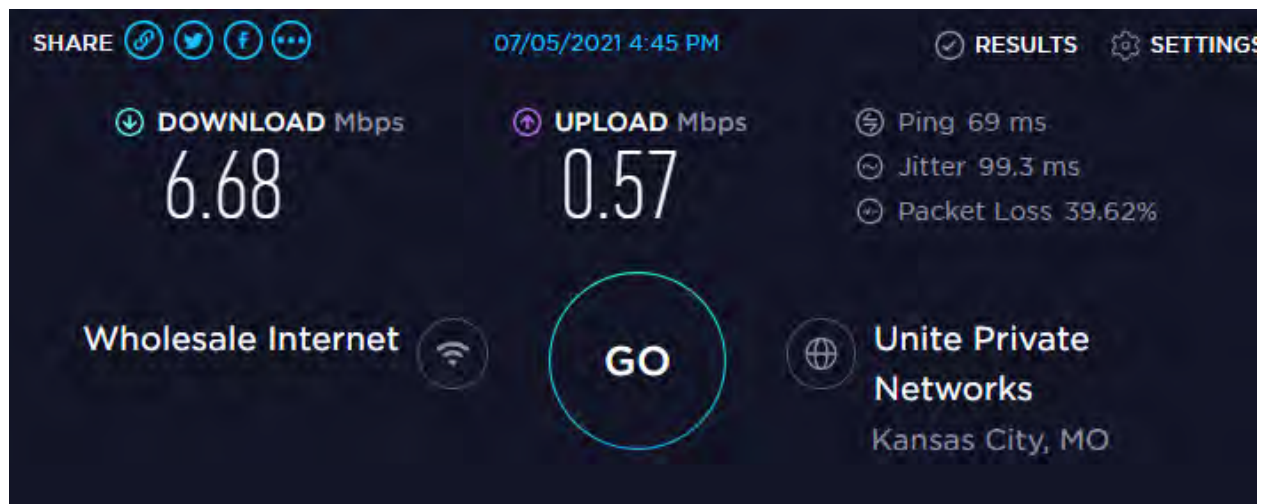
Carl Bauer

5480 W Racquet Rd. Unit 11, Rathdrum, ID



Daryl Foreman

5593 W Lakeview Ct. Rathdrum, ID



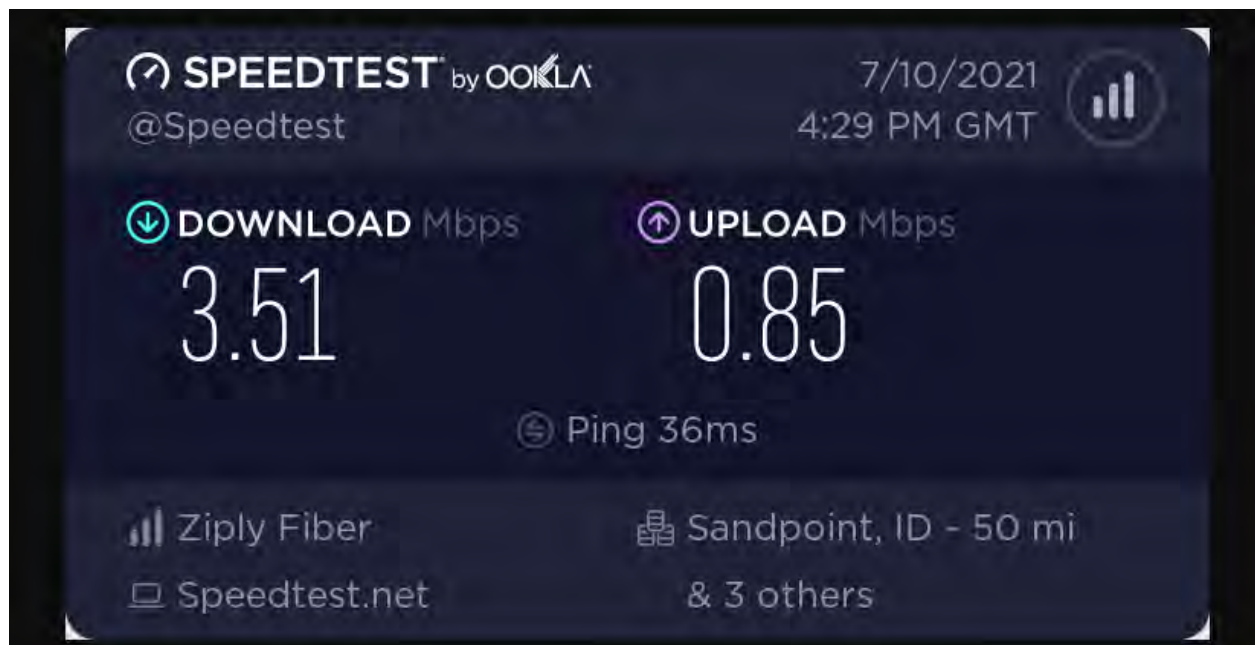
Dirk and Lynn Moyer

21895 N. Molly Lane, Rathdrum, ID



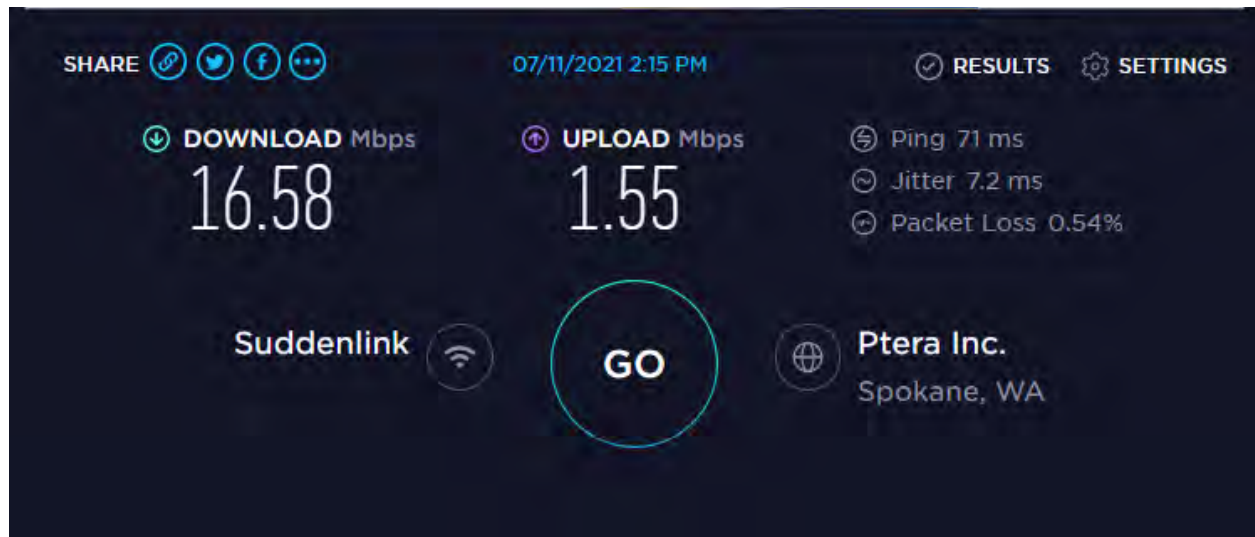
Eric and Norma Jean LaRock

5396 W Broken Tee, Rathdrum, ID



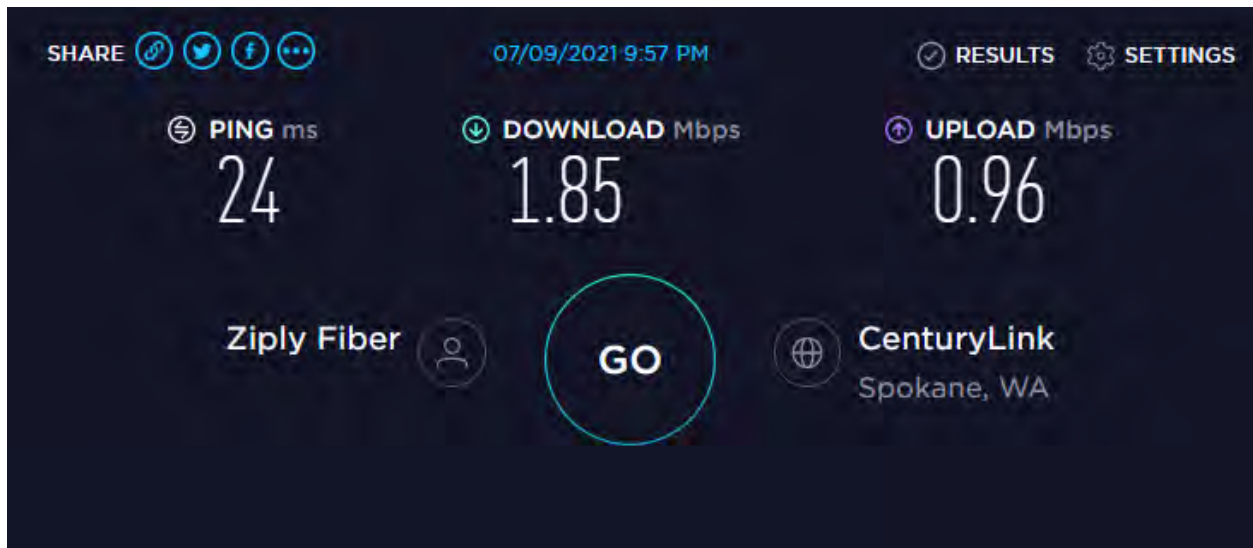
John Silvestri

4928 W. Village Blvd. Unit 2, Rathdrum, ID



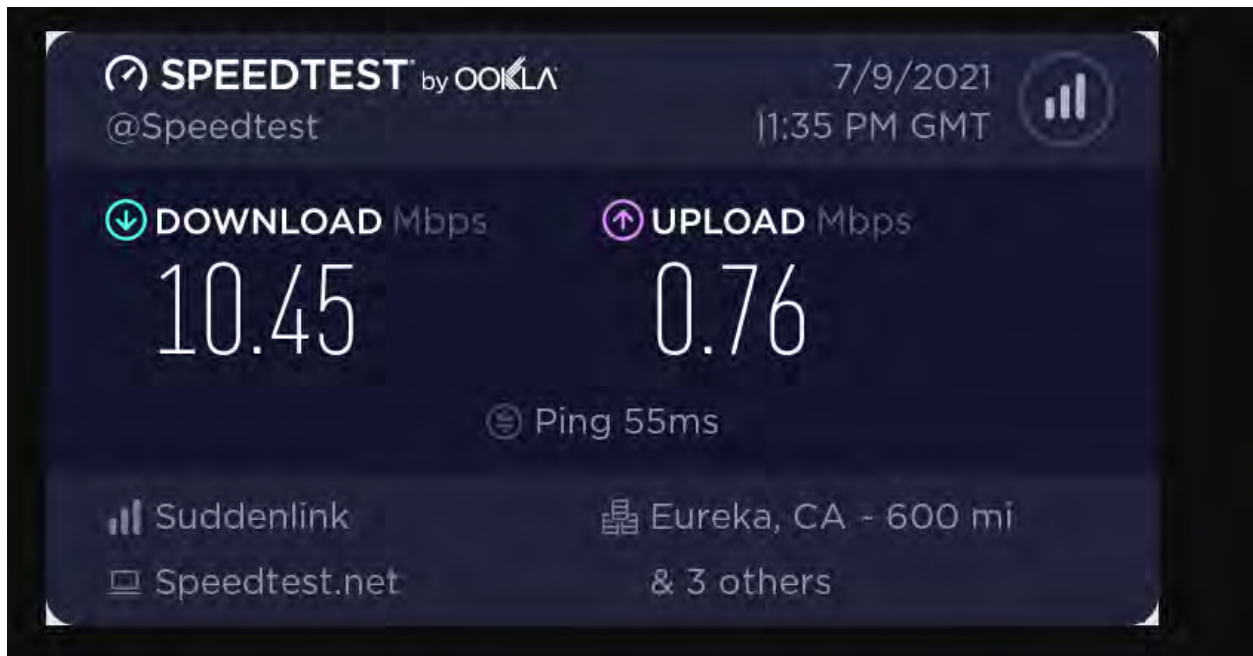
Julie and Brad Murray

21024 N. Circle Rd. Rathdrum, ID



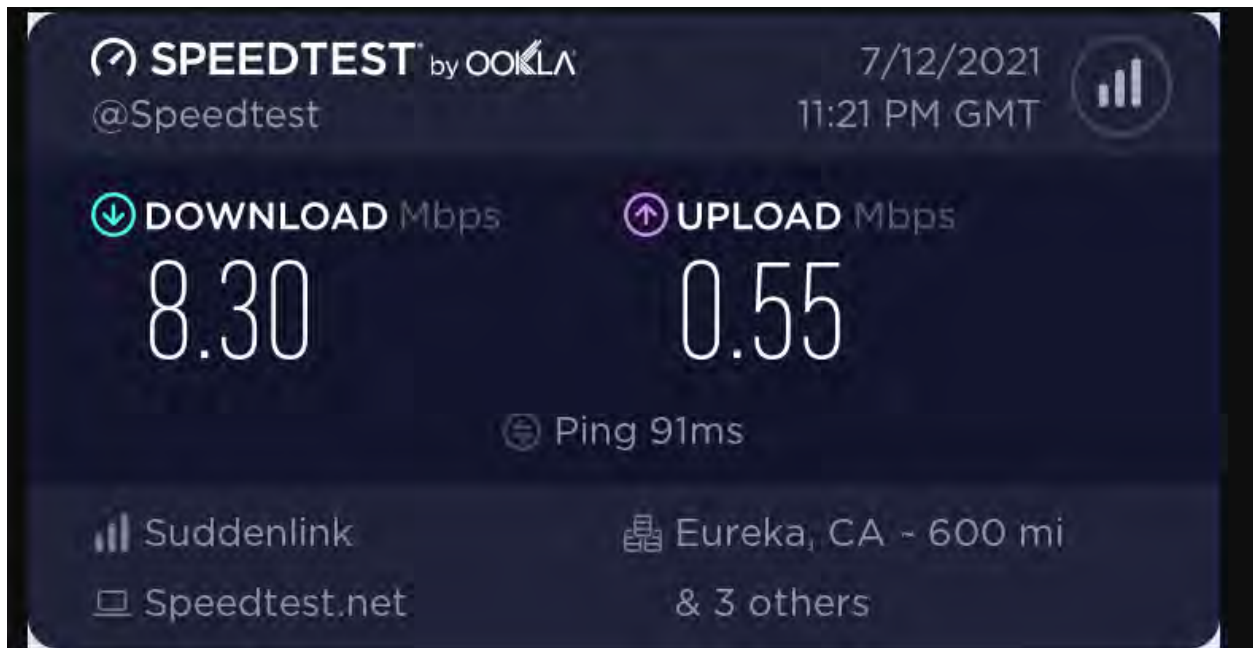
Kelly Basfield

5611 W Raquet Rd, Rathdrum, ID



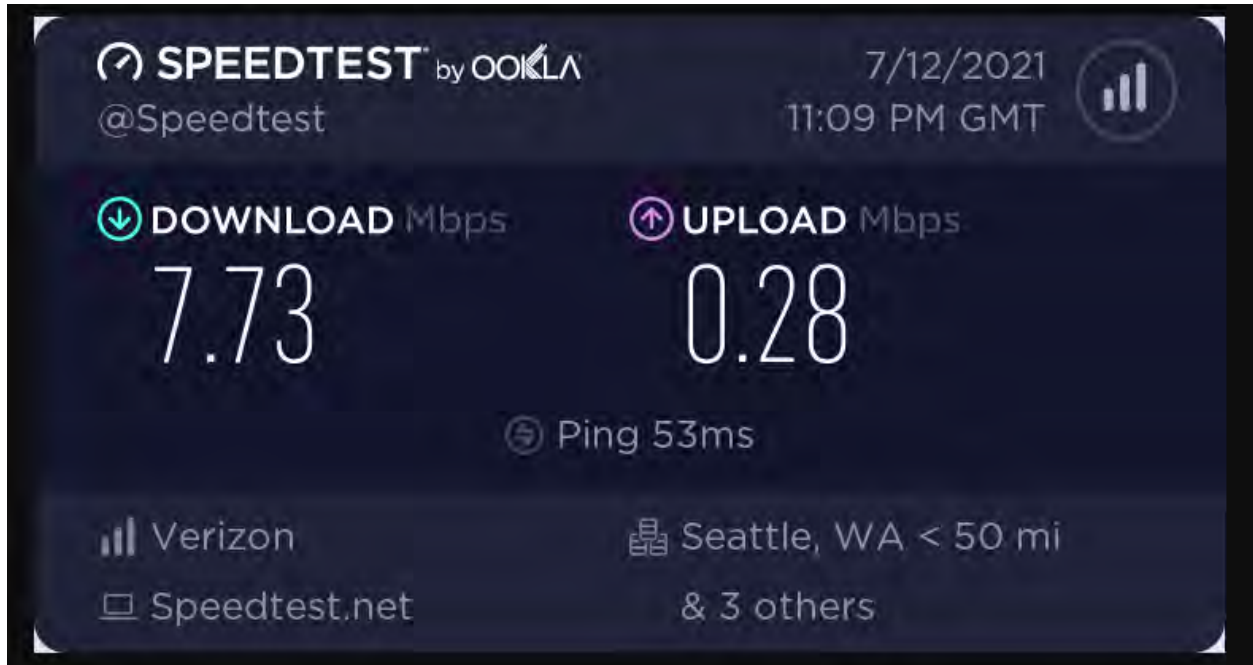
Michele Chesnut

5224 W Green Ct, Rathdrum, ID



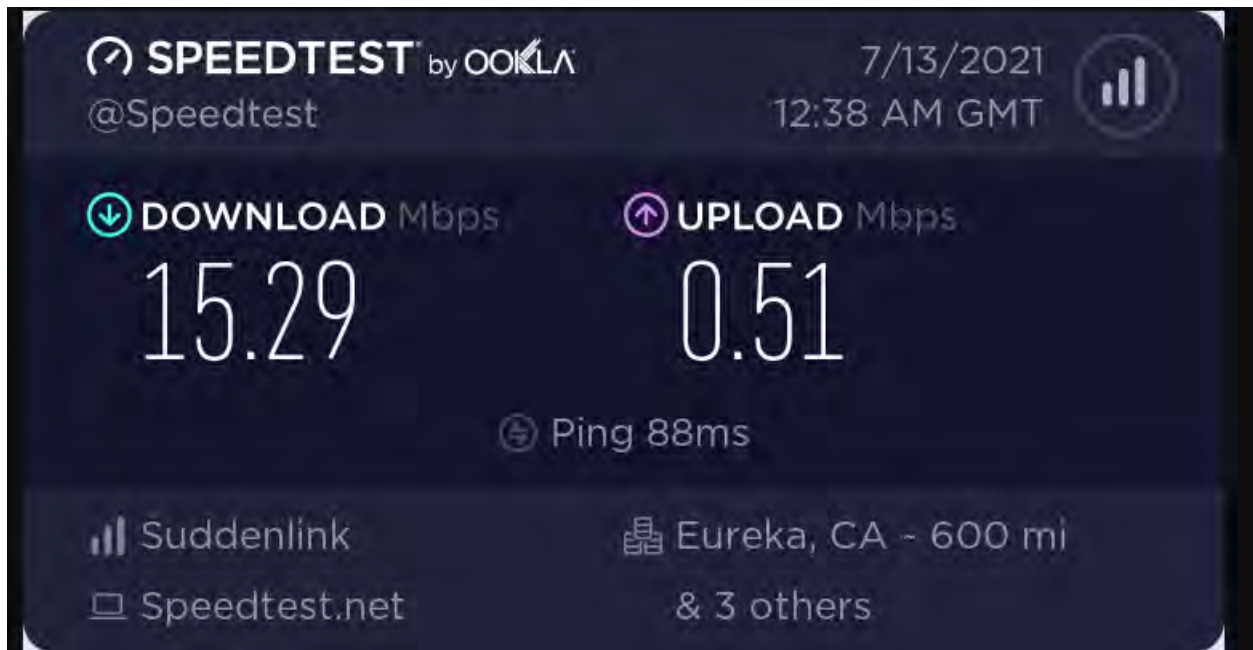
Richard and KJ Taylor

5264 W Green Ct, Rathdrum, ID



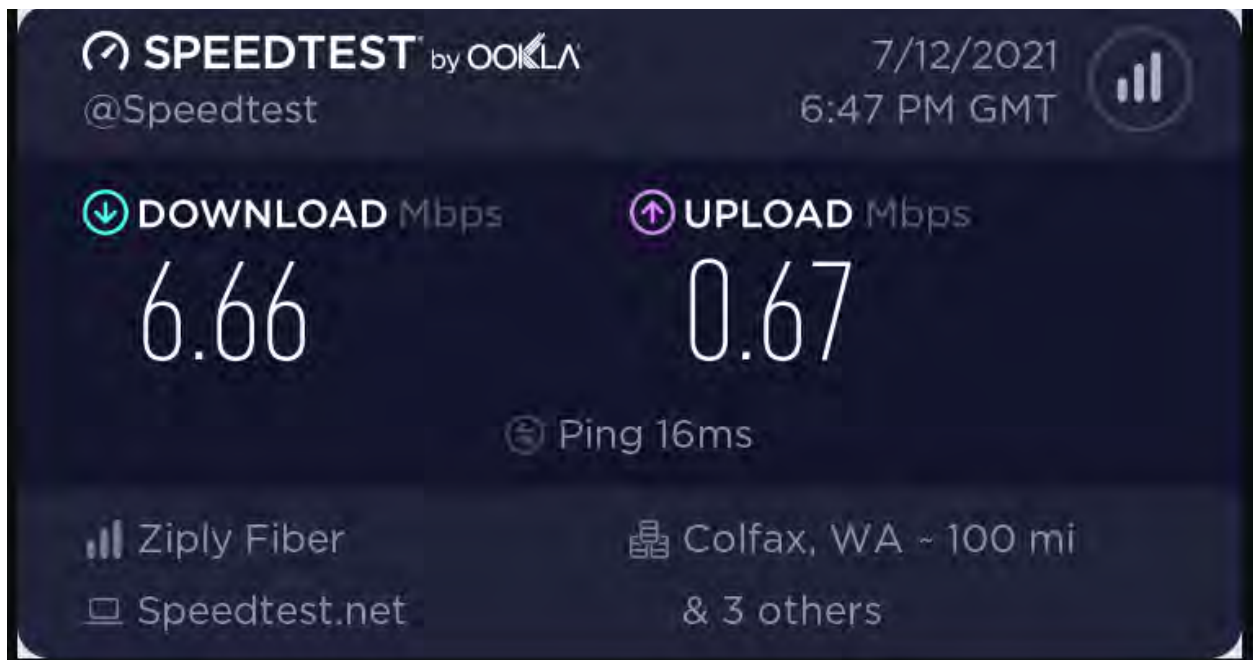
Terry DeVore

5667 W Lakeview Ct, Rathdrum, ID 83858



Vicky and Zoli Linzer

21297 N Circle Rd, Rathdrum ID





Idaho Department of Commerce
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter in support of the application submitted by Intermax Networks for the Idaho State Broadband Grant to assist with expanding broadband opportunities in our community. We are familiar with Intermax Networks and have been working for the past 10 months to try to bring fiber internet to Twin Lakes Village, to solve our problem with access to reliable highspeed internet.

Twin Lakes Village has been working for years to find a reliable internet solution for our residents to be able to work from home, participate in tele-health appointments, stream movies, and operate IOT devices. There are also businesses in the village such as the pro shop, office, restaurant, and a C-store that will be positively impacted by reliable internet service.

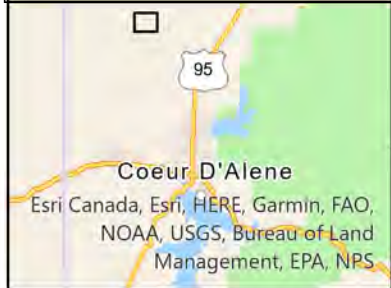
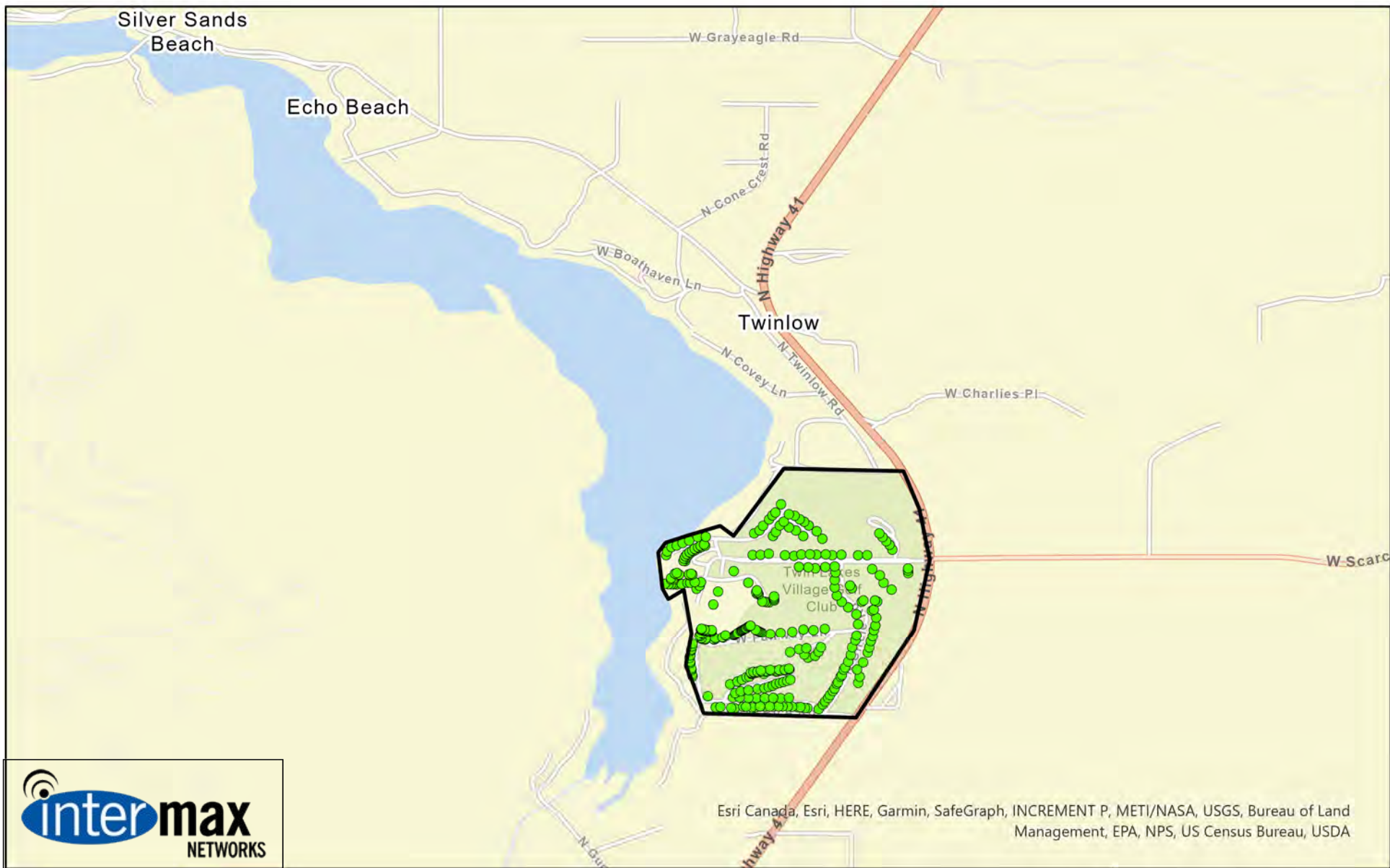
Satellite Internet has never been a good option in our location due to the number of trees and significant snow falls. Improving access to the internet will greatly benefit our entire community at Twin Lakes Village.

We are grateful for the State of Idaho and your desire to improve broadband access for rural communities such as Twin Lakes, Idaho.

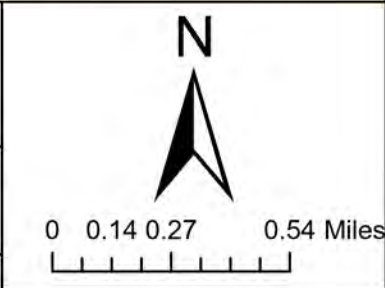
Sincerely,

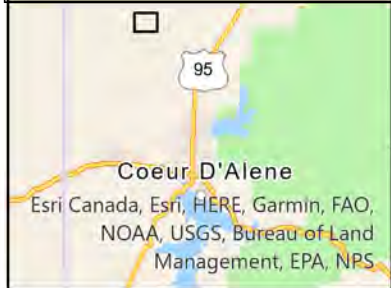
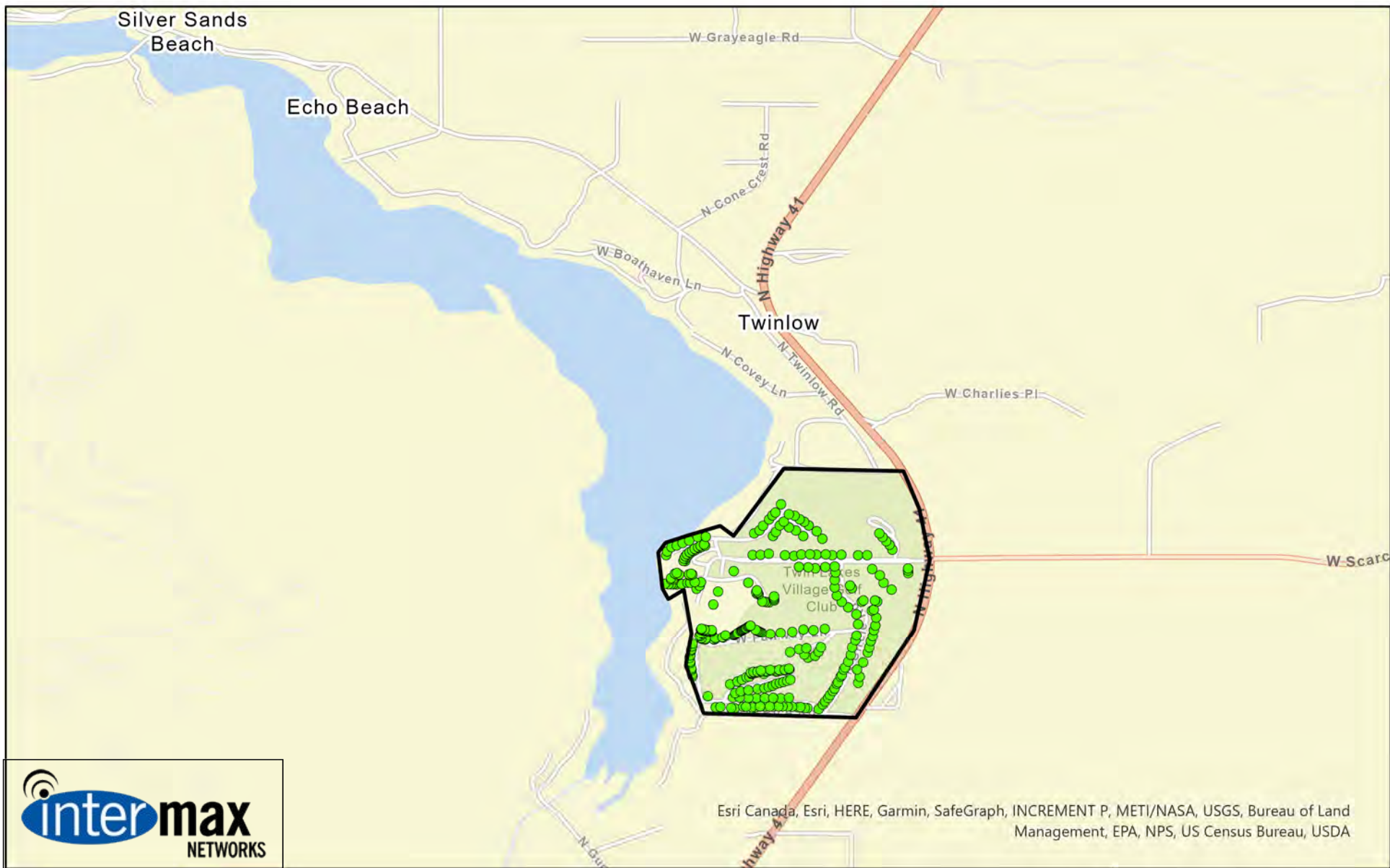
Jennifer Dolph, General Manager

Twin Lakes Village Property Owners Association

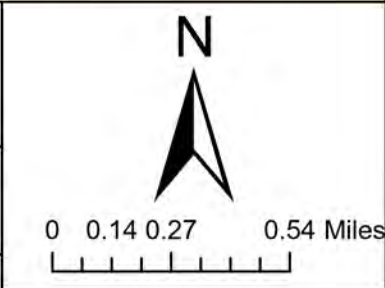


Kootenai County	
Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home	
<div>●</div> 375 Addresses	Proposed maximum broadband speed provided by the project: 10 Gbps (Easily upgradable) Speed to household: Gbps Service available
Current service provided to project area with 3 Census Blocks: Satellite Cable and Fixed Wireless: Access and speeds unproven	





Kootenai County	
Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home	
375 Addresses	Proposed maximum broadband speed provided by the project: 10 Gbps (Easily upgradable) Speed to household: Gbps Service available
Current service provided to project area with 3 Census Blocks: Satellite Cable and Fixed Wireless: Access and speeds unproven	



Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Jody Bieze
Applicant ID	APP-004836
Company Name	Kootenai County
Recipient Address	Kootenai County 451 Government Way Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816
Phone	(208) 446-1608
Email	jbieze@kcgov.us
Amount Requested	\$612,911.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Twin Lakes Village

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Jody Bieze
- b. Director
- c. Kootenai County
451 N. Government Way

Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

d. jbieze@kcgov.us

e. (208) 446-1608

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Twin Lakes, Unincorporated, Kootenai County

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Nancy Mabile
Dorian Komberec
Panhandle Area Council, Inc.

b. nmabile@pacni.org
dkomberec@pacni.org

c. (208) 772-0584 ext. 3014
(208) 772-0584 ext. 3010

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

The project will provide last mile fiber facilities to provide broadband to 375 household units in unincorporated Twin Lakes Village, Kootenai County, Idaho. Twin Lakes Village is a mix of single-family homes and multi-family. Based on speed tests that we have gathered, residents rarely report speeds over 5 Mbps download. Speed tests showing more than that are rare and only in times when usage is at its lowest. Intermax will provide fiber service to residents and businesses.

The project will provide fiber in the neighborhood streets past every residence. Availability of fiber broadband service to the premise will supercharge distance learning, work from home and access to telehealth services.

The Twin Lakes Village Homeowners Association conducted a survey of their residents (with names anonymized) results of which we will discuss in the project impact section of this proposal.

Scope of Work

This grant request will deliver fiber last mile facilities past each residence at the curb level. Because of the short construction time of this grant, the final connection from the curb to the home is not included in this grant request. The final curb to home connection will be made with Intermax investment capital in Q1 of 2022. The total project cost forecast is:

Fiber in the streets \$ 612,911 60% of project cost by CARES funds

Individual residence connections \$ 385,000 39% of project cost by applicant investment capital

Total project cost \$ 997,911

The grant request will be for the \$600,000 portion of the project.

The grant completion benchmark will be test data from the fiber in the streets to the Intermax core computers in Liberty Lake, Washington or Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The detailed schedule for the scope of work and the budget will be added as attachments to the proposal.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Twin Lakes Village began in 1975. The current providers are a cable TV facility and conventional copper telephone service originally designed and installed about 45 years ago. According to a resident survey done in March, 2021, residents say they are frustrated and feel disconnected. Names were removed by the Homeowners Association for anonymity and candor, but these are actual quotes from residents in the area.

"Current ISP offering service cannot provide enough speed for the increased demand of people working from home as well as kids in virtual school. Our current provider is not enough to stream services. We are desperate for high-speed services out here."- current resident.

"My internet goes out daily." -current resident

"We are in need of internet service as soon as possible!" -current resident

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

Internet access is now considered one of the primary necessities by homeowners, on par with water and power. It is the 2nd most important consideration in home purchases among Americans. Expanding rural broadband capacity is essential in facilitating greatly enhanced access to telework, telemedicine, distance learning and public safety as well as providing

service in a currently underserved growing area. With Intermax bringing fiber to the home, it fulfills all CARES Act criteria.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

In Idaho, our mix of rural, low density homes in most of the state and higher density in a few of our cities and towns, seems to call for two broadband delivery strategies. Low density areas can be cost effectively served by fixed wireless designs with baseline 25 x 3 service. Some areas in the fixed wireless scenario can have 100x10 service. In rural areas with spot concentrations of higher density homes and businesses, the future-proof solution is fiber to the home. Twin Lakes Village is a spot concentration of homes in an otherwise region of forest land and small ranches. The Twin Lakes Village project total cost for fiber to the home is about \$2,700 each. This request is for a grant of about \$1,644 per home. The balance will be invested by the applicant.

Another benefit of this project is that it builds on a Fiber project funded in 2020 via the State Cares Act grants. We are leveraging funds from last year to extend broadband, and these projects will assist rural Idahoans.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

\$385,000 - Intermax Networks.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

997911.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

375

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$2,661.10

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gig Fiber

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes. HOA easement - approved. Zoning not applicable.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

Intermax Networks will provide both.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be scoped, purchased, constructed, and completed by Intermax. The applicant's designee (Jody Bieze of Kootenai County) will serve the role of Grant Administrator in coordination with Panhandle Area Council and will conduct reviews of completion and attest that the work is completed before payment. Accounting will be performed by Intermax and reviewed / approved by the County and PAC before completion. The grant completion benchmark will be test data from the fiber in the streets to the Intermax core computers in Liberty Lake, Washington or Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No federal funds have been received for this area and none are anticipated in the next two years.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

This project area has not received any state funds in the past two years.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

The total project cost is estimated at \$ 997,911. Intermax is proposing to pay \$385,000 as a match, leaving the remaining request to the state of \$612,911. This equates to an approximate 60%-40% public to private cost share to accomplish this goal.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Twin Lakes Speed Tests Combined.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:44 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Twin Lakes Project Scope.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:42 PM)

[Intermax Networks Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home Census Blocks.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 12:41 PM)

[Twin Lakes Village Map Final.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:41 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Twin Lakes Budget State Grant .pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:14 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Twin Lakes Project Schedule.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:27 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[CARES Act Certification_15JUL21.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:39 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Twin Lakes Residence Letters of Support.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:53 PM)

[Twin Lakes Village Letter of Support.pdf](#) (7/14/2021 5:49 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[TWIN LAKES MATCH SIGNED_07152021_011818.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:36 PM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[2021_ceds_update_panhandle_area_council.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:35 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

No Attachments

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Dorian Komberec

Question: Type your title.

Community Development Specialist

Question: Type the submission date.

July 16, 2021



Pathways to Elevate

North Idaho

2021 Update

2020-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

2020 – 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2021 UPDATE



Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC)
North Idaho Economic Development Corporation
11100 N. Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835
208-772-0584
www.pacni.org

Serving Idaho Economic Development District Region I of Panhandle Area Council
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

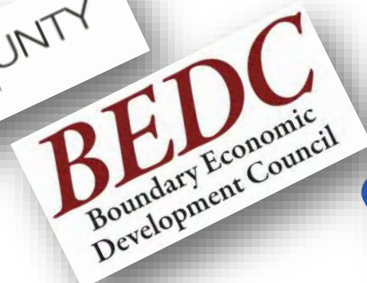
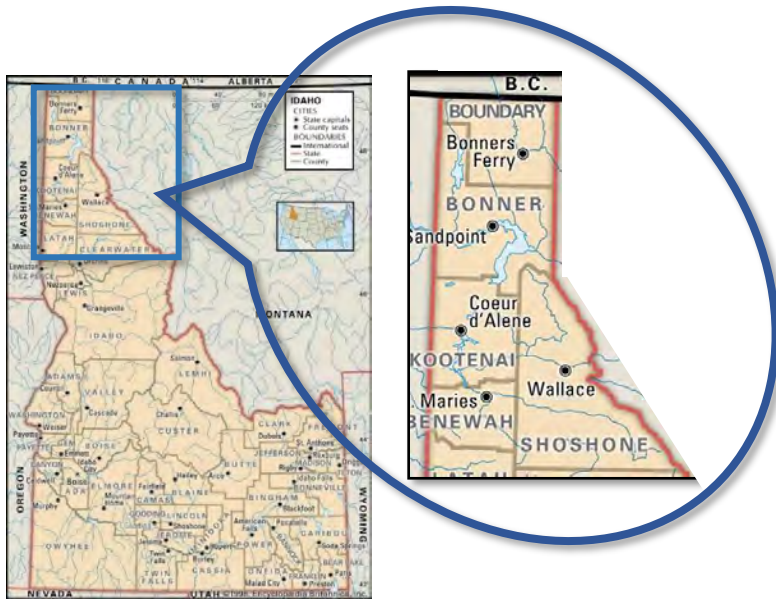


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Executive Summary



Idaho Region I Map

The Panhandle is bordered to the north by British Columbia, Canada; to the east by Montana; to the west by Washington; and to the south by Idaho's Latah and Clearwater Counties.

The Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in 1971 in the State of Idaho. It is structured to promote and assist economic development; fostering a stable and diversified economy within the five northern counties of Idaho. The Panhandle Region includes the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone, 35 cities and the Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai Indian Tribes within the Panhandle of north Idaho.

PAC is recognized in different capacities, as listed below:

- *Economic Development District* – designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA).

- *Certified Development Corporation (CDC)* – certification by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- *Private Sector* – PAC houses a business incubator center/co-work space designed to assist start-up companies.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) falls under the authority of Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 USC §3162) and EDA at 13 CFR part 303, and is made possible by funding through the Planning Partnership Assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and local community partnerships.

There are 5 counties, 35 cities and 2 Tribal Nations in Region I of Idaho. There are also 5 local economic development corporations (EDC's) in addition to the Regional Planning District—Panhandle Area Council. With a diverse industry base within each of the 5 counties, each of the EDC's naturally have a different focus for economic development.

Included in this 2021 Update is the inclusion of a new Chapter on Qualified Opportunity Zones. This chapter has been appropriately placed as Chapter 3, behind the Technical Report. The only other changes include moving the other chapters down by one and adding Opportunity Zones as Appendix B.

This CEDS would not be possible without the partnership of the 5 EDC's: Timber Plus (Benewah County); Bonner EDC (Bonner County); Boundary EDC (Boundary County); CdA EDC (portions of Kootenai County); and Silver Valley EDC (Shoshone County). They were active participants in development of the CEDS and took a leadership role in assisting with the CEDS Committee, who are identified in Appendix A. The outcome of the partnership builds on the

POWER OF WE.



Chapter 1 – Building the Pathways

Guiding principles for development of this CEDS follow the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) *Seven Principles of CEDS Standards of Excellence*:

- Build resilient economies and communities by focusing and targeting strategies on the existing and potential competitive advantages;
- Foster a collaborative framework to strategically align public and private sector investments;
- Use modern scenario, data and analysis tools and planning techniques that provide policy makers, stakeholders and the public with evidence-based and factual based information;
- Transform the CEDS into a strategy-driven planning process focused on regional visioning, priorities setting and performance outcomes;
- Promote and support peer reviews and exchanges across EDD boundaries, enhancing organizational resources and positioning the CEDS as a building block for the State of Idaho and local strategies;
- Communicate in a compelling and modern communication style, including use of online media; and
- Engage the public, private, nonprofit and educational sectors, along with the general public in the development and implementation of the CEDS.

PAC shares the vision and similar goals as the other five Economic Development Districts in the State of Idaho. As a unit, the Districts celebrate each region individually, and the State of Idaho as a whole, collaborating on accelerating economic development and diversification. The goals support progress in education, transportation, entrepreneurial resources and community infrastructure which provides beneficial results for three Pathways: Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals, and Strengthen Communities.

Vision

Promote the continued prosperity, progress and productivity of north Idaho by creating thriving, connected, sustainable and evolving people, communities and economies.

We seek to **Elevate Industry** by creating the environment for thriving economies that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.

We seek to **Advance Individuals** by fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.

We seek to **Strengthen Communities** by enhancing our communities' characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

Chapter 2 – Technical Report

Background



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo

For thousands of years nations of tribal people lived in family bands along the lakes and rivers of north Idaho. The Kootenai Indians lived to the north near what is now the U.S.-Canadian border. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe occupied much of the land between the Kootenai and Nimipu.

As friction grew between settlers and the tribes, General William Sherman toured the West and recommended to Congress that a new military fort be constructed on the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The building of Fort Coeur d'Alene began in spring 1878 as a small pioneer village – later to be established as the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Gold and silver were discovered at the same time in the Silver Valley, today's Shoshone County, and towns like Murray, Prichard and Eagle City sprang up overnight. Kellogg was established in 1892 and named after Noah Kellogg, founder of The Bunker Hill Mine. Wallace became the hub of one of the richest mining districts in the world, and Bunker Hill later became the one of the largest employers in the state during the late 1970s. In August 1981, the mine closed, idling 2,100 miners. Even though it operated for just eight months that year, the mine pumped nearly \$106 million into the Idaho economy in 1981.

After the U.S. Geological Survey highlighted the region's abundant timber resources in the late 1800s, several eastern lumber companies began building empires in the Idaho Panhandle. In 1871 Frederick Post decided a falls on the Spokane River was the ideal location for a sawmill, negotiated a treaty with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and opened the area's first commercial mill in 1880. The settlement of Post Falls grew up around the mill.

These major eastern companies purchased vast tracts of timber and built mills, railroads, logging camps, company stores and even towns. By 1910 thousands of people had swarmed into the region. Coeur d'Alene grew from a small pioneer town of 500 to a modern city of 7,000. At the confluence of the St. Maries and St. Joe Rivers, St. Maries became a steamboat stop and major distribution center for raw logs. Waterfront towns like Sandpoint, Harrison, St. Maries, Post Falls, Priest River, Bonners Ferry and Spirit Lake became bustling timber centers, and many other communities in the timber-rich Panhandle began as logging centers.



First lumber mill, Post Falls

The village of Bayview was the terminus for lake steamers bringing lumber and lime from other points on Pend O'Reille lake. After the start of World War II, Farragut Naval Training Center was built just west of Bayview. The second largest training center in the country, it processed 293,381 sailors in one 15-month period. After the war, the center was decommissioned and given to the State of Idaho for a state park.

Geography

Encompassing approximately 4.9 million acres, the region is substantially forested and mountainous, with many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. The natural features make for some of the nation's best fishing and hunting, while winters provide many opportunities for skiing (downhill and cross-country) and snowmobiling. The Panhandle is ranked third in population and fifth in geographic size among Idaho's six regions.

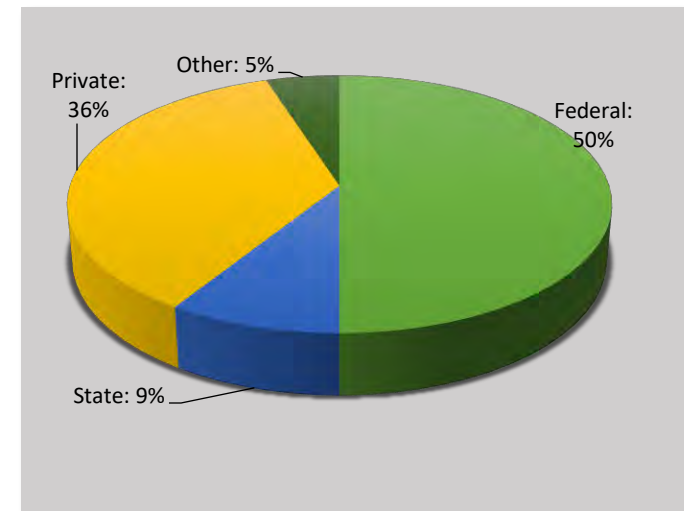
The area includes many mountain ranges including the Selkirks, Cabinet, Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The primary rivers include the St. Maries, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Kootenai, and Pend Oreille. Glacial activity helped form the Priest Lake, Pend Oreille Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Purcell Trench is home to some of the richest agricultural soil in the region.

Understanding the region's economy requires understanding factors related to geography, land use, distance and urban development. Land use patterns and the natural environment of a region changes slowly but has an impact on what is possible and suitable in terms of economic development opportunities. Land use and geography of the region go together with the ability to diversify the region's economy. It is quite difficult in some areas of the region to increase business activity as over half of the land in the region are state and federal lands.

Land Use:

Type	Square Miles	Percent
Agricultural Cropland	294.7	03.71682
Barren	0.79	00.00999
Developed/Low Intensity	58.37	00.02195
Developed/Med Intensity	19.74	00.73650
Developed/High Intensity	1.74	00.24908
Developed/Open Space	51.17	00.64565
Evergreen/Deciduous Forest	6,058.08	76.43956
Fallow/Idle Cropland	10.22	00.12895
Herbaceous Wetlands	26.16	00.33009
Open Water	269.89	03.40544
Perennial Ice/Snow	0.10	00.00126
Shrubland	1,113.59	14.05104
Woody Wetlands	20.90	00.26371

Land Ownership:

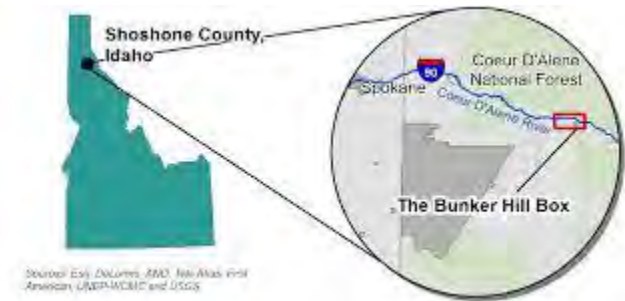


Natural Resources

Forest lands, agricultural lands, mining and waterways serve as the primary natural resources for the region. There are several unique landscapes in the region. The vegetation, climate, land use and wildlife are diverse and somewhat dependent on topography. The diversity of natural resources plays an important role necessary for the public and private sectors plan for existing and future development of the region. The previous section on Geography and following Environment sections provide more information on natural resources. Detailed information can be obtained from the Comprehensive Plans for each county in the region.

Environment

More than a century of mining in the Silver Valley resulted in mine tailings deposited throughout the valley floor and toxic emissions from smelting activities resulted in widespread metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. In 1983 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a 21-square mile area, aka "the box" as a nationally recognized Superfund Site. Cleanup and ecological restoration around the lead smelter have included the removal of lead-contaminated soil from lawns and parks, the containment of tons of mine tailings and the planting of thousands of trees. Lead levels in children have fallen dramatically to levels equivalent to national averages. The Panhandle Health District, the State of Idaho and EPA continue to educate Silver Valley children to avoid lead-contaminated areas and accidental lead ingestion.



Workforce Development and Use

North Idaho College (NIC) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and north Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. NIC's Workforce Training Center in Post Falls offers a wide variety of credit-free classes for career development and personal interest. Classes are open to the public, and generally without pre-admission, academic or residential requirements. A catalog of classes offered are published each fall, spring and summer, and is mailed to all north Idaho residents. Each of the following programs are offered through NIC.

- Workforce Development offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Development offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; computers and technology, and industry and trades including apprenticeship instruction in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Specialized industry-specific training programs are offered in Certified Nursing Assistant, Commercial Truck Driver, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Fighter 1 Academy, and Welding Certification.

- The NIC Venture Network is a hub of on campus resources and services dedicated to help launch, build, and grow a business or product idea. All Venture Network programs are accessible to both regional community members and students, all conveniently located on North Idaho College's downtown Coeur d'Alene Campus.
- Community Education offers personal interest courses in response to community interests and needs. Students may cultivate a hobby, develop a skill, and enjoy group activities in the pursuit of lifelong learning. Classes are designed to be practical, affordable, enjoyable and sensitive to the time constraints of today's busy world. Types of classes are offered in categories such as arts, crafts, healthy living, home and garden, language, money management, music, recreation and test preparation. A growing number of classes are available online.
- Customized Training is the regional leader responding to the training needs of business and industry for the incumbent worker. It specializes in assessing, developing and delivering industry and company specific training to employees at the request of an organization. Customized training works directly with the organization to clearly identify and deliver convenient, affordable and high-quality training solutions for increased knowledge, performance and productivity.
- The Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC) exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margin, sales, cash flow, management, productivity and exporting by providing a) no cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on the average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho.
- The Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is a nationally recognized measure of participation in an approved non-credit continuing education program. One Continuing Education Unit (1.0) is defined as 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.
- There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills. Reinforcing basic skills and developing job-related skills are integral components of all programs.

The Idaho PTECH Network is a partnership between industry, high schools and community colleges that prepares students for careers in Idaho's high growth industries, including aerospace/advanced manufacturing, technology and health care. The mission is to build a pathway between industry and education so that students gain the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and employers gain access to a pipeline of qualified employees.

Transportation Access

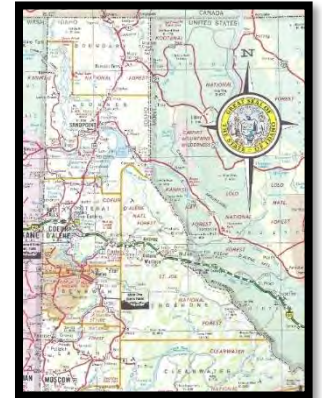
North Idaho is considered a cross-roads economic market—a market where fewer products are manufactured or produced compared to the amount of freight that comes into or that moves through the area. This region's economy imports substantially more goods and services (consumer related) than it exports. This region has a difficult time balancing freight loads (trucks leave here either empty or partially empty), which makes transportation costs for manufacturers and

producers relatively high compared to other markets. As a result, our main transportation objective is to operate and maintain a regional transportation system that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to support communities and the regional economy.

The good news is that because this region is in a cross-roads environment, many believe there are reasonably good opportunities to grow and attract businesses to the area, as long as there is a good transportation system that can provide reliable access to outside markets.

For a region to use the regional transportation system (road, rail, air, water) as a competitive tool for economic development, strategic transportation investments targeting safety, reliability and travel time need to be identified, prioritized, promoted and constructed. In some cases, those transportation investments may be located outside Region I, but can demonstrate a beneficial interest to the region.

Rail transportation has a significant presence within this region, serviced by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF), Montana Rail Link (MRL), Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). According the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Idaho-Canada port at Eastport ranks 9th of 23 ports with U.S. entry for loaded rail and truck containers.



Air

Idaho's airports serve as vital business links and support critical services such as medical care, agricultural support, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, law enforcement, recreation and environmental services. Aviation plays several key roles in providing economic stability and expansion in Region I. As part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and the Idaho State Airport System Plan (ISAP), airports in north Idaho provide yet another opportunity to connect people and commerce in the region to the nation and to the world. There are 54 airports in the region, of which, 13 are for public use, and 6 are classified as general aviation and identified in the NPIAS: Boundary County Airport, Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington Airport, Priest River Municipal Airport, Sandpoint Airport, Shoshone County Airport, and the St. Maries Airport.

As the region continues to grow both in population and the economy, airports can be expected to have additional demands placed on their facilities and services. Working closely with local jurisdictions, agencies, and the surrounding communities on an ongoing basis is essential to the protection and preservation of these important transportation facilities and the quality of life as well as the economic opportunities around them.

Public Transportation

The following free public transportation options are available in the region include:

- ***Citylink Transit*** is a partnership between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, State of Idaho and Kootenai County, and serves Western Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It operates four routes, 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

- ***Benewah Area Transport*** offers quality public transportation to the elderly and persons with disabilities as well as the general public. It serves the Valley Vista Care facility in St. Maries, as well as residents in Benewah County and the lower parts of Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. Service is available Monday-Friday except holidays, 8 hours a day.
- ***Selkirks-Pend Oreille Transit (SPOT)*** is a not-for-profit collaborative venture between the cities of Dover, Sandpoint, Ponderay and Kootenai in Bonner County.
- ***Silver Valley Transport*** serves Shoshone County between Pinehurst and Mullan, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays offers trips to Coeur d’Alene. The Silver Express Paratransit Service is also available for the disabled.

The Inland Pacific Hub: A Global Reach for Commerce

The mission of the Inland Pacific Hub Study is to expand and integrate the regional transportation system to maximize efficiency, affordability and safety. The study area includes Eastern Washington, North and North-Central Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. It advocates strategic, multi-modal transportation planning and investment that expands the region’s capacity for global commerce and promotes collaboration that positions the region internationally as an affordable, safe and efficient transportation hub.

There are nearly 20 million people living within 16 hours of driving time from the region. Interconnecting Air, Rail and Road systems provide a value of an integrated system with improved efficiencies of fuel, time, flexibility and reliability. Capitalizing on regional strengths, five of the thirteen identified potential locations for interconnected transfer points are located in north Idaho.

Scenic Byways

The Idaho Transportation Department is the lead agency for administration of the Idaho Scenic Byways Program. There are currently thirty scenic byways in the State of Idaho, of which six are located in the region: Lake Coeur d’Alene Scenic Byway, Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage, Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, St. Joe River Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway. In addition, the International Selkirk Loop is a scenic route traversing through north Idaho, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, Canada. Details on the Region’s Scenic Byways can be found at www.visitidaho.org.

Industry Clusters

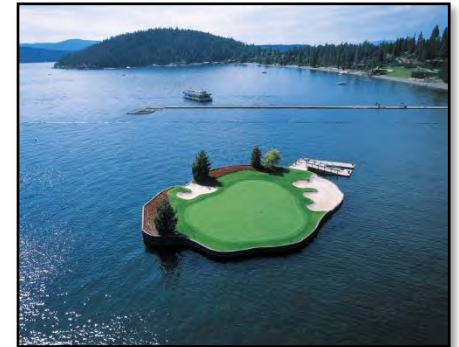
Industry clusters are concentrations of highly productive industries within a region that are related to each other, contribute to the identity of that region and provide significant employment opportunities. The clusters identified below are specific to each county within north Idaho and offer economic stability and prosperity to the region.

Tourism

Although people often refer to the tourism industry, there is no formal compilation of industries or occupations that make up this sector. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector combined with accommodations and food services most closely represent the components that form the backbone of tourism in north Idaho.

Development of golf courses, ski areas, amusement parks and restaurants have made north Idaho a more attractive place to live, and these amenities have played an especially important role in attracting well-heeled retirees to the region. The region's convention business draws people who would otherwise never visit. They become enchanted with north Idaho and decide to relocate. Some move their businesses to take advantage of the amenities and lifestyle.

The tourism industry took its bumps through the recession losing 385 jobs, a loss of 3.3 percent. During its peak, employment in the industry grew 27 percent from 9,322 jobs in 2003 to 11,841 jobs in 2008. However, the industry is resilient and has contributed to the rebounding economy in Kootenai County from the most recent contraction. Other counties around the region did not grow as fast in this industry leading up to the bubble and, therefore, felt fewer losses when the bubble burst.



There are 11,456 people employed in the region's tourism sector today and is projected to grow by another 1,730 jobs by 2020. In 2013, north Idaho had 700 tourism-related employers, 63 percent in Kootenai County and 20 percent in Bonner County.

While tourism does not sell its products or services outside the region, it does draw consumers of those products and services from outside the region and, therefore, brings new money into the regional economy similar to the new money brought into the economy by export-oriented sectors. Tourism has also fueled second home construction in the region.

Health Care

Due to the growing retiree population, the region has created a regional health care hub, which supports growth and fosters stability, inching its way to a primary employer. Representing only 9.5 percent of total employment in 1993 and jumping to 14.9 percent by 2013, health care is the only industry to make such a substantial push over the time period. The region's health care industry is projected to remain strong and expanding at a faster rate than any other industry in the region, growing 42.3 percent from 10,622 jobs in 2010 to 15,143 by 2020, at an annual rate of nearly 3.6 percent (source: Idaho Department of Labor Long-Term Industry Projections).

Health care has been the region's plow horse through the recession — adding 1,050 jobs from 2007 to 2010 and continues to add jobs each year. Health care and social assistance accounted for 16 percent of the region's total payroll in 2013. Of that, 42 percent was in ambulatory health care services, 37 percent in hospitals, 15 percent in nursing residential care facilities and only 7 percent in social assistance (due to the markedly lower wages). In 2013, north Idaho had 706 health care and social assistance employers, nearly 70 percent of those – or 492 – were in ambulatory health care services including physicians, dentists and other health practitioners.

Hospitals make substantial contributions to local and regional economies through the purchase of goods and services and the employment of large numbers of workers. In addition, research hospitals are a key component of the knowledge-based economy supporting an experienced and educated workforce and originating and transferring knowledge and innovation.

Wood Products

The wood products industry has played a major role in north Idaho's economy for over a century. While wood products manufacturing accounted for 2.2 percent of total jobs in north Idaho in 2018, the multiplier effects are substantial. For every 10 jobs created in wood products manufacturing, nearly 25 more are created in other sectors which includes logging, trucking of logs, lumber and wood chips and machine shops. The 149 logging operations add an additional 527 jobs to the forest products sector and transportation of logs and timber add another 400 jobs approximately. The industry generates a strong positive impact on the regional economy due to its heavily oriented exporting component and above-average wages.

Although it appears the composition of the main industries has not changed much over the past three decades, it has changed substantially within each industry. Wood product manufacturing went from capturing 54.3 percent of manufacturing employment and 6.6 percent of total employment in 1993 to as low as 24 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, by 2018. The mixture of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and furniture related manufacturing took its place making the region less vulnerable to specific market conditions.

The recession started for the nation in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Most areas felt the depths of the recession in 2009. For north Idaho, the region experienced the depths in 2012 and didn't start seeing signs of recovery until 2013. Of the 8,250 jobs lost from 2007 to 2012 in north Idaho, 11 percent were in manufacturing and almost all of those jobs lost were in wood product manufacturing – 93 percent. The 2008 closure of the second largest sawmill in the region, JD Lumber mill in Priest River, sent the industry in a tailspin. Although many of those jobs were absorbed from other area mills as the industry started to recover, the sector has only regained 225 of the nearly 860 jobs lost through the recession.

A couple new elements have been added to the cluster—cross-laminated timber and biomass. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is an advanced product designed for increased dimensional stability and strength in framing systems. CLT is made of multiple layers of wood, with each layer oriented crosswise to the next. Used for long spans in floors, walls or roofs, CLT can be prefinished, which reduces labor onsite, and is equally suited to new construction and additions to existing buildings. Because of its high strength and dimensional stability, it can be used as an alternative to concrete, masonry and steel in many building types. A local company, Idaho Forest Group, has brought this innovative wood composite technology to the U.S. This brings a whole new perspective growth to the industry with a global presence. Workforce training will be needed as more architects, engineers and builders learn the advancements the product.



With 87 percent of north Idaho in forest, the region has a significant source of organic matter – biomass – for producing wood products, mulch, paper, even plastics as a replacement for petroleum and for negating heat and steam to run turbines that produce electricity. The environmental benefits include reduced dependence on fossil fuels and forest restoration and enhancement by removing diseased trees and invasive species and reducing fuels that feed forest fires. Developing

biomass projects can expand and diversify rural economies and replace some of the jobs lost in the severe contraction of the logging sector as well as benefit from available timber industry infrastructure.

The output of Idaho's wood products sector is likely to grow considerably in the next 10 years as the housing market continues to recover, housing starts to normalize and technology advances. The mills across the state have leapt back into full production. Growing population and increased prosperities in China and other Asian countries have greatly increased exports of Idaho wood products, which should continue. Declining competition from imported western Canadian wood products due to the risk of disease and pests is also expected to reduce timber harvests in British Columbia and Alberta. The Forest Service is willing to increase harvests of timber on its lands, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Panhandle Forest Collaborative are expected to lead to more federal timber sales.

Aerospace



The aerospace industry only contributes a fraction of jobs to the region's total, but it increased 2.5 times over the past decade. While small, north Idaho and the state has a broad range of industry activities that include aircraft manufacturing, aircraft component manufacturing, advanced aerospace research, flight training, military aircraft development, space exploration and airport operations. The industry encompasses the design, development, production and operation of aircraft. Its top tier includes companies directly involved in the production and operation of aircraft. The second tier involves primary suppliers to those companies, and the rest of the industry supplies those suppliers. The standards enforced by the Federal Aviation Administration make supplying to larger companies difficult but eventually profitable.

The region's close proximity to the nation's third largest employer in the industry, Boeing (Seattle area), and the Air Force's refueling unit, Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, gives the region a competitive edge over other areas and has created a tertiary supply market.

North Idaho has 20 percent of the state's aerospace employment, second to the state's airport hub in the southwestern region – Boise. From 1999 to 2009, regional aerospace employment grew at a faster rate than anywhere else in the state, giving aerospace a higher concentration of jobs there than in any of the other five regions.

Mining

Mining is the lifeline of Shoshone County, representing three-quarters of the region's mining employment. The mines in the Silver Valley have seen highs and lows through the past 30 years but continue exploration efforts and a few operations. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in Shoshone County is ranked second in the nation to produce silver, and third in lead. These mines are the deepest in the United States.

The Galena mine is the second most prolific silver mine in U.S. history, delivering over 200 million ounces to date. The mine is now owned by U.S. Silver & Gold which also owns the Drumlummon Mine Complex in Montana. More zones are being evaluated for bulk mining development.

The closure of the Lucky Friday mine located in Mullan of January 2012 cut the mining workforce by nearly 9 percent until it reopened after one year of being shut down by the federal Mine and Safety Administration. Upon its return, mining employment hit a 20-year high in 2013, employing 844. The region overall reached a record of 1,126 employed in the mining industry.

Other mining exploration and operations include the Crescent mine owned by United Mine Services; Sunshine mine owned by Sunshine Silver Mines Corp, Star mine owned by Hecla; the Coeur, Dayrock, Galena, and Caladaya all owned by U.S. Silver and Gold.



The industry provides employment opportunities paying nearly three times more, on average, than other industries in the county and contributes 36 percent of total wages. Mining operations are highly cyclical and dependent on the world market prices for silver and gold as well as the supply and demand for other minerals rich in this region such as copper, lead, zinc, ore and garnet—making it one of the most volatile industries.

Precious metal prices remained strong in 2012. Although investment capital shortages continued to impact exploration, optimism in the overall mining industry was reflected strongly by exploration activity. According to the Idaho Geological Survey, 2011 demonstrated an increase in both the number of active projects in Idaho and the amount of drilling and other exploratory work compared to the previous year.

Silver and Gold Prices

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$17.62	\$13.98	\$18.51	\$15.43	\$20.70	\$13.75	\$18.23	\$13.70	\$22.05	\$15.28
Gold	\$1,360.25	\$1,176.70	\$1,351.20	\$1,162.00	\$1,372.60	\$1,073.60	\$1,298.00	\$1,049.60	\$1,379.00	\$1,144.50

The mining industry has the potential for research and development efforts, workforce development and creation of small business. In collaboration with partnering agencies, companies and communities, the mining industry could become a national hub for mining training and development. The motions have been set forth but just need momentum.

Sources on the following pages include the U.S. Census Bureau (2012-2016 ACS), Stats America: Measuring Distress, Idaho Department of Labor, National Association of Realtors, Feeding America Map of the Meal Gap 2018, and Google.

AT A GLANCE: REGION I — PANHANDLE



Benewah, Bonner, Boundary,
Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

POPULATION

2016 Census
230,072

2018 Estimate
238,453

2025 / 2030 Projection
270,093 / 292,294

Females
50.4%

Males
49.6%

Minority
5.4%

Median Age
42.1

Age 65+
42,394

Age 15-64
140,520

Under 15
41,932

ECONOMIC



Median Household Income
\$49,817

Per Capita Income
\$27,152

County Property Tax
\$1.04 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.8%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
15.5%

IDAHO
13.2%



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$303,480

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Wal-Mart
4. Coeur d'Alene Casino
5. Qualfon Data



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	913	1137	224	\$39,665
Mining	1,126	689	-437	\$95,776
Construction	4,407	6,425	2,018	\$41,155
Manufacturing	7,724	8,070	346	\$46,745
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	16,345	17,200	855	\$36,088
Financial Activities	3,541	4,240	699	\$50,881
Professional and Business Services	8,266	8,978	712	\$42,815
Education and Healthcare	16,935	20,163	3,228	\$39,886
Leisure and Hospitality	10,923	13,534	2,611	\$18,789
Government	4,952	5,163	211	\$48,469
Other Services	1,923	2,399	473	\$29,590

Workforce Trends

Source: labor.idaho.gov

Population

With its stunning scenery, great fishing and hunting opportunities and pleasant lifestyle, the Panhandle has attracted thousands of new residents since the early 1970's. Over the last few decades, many retirees have chosen to move to the region, joined by many workers during periods of job growth.

While the U.S. population grew 8.1 percent between 2008 and 2018, Idaho's population grew faster at 14 percent and the Panhandle's at 14.5 percent to 240,202. The largest cities in 2017 are:

Coeur d'Alene	50,665
Post Falls	33,290
Hayden	14,693
Sandpoint	8,390
Rathdrum	8,281
Bonnars Ferry	2,603
St. Maries	2,443
Dalton Gardens	2,389
Kellogg	2,081



Labor Force & Employment

The Panhandle economy has traditionally relied on natural resources — forest products, mining and agriculture. Over the past 25 years, it has successfully diversified and grown. Today, a variety of manufacturing, health care and tourism are major drivers of the region's economy. In addition, five large call centers and several corporate headquarters provide hundreds of jobs. Rapid population growth also bolstered construction, retail, services and health care over the last 10 years.

After four years of remarkable job growth, the Panhandle's unemployment rate fell to a record low 2.7 percent in May 2007. Since then, U.S. Housing starts have fallen to a 25-year low, resulting in the loss of nearly 1,400 logging and mill jobs. Many other sectors also experienced job losses in the recession. Unemployment peaked in the Panhandle at 17 percent in late 2009 and again in August 2010, the first in 23 years.

Despite the slowdown, most manufacturers have held their own. In the last 20 years, dozens of manufacturers have moved from California to the Panhandle for its low business costs and excellent business climate.

Tourism plays a major role in the Panhandle. Its largest employers are the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the casino hotels of the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Schweitzer and Silver Mountain ski resorts and Silverwood Theme Park.



Covered Employment & Wages

A favorable business climate and growing customer base help Panhandle businesses prosper. The number of private-sector employers grew 30 percent between 2000 and 2008, while the growth statewide was 27 percent. Although the Panhandle lost 951 private employers between 2008 and 2013 for a 12 percent decrease, the number has been steadily increasing since 2013 to 7,872 in 2017.

Overall, north Idaho's economy has greatly diversified over the past decade. A service-based economy is focusing more on health care, retail, manufacturing and business support services. With emerging industry clusters in aerospace and manufacturing, the shift in nature of the firms in north Idaho has created a more stable employment and economic base.

In addition to private-sector employers, the region has 81 federal, 68 state and 252 local government agencies including five community hospitals. There are 12 employers through the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribes.



AT A GLANCE: BENEWAH COUNTY



Square Miles: 787
County Seat: St. Maries (2,402)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census
9,092

2018 Estimate
9,148

2025 / 2030 Projection
9,194 / 9,260

Females
49.5%

Males
50.5%

Minority
2.9%

Median Age
46.5

Age 65+
1,970

Age 15-64
5,399

Under 15
1,681



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$205,800

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
8.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.2%

Occupied Housing Units
3,508

Assisted Living Facilities
1



HIGHER EDUCATION

None



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Valley Vista Care
2. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
3. Jack Buell Trucking
4. Potlatch Corporation
5. Stimson Lumber



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$43,472

Per Capita Income
\$23,120

County Property Tax
\$1.11 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.3%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.8%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	148	175	27	\$51,765
Mining	30	32	2	\$44,117
Construction	86	92	6	\$38,554
Manufacturing	505	578	73	\$52,553
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	665	677	12	\$37,963
Financial Activities	84	71	-13	\$38,143
Professional and Business Services	134	142	8	\$44,171
Education and Healthcare	775	807	32	\$36,012
Leisure and Hospitality	151	160	9	\$11,494
Government	614	601	-13	\$40,342
Other Services	61	116	55	\$31,543

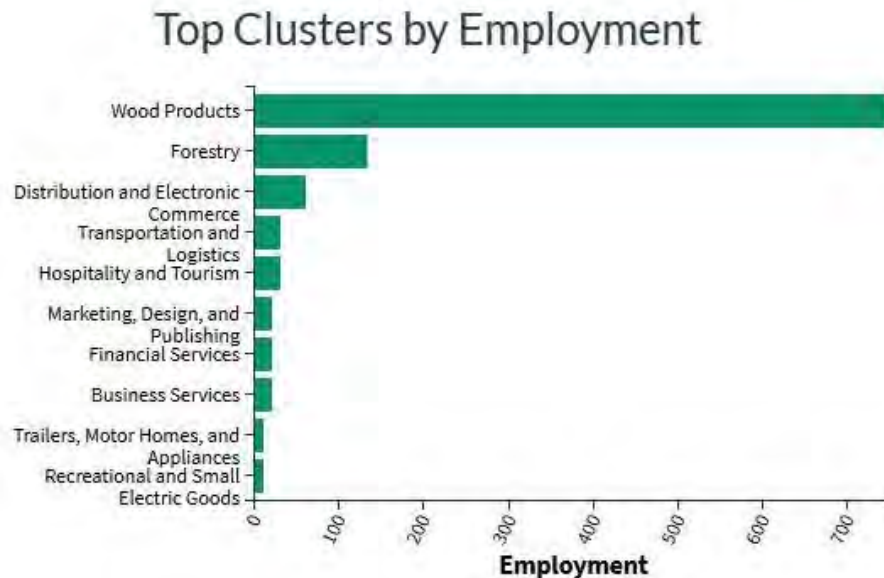
Benewah County's economy remains heavily dependent on forest products. Over one in six jobs is in the forest products industry. Despite the county's beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities, tourism employs around 150. Dependence on forest products makes the county vulnerable to high unemployment.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with its reservation extending from western Benewah County into southern Kootenai County, has driven growth in the last 10 years. Today, approximately 600 work at its headquarters, retail stores, medical clinic, farm and school. The Tribe operates a casino with hotel and golf course in employing an additional 800 in Worley just over the Kootenai County line.

Because so much of the county's income is from forests and farms, employment peaks in late summer and drops off as winter approaches, hitting its lowest level in spring when load limits on muddy roads force many loggers out of the woods. In 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate peaked at March-April at 7.6 percent and fell to 2.7 percent in September.

Benewah County is struggling to overcome a legacy of economic stagnation, which has hampered business growth. The number of private sector businesses with employees in Benewah County has fluctuated during the last 10 years from 309 in 2013 to 297 in 2018.

Timber Plus, the county's economic development organization, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are strenuously recruiting job opportunities to the area. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/timberplus3b/> and <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/employment/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Creek area of Benewah County is one of 2 places in the world where 6-point Star Garnets are found. The other is India. This is the reason for Idaho being called the Gem State.

Benewah County has the longest serving County Commissioner in Idaho—Jack Buell, elected 1973. (The 2nd longest serving commissioner was Bud McCall, also a Benewah County Commissioner who lost re-election November 2018.)

Emida was named after its first settlers. It's a composite of the last names, East, Miller & Dawson.

Tensed and Desmet were founded by a developer who planned to name them the same forwards and backwards. That didn't happen due to a clerical error at the time of recording.

The Post Office in Santa, ID hires an extra employee at Christmas time to help postmark letters from "Santa".



AT A GLANCE: BONNER COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,919
County Seat: Sandpoint (7,365)
Established in 1907

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
42,536	49.9%	9,228
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
43,545	50.1%	25,769
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
46,618 / 48,883	4.7%	6,858

Median Age
47.7



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$313,200

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Bonner General Hospital
2. Lighthouse
3. Schweitzer Mountain Resort
4. Wal-Mart
5. Quest Aircraft



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$45,607

Per Capita Income
\$25,909

County Property Tax
\$0.82 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
8.6%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.1%

REGION I
15.5%



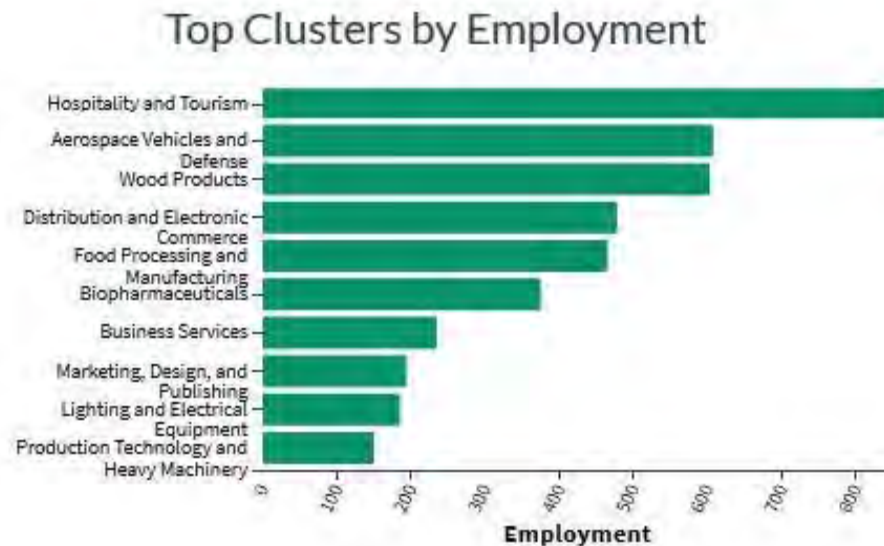
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	194	193	-1	\$38,754
Mining	128	121	-7	\$58,414
Construction	641	866	225	\$35,128
Manufacturing	2,004	2,268	264	\$47,945
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	2,947	2,837	-110	\$32,383
Financial Activities	449	563	114	\$40,975
Professional and Business Services	1,009	1,108	99	\$47,289
Education and Healthcare	2,403	2,718	315	\$34,675
Leisure and Hospitality	1,727	2,154	427	\$18,058
Government	829	887	58	\$45,772
Other Services	464	490	26	\$27,220

The county's beauty and recreational opportunities continue to draw many tourists in both summer and winter. Like many counties around the region, Bonner County has a rich history within the wood products industry. In recent years, the county has enjoyed considerable success in diversifying and expanding its economy. The aerospace sector has taken off with companies like Aerocet, Quest Aircraft, Cygnus and Tamarack Aerospace Group. Also contributing to the expansion is Litehouse salad dressings, Unicep Packaging plastic applicators, Diedrich's coffee-roasting machines and Encoder Products electronics. The county's mainstay, sawmills, have been suffering from low prices. Since the timber industry's troubles, steep drops in construction and other effects of the recession slowed the local economy; however, the county continues to lay the foundation for strong growth in the future.

The development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort and Sandpoint's reputation as a haven for the arts contributed to tourism growth. Schweitzer's expansions since 1990 have boosted winter employment at local motels, restaurants and stores. As important as the winter tourism is, the summer brings even more tourists. Not captured in employment numbers are those businesses with no employees. Bonner County has an increasingly strong entrepreneurial culture that contributes significantly to the local economy. According to the U.S. Census, Bonner County has 4,216 total non-employer establishments over 1,509 businesses with employees.

The Bonner County Economic Development Corporation and Priest River Development Corporation are working to bring more jobs to the county. They can show potential employers the county's high quality of life, excellent business climate and low business costs. For more information: <http://bonnercountyedc.com/> and <http://www.priestriveredc.com/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

Bonner County is the only place in America where the three great transcontinental railroads all cross—Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

In 1909 the post office in Dover was originally called "Welty".

Lake Pend Oreille, the majority of which is in Bonner County, is Idaho's biggest at 43 miles long with 111 miles of shoreline. It's also the deepest—at 1,158 feet deep, there are only four deeper lakes in the nation.

Dr. Forrest Bird, an inventor and aviator who studied high-altitude breathing problems of World War Two pilots lived in Bonner County. He later created medical devices that saved lives and aided thousands of people with respiratory ailments.

During World War Two, Farragut Naval Training Station was the largest city in Idaho with a population of about 42,000 people.

AT A GLANCE: BOUNDARY COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,278
County Seat: Bonners Ferry (2,543)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census

11,681

Females

50.1%

2018 Estimate

12,020

Males

49.9%

2025 / 2030 Projection

12,879 / 13,556

Minority

6.0%

Median Age

43.7

Age 65+

2,328

Age 15-64

6,832

Under 15

2,163



HOUSING

Median Home Value

\$261,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

1.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate

1.0%

Occupied Housing Units

4,490

Assisted Living Facilities

2



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Boundary Community Hospital
2. Kootenai River Inn
3. Alta Forest Products
4. Idaho Forest Group
5. Kootenai Tribe



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,512

Per Capita Income
\$24,606

County Property Tax
\$1.10 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.9%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	290	392	102	\$37,030
Mining	10	4	-6	\$53,249
Construction	186	238	52	\$45,839
Manufacturing	367	464	97	\$45,425
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	589	587	-2	\$32,469
Financial Activities	75	81	6	\$37,662
Professional and Business Services	297	255	-42	\$34,295
Education and Healthcare	683	820	137	\$32,486
Leisure and Hospitality	278	297	19	\$17,503
Government	440	461	21	\$50,464
Other Services	57	73	16	\$21,779

On the Canadian border, Boundary County benefits from economic activity at its two ports—Porthill and Eastport. These major international freight hubs employ many people and bring thousands of visitors through the county and throughout the region. The Kootenai Tribe’s Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa helps realize the county’s tourism potential and has recently undergone a major expansion.

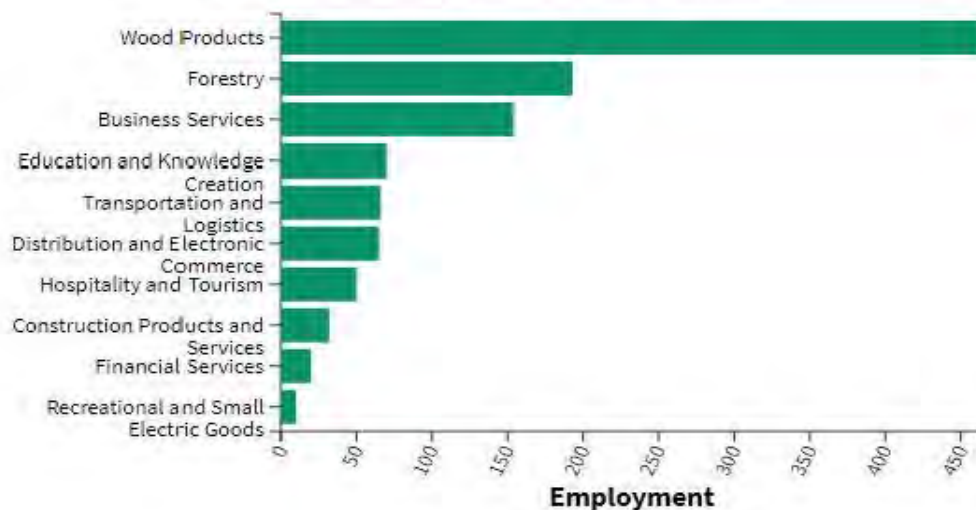
Lumber mills, logging and the U.S. Forest Service play a dominant role in the local economy. Grain farms, a large hops farm owned by InBev (formerly Anheuser-Busch), Christmas tree farms and ornamental tree nurseries contribute to the agricultural economy.

Bonniers Ferry, named by tourists as Idaho’s “friendliest city,” has made major improvements to its downtown, plus added a visitor’s center and pedestrian underpass to connect the two economies of the Kootenai River Inn and the downtown to attract more visitors.

The county’s long-term success in diversifying and expanding its economy provides a good environment for attracting new businesses. Population growth and increased tourism also help the county’s businesses thrive.

From 2000 to 2017, the number of private-sector employers in Boundary County grew 15 percent from 374 to 430. The industries creating the newest businesses were health care and professional and business services. The Boundary Economic Development Council has been vital to providing opportunities for businesses to locate and prosper in the county. For more information visit <http://www.boundaryedc.com/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Boundary County at the Idaho-Canada border is less than 800 football fields long.

Boundary is bordered by two states and a foreign country (Canada). Only one of two counties in the nation to do so.

The Kootenai River starts in Canada, flows through Boundary County and then back into Canada.

Northern Boundary County is home to the Continental Mine, which was established in 1915 and produced lead and copper for ammunition in World War One.

The County has 2 of the 20 remaining peace monuments at the Canadian port of entries.

Teddy Roosevelt hunted and camped in the area that became Boundary County in 1888. When Roosevelt became President, he established the USFS land and Glacier park in the area.

In 1864 the Kootenai River ferry operation was established by Edwin Bonner to accommodate traffic headed to gold fields in British Columbia.

AT A GLANCE: KOOTENAI COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,316
County Seat: Coeur d'Alene (44,137)
Established in 1864

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
154,311	50.6%	26,135
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
161,217	49.4%	94,804
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
187,909 / 206,524	5.7%	29,189

Median Age
39.1



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$326,600

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.9%

Occupied Housing Units
58,873

Assisted Living Facilities
40



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Coeur d'Alene Casino
4. Center Partners (call centers)
5. Silverwood Theme Park



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$53,189

Per Capita Income
\$28,275

County Property Tax
\$1.05 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.7%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
14.0%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	268	360	92	\$37,634
Mining	120	110	-10	\$205,372
Construction	3,320	5,032	1,712	\$41,515
Manufacturing	4,679	4,615	-64	\$45,951
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,880	11,853	973	\$36,797
Financial Activities	2,800	3,376	576	\$54,183
Professional and Business Services	6,479	7,191	712	\$42,460
Education and Healthcare	12,261	14,910	2,649	\$41,872
Leisure and Hospitality	8,347	10,235	1,888	\$19,354
Government	2,682	2,870	188	\$51,819
Other Services	1,262	1,650	388	\$29,871

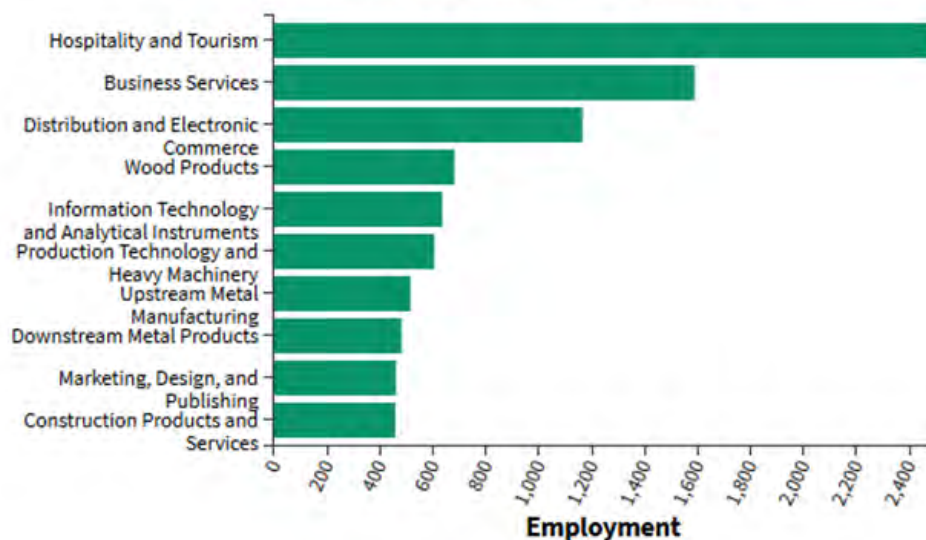
Kootenai County—north Idaho’s largest and fastest growing county—experienced significant employment growth over the last 25 years. The local economy grew at an astounding rate from diversifying the manufacturing base, expanding tourism and adding new call centers and other business services such as co-work spaces. Tourism and population growth fueled the construction boom and boosted retail, health care, services and government jobs. Entrepreneurs abound, the U.S. Census reports 12,725 non-employer establishments in 2017 and 4,659 businesses with employees.

Also promoting economic diversification and growth during the last decade was the relocation of many manufacturing operations and eight call centers to Kootenai County. Over 4,700 people work in the county’s manufacturing businesses while over 1,500 people work at call centers. Kootenai County’s low business costs, good business climate and quality of life have attracted many new employers. Despite the recent recession, the county continues to lay the foundation for further economic growth.

Kootenai County’s growing population and economic development provide many opportunities for business creation. The number of private-sector employers increased slightly in 2017 by 3,120, employing 49,174 workers.

The Coeur d’Alene Area Economic Development Corporation-Jobs Plus continues to be one of the premier EDCs in the entire state, recruiting dozens of businesses over the last 20 years. More recently, the EDC’s focus has turned toward retention of current employers and the growth of the health care, aerospace and high-tech sectors. For more information: <https://www.cdaedc.org/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Silverwood is the only amusement and water park in the inland northwest (including Washington, Oregon and Montana).

Hayden is home to Rocky Mountain Construction—worldwide roller coaster manufacturer of I-Box track and Topper Track for wooden roller coasters.

Coeur d’Alene’s Old Mission State Park contains the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was constructed between 1850 and 1853.

North Idaho College sits on the grounds of the original Fort Sherman, established in 1878 after the Battle of the Little Big Horn by General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame.

The U.S. Navy’s Acoustic Research Detachment, located at the most southern end of Lake Pend Oreille in Kootenai County, is where new submarine and surface ship shapes and subsystems are tested.

There is a 60-mile walking/biking trail along Lake Coeur d’Alene.

AT A GLANCE: SHOSHONE COUNTY



Square Miles: 2,636
County Seat: Wallace (784)
Established in 1861

POPULATION

2016 Census
12,452

2018 Estimate
12,612

2025 / 2030 Projection
13,493 / 14,071

Females
50.0%

Males
50.0%

Minority
5.8%

Median Age
47.2

Age 65+
2,733

Age 15-64
7,716

Under 15
2,041



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$141,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
4.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
5,614

Assisted Living Facilities
4



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Dave Smith Motors
2. Wal-Mart
3. Shoshone Medical Center
4. Hecla Mining
5. Lookout Pass Ski Resort



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,835

Per Capita Income
\$23,834

County Property Tax
\$1.58 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.1%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
17.1%

REGION I
15.5%



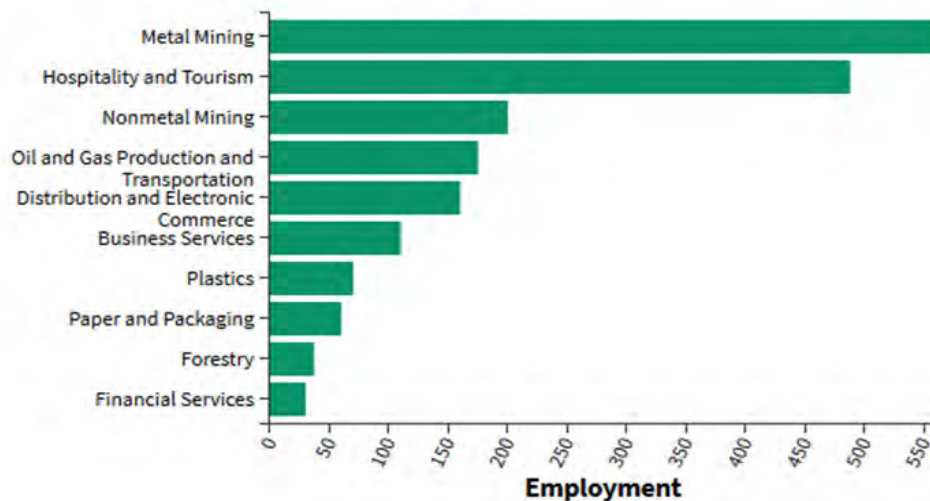
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	13	18	5	\$27,605
Mining	844	422	-422	\$82,243
Construction	175	197	22	\$54,027
Manufacturing	169	143	-26	\$34,815
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	1,268	1,246	-22	\$38,472
Financial Activities	133	148	15	\$26,953
Professional and Business Services	350	281	-69	\$41,478
Education and Healthcare	814	907	93	\$33,063
Leisure and Hospitality	420	689	269	\$14,921
Government	387	345	-42	\$38,899
Other Services	82	69	-13	\$45,110

The Silver Valley was named for the rich silver deposits and mining industry key to the settling of the area. The mining industry declined from a peak of 4,200 jobs in 1981 to just 310 in 2003. The Lucky Friday and Galena mines were the only ones left open. The Sunshine Mine reopened in 2007 after closing in 2001. By mid-2008, mining employed 700. Then the global recession hit, slashing prices for silver, lead and zinc. Sunshine shut down again and the Galena laid off workers in late 2008. In the last half of 2009, higher prices for silver and other minerals raised hopes and mining employment was back to 782 in 2015. However, workers at the Lucky Friday mine have been on strike since 2017, reducing mining employment around 480. The three richest silver mines in the United States are in Shoshone County.

Shoshone County is developing its tourism sector and strengthening its entrepreneurial culture. In 1990, the world's longest gondola opened, running from Kellogg to the Silver Mountain ski area. In 2008, Silver Mountain Resort broke ground on an 9-hole golf course and opened an indoor water park. Silver Rapids Waterpark was named one of the top 10 water parks in the nation and Silver Mountain Bike Park has received several awards for best park in the Northwest. Wallace's charming and historic downtown draws many travelers off Interstate 90. Lookout Pass Ski and Recreation Area, along I-90 on the Idaho - Montana border, offers free ski school for youth. In the summer, Lookout Pass is your headquarters for the incredible Route of the Hiawatha bicycle trail. Hikers, bicyclists, snowmobilers and outdoor enthusiasts are increasingly exploring the county's hundreds of miles of trails. The ski areas, tourist facilities, lodging, restaurants and bars employ over 600 people, and have attracted new out of state investors. Through grass roots efforts, more entrepreneurs are exporting and moving from their homes to storefronts. For more information: www.silvervalleyedc.com

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Wallace was home to the last stoplight on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. It was retired in 1991.

Silver Mountain Resort in Kellogg is home to the longest Gondola in North America at 3.1 miles and is the longest single-stage Gondola in the Nation.

Prostitution and gambling were openly practiced until an FBI raid in 1988.

Actress Lana Turner was born in Burke and lived in Wallace.

Dante's Peak was filmed in Shoshone County.

There are two ski resorts within 25 miles of each other. Both offer winter sports and summer bicycling activities.

Devastating fire events occurred in 1910 and 1972. Both influenced national policy and safety.

Shoshone County Airport is a mile-long runway—one of the longest general aviation runways in Idaho.

Chapter 3 – Qualified Opportunity Zones

The Basis of Qualified Opportunity Zones

Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ) are a community development program added to the US Tax Code. This program was established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities thereby spurring economic development and job creation in distressed communities. Private investment vehicles that place 90% or more of their funds into a QOZ can earn tax relief on the capital gains generated through those investments. Tax benefits increase the longer investments are in place.

Investing

An investor can take advantage of these tax incentives even if they do not live, work, or have an existing business in a QOZ. This can be done by investing the amount of a recognized eligible gain into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) and electing to defer the tax on that gain. A QOF is an investment vehicle that files either a partnership or corporate federal income tax return and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property.

To become a QOF, an eligible corporation or partnership self-certifies by annually filing Form 8996 with its federal income tax return. An LLC that chooses to be treated either as a partnership or corporation for federal income tax purposes and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property can be a QOF. In order to be eligible for the tax benefits, QOFs must:

- Be organized as a corporation or partnership,
- Be certified by the U.S. Treasury (self-certification),
- Have 90% of the QOF's assets invested in a QOZ, and
- Investments may include stocks, partnership interest or real estate (substantial rehabilitation requirement)

Qualified Opportunity Zones can spur economic development through a temporary deferral, step-up basis or permanent exclusion as follows:

Temporary Deferral:

First, an investor can defer tax on any prior eligible gain to the extent that a corresponding amount is timely invested in a QOF. The deferral lasts until the earlier of the date on which the investment in the QOF is sold or exchanged, or December 31, 2026.

Step-up Basis:

If the QOF investment is held for at least 5 years, there is a 10% exclusion of the deferred gain. If held for at least 7 years, the 10% exclusion becomes 15%. Additionally, the amount of eligible gain to include is decreased to the extent that the amount of eligible gain deferred exceeds the fair market value of the investment in the QOF.

Permanent Exclusion:

If the investor holds the investment in the QOF for at least 10 years, the investor is eligible for an adjustment in the basis of the QOF investment to its fair market value on the date that the QOF investment is sold or exchanged. As a result of this basis adjustment, the appreciation in the QOF investment is never taxed.

A similar rule applies to exclude the QOF investor's share of gain and loss from sales of QOF assets. This is essentially a permanent exclusion from taxable income of capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in a QOF if the investment is held for at least 10 years. This exclusion only applies to gains accrued after an investment in an QOF.

Creating a Qualified Opportunity Zone

Localities qualify as QOZs if they have been nominated for that designation by the State and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his/her delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In the Panhandle Region there are five QOZs with various opportunity sites. Additional details on the following sites can be found in Appendix B.

Bonnors Ferry

1. 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID
 - Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795-acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID
 - 7.92-acre commercial property on Highway 95, including outbuildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery, or retail store.

Sandpoint

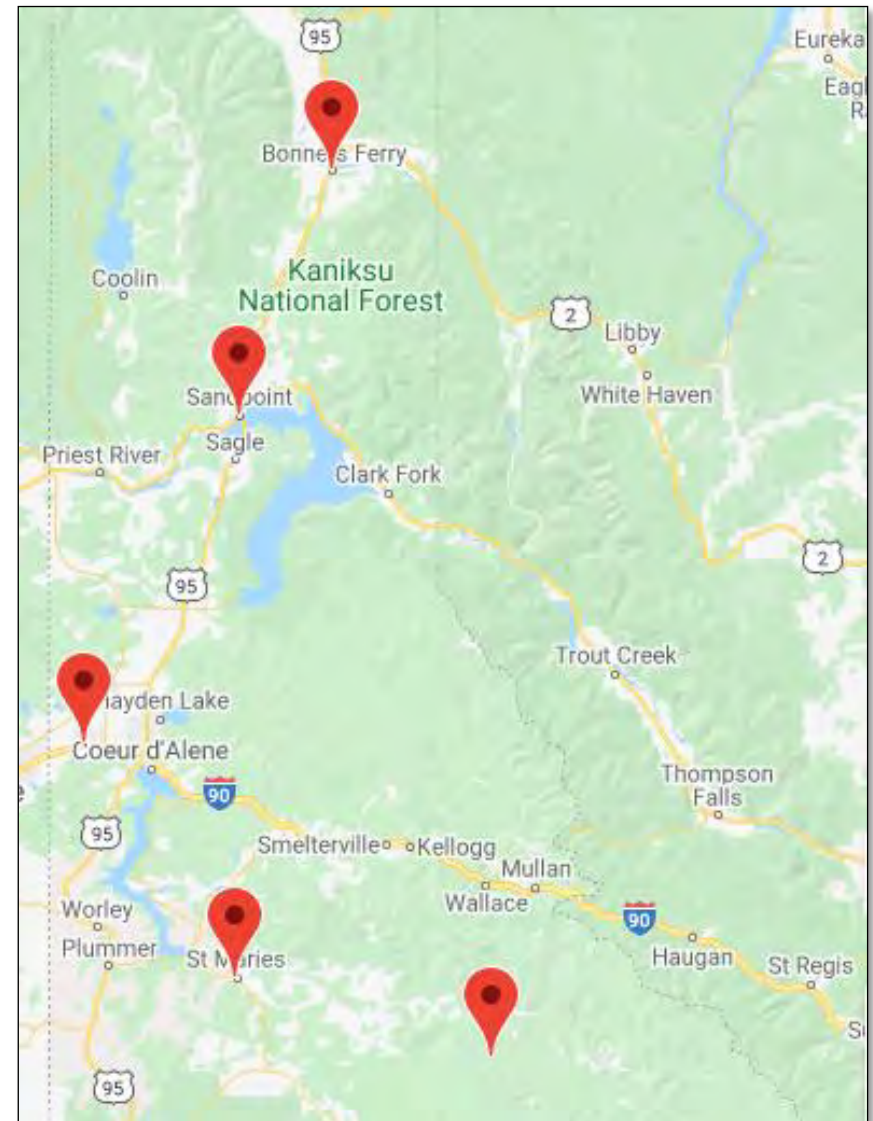
1. 624 Larch Street
 - 10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
2. 330 N. First Avenue
 - 0.33 acres with waterfront access and high-speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.
3. Various commercial/mixed use properties within the City Center.

Post Falls

1. 1908 E. Seltice Way
 - 8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller
 - 5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.

St. Maries

1. 414 S. 1st Street
 - 0.5 acres of county-owned land zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.
2. 1827 St. Joe River Road
 - 4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.



Shoshone County

1. 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville
 - 13.9-acre mill site with office building storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. building.
2. 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - 10,000 sq. ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement, and apartment.
3. 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.

Future Work Plan

On an annual basis, the Panhandle Area Council will continue to work through the CEDS Committee, bringing together key Economic Development leaders to continue to amplify the role of QOZs as a powerful economic development tool. The annual workplan will revisit and, where appropriate, expand on the following items:

1. Inventory/map the Opportunity Zones in the region:
 - a. Provide a general overview of the Opportunity Zones within the larger regional and distinct census tract context.
 - b. Provide Information on the communities in which the Opportunity Zones reside.
 - c. Identify common attributes that allow the Opportunity Zones to share a common typology within the region.
 - These groupings (i.e., urban/rural, industry cluster, proximity to anchor institutions, etc.) may help gauge the compatibility of potential Opportunity Zone projects within the existing environment (see both www.statsamerica.org and the U.S. Census Bureau On the Map Tool, <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>).
 - d. Map the location of the Opportunity Zones among existing local and regional assets and typology to provide an overall spatial context (see the public edition/open map of www.policymap.com).
2. Identify key partners/collaborations:
 - a. Overview of local/regional stakeholders involved with Opportunity Zones, including public/private/nonprofit organizations actively involved in the planning and implementation of community and economic development.

- This may include Community Development Corporations, community groups, state and local governments, leaders of anchor institutions, and philanthropic organizations. Identify any local or regional “champions” of Opportunity Zones – including regional consortiums (see below) that may have been established specifically to leverage Opportunity Zones – as touchpoints and points-of-contact for potential investors.
- b. Highlight specific local or state incentives that may be available:
 - A focus should also be given to economic inclusiveness, and how the Opportunity Zone effort is working to maximize economic benefits for people in low-income communities.
- 3. Recognize linkages with the data, goals/objectives, and priority projects within the CEDS:
 - a. Re-emphasize key data elements (including socio-economic data points and trends) from the CEDS that have a direct linkage to or impact on the individual Opportunity Zones as investment-ready locations.
 - b. Key data on population, higher education enrollment, workforce, and major employers may be particularly ripe for inclusion.
 - c. Identify any SWOT-related linkages, including market strengths and specific assets (e.g., infrastructure highlights) that may be key to driving investor interest.
 - d. Highlight specific goals or objectives within the CEDS that have a connection to the Opportunity Zones and identify specific priority projects that may address asset gaps in each of the Opportunity Zone communities.
 - e. Determine if incorporating Opportunity Zones in the CEDS may require specific updates to the CEDS.

Chapter 4 – The Region’s Disaster Resiliency

Sustainability and resiliency in disaster recovery are a collaborative effort of interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Pre-disaster activities focus on integrating resiliency practices into day-to-day operations, while recovery begins at the beginning of a disaster, whether natural or man-made. Coordination is critical to recovery efforts from pre-disaster to full economic recovery. The County Offices of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, focus on coordination of the immediate needs during and after a disaster. PAC serves as a coordinator of interagency economic recovery activities. This is achieved through collaboration with each County Office of Emergency Management, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and other local, State, Tribal and Federal agencies at all levels of the whole community.

Planning is always the first step in Disaster Resiliency. Each County Office of Emergency Management has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to foster public awareness of any hazard, and encourage public involvement in emergency planning, training and exercise. The LEPC’s partner with local, state and tribal governments, first responders and business and industry for planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the LEPC, each County Office of Emergency Management has an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Region’s Disasters

As noted in Chapter 3, the region is abundant with many natural features including mountains, prairies and valleys; rivers, lakes and streams. The area is subject to natural disasters such as wildfires, landslides, windstorms, winter storms, excessive moisture, flooding and dam failure. Threats of man-made hazards are also present, such as hazard-material spills, transportation (ground and air) accidents, amber alerts, cyber-attacks, civil unrest and terrorism.

Existing challenges include the increasing number of oil and coal shipments through the region by truck and by rail, which has the potential to have a significant negative impact. A cyber-attack can jeopardize all citizens, public/private sectors and infrastructure systems such as power. Boundary County borders Canada, which introduces additional threats such as drugs and arms trafficking, and terrorism.

Recovery challenges in the Region include environmental impacts such as endangered species and historical preservation.

In addition, in 1987 a 100 square mile area of Shoshone County was designated as a National Superfund Site as a result of lead contaminated soils from mining activity. This was recently expanded to include the entire Coeur d’Alene Basin, which stretches from Mullan, a few miles from the Idaho-Montana border to the mouth of the Coeur d’Alene River in Kootenai County. The contaminated grounds make it difficult to sell property without assurances that there has been remediation. The Panhandle Health District manages the Institutional Controls Program (ICP), which is “a locally-enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Superfund site”. (<http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/institutionalindex.cfm>)

Excessive moisture and flooding will carry contaminants, resulting in re-contamination of areas considered “clean” by the Superfund clean-up efforts.



Disaster Planning for Economic Recovery

Each of the five Offices of Emergency Management in the region are well versed in planning for natural and man-made hazards, and each have a hazard mitigation plan. In addition, each office has an Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency, and cross jurisdictional boundaries when the assistance is needed. However, communities are often unprepared for the chaos that is likely to emerge after a disaster strikes and have difficulty planning for long-term economic recovery when there are pressing humanitarian, cleanup and building needs to address.¹

The success of any recovery effort is dependent on all stakeholders. Preparation for individuals and families is critical not only to reduce stress factors, but also to improve their ability to undertake their own recovery. Establishing public confidence immediately after the disaster is a critical role of the business community. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base.²

When local leadership and the business community work together on recovery planning, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster.³ Through each County's EOP there is a framework in place for roles and responsibilities of local, state, Tribal and federal governments for pre- and post-disasters. A gap that needs to be filled is identification of private sector business and industry that could support recovery efforts.

Economic Development District Role

As the Region I Economic Development District of Idaho, PAC can assist municipalities in both Pre-Disaster and Post Disaster Roles as an Analyst, Catalyst, Gap Filler, Advocate, Educator and Visionary⁴. The chart on the following page identifies the pre- and post-disaster role of PAC. This information was extracted from www.restoreyoureconomy.org and edited as appropriate for the region, serving as a guide for PAC to coordinate and collaborate with state and local governments, Tribal Nations, Private Industry and the general public.



¹ *Leadership in Times of Crisis – A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency*, International Economic Development Council, March 2015.

² *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, FEMA, September 2011.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ www.restoreyoureconomy.org, September 9, 2019.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Role of the Economic Development District:

Role	Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster
Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how possible disasters could impact local businesses/industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current conditions/damage to critical industries, businesses, property and infrastructure • Assess impacts on long-term viability of businesses/industries
Catalyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in each County's LEPC • Establish Business Recovery Task Force to work on preparedness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Business Recovery Task Force to identify immediate and long-term recovery efforts • Garner input and support for critical recovery initiatives
Gap Filler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to public and private institutions regarding setting up a bridge loan program for a disaster event • Assist Counties in identification of business and industry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concerted outreach to reconnect with businesses and identify at-risk companies • Assist with bridge-loan financing • Provide business recovery assistance and services • Develop programs/initiatives as needed to support long-term recovery
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist each County in their planning processes for Mitigation and EOP • Advocate for mitigation and preparedness efforts • Advocate for tiered business re-entry procedures • Address impacts/adequacy of community's emergency management plan from a business perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek funding opportunities for recovery initiatives • Communicate priorities and need for policy changes, if necessary, to state and federal leaders
Educator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate small businesses on business continuity planning • Educate business on community's emergency management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flow of accurate information to businesses • Communicate "open for business" messages • Develop and distribute a disaster recovery guide for businesses
Visionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage key stakeholders in visioning process to identify scenarios for post-disaster redevelopment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envision how community can build back stronger, more resilient • Connect public/private resources for building back a more resilient community

Chapter 5 – SWOT and The Region’s Pathways

SWOT Analysis

Leading to the Region’s Pathways was an in-depth look at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Approximately 200 people representing small businesses, tribes, municipalities, community organizations and the general public generated over 500 individual written comments in a community survey that became part of the analysis. Regional stakeholders and the CEDS Committee refined the SWOT, which was used as a foundation for the development of the strategies and action plan.

Committee participants identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the areas of Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life and Place. Common themes were identified within each category, which aligned with the Goals and Objectives.

Notable Strengths: strong health care systems and outdoor recreation

Prominent Weaknesses: low wages, lack of a diverse housing stock and broadband accessibility and affordability

Opportunities to Impact Positive Economic Growth: increase broadband/connectivity and mentoring/coach youth, plus including youth in community and economic development planning activities

Critical Threats: lack of affordable housing/housing stock and a high percentage of service sector jobs vs a low percentage of living wage jobs

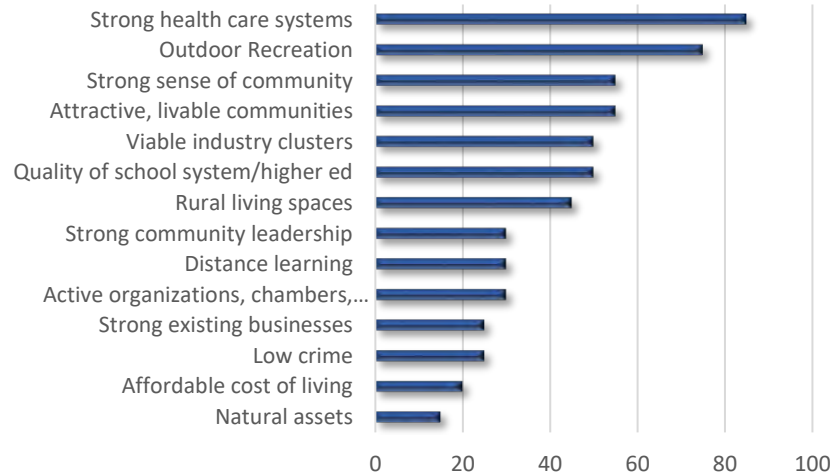
Using the Opportunities as a guide, critical success factors were considered with development of strategies.

A star (★) on the following SWOT Table signifies specific strategies developed by the Committee.

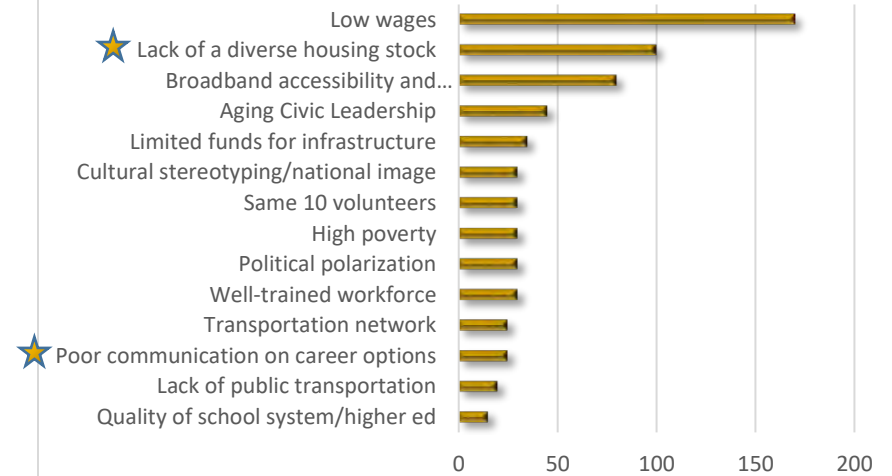


CEDS Committee developing strategies from SWOT. June 2019

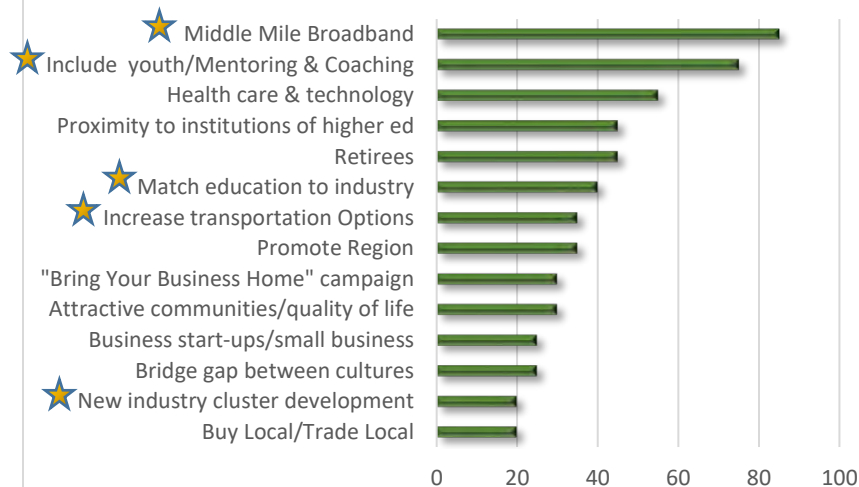
Top Strengths



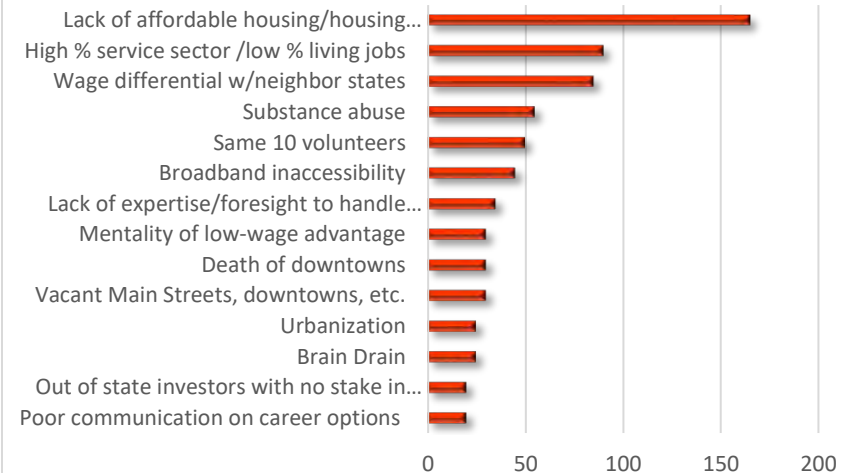
Top Weaknesses



Top Opportunities



Top Threats

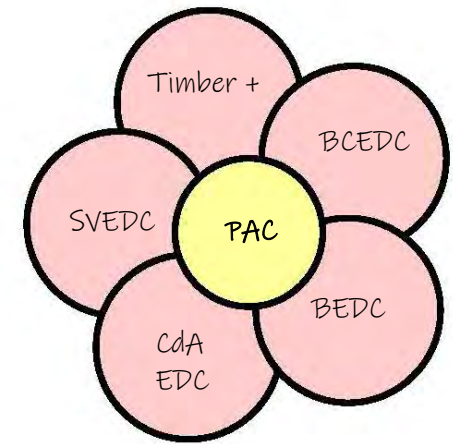


The Power of We

Within the Region 1 of Idaho, Panhandle Area Council's Economic Development District also includes an Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in each County:

- Benewah: Greater St. Joe Development Foundation (aka Timber Plus)
- Bonner: Bonner County Economic Development Corporation (BCEDC)
- Boundary: Boundary County Development Council (BEDC)
- Kootenai: Coeur d'Alene Area Economic Development Corporation (CdA EDC, aka Jobs Plus)
- Shoshone: Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC)

Each of these organizations have their own visions and missions to further economic development. As the regional planning district, PAC embraces each of the EDC's and serves in the capacity of coordinator for economic development matters or projects on the regional level. As a flower grows, so does the **POWER OF WE** for comprehensive regional economic development.



Regions Pathways

The Region's Pathways are categorized into three broad goals—**Elevate Industry**, **Advance Individuals** and **Strengthen Communities**. Each are entwined with each other, following a course of process of change to assist in strengthening the region's economy. Within each are two objectives that align with local areas of economic development focus. The objectives include *Economic Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Education and Workforce; Power of the People, Healthy Community; and Infrastructure*. The PAC CEDS Committee refined the Strategies for coordination of regional resources to achieve the greatest impact.

Elevate Industry	Advance Individuals	Strengthen Communities
<i>Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.</i>	<i>Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.</i>	<i>Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.</i>

The following six pages identify the objectives and strategies/tasks developed by each of the EDC's and strategy committee for each of the three Pathway Goals.



GOAL: ELEVATE INDUSTRY — Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.


Economic Empowerment Objective:

An ever-changing economic climate demands the discovery of new ways of combining resources

Strategies	Tasks
On a quarterly basis, the Region will convene economic development representatives from each county to discuss regional strategies and improve collaboration.	Hold a regional meeting after the quarterly Inland Northwest Partners Meeting.
By 2022 the Region will have a map of existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify appropriate support cast, including Idaho Department of Labor, North Idaho College Workforce Development, Panhandle Area Council & County EDC's. 2. Identify gaps of local employers and representatives of industry. 3. Send invites to identified cluster businesses, for an exercise to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles (SWOT). 4. Utilize PAC and County EDC's to promote: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Business to region compliment or fill gaps within clusters, b. Entrepreneurship to compliment or fill gaps within clusters, and c. Promote increasing workforce base wage. 5. Continue monitoring obstacles and updating mapping data.
By 2022 the Region will continue existing known annual technology-based conferences, lean on existing local business to discover any existing unknown conferences.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and research for existing and emerging tourism and technology-based conferences. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify existing conglomerates, and b. Promote tourism, medical and technology conferences. 2. Identify gaps in available conferences. 3. Create and maintain a common platform to promote local conferences.
By 2023 the Region will have a system in place supporting collaborative relationships with local trade and businesses, strengthening industry clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify from a master business/cluster list. 2. Send invites to identified cluster businesses. 3. Create a collaborative business/sector database supporting clusters. 4. Quarterly reporting regarding the collaboration.
By 2024 the Region will expand annual or bi-annual economic forums with a focus on healthcare, aerospace and other emerging technologies to help grow local businesses and strengthen existing clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research gaps for missing/unknown forums. 2. Discover and project emerging clusters to assist identifying a needs forum. 3. Complete outreach efforts to identify interest in a forum. 4. Collaborate with interested parties in completing a needed/desired forum.

Entrepreneurship Objective:*A comprehensive entrepreneurial environment must be established to create, develop and implement ideas*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will promote entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify existing organizations. 2. Identify seed capital sources, tax incentives and other financial resources such as Angel funding, Venture Capital. 3. Identify educational and training programs, and personal and business growth strategies to keep entrepreneurs and business owners.

 **GOAL: Advance Individuals** — Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.


Education and Workforce Objective:*Lifelong learning is recognized as critical to advancing individuals*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will have collaboration between industry and education to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold an awareness campaign to provide tools, resources and opportunities on career options of vocational, professional, non-traditional and 4-year. 2. Create a “map” to target markets, including employers, counselors, students, parents and educational institutions.
By 2025 the Region will have support for diversity of relevant lifelong learning opportunities throughout the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing initiatives/programs at an accessible location to all.
By 2025 the Region will provide support to STEAM-related and other IT programs in our schools for regional gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the gaps and prioritize.

Power of the People Objective:*Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2021 the Region will ensure higher education is aware of industry needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a database on existing information resources, both inside and out of the region for opportunities. 2. Use messaging through social media, press, events and K-Gray on availability of resources, career advancement and training, and internships/mentorships.
By 2022 the Region will have a plan to attract and retain educated and trained youth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities and create market for youth to want to be here.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2022 the Region will investigate opportunities to engage growing retirement population in community development and education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDA EDC develop forum action plan and presentation for retirees and employers to learn the benefits of experienced/seasoned/senior levels and share with County EDC's. 2. Hold a forum for retirees to get engaged and recharge.
By 2023 the Region will educate population and leadership on manageable growth strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research examples of successful growth strategies.
By 2025 the Region will have improved transparency in government to build trust using creative methods of reaching all demographics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County EDC's will work to build strong relationships between Cities and Counties. 2. Create and execute communication plan to reach all demographics in local cities and county-wide.
By 2025 the Region will strengthen civics engagement in schools.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for students to engage in civic activities.

 GOAL: Strengthen Communities — Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.	
<p align="center">Infrastructure Objective:</p> <p align="center"><i>Livable communities provide service options and support infrastructure to contribute to economic vitality</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
Ongoing, the Region will include economic resiliency in disaster recovery. (See Chapter 3 for more information)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with North Idaho Emergency Managers group to identify economic impacts of transfer payments.
By 2022 the Region will encourage communities to identify housing needs and solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and hold an annual regional housing forum. 2. Encourage communities to develop a housing needs assessment. 3. Encourage a variety of housing types through zoning. 4. Develop communication plans with developers to provide a variety of housing options.
By 2024 the Region will optimize access of high-speed internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and recruit partners, pursue resources together and innovate solutions. 2. Pursue grant opportunities to expand infrastructure.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services & recreation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support development of multi-modal communities. 2. Promote, expand walk paths, trail networks, bike lanes. 3. Interface with ITD and KMPO groups. 4. Develop a partnership with transport/economic development agencies/businesses. 5. Identify strategic infrastructure needs. 6. Promote carpool, van pool, bike share. 7. Expand public transportation. 8. Work with the business community to assist in and/or promote the use of carpool, van pool, bike sharing, and support trail development.
By 2023 the Region will identify strategic infrastructure and investment needs for the airport, rail and highway systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop partnerships between transportation networks and economic development agencies/businesses. 2. Work with each airport, highway district and rail to identify economic development related needs. 3. Interface with ITD and hold annual or biannual meetings with KMPO and county designated transportation groups.
<p align="center">Healthy Community Objective: <i>Economic opportunities are enhanced when health care and public health practices address community needs.</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
By 2020 the Region will have resource guides on crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local agencies within communities to create a resource list.
By 2020 the Region will support initiatives and projects that help people remain active and engaged throughout their lives regardless of age and income levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify groups that provide opportunities and services 2. Work with the identified groups to provide opportunities.
By 2023 the Region will have strengthened community events that have a positive economic impact and improved livability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify events/groups. 2. Work with groups to identify needs. 3. Include a focus on health care in annual economic forums.

Chapter 6 – Action Plan

The following Action Plan was developed and will be fulfilled by the CEDS Committee. Considered in the development of the Action Plan are the SWOT, Barriers Inhibiting Economic Development Growth, and the Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. The following activities will be evaluated quarterly and revised annually.

Activity	Lead Coordinator	Timeframe
Convene County economic development Executive Directors on a quarterly basis to discuss collaboration and partnerships in implementation of local and regional strategies.	PAC	Quarterly 2020-2025
Collaborate with the North Idaho Emergency Managers on economic resiliency.	PAC	Annually 2020-2025
Map existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022
Develop a framework for entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2023
Conduct an all-industry conference to discuss industry trends, education needs, how to maintain employees, HR trends and fiscal realities of the region.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022-2025
Develop an annual regional housing forum to collaborate on housing needs and solutions.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2022-2025
Develop database of information resources and use messaging with higher education to match education to industry needs	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2021-2023
Research and develop a resource guide on Regional crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2021
Explore how to optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services and recreation	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2025
Identify tools, resources and opportunities on career options to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2023

Chapter 7 – Performance Measures

The region struggles to maintain a consistent source of jobs that also match the skills of the labor force. There is a great need for training workers not only for the current jobs available but for the future economy. The wood products industry will continue to thrive as it heads into the technological world. Idaho Forest Group is already positioning its mills to allow for the most recent technologically advanced product in their market—cross-laminated timber. The mining industry will continue to fluctuate with the business cycle—when a recession looms, metal prices rise, and during boom years, metal prices tumble.

It is difficult to understand what the economic picture will look like in north Idaho in 10 years, but it will most likely have a similar feel with health care being the leading employer and manufacturing becoming more technologically advanced. Both will need a well-educated and trained workforce to fulfill the needs of current and future employers.

PAC will ensure the progress of this CEDS is efficiently monitored and evaluated. The primary goal of the performance measures is to oversee the Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Action Plan in order to ensure regional advancement, as follows:

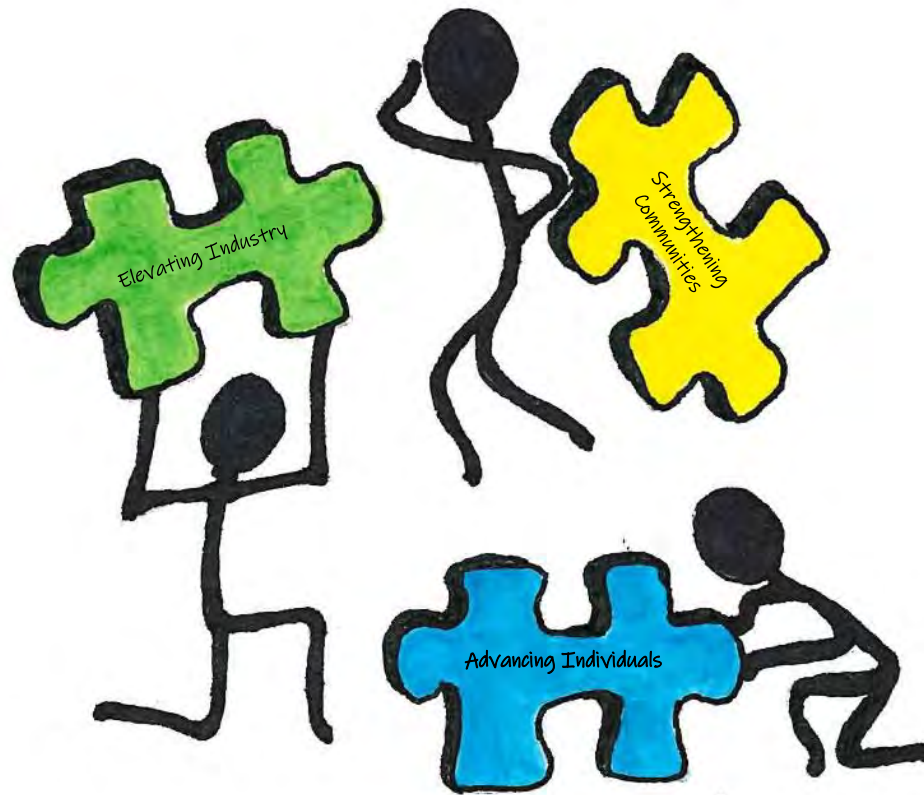
1. Monitor all action strategies on a quarterly basis:
 - a. Identify status of each initiative
 - b. Report findings to PAC
2. The CEDS Committee will meet quarterly, conducting a review of the findings to identify successes and barriers:
 - a. Identification of which initiatives were successfully implemented
 - b. Provide status of long-term initiatives
 - c. Identify and resolve any obstacles
 - d. Recommend changes to enable continued progress
3. The CEDS Committee will use the quarterly findings to examine progress of the longer-term strategies:
 - a. Has there been an increase in employment and investment?
 - b. Are economic development efforts more efficient?
 - c. Has the quality of life been enhanced and promoted?
 - d. Are the current and future workforce needs of businesses being met?
 - e. Are current and future infrastructure needs being addressed?
4. The Quarterly meeting of the CEDS Committee will review the progress of the Action Plan and make recommendations for changes.

public to align

Abstract



Appendix A – CEDS Committee



CEDS COMMITTEE

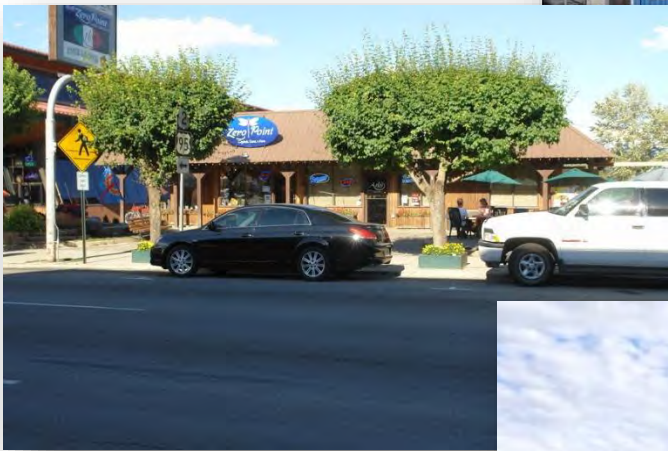
The CEDS Committee acted in an advisory capacity to oversee the update of the Strategies and Action plan; provided information and coordination as necessitated for plan update. Every effort was made to find persons from both the public and private sectors. Those that participated in the planning process are listed below. A special thank you is extended to the following for assistance in development of the Strategies and Action Plan for input into this CEDS.

Adam Admundson, Planning Technician, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Alex Barta, Executive Director, Timber Plus
Melissa Cleveland, Community Development Director, City of Hayden
Don Davis, Retired (Idaho Transportation Department)
Joan Genter, Member, Coeur d'Alene Airport
Gynii Gilliam, Executive Director, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Brenda Hamilton, Coordinator, North Idaho College
Andy Helkey, Manager, Panhandle Health District-Kellogg
Vicki Isakson, Director, Workforce Training & Community Education, North Idaho College
Wally Jacobson, Executive Director, Panhandle Area Council
Nancy Mabile, Economic Development Specialist, Panhandle Area Council
Jon Manley, Planning Manager, City of Post Falls
Andrea Marcoccio, Executive Director, Bonner County EDC
Glenn Miles, Executive Director, Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization
Matthew Palmer, Retired (Chevron Corp.)
James Perkinson, Account Manager, Advanced Benefits
Colleen Rosson, Executive Director, Silver Valley EDC
Carey Schram, President, The Center, Inc.
Robert Seale, Community Development Director, City of Post Falls
Karen Thurston, CEO, Base Two Solutions / Instructor, NIC
Cindy Tindall, Retired (CA Workforce Development)
Clifton Warren, Board Member, SWOT Bus
Corinne Weber, Volunteer Coordinator, Ronald McDonald House
Dennis Weed, Executive Director, Bonner Economic Development Council

Loren Whitten-Kaboth, Investor Relations/Special Projects, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Linda Wilhelm, Broker, Coldwell Banker-Schmeidmiller Realty
Blair Williams, Owner, The Art Spirit Gallery
Alan Wolfe, Board Chairman, Panhandle Area Council
Sam Wolkenhauer, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor



Appendix B – Opportunity Zones



BONNERS FERRY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone is bordered by the south and west banks of the Kootenai River. The area is traditionally sustained by timber and may be ideal for value-added wood products manufacturing.

The opportunity zone includes the Kaniksu National Forest, downtown and southern Bonners Ferry, the Kootenai River Inn Resort and a number of parcels with rail access.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Near US Highway 95 with direct access to State Highway 2



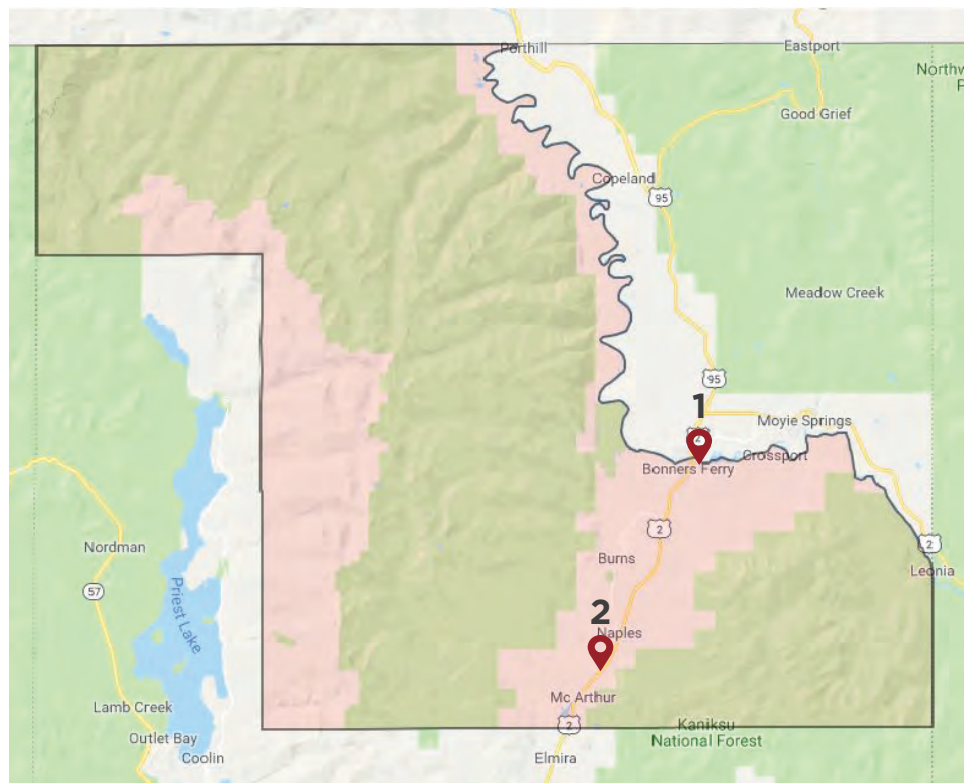
Shares its northern border with Canada



Rail access

INVESTMENT SITES

1. **7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID**
Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795 acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. **138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID**
7.92 acre commercial property off Highway 95, including out buildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery or retail store.





Quick Facts About Bonners Ferry, Idaho

2,629

City
Population

5,326

Census Tract
Population

\$35,892

City Median
Income

18%

City Population
with a College
Degree

LUMBER INDUSTRY

The skill sets of Boundary County citizens are predominately in the lumber industry and wood by-product sector. Due to the longevity of the industry, skills are strongest in value-added wood products and wood by-products. The most likely type of industry to develop in this census tract would be in the value-added wood products business.



Courtesy Boundary County Museum

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

This opportunity zone includes a foreign trade zone. The FTZ program is in support of businesses with a U.S. location that imports parts, materials or components for manufacturing and finished goods or parts for distribution, either exported or sold in the U.S. Foreign goods and domestic goods held for export are exempt from state and local inventory taxes.



RAIL USE

There are two parcels within the opportunity zone with rail track sidings and several parcels with direct rail access. The rail track sidings parcels are ideal for inventory deliveries and final product shipping. Investors with interest in these parcels are both outside of the state and outside of the country.



COMPANY HIGHLIGHT

Bonners Ferry is home to multi-million dollar Panhandle Door, Inc., and Überleben, a modern bushcraft company known best for its fire-focused products.



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POST FALLS

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

The City of Post Falls has long seen this Opportunity Zone as a critical piece to the city's identity, economic development and downtown core. It is regarded as a recreational gem.

The Post Falls Opportunity Zone provides the city with an important tool to assist with developing the area into

a vibrant gathering place for its citizens to enjoy, resulting in tourism growth and an increased housing for the workforce labor market.

In order to assist with increased growth, the city believes the addition of more medical and commercial facilities, along with housing, is needed in this area.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



U.S. Post Office, City Hall and the Chamber of Commerce



Two former mill sites



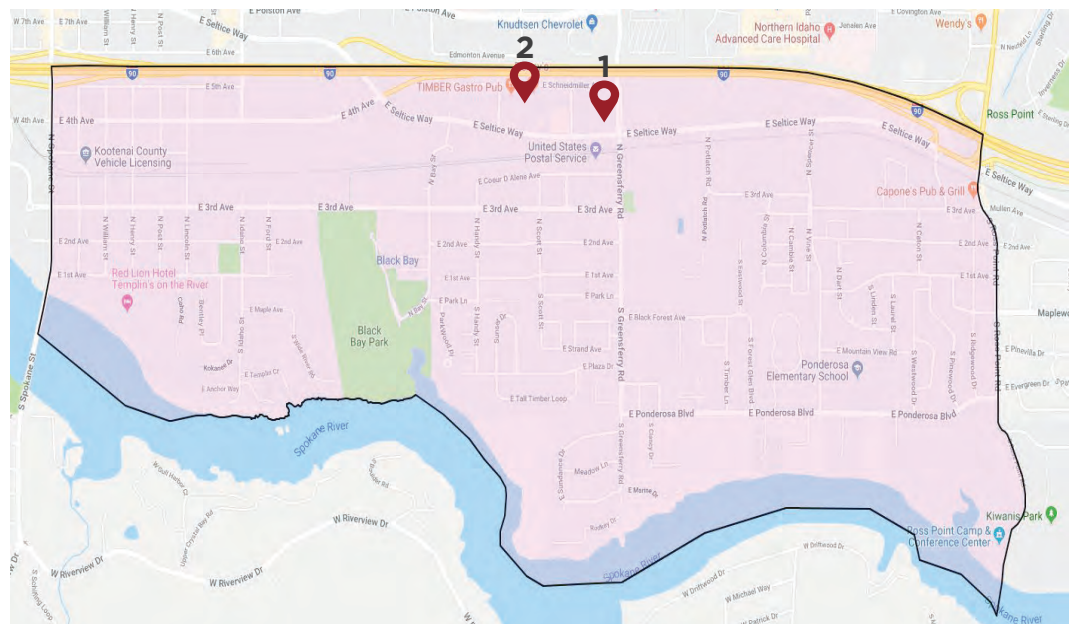
Three city parks, two churches, a cultural center and access to nature paths



Access to a main artery for interstate 90

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 1908 E. Seltice Way**
8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
- 2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller**
5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.



★ Quick Facts About Post Falls, Idaho

33,426

Population

3.1%

Unemployment
Rate

\$52,101

Median Income

28.3%

Population with
College Degree

URBAN RENEWAL

On the west side of the census tract, the Post Falls Urban Renewal Agency has invested over \$1 million in street improvements, including new sidewalks, pavement, median planters and more. The city also built a new City Hall facility and expanded the City Hall campus.

The URA has designated the east side of the census tract as the East Post Falls Urban Renewal District. This district includes the newly built Spencer Street, which relieves congestion previously common to this area. The URA also built the Greensferry Bridge over I-90, connecting the north side of Post Falls to this tract.



The Spencer Street and Greensferry Bridge projects exceeded \$16 million in investments with the intent to encourage additional private investment in the area.

RECREATION

Post Falls purchased 500 acres south of the census tract, known as the Community Forest. The city intends to develop this site as a multi-use nature area, allowing for recreational opportunity, while providing an opportunity to reuse highly-treated Class A reclaimed water for irrigation.



LOCAL PRIORITIES

With recent predictions of dramatic traffic increases along I-90, the city believes the addition of more medical, commercial and housing developments are needed in this area.

Additionally, parking for this area is a critical element to continue the development of commercial sites. The city is currently reviewing potential locations and parking area types as part of the City Center Parking Plan.



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SANDPOINT

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone encompasses downtown Sandpoint and shoreline along Lake Pend Oreille and Sand Creek, and is part of Idaho's growing aerospace and technology industry.

With the completion of the US 95 bypass, the City is employing several strategies to revitalize its

downtown and encourage mixed use residential development and historic preservation within the zone.

Industries that will likely thrive in this opportunity zone are the hotel, retail, restaurant and entertainment industries, as well as technology and software.

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 624 Larch Street**
10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
- 2. 330 N. First Avenue**
0.33 acres with waterfront access and high speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.

Additional opportunity sites can be found at sandpointidaho.gov/opportunityzone.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to US Highway 95 and Idaho State Highway 2



Seven parks, three grocery stores and a hospital



Direct access to Lake Pend Oreille



Quick Facts About Sandpoint, Idaho

8,278

Population

5.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,358

Median Income

33.5%

Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

The City of Sandpoint has made economic development a top priority and has worked to foster lasting partnerships with local business, both large and small.

Additional local priorities include completion of a fiber build-out and provision of a redundant loop. Most areas of the city, including the downtown, have access to a gigabit of synchronous fiber at affordable rates, and providers continue to build out the network.



Parks and trail planning remain a priority for Sandpoint, including a parks master planning effort and a multi-modal, city-wide transportation plan.

The watershed master plan completion will include a recreation element and the city is also working with the Union Pacific Railroad to acquire and complete a community trail that will connect to the City of Ponderay and provide additional recreational opportunities to underserved populations.

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CITY GROWTH

The area is one of the fastest growing micropolitan regions in the country, with 5% growth according to 2017 Census data.

The city implemented a downtown revitalization plan worth over \$8 million, including a complete rebuild of the downtown streets including expanded sidewalks, utilities, stormwater planters, lighting and other furnishings.

The aerospace sector in Sandpoint continues to thrive with expansions of Quest Aircraft and Tamarack Aerospace Group.



Sandpoint also boasts an established biomedical sector including Biomedical Innovations, Percussionaire and Unicep Packaging.

In the tech sector, Kochava continues to expand to now approximately 100 employees.

Litehouse Foods recently completed an expansion of their manufacturing facility and Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort constructed a new lodge and is slated to install new chair lifts next year.

For businesses downtown, sales are generally up and two new breweries recently opened, along with new restaurants.

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OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This zone includes the communities of Kellogg, Wardner, Smelterville and Shoshone County. Once home to the largest silver processing facility in the world, it contains a destination resort, Silver Mountain, with skiing and mountain biking. The trail of the Coeur d'Alenes which ranks as one of the top trails in

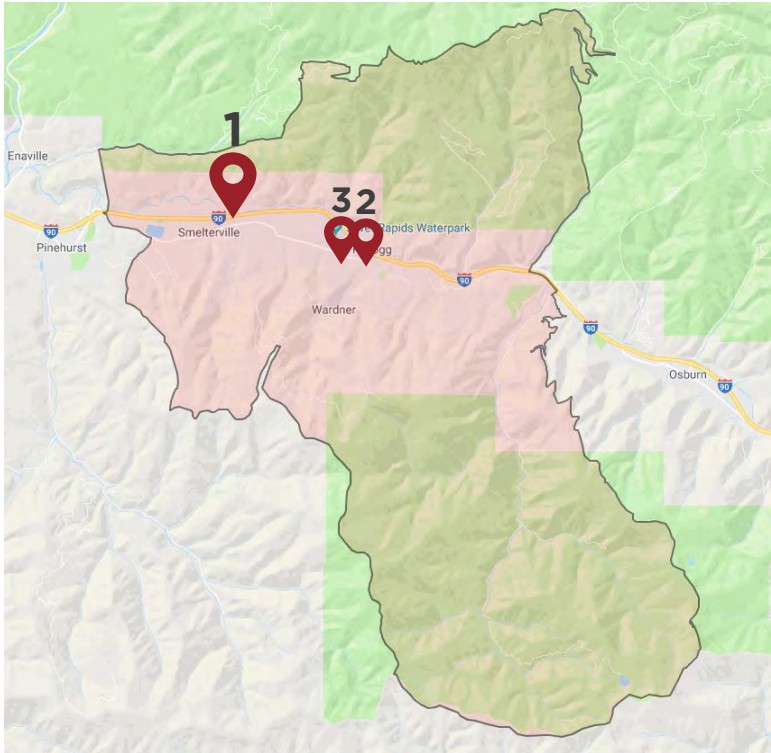
the country runs through the area. The zone contains several historic buildings and a number of parcels have been cleared or are in the process of being approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for redevelopment.

WHAT’S IN THE ZONE?

-  Access to Interstate 90
-  Recreation including Silver Mountain Ski Resort, Silver Rapids indoor water park, Silver Mountain Bike Park and a golf course
-  Shoshone County Airport
-  North Idaho College campus in Kellogg

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. **163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville**
13.9 acre mill site with office building, storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. planner building.
- 2. **8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
10,000 sq.ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement and apartment.
- 3. **210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.



Quick Facts About Shoshone County, Idaho

12,529

Population

6.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,908

Median Income

23.8%

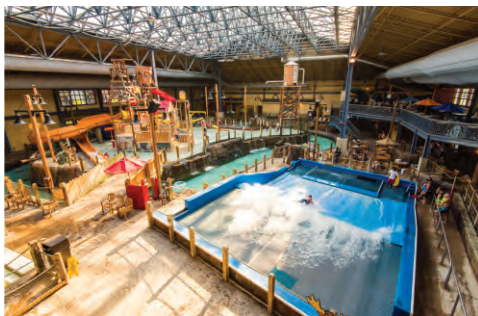
Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

Housing is a top priority for this opportunity zone. The county's proximity to Coeur d'Alene has created a rise in the real estate market, and multi-family dwellings and newer residential homes are in short supply. Affordable housing is quickly becoming a major concern for the area.

To support housing developments as well as other investments, new water lines, sewer lines and pavement have been placed through most of the Silver Valley.

In addition to housing needs, the county is focused on creating a more inviting place to raise a family. This includes investment in educational opportunities for higher compensated jobs, as well as creating a more attractive community environment. Kellogg has an "uptown" that currently has a ghost town feel to it. The town is in need of businesses to fill store fronts.



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INVESTMENTS

The three communities in this zone are a part of a Superfund site. This designation creates unique grant and redevelopment funding opportunities.

Infrastructure and recreational upgrades have been made in the communities including the 72-mile, award-winning Trail of the Coeur d'Alene's and wetland habitat revitalization. Over 7,000 properties within the Superfund site boundaries have been remediated and more than 1,800 acres of cleaned-up property have been transferred for economic development projects.



Additional recent investment projects include a technology and innovation hub, including residential, retail and office space. A large investor has also purchased several properties to be rehabilitated for office space and mixed use space. Several of those properties are available for lease or purchase, and are either shovel-ready or move-in ready.



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ST. MARIES

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone includes the eastside of St. Maries, Idaho, that sits east of Coeur d'Alene Avenue.

Timber is the dominate industry in this zone. Investment potentials identified by the community include residential housing, lodging facilities and value-added timber product facilities or businesses.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Scenic views of the Saint Joe National Forest and Saint Joe River



Access to Idaho State Highway 3 and Idaho State Highway 6



Near Saint Maries Municipal Airport

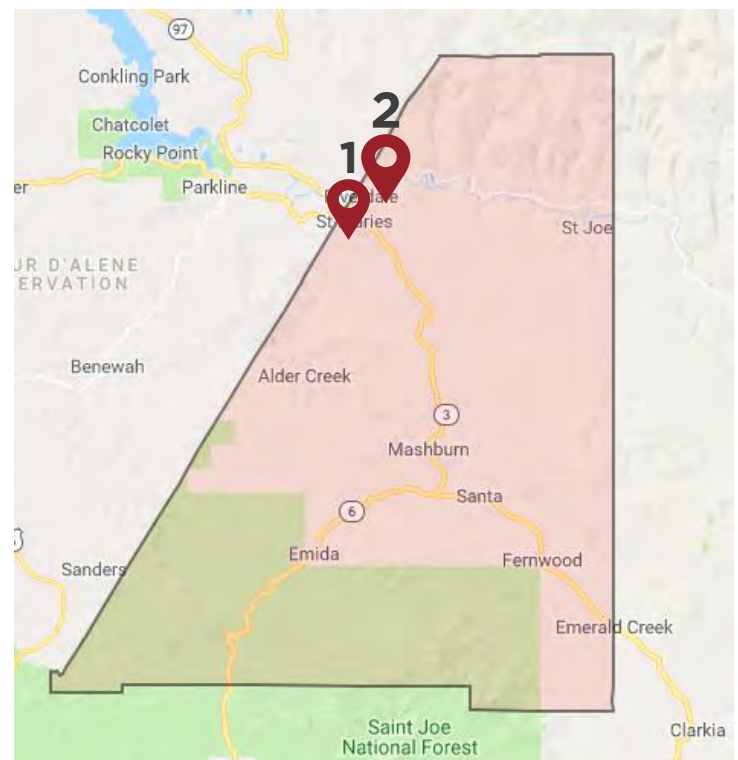
INVESTMENT SITES

1. 414 S. 1st Street

0.5 acres of county-owned land, zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.

2. 1827 St. Joe River Road

4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.





Quick Facts About St. Maries, Idaho

2,439

City Population

4,487

Census Tract
Population

\$43,064

City Median
Income

20.3%

City Population
with College
Degree

Alex Barta

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LOCAL PRIORITIES

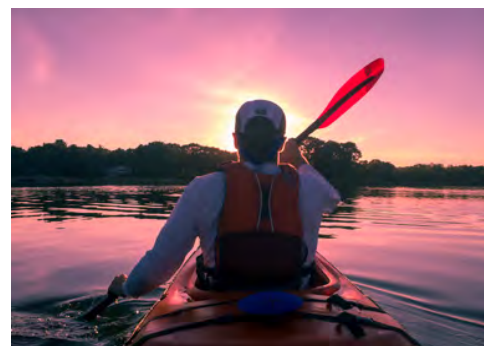
This opportunity zone includes county-owned property located in the St. Maries city limits. The property is underdeveloped and exempt from taxes. It is the county's desire to use the property for housing development due to St. Maries' lack of adequate workforce housing.



Stakeholders are advised to work closely with the local economic development organization, engineers and elected officials to secure necessary infrastructure funding through Community Development Block Grants and other available funding resources. Additionally, a newly-formed Benewah Community Foundation is in the process of building an endowment to support community projects.



FOR INFORMATION USE ONLY. The information and statistics stated herein are based upon publicly available resources developed by other local, state, or federal entities. The Idaho Department of Commerce is not responsible for incorrect information stated herein.



REC-TECH

St. Maries boasts significant access to fishing, golf, boat racing, water sports, biking, camping and a variety of winter sports, making it an ideal location for recreation technology companies.

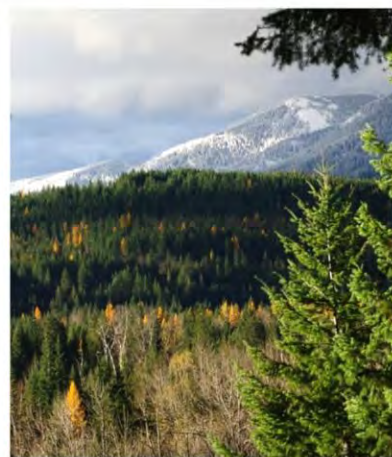


St. Maries is currently home to PEET Dryer, a patented shoe-drying company known for its innovative products that keep boots, gloves and more dry and ready for the next adventure. PEET's employees love the outdoors and have been taking advantage of the adventures in their backyard for over 50 years, proving that the St. Maries workforce is loyal and innovative.

St. Maries' largest annual event, Paul Bunyon Days, includes three days of logging competitions, water events, a demolition derby and more.

Contact Idaho Commerce for information on doing business in Idaho
info@commerce.idaho.gov | 800.842.5858 | www.commerce.idaho.gov

Appendix C – Asset Inventory



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Cultural Capital

Creative Vitality Index

Measures of Creative Vitality

County	Photography Store Sales	Music Store Sales	Book and Record Store Sales	Art Gallery & Individual Artist Sales	Performing Arts Participation	Dance and Other Performing Arts Companies	Musical Groups and Artists
Benewah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$170,527	\$1,404,362	\$50,058	\$134,406	\$856,965
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$519,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai	\$0	\$240,247	\$720,365	\$4,187,077	\$1,178,867	\$551,874	\$787,478
Shoshone	\$69,711	\$0	\$66,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Indian Reservations

Reservation	Tribe	Population 2015	Acres
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	1,251	345,000
Kootenai	Kootenai	71	13

Historic Places

County	Number of Historic Places	Historic Places per 1000 pop.
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	17	0.420001976
Boundary	8	0.74019245
Kootenai	42	0.29503291
Shoshone	23	1.810738466

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Benewah	Chatcolet	Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Rocky Point CCC Properties	Building
	Desmet	Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart	Building
	St. Maries	Benewah County Courthouse	Building
	St. Maries	Kootenai Inn	Building
	St. Maries	St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial	Site
	St. Maries	St. Maries Masonic Temple No. 63	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Bonner	Bayview	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	District
	Coolin	Vinther and Nelson Cabin	Building
	Dover	Dover Church	Building
	Priest River	Hotel Charbonneau	Building
	Priest River	Lamb Creek School	Building
	Priest River	Priest River Commercial Core Historic District	District
	Priest River	Priest River High School	Building
	Priest River	Settlement School	Building
	Sandpoint	Bernd, W. A., Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Nesbitt, Amanda, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Olson, Charles A. and Mary, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Priest River Experimental Forest	District
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Community Hall	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Federal Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint High School	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Historic District	District
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County Courthouse	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Fry's Trading Post	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Harvey Mountain Quarry	Site
	Bonnors Ferry	North Side School	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	US Post Office - Bonners Ferry Main	Building
	Eastport	Snyder Guard Station Historical District	Building
	Eastport	Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp	Site
	Porthill	U.S. Inspection Station--Porthill, Idaho	Building
Kootenai	Athol	Cedar Mountain School	Building
	Bayview	Bayview School II	Building
	Camp Mivoden	East Hayden Lake School II	Building
	Cataldo	Cataldo Mission	Building
	Clarksville	Clark House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene City Hall	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Federal Building	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Masonic Temple	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Davey, Harvey M., House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	First United Methodist Church	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Fort Sherman Buildings	District
	Coeur d'Alene	Gray, John P. and Stella, House	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Coeur d'Alene	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai County Courthouse	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mullan Road	Site
	Coeur d'Alene	Prairie School II	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Roosevelt School	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Sherman Park Addition	District
	Coeur d'Alene	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Building
	Harrison	Crane, Silas W., and Elizabeth, House	Building
	Harrison	Harrison Commercial Historic District	District
	Hayden Lake	Finch, John A., Caretaker's House	Building
	Hayden Lake	Thunborg, Jacob and Cristina, House	Building
	Lane	Lane School II	Building
	McGuire	McGuire School	Building
	Medimont	Cave Lake School	Building
	Medimont	Indian Springs School II	Building
	Pleasant View	Pleasant View School II	Building
	Post Falls	Cougar Gulch School III	Building
	Post Falls	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Building
	Post Falls	Spokane Valley Land and Water Company Canal	Structure
	Post Falls	Treaty Rock	Site
	Post Falls	Washington Water Power Bridges	Structure
	Post Falls	Young, Samuel and Ann, House	Building
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County Jail	Building
	Rathdrum	Rathdrum State Bank	Building
	Rathdrum	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission	Building
	Rockford Bay	Bellgrove School II	Building
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake School II	Building
	Silver Sands Beach	Upper Twin Lakes School	Building
	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Historic District	District
Shoshone	Avery	Avery Depot	Building
	Avery	Avery Ranger Station	District
	Avery	Bullion Tunnel	Structure
	Avery	Cedar Snags	Site
	Avery	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	District
	Avery	Grand Forks	Site
	Avery	Mallard Peak Lookout	Building
	Avery	Red Ives Ranger Station	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Shoshone (con't)	Kellogg	US Post Office - Kellogg Main	Building
	Mullan	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Building
	Murray	Feehan, John C., House	Building
	Murray	Murray Courthouse	Building
	Murray	Murray Masonic Hall	Building
	Pinehurst	Pine Creek Baptist Church	Building
	Pritchard	Magee Ranger Station	District
	Red Ives	Halm Creek, Bean Creek Fire	Site
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Railway Depot	Building
	Wallace	Pulaski, Edward, Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route	Site
	Wallace	US Post Office - Wallace Main	Building
	Wallace	Wallace 1910 Fire Memorial	Object
	Wallace	Wallace Carnegie Library	Building
	Wallace	Wallace Historic District	District

Public Libraries*

County	Number of Libraries	Libraries per 1000 pop.
Benewah	4	0.438740814
Bonner	6	0.148235992
Boundary	1	0.092524056
Kootenai	8	0.056196745
Shoshone	6	0.472366556

*Non-University

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Fernwood	Tri-Community Branch
	Plummer	Plummer Public
	St. Maries	St. Maries Public
	Tensed	Tensed-Desmet Branch
Bonner	Blanchard	West Bonner County District - Blanchard Branch
	Clark Fork	East Bonner County District - Clark Fork Branch
	Priest Lake	Priest Lake District
	Priest River	West Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District - Bookmobile
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County District

Public Libraries (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai	Athol	Kootenai County - Athol
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Public
	Harrison	Kootenai County - Harrison
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Hayden
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Bookmobile
	Post Falls	Post Falls Public
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County - Rathdrum
	Spirit Lake	Kootenai County - Spirit Lake
Shoshone	Clarkia	Clarkia District
	Kellogg	Kellogg Public
	Mullan	Mullan Public
	Osburn	Osburn Public
	Pinehurst	Kootenai County - Pinehurst
	Wallace	Wallace Public

Museums

County	Number of Museums	Museums per 1000 pop.
Benewah	2	0.219370407
Bonner	2	0.049411997
Boundary	3	0.277572169
Kootenai	7	0.049172152
Shoshone	11	0.866005353

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Plummer	Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
	St. Maries	Hughes House Historical Society
Bonner	Coolin	Priest Lake Museum Association
	Sandpoint	Bonner County Historical Museum
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Free Museum
	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Historical Society
	Bonniers Ferry	Dr. Marjorie Timms
Kootenai	Athol	Brig Museum at Farragut State Park
	Cataldo	Old Mission State Park
	Cataldo	Rose Lake Community Historical Society Inc.
	Coeur d'Alene	Drummond Gallery
	Coeur d'Alene	Museum of North Idaho
	Harrison	Crane Historical Society

Museums (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai (con't)	Rathdrum	Westwood Historical Society
Shoshone	Kellogg	Portal Bunker Hill Mine Museum
	Kellogg	Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum
	Kellogg	Staff House Museum
	Mullan	Captain John Mullan Museum
	Mullan	Mullan Historical Society
	Murray	Sprag Pole Museum
	Wallace	Coeur d'Alene District Mining Museum
	Wallace	Historic Wallace Preservation Society
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum
	Wallace	Oasis Bordello Museum
	Wallace	Wallace District Mining Museum Inc.

Economic Capital

Employment

Employment by Industry

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Total Employment	3,457	14,207	3,647	62,242	4,464
Farm	N/A	41	221	75	N/A
Mining	N/A	126	N/A	113	421
Construction	92	883	246	5,046	207
Manufacturing	580	2,233	462	4,653	144
Government	597	882	457	2,863	339
Forestry, Fishing and Related Activities	174	165	145	270	N/A
Utilities	N/A	161	N/A	363	34
Wholesale Trade	52	2,179	61	1,630	87
Retail Trade	352	2,163	463	8,831	1,070
Transportation and Warehousing	252	344	56	1,147	59
Information	42	276	31	722	N/A
Finance and Insurance	47	277	63	2,647	62
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	N/A	297	19	733	85
Professional and Technical Services	N/A	502	130	2,307	168
Management of Companies and Enterprises	28	25	N/A	208	N/A
Administrative and Waste Services	46	303	96	3,972	87
Educational Services	237	895	269	4,115	363

Employment by Industry Continued

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Health Care and Social Assistance	571	1,833	544	10,891	557
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	N/A	482	N/A	2,568	263
Accommodation and Food Services	160	1,647	289	7,442	403
Other Services, Except Public Administration	114	493	75	1,646	69

N/A=Undisclosed or Unavailable

Number of Jobs

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	4963	5137	5042	3457	-30.34%
Bonner	20258	23445	23369	14207	-29.87%
Boundary	5270	5421	5494	3647	-30.80%
Kootenai	60423	71589	74799	62242	3.01%
Shoshone	6267	5940	6285	4464	-28.77%

Real Wage Per Job

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	\$36,800.36	\$38,430.34	\$37,183.02	\$40,463.65	9.95%
Bonner	\$33,956.31	\$36,634.01	\$34,954.95	\$36,347.51	7.04%
Boundary	\$33,743.25	\$32,939.08	\$34,198.99	\$37,170.91	10.16%
Kootenai	\$35,435.42	\$36,266.98	\$36,885.34	\$39,470.32	11.39%
Shoshone	\$35,533.16	\$35,585.11	\$39,340.50	\$38,577.52	8.57%

Labor Force Participation Rate (2018)

County	Persons 16 Years and Over	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Armed Forces
Benewah	7246	3817	3429	4,021	3,835	186	0
Bonner	34439	17992	16447	19,610	18,807	803	3
Boundary	9034	4202	4832	5,295	5,061	235	0
Kootenai	118783	72211	46572	77,765	75,065	2,700	110
Shoshone	10366	5457	4909	5,068	4,777	291	0

Unemployment Rate (2018-2019)*

Month/Year	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Jan-18	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	7.4
Feb-18	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Mar-18	8.4	5.7	7.0	4.7	7.8
Apr-18	8.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
May-18	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.5
Jun-18	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8
Jul-18	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.8
Aug-18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5
Sep-18	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0
Oct-18	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.6
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.7
Dec-18	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	5.6
Jan-19	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.1	7.9
Feb-19	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.0	7.6
Mar-19	10.1	5.8	6.6	4.8	7.8

*Unadjusted

Income

Total Personal Income (Not adjusted for inflation)

County	2005	2010	2017	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$238,507,000	\$284,734,000	\$326,219,000	36.78%
Bonner	\$1,082,366,000	\$1,233,464,000	\$1,712,338,000	58.20%
Boundary	\$218,305,000	\$272,727,000	\$412,213,000	88.82%
Kootenai	\$3,638,022,000	\$4,412,072,000	\$6,656,049,000	82.96%
Shoshone	\$339,738,000	\$399,719,000	\$442,549,000	30.26%

Real Per Capita Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$30,972.27	\$32,701.37	\$35,520.00	14.68%
Bonner	\$32,151.39	\$32,119.11	\$39,310.00	22.27%
Boundary	\$24,908.54	\$27,422.07	\$34,576.00	38.81%
Kootenai	\$33,951.23	\$33,842.73	\$42,224.00	24.37%
Shoshone	\$30,932.30	\$33,508.96	\$35,285.00	14.07%

Real Median Household Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$46,294.28	\$43,381.43	\$43,472.00	-6.10%
Bonner	\$48,206.48	\$47,158.17	\$45,607.00	-5.39%
Boundary	\$44,992.36	\$43,535.41	\$39,512.00	-12.18%
Kootenai	\$51,152.86	\$51,515.59	\$53,189.00	3.98%
Shoshone	\$40,527.51	\$42,468.10	\$39,835.00	-1.71%

Earned Income Tax Credit

County	Total Returns Filed	Total Returns Receiving the EITC	% of Returns Receiving EITC	Sum of EITC Received	Total Returns Receiving the Child Tax Credit	% of Returns Receiving Child Tax Credit	Sum of Child Tax Credit Received
Benewah	3637	834	23%	\$1,772,282.00	636	17%	\$809,064.00
Bonner	16529	3452	21%	\$7,166,469.00	2365	14%	\$2,899,667.00
Boundary	4100	983	24%	\$2,146,418.00	685	17%	\$911,377.00
Kootenai	58824	12012	20%	\$24,255,091.00	10328	18%	\$13,207,449.00
Shoshone	5004	1094	22%	\$2,169,889.00	779	16%	\$999,196.00

Poverty

Poverty Rate %

County	2010	2018	%Change from 2010
Benewah	16.8	15.8	-5.95%
Bonner	17.4	14.0	-19.54%
Boundary	17.1	18.3	7.02%
Kootenai	14.6	12.6	-13.70%
Shoshone	20.8	17.4	-16.35%

Poverty Rate by Age (2018)

County	Children Under 18 Poverty Rate (%)	Persons 65 & Over Poverty Rate (%)	Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (%)
Benewah	21.4	8.4	25.0
Bonner	18.2	8.0	22.6
Boundary	26.4	7.4	36.6
Kootenai	18.6	6.6	20.8
Shoshone	27.2	6.9	32.3

Federal Funds (2010)

County	Agriculture and Natural Resource Functions	Community Resource Functions	Defense and Space Functions	Human Resource Functions	Income Security Functions	National Functions	Total Federal Funds
Benewah	\$9,400,184	\$30,913,010	\$950,678	\$7,872,492	\$72,461,610	\$6,595,881	\$128,193,855
Bonner	\$4,627,381	\$66,561,299	\$4,027,084	\$4,840,675	\$245,168,421	\$16,178,135	\$341,402,995
Boundary	\$4,270,773	\$18,373,605	\$12,693,909	\$3,049,261	\$66,556,644	\$12,818,209	\$117,762,401
Kootenai	\$3,222,129	\$327,735,753	\$38,167,810	\$14,961,536	\$751,851,156	\$682,358,355	\$1,818,296,739
Shoshone	\$123,148	\$13,250,457	\$10,906,808	\$1,953,839	\$126,803,834	\$7,742,815	\$160,780,901

Cost of Living Index (September 2019**)

County	COLI*
Benewah	94.0
Bonner	108.4
Boundary	100.3
Kootenai	113.2
Shoshone	81.7

*US Average = 100

**https://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/idaho/idaho

Human Capital

Population

Total Population

County	2010	2018	% Change from 2010
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-63.94%
Bonner	40,877	44,727	8.61%
Boundary	10,972	11,948	40.39%
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	17.24%
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	0.24%
Total Region	212,393	240,202	11.58%

Rates of Change (2010-2018)

County	Birth	Death	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Natural Change
Benewah	888	981	1	69	(9)
Bonner	3,353	3,442	1	1,104	(4)
Boundary	1,095	908	1	8	25
Kootenai	14,532	10,710	(58)	3,697	365
Shoshone	1,126	1,499	11	270	(36)

Population by Race (2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Est)

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total Population
Benewah	7,667	311	22	801	111	215	9,127
Bonner	39,157	1,210	82	295	325	1,024	42,093
Boundary	10,294	526	25	156	106	303	11,410
Kootenai	136,632	6,560	664	2,124	1,261	3,943	151,184
Shoshone	11,467	430	36	281	59	300	12,573

Percent by Race

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Benewah	84.00%	3.41%	0.24%	8.78%	1.22%	2.36%
Bonner	93.02%	2.87%	0.19%	0.70%	0.77%	2.43%
Boundary	90.22%	4.61%	0.22%	1.37%	0.93%	2.66%
Kootenai	90.37%	4.34%	0.44%	1.40%	0.83%	2.61%
Shoshone	91.20%	3.42%	0.29%	2.23%	0.47%	2.39%

Population by Age (2017)

County	Under 15 Years	15 to 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Benewah	1,681	5,399	1,970
Bonner	6,858	25,769	9,228
Boundary	2,163	6,832	2,328
Kootenai	29,189	94,804	26,135
Shoshone	2,041	7,716	2,773

Median Age

County	2000	2010	2017
Benewah	39.2	44.8	46.5
Bonner	40.8	45.8	47.7
Boundary	38.3	42.8	43.7
Kootenai	36.1	38.9	39.7
Shoshone	41.8	46.2	47.2

Household Characteristics

Household Type (2018)

County	Family HH	Nonfamily HH	Female HH Without Husband, With Own Kids	Non Family HH: 65+ & Living Alone	Total Number of Households
Benewah	2,571	1,266	358	461	3,837
Bonner	11,591	5,509	1,359	1,691	17,100
Boundary	2,976	1,445	334	506	4,421
Kootenai	34,316	16,884	5,407	5,159	54,200
Shoshone	3,511	2,094	488	806	5,605

Teen Birth Rate (2017)

County	15-17 Female Population	15-17 Female Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-17
Benewah	148	2	1.35%
Bonner	810	4	0.49%
Boundary	239	3	1.26%
Kootenai	2823	18	0.64%
Shoshone	216	0	0.00%

Education

Terminal Degree Attainment (2017)

County	Population 25 Years & Over	No High School Diploma	% with No Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	% High School Graduate (or equivalency)	Some College, No Degree
Benewah	6,422	663	10.30%	2,508	39.10%	1,684
Bonner	30,832	1,936	6.30%	9,333	30.30%	9,322
Boundary	7,869	413	5.20%	2,926	37.20%	2,015
Kootenai	102,732	6,100	5.90%	27,945	27.20%	30,913
Shoshone	9,109	1,024	11.20%	3,406	37.40%	2,384
County	Associate Degree	% Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree
Benewah	445	6.90%	617	9.60%	286	4.50%
Bonner	2,521	8.20%	4,627	15.00%	2,293	7.40%
Boundary	685	8.70%	1,029	13.10%	403	5.10%
Kootenai	11,317	11.00%	17,039	16.60%	8,177	8.00%
Shoshone	843	9.30%	803	8.80%	326	3.60%

Colleges and Universities

County	Institution	Location	Type of School	Maximum Degree	Technical Training	ROTC	Entrance Test Required	2019 Total Enrollment
Kootenai	North Idaho College	Coeur d'Alene	Community College	2-Year Associate	Yes	Yes	COMPASS, ACT or SAT	5,275
Kootenai	University of Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					
Kootenai	Lewis-Clark State College	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					

Health

County Health Rankings 2019 (out of 42 Idaho Counties)*

County	Health Outcomes	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Factors	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Benewah	41	40	34	42	35	28	40	37
Bonner	11	18	6	19	5	14	29	41
Boundary	9	10	11	25	15	29	33	29
Kootenai	14	12	18	20	24	7	20	39
Shoshone	38	38	23	40	31	21	41	15

*For more information visit: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>, 2 counties are not ranked

Infant Mortality (2017)

County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Infant Deaths
Benewah	97	0	0.00%
Bonner	425	2	2.16%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	11	6.80%
Shoshone	142	1	7.80%

Births with No/Late Prenatal Care (2017)

County	Live Births	3rd/No Trimester Care	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	2	2.06%
Bonner	425	2	0.47%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	10	0.55%
Shoshone	142	2	1.41%

Low Birth Weight Babies (2017)

County	Live Births	Low Birth Weight Babies	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	6	6.19%
Bonner	425	4	0.94%
Boundary	121	2	1.65%
Kootenai	1,809	89	4.92%
Shoshone	142	4	2.82%

Number of Physicians (2011)

County	Physicians	Rate per 1,000 Population
Benewah	9	0.9821
Bonner	66	1.6162
Boundary	9	0.8325
Kootenai	264	1.871
Shoshone	6	0.4738

Number of Insured/Uninsured (2017)

County	Number Insured - Under Age 65	Number Uninsured - Under 65	Percent Uninsured Under 65	Number Insured - Under Age 19	Number Uninsured - Under Age 19	Percent Uninsured - Under Age 19
Benewah	5,695	1,352	19	1,785	341	16
Bonner	26,815	5,601	17	8,166	811	9
Boundary	6,470	2,476	28	2,056	751	27
Kootenai	105,963	17,297	14	34,820	2,464	7
Shoshone	7,815	1,856	19	2,359	311	12

Natural Capital

Natural Amenities Index

County	Mean Temp. Jan. 1941-70	Mean Hours Sunlight Jan. 1941- 70	Mean Temp July 1941-70	Mean Relative Humidity July 1941- 70	Percent Water Area
Benewah	27.50	72.00	67.40	24.00	1.02
Bonner	25.70	72.00	65.20	24.00	9.48
Boundary	25.00	72.00	67.00	24.00	0.74
Kootenai	27.40	72.00	69.10	24.00	5.36
Shoshone	25.40	72.00	64.10	21.00	0.06

Total Land and Water Area

County	Acres	Square Miles
Benewah	502,000	787
Bonner	1,228,000	1,919
Boundary	817,920	1,278
Kootenai	842,210	1,316
Shoshone	1,888,941	2,636

Land Cover (incl. crop cover)

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Alfalfa	0.66	1.07	11.87	5.93	0.13
Barley	1.58	0.17	3.46	0.82	0.03
Barren	-	0.09	0.56	0.05	0.08
Canola	0.05	0.17	10.15	0.07	0.11
Deciduous Forest	0.09	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.23
Developed/High Intensity	0.07	0.31	0.05	1.10	0.22

Land Cover (incl. crop cover) Continued

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Developed/Low Intensity	3.55	13.48	5.06	32.13	4.15
Developed/Medium Intensity	0.56	2.63	0.72	12.67	3.15
Developed/Open Space	7.63	9.77	7.13	23.08	3.56
Dry Beans	0.13	0.15	1.31	0.87	0.05
Evergreen Forest	501.93	1,504.25	1,062.21	876.24	2,112.26
Fallow/Idle Cropland	5.64	0.38	1.12	2.89	0.19
Herbaceous Wetlands	4.08	6.63	6.80	6.33	2.32
Herbs	0.01	0.02	-	0.82	-
Lentils	11.23	0.14	0.01	5.68	0.02
Oats	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.06	-
Open Water	8.22	183.11	8.70	68.62	1.24
Other Crops	-	-	0.07	-	-
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	7.73	2.10	2.38	16.81	0.77
Pasture/Grass	25.66	2.32	1.71	30.15	0.74
Pasture/Hay	0.55	9.71	0.59	2.10	0.17
Peas	0.80	0.02	0.26	0.98	-
Perennial Ice/Snow	-	0.01	0.09	-	-
Shrubland	145.89	168.24	118.86	172.37	508.23
Sod/Grass Seed	6.73	0.10	1.62	10.68	0.01
Spring Wheat	9.06	0.45	5.69	9.51	0.02
Triticale	0.02	-	-	0.09	-
Winter Wheat	42.46	0.25	22.53	22.63	0.07
Woody Wetlands	1.17	10.77	2.10	6.30	0.56

Physical Capital

Roadway Miles*

County	Primary Roads	Secondary Roads	Local Roads	Private Roads
Benewah	26.2	72.2	1,301.6	58.2
Bonner	69.6	91.1	3,276.1	212.4
Boundary	62.2	11.2	1,756.9	167.8
Kootenai	112.7	112	2,948.8	181.2
Shoshone	40.9	24.4	3,093.2	59.4
Total Region	311.6	310.9	12,376.6	679.0

*Centerline Mileage

Scenic Byways

Name	Miles
Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway	48.2
Pend Oreille Scenic Byway	33.4
Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage	28.5
Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway	35.8
White Pine Scenic Byway	82.8
St. Joe River Scenic Byway	89.0
Total Region	317.7

Railway Miles*

County	Miles
Benewah	67.6
Bonner	185.8
Boundary	91.4
Kootenai	88.3
Shoshone	15.1
Total Region	448.2

*Includes abandoned lines

Ports

County	Number of Air/ Heli/Seaplane Ports	Airports per 1000 population
Benewah	3	0.32905561
Bonner	25	0.617649965
Boundary	2	0.185048113
Kootenai	21	0.147516455
Shoshone	3	0.236183278

Airports

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Benewah	St. Maries	Sky Island Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frederick Welch
	St. Maries	St. Maries Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Benewah County
	St. Maries	Benewah Comm Hospital	Heliport	Public	Private	Benewah County
Bonner	Cavanaugh Bay	Tanglefoot	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	Tanglefoot LTD
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	Delta Shores	Airport	Private	Private	Estate of James E. White
	Clark Fork	Riverlake	Airport	Private	Private	Riverlake Estates
	Clark Fork	Tuka	Airport	Private	Private	Jeff Bock, Owner
	Coolin	Cavanaugh Bay	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Glengary	Lake Pend Oreille	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	F. M. Bird
	Nordman	Priest Lake USFS	Airport	Public	Public	USFS
	Nordman	Phillabaume	Heliport	Private	Private	Stephen Phillabaum
	Priest River	Flying H Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Tom & Linda Hamilton
	Priest River	Flying W Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	George & Elin Weaver
	Priest River	Fox Creek	Airport	Private	Private	Manfred Hoffman
	Priest River	Priest River Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Priest River	Valenov Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frank D. Honorof
	Sagle	Timber Basin Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Timber Basin Airpark, Inc.
	Sandpoint	Beaux Ranch Field	Airport	Private	Private	Wiley F. & L'Marie Beaux
	Sandpoint	Bird NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	Forest M Bird
	Sandpoint	Olmstead Sky Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Merle L Olmstead
	Sandpoint	Rapoport Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Michael & Katherine Rapoport Family

Airports (continued)

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Bonner (con't)	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Sandpoint	Seven Shamrock	Airport	Private	Private	Michael Durnin
	Sandpoint	Spear Valley	Airport	Private	Private	Mike Spear
	Sandpoint	Bottle Bay	Seaplane Base	Private	Private	Dr. Chip Houske
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Porthill	Eckhart Int'l	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
Kootenai	Athol	Hackney Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Hackney Airpark Inc.
	Athol	Western Spur	Airport	Private	Private	Rogher Dunham
	Coeur d'Alene	Carlin Bay	Airport	Private	Private	Carlin Bay Property Owners Assn
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington	Airport	Public	Public	Kootenai County
	Coeur d'Alene	Hawk Haven	Airport	Private	Private	Douglas Wayne Colley
	Coeur d'Alene	Pisch's Place	Airport	Private	Private	Don Dean Pischner
	Coeur d'Alene	Regan Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Brent Regan
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Airport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Big Country	Heliport	Private	Private	James J Vansky
	Coeur d'Alene	CdA Resort	Heliport	Private	Private	River City Helicopters
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai Health	Heliport	Private	Private	Kootenai Health
	Coeur d'Alene	Magee	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Coeur d'Alene	Rockford Bay	Heliport	Private	Private	Roger R Killackey Jr.
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Heliport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Sheldon	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sheldon
	Coeur d'Alene	Brooks	Seaplane Base	Public	Public	City of CdA
	Hauser Lake	Smith Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Earl O. Smith, III
	Hauser Lake	Sutherland	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sutherland
	Hayden Lake	Ranch Aero	Airport	Private	Private	Carl Nyberg
	Post Falls	Nichols Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	John Nichols & Henry Nichols
	Post Falls	Hubof's	Heliport	Private	Private	John Hubof
	Spirit Lake	Treeport	Airport	Private	Private	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Worley	Rock Creek Farm	Airport	Private	Private	RJ Watson/Nancy Rutledge
Shoshone	Clarkia	Stocking Mead.	Airport	Public	Private	Clearwater Potlatch Timber
	Kellogg	Shoshone Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Shoshone County

Enplanements

County	City	Airport Name	CY 18 Enplanements	CY 17 Enplanements	% Change
Benewah	St. Maries	St. Maries Mun	1	4	-75.00%
Bonner	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	46	3	1433.33%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary Cnty	141	82	71.95%
Kootenai	Hayden Lake	CdA-Pappy	434	31	1300.00%
Shoshone	Kellogg	Shoshone Cnty	1	0	0.00%

Housing

Total Units (2017)

County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Benewah	4,706	3,508	2,596	912
Bonner	24,935	17,563	12,782	4,781
Boundary	5,359	4,490	3,317	1,173
Kootenai	67,941	58,873	41,729	17,144
Shoshone	7,096	5,614	3,933	1,681

Units by Housing Type (2017)

County	Total Housing Units	Single Family Units	2 or More Units in Structure	Mobile Home & All Other Types of Units
Benewah	4,706	3,320	318	1,026
Bonner	24,935	18,110	2,038	3,207
Boundary	5,359	4,169	428	665
Kootenai	67,941	51,235	9,996	5,466
Shoshone	7096	5378	831	851

Real Median Value of Owner Occupied Units

County	2000	2010	2017	% Change from 2010
Benewah	\$118,663.57	\$129,508.30	\$150,800.00	16.44%
Bonner	\$165,995.66	\$248,803.35	\$222,700.00	34.16%
Boundary	\$129,196.62	\$183,838.61	\$181,300.00	40.33%
Kootenai	\$160,129.15	\$231,640.86	\$212,900.00	32.95%
Shoshone	\$93,597.55	\$152,672.39	\$117,500.00	25.54%

Hospitals/Care Services

Number of Establishments

County	Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS Code 621)	Hospitals (NAICS Code 622)	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623)	Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624)
Benewah	11	0	1	4
Bonner	121	4	6	37
Boundary	26	0	8	8
Kootenai	494	4	50	110
Shoshone	22	1	3	8

Recreational Facilities

Community Parks

County	Number of Parks	per 1000 pop
Benewah	7	0.767796424
Bonner	15	0.370589979
Boundary	5	0.462620281
Kootenai	47	0.330155876
Shoshone	8	0.629822075

County	Name	City	Type
Benewah	Plummer City Park	Plummer	Park
	Plummer School Park	Plummer	Park
	Benewah Nitsch E Nen Fairgrounds	St. Maries	Park
	Mullan Trail Historical Monument	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries City Park	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries Historical Trail	St. Maries	Park
	Tensed City Park	Tensed	Park
Bonner	Clark Fork Tennis Courts	Clark Fork	Tennis
	Oldtown Park	Oldtown	Park
	4H Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River City Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River Downtown Park	Priest River	Park
	West Bonner Park	Priest River	Park
	3rd Avenue Pier	Sandpoint	Park
	9th Grade Center Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Farmin Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Lakeview Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Shooting Range	Sandpoint	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Bonner (con't)	Travers Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Triangle Park	Sandpoint	Park
	War Memorial Field	Sandpoint	Park
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Golf Course	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Kootenai River Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Memorial Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Riverside Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
Kootenai	Sundown Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Bayview Park	BAYVIEW	Park
	Bluegrass Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Bryan Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Canfield Sports Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	CdA Soccer Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	East Tubbs Hill Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fernan Lake	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fort Sherman Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Higgins Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Independence Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Jenny Stokes Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	MacEuen Playfield	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Memorial Field Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Mill River Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	North Pines Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Northshire Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Persons Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Phippeny Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Ramsey Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Shadduck Land Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Sunset Rotary Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Tubbs Hill	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Winton Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Dalton Gardens Horse Arena	Dalton Gardens	Park
	Hauser Lake	Hauser	Park
	Fincane Park	Hayden	Park
	Porter's Lake	Kootenai County	Fish
	Black Bay Park	Post Falls	Park
	21st & Idaho Soccer Field	Post Falls	Park
	Beck Park	Post Falls	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Chase Field	Post Falls	Park
	Falls Park	Post Falls	Park
	Kiwanis Park	Post Falls	Park
	McGuire Park	Post Falls	Park
	Q'Emilin Park	Post Falls	Park
	Skateboard Park	Post Falls	Park
	Sportsman Park	Post Falls	Park
	Treaty Rock Park	Post Falls	Park
	White Pine Park	Post Falls	Park
	Warren Playfield	Post Falls	Park
	Lakeland Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Montana Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Rathdrum Mountain Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Stubb Meyer Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Spirit Lake Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Volunteer Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Mowry State Park	Worley	Park
Shoshone	Kellogg City Park	Kellogg	Park
	Kellogg Park	Kellogg	Park
	Mullan Ball	Mullan	Park
	Mullan Park	Mullan	Park
	Gene Day Park	Osburn	Park
	Osburn Playground	Osburn	Park
	West Shoshone Park	Pinehurst	Park
	Wallace Park	Wallace	Park

Boat Ramps

County	Number of Boat Ramps	per 1000 pop
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	51	1.260005929
Boundary	11	1.017764619
Kootenai	48	0.337180469
Shoshone	0	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Benewah	Benewah Lake	Benewah Lake	10	0
	Chatcolet Use Area	Chatcolet Lake	50	40
	Rocky Point	Chatcolet Lake	30	0
	Hawleys Landing	Chatcolet Lake	0	52
	Aqua Park	St. Joe River	20	10
	First Street	St. Joe River	1	0
	St. Maries River	St. Maries River	15	0
	Shadowy St. Joe Campground	St. Joe River	15	15
Bonner	Chase Lake	Chase Lake	10	0
	Johnson Creek	Clark Fork	28	30
	Cocolalla Lake	Cocolalla Lake	15	0
	Freeman Lake	Freeman Lake	10	0
	Granite Lake	Granite Lake	4	0
	Jewel Lake	Jewel Lake	4	0
	Kelso Lake	Kelso Lake	6	0
	Bottle Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Floating Restaurant	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Garfield Bay	Lake Pend Oreille	32	25
	Hope Boat Basin	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Island View Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	40
	Lakeview Landing	Lake Pend Oreille	8	0
	Pringle Park	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Red Fir Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	50
	Sam Owen Park	Lake Pend Oreille	10	100
	Sandpoint Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Springy Point	Lake Pend Oreille	20	40
	Sunnyside	Lake Pend Oreille	4	0
	Talache	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Trestle Creek	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Whiskey Rock	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Mirror Lake	Mirror Lake	10	0
	Albeni Cove	Pend Oreille River	15	13
	Bonner Park West	Pend Oreille River	10	0
	Dock N Shop	Pend Oreille River	16	0
	Laclede	Pend Oreille River	6	0
	Morton Slough	Pend Oreille River	6	15
	Priest River Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	15	19
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	60	68

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Bonner (con't)	Thama	Pend Oreille River	8	0
	Willow Bay Marina	Pend Oreille River	48	20
	Bishops Marina	Priest Lake	2	0
	Blue Diamond Marina	Priest Lake	20	5
	Cavanaugh Bay Marina	Priest Lake	10	0
	Coolin	Priest Lake	10	0
	Elkins Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Grandview Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Granite Creek Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Hills Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Indian Creek	Priest Lake	50	93
	Kalispell Boat Launch	Priest Lake	35	0
	Kanisku Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Lionhead	Priest Lake	10	47
	Outlet Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Priest Lake Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Round Lake	Round Lake	22	53
	Shepard Lake	Shepard Lake	10	0
Boundary	Bonner Lake	Bonner Lake	6	0
	Brush Lake	Brush Lake	10	0
	Dawson Lake	Dawson Lake	8	0
	City Launch	Kootenai River	2	0
	Copeland	Kootenai River	10	0
	Deep Creek	Kootenai River	10	0
	Porthill	Kootenai River	3	0
	McArthur Lake	McArthur Lake	10	0
	Perkins Lake	Perkins Lake	8	0
	Robinson Lake	Robinson Lake	10	0
	Smith Lake	Smith Lake	8	0
Kootenai	Black Lake	Black Lake	6	0
	Medimont	Cave Lake	12	0
	Popcorn Island	Cave Lake	0	4
	3rd Street	Coeur d' Alene Lake	60	0
	Bell Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	30
	Booth Park	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Carlin Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Fullers Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Mineral Ridge	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Kootenai (con't)	Gasser Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	10
	Goulds Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Higgins Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	70	0
	Harlow Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	4	0
	Harrison	Coeur d' Alene Lake	40	0
	Kidd Island Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	5	0
	Loft's Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	12	0
	Mica Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Old Mission	Coeur d' Alene River	20	0
	Rockford Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Spokane Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Squaw Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	3	0
	Sunup Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Fernan Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	20	0
	Fernan East Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	4	0
	Hauser Lake	Hauser Lake	4	0
	Honeysuckle Beach	Hayden Lake	37	0
	Sportsman Park	Hayden Lake	8	0
	Killarney Lake	Killarney Lake	20	0
	Buttonhook	Lake Pend Oreille	0	0
	Hudson Bay Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	40	0
	Eagle Boat Launch	Lake Pend Oreille	50	212
	Scenic Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	5	0
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake	15	0
	Bronze Bay	Spirit Lake	4	0
	Maiden Rock	Spirit Lake	6	0
	Sportsmans Access	Spirit Lake	20	0
	Post Falls Park	Spokane River	20	0
	Thompson Lake	Thompson Lake	20	0
	Lower Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	4	0
	Middle Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	10	0
	Upper Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	6	0

Campgrounds

County	Number of Campgrounds	per 1000 pop
Benewah	14	1.409061
Bonner	48	1.073177
Boundary	10	0.836960
Kootenai	37	0.229095
Shoshone	42	3.282275

County	Name	Sites	Type
Benewah	Benewah	51	IDPR
	Chatcolet	30	IDPR
	Ed's R&R Shady River RV Park	14	Private
	Hawleys Landing	38	IDPR
	Mission Mountain	3	IDPR
	Misty Meadows RV Park	50	Private
	MMM Campsite #1	1	IDPR
	MMM Campsite #2	1	IDPR
	Riverside Campground	30	Private
	RV Park Milepost 382	11	Private
	Shadowy St Joe	14	USFS
	Sheep Spring	3	BLM
	Soaring Hawk RV Resort	100	Private
	Tingley Springs	6	BLM
Bonner	Albeni Cove	14	COE
	Alpine Park	15	Private
	Baritoe	19	USFS
	Beaver Creek	45	USFS
	Best Western Edgewater	20	Private
	Beyond Hope Resort	100	Private
	Country Inn	18	Private
	Cozy RV Park	9	Private
	Dickensheet	11	IDPR
	Garfield Bay Resort	24	Private
	Green Bay Campground	8	USFS
	Idaho Country Resort	187	Private
	Indian Creek	41	IDPR
	Inn at Priest Lake	12	Private
	Island View Resort	60	Private
	Jeb & Margaret's Trailer Haven	125	Private
	Kaniksu RV Resort	80	Private

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Bonner (con	Kelso Lake Resort	18	Private
	Lionhead	47	IDPR
	Luby Bay	52	USFS
	Navigation	5	USFS
	Nordman	5	USFS
	Nordman Store RV Park	14	Private
	North Cove	5	USFS
	Osprey	18	USFS
	Outlet Campground	28	USFS
	Plowboy	4	USFS
	Porcupine Lake	5	USFS
	Priest Lake RV Resort	10	Private
	Priest River Recreation Area	20	COE
	Reeder Bay	24	USFS
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	67	COE
	River Country Motel & RV Park	21	Private
	River Delta Resort	56	Private
	River Lake RV Park	31	Private
	Rocky Point	7	USFS
	Round Lake State Park	51	IDPR
	Saw Owen	80	USFS
	Schneider	5	USFS
	Silver	8	USFS
	Springy Point	38	COE
	Three Pines	7	USFS
	Travel America Plaza	78	Private
	Trestle Creek RV Park	18	Private
	Trunnell Enterprises RV Park	14	Private
	Whiskey Rock Bay	9	USFS
	White Pine	51	IDPR
	Willow Bay Marina & RV Park	20	Private
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Resort	61	Private
	Carriage House Inn RV Park	20	Private
	Copper Creek	16	USFS
	Hemlocks Resort	18	Private
	Idyl Acres RV Park	10	Private
	Loewenshaw Vineyards RV Park	40	Private
	Meadow Creek	21	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Boundary (con't)	Robinson Lake	10	USFS
	Smith Lake	7	USFS
Kootenai	Alpine Country RV Park	25	Private
	Bayview RV Park	8	Private
	Beauty Creek	15	USFS
	Bell Bay	26	USFS
	Black Rock Marina	20	Private
	Blackwell Island RV Park	182	Private
	Buttonhook	13	IDPR
	Carlin Bay Resort	24	Private
	Cedar Motel & RV Park	39	Private
	Cedar View RV Park	39	Private
	Coeur d' Alene Casino	30	Private
	Coeur d' Alene KOA	90	Private
	Coeur d' Alene RV Resort	191	Private
	Corral	6	IDPR
	Gilmore	42	IDPR
	Harrison City RV Park	30	City
	Honeysuckle	8	USFS
	Hudson Bay Resort	14	Private
	Kestrel	23	IDPR
	Killarney Lake	11	BLM
	Lakeland RV Park	33	Private
	Mokins Bay	16	USFS
	Nighthawk Campground	21	IDPR
	Popcorn Island Boat Camp	1	BLM
	Ravenwood RV Resort	113	Private
	Redtail	26	IDPR
	River Walk RV Park	42	Private
	Scenic Bay RV Park	18	Private
	Silverwood RV Park	127	Private
	Snowberry	43	IDPR
	Suntree RV Park	111	Private
	Tamarack RV & Campground	50	Private
	View of the Bay RV Park	10	Private
	Westside Resort	7	Private
	Whitetail	60	IDPR

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Windy Bay Boat Camp	7	BLM
	Wolf Lodge RV Park	105	Private
Shoshone	Beaver Creek	3	USFS
	Berlin Flats	9	USFS
	Big Creek	8	USFS
	Big Hank	30	USFS
	Blue Anchor RV Park	46	Private
	Bumblebee	25	USFS
	Camp 3	4	USFS
	CCC Campground	3	USFS
	Cedar Creek	3	USFS
	Cliff Creek	1	USFS
	Conrad Crossing	8	USFS
	Country Lane Inn & RV Resort	47	Private
	Crater Lake Campsite	1	BLM
	Crater Peak Campsite	1	BLM
	Crystal Gold Mine & RV Park	21	Private
	Devils Elbow Campground	20	USFS
	Donkey Creek	1	USFS
	Down by the Depot RV Park	60	Private
	Elsie Lake	5	USFS
	Fly Flat	14	USFS
	Gold Creek	2	USFS
	Heller Creek	4	USFS
	Huckleberry Flat	39	BLM
	Kahnderosa RV Park	42	Private
	Kit Price	52	USFS
	Line Creek Stock Camp	9	USFS
	Little North Fork	5	USFS
	Lookout Pass Ski Area	12	Private
	Loop Creek	3	USFS
	Mammoth Springs	8	USFS
	Marble Creek	1	USFS
	One Eye's Landing & RV Resort	44	Private
	Orphan Point Campsite	1	BLM
	Packsaddle Creek	2	USFS
	Silver Leaf Motel	7	Private
	Spruce Tree	9	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Shoshone (cont)	Squaw Creek	5	USFS
	St. Joe Resort	20	Private
	Swiftwater RV Park	24	Private
	Tin Can Flat	11	USFS
	Turner Flat	11	USFS

Policy Capital

Voter Participation

County	Voter Turnout 2008 (%)	Voter Turnout 2016 (%)
Benewah	58%	79%
Bonner	60%	81%
Boundary	57%	83%
Kootenai	60%	77%
Shoshone	55%	74%

County Descriptions

County	Rural Urban Continuum Code_2013	Description
Benewah	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Bonner	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Boundary	7.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
Kootenai	3.00	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
Shoshone	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area

Land Ownership

County	Total Acres	Total Private %	Total State %	Total Federal %	Total Other %
Benewah	496,640	77.6%	12.2%	9.8%	0.4%
Bonner	1,112,064	39.6%	15.3%	44.3%	0.8%
Boundary	812,032	25.6%	13.2%	61.0%	0.2%
Kootenai	796,928	62.1%	5.5%	31.9%	0.5%
Shoshone	1,685,760	22.0%	3.4%	74.5%	0.1%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

County	Payment 2012	Federal Acres 2012	Payment per Acre 2012	Payment 2019	Federal Acres 2019	Payment per Acre 2019
Benewah	\$57,167	\$43,023	\$1.33	\$119,796	\$47,212	\$2.54
Bonner	\$528,602	\$454,843	\$1.16	\$1,083,390	\$454,071	\$2.39
Boundary	\$161,550	\$475,622	\$0.34	\$112,196	\$475,236	\$0.24
Kootenai	\$565,961	\$241,943	\$2.34	\$630,137	\$244,571	\$2.58
Shoshone	\$416,795	\$1,227,088	\$0.34	\$1,213,862	\$1,231,988	\$0.99

Protected Areas

Type	Benewah Acres	Bonner Acres	Boundary Acres	Kootenai Acres	Shoshone Acres
Access Area	-	546	-	238	24
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	-	-	-	16	27
Forest Stewardship Land	-	653	2,042	-	54,754
Habitat or Species Management Area	2,231	2,621	2,958	7,037	12,097
Military Land	-	87,643	-	3,517	-
Mitigation Land	-	40	-	-	-
National Forest/National Grassland	31,494	448,502	483,853	237,592	1,160,722
National Landscape Conservation System-Wilderness	5,563	-	671	3,356	11,902
National Trail	-	131	-	87	899
National Wildlife Refuge	-	-	2,764	-	-
Native American Land	223,975	-	5,403	102,861	-
Not Designated	-	8	-	-	-
Other Designation	-	8	-	34	-
Private Conservation Land	-	4,713	-	10	15,404
Protective Management Area - Feature	-	-	-	-	417
Protective Management Area - Land, Lake or River	1,204	1,065	3,177	26	20,862
Recreation Management Area	-	5,823	830	439	3,750
Research and Educational Land	-	5,267	-	4,313	-
Research Natural Area	-	4,081	3,865	281	3,094
Resource Management Area	8,068	11,839	3,615	7,097	43,896
State Other	-	68	9	89	5
State Park	8,428	1,000	-	3,195	176
State Trust Lands	53,008	167,521	102,962	32,337	54,908

Social Capital

Social Capital Index

Total Population (2016)

County	Religious Organizations	Civic and Social Associations	Business Associations	Political Organizations	Professional Organizations	Labor Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations*
Benewah	5	2	1	0	0	0	76
Bonner	25	3	3	0	2	0	284
Boundary	7	1	0	0	0	0	82
Kootenai	73	10	9	0	2	6	635
Shoshone	6	2	2	0	0	1	130

*Excludes non-profits with an international approach

Social Facilities (2016)

County	Bowling Centers	Physical Fitness Facilities	Public Golf Courses	Sports Clubs, Managers and Promoters
Benewah	0	0	0	0
Bonner	1	6	2	0
Boundary	0	1	1	0
Kootenai	2	22	11	1
Shoshone	1	1	3	0

Census Response Rate

County	2010
Benewah	65%
Bonner	60%
Boundary	65%
Kootenai	77%
Shoshone	72%



PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC
11100 N Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835-9798
(208) 772-0584
(208) 620-2313 FAX
www.pacni.org

Resolution # 19-04

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 2019-2020 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FOR THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL 5-COUNTY AREA, KNOWN AS REGION I IN IDAHO, COMPOSED OF BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI AND SHOSHONE COUNTIES, AS PRESENTED TO THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS, the Panhandle Area Council (PAC) was officially designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration as an Economic Development District and qualifies as an area-wide planning organization, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is necessary in order to meet the statutory requirement pursuant to 13 CFR §303.6; and

WHEREAS, PAC, as part of its strategic planning program, is responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the region with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, PAC is organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business and other community interests; and

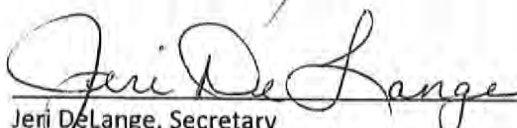
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and PAC have prepared its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Panhandle Area Council does hereby adopt the 2019-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Region I Economic Development District of the State of Idaho.

ADOPTED this 26th day of September, 2019.


Alan Wolfe, Chairman


Kyle Hendricks, Vice-Chairman


Jeri DeLange, Secretary


Darrell Raver, Treasurer



KOOTENAI COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

CHRIS FILLIOS • LESLIE DUNCAN • BILL BROOKS

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO COUNTY OF Kootenai

The undersigned, Chris Fillios, representing Kootenai County, 451 N Government Way, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, hereby affirm that:

I am the Chairman of the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners and thereby authorized to make these statements:

I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.

The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

Expenses to facilitate distant learning, including technology improvements, in connection with school closing to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.

Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Expenses to improve access to telehealth services.

Whereas, the State of Idaho received CARES Act funds to fund projects across the state including distance learning, telehealth services, public safety, commerce, and overall well-being. The Broadband Grant initiative grant program is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, and help Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency. Kootenai County will monitor the funding award to confirm the projects follow procedures that comply with the CARES Act criteria, federal, state, and local requirements, and the terms and conditions of the grant agreement.

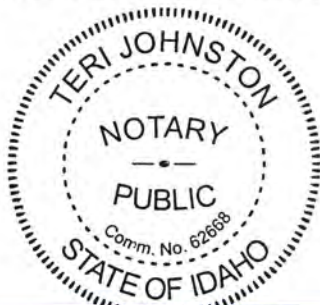
Signature

Chris Fillios

Date

7/15/21

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021



Notary Public for STATE

Idaho

Residing at

Hayden Lake, ID

Commission Expires

11-21-25

451 N Government Way • P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000

Phone: 208-446-1600 • Email: kcbocc@kcgov.us • Website: www.kcgov.us

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars			Total
Construction and Materials	908,536			908,536
Engineering, Legal, Professional, Permitting	76,015			76,015
Equipment, Installation, Validation	8,360			8,360
Project Management and Grant Admin	5,000			5,000
Totals	997,911			997,911

<i>Total Project Cost</i>	<i>997,911</i>
<i>Intermax Match Investment</i>	<i>(385,000)</i>
<i>Grant Application Request</i>	<u><u>612,911</u></u>

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant
Match

Community: Twin Lakes Village Kootenai County

Contributor name (& title): Mike Kennedy, President

Agency/Business: Intermax Networks

DESCRIPTION OF DONATION:

Date: July 15, 2021

This is a match that Intermax will contribute for the completion of the project.

Total Amount Contributed to Project \$ 385,000

I hereby certify that the above listed contributions have been made in the amount (s) shown.


Contributor Signature

MICHAEL R. KENNEDY

Scope of Work Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home Project

Project Area



This project serves the unincorporated neighborhood known as Twin Lakes Village, north of the city of Rathdrum and south of Spirit Lake, in Kootenai County. The neighborhood has 370+ households.

Type of infrastructure installed

The project will provide fiber in the neighborhood streets past every residence. Because of the short construction time of this grant, the final connection from the curb to the home is not included in this grant request. The final curb to home connection will be made with Intermax investment capital once a customer requests service.

The neighborhood will be served by an XGS-PON system and is capable of service gigabit service to each location.

Locations of underserved households

Based on speed tests, resident surveys and market research, Intermax believes that every single location in the village should be considered underserved. Speed tests and survey feedback are available for review in this grant proposal.

Known existing infrastructure

The neighborhood is currently served with a cable TV facility and conventional copper telephone service originally designed and installed about 45 years ago. Residents complain that they are unable to perform the simplest internet tasks like streaming video, connecting to corporate networks at their offices and browsing the internet.

Known existing anchor institutions

There are no schools or government facilities within the area to be served.

Middle mile (backbone) infrastructure utilization









































This project will tap into Intermax owned fiber, partially paid for by a CARES act grant in 2020. As the goals of the State CARES Act grants outlined, projects were encouraged to build infrastructure that can be leveraged for additional expansion to rural areas. By connecting an underserved neighborhood adjacent to last years projects, Intermax is accomplishing another of those goals by making these expansions more possible.

Locations of existing infrastructure




















There is existing copper infrastructure and an aging cable plant throughout the neighborhood, but neither is serving bandwidth at current speeds.







































Project plan

Intermax is confident that we can complete the project on time and has contractors lined up to perform the work.




















ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1			Preliminary Planning and Design	40 days	Tue 6/1/21	Mon 7/26/21
2			OSP Engineering	21 days	Tue 6/1/21	Tue 6/29/21
3			Network Engineering	5 days		
4			Site Access Agreement	5 days	Tue 6/29/21	Mon 7/5/21
5			Review Site Requirements and site plan from OSP Team	1 day	Wed 6/30/21	Wed 6/30/21
6			Contractor Meeting	4 hrs	Thu 7/1/21	Thu 7/1/21
7			Site Survey	1 day	Thu 7/1/21	Fri 7/2/21
8						
9			Permit Application	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
10			Right of Ways	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
11			ROW Agreements	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
12			HOA Agreements	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21
13						
14			Active Site Design	11 days?	Mon 7/19/21	Mon 8/2/21
15			Scope of Work	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21
16	 		Equipment Selection	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21
17	 		Power Plan and Power Backup Plan	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21
18			Infrastructure Cabinet Design	5 days	Thu 7/22/21	Wed 7/28/21
19			Splicing Design	5 days	Thu 7/22/21	Wed 7/28/21
20						
21			Equipment Ordering	44 days	Thu 7/22/21	Tue 9/21/21
22			Infrastructure and logical equipment selection	1 day	Thu 7/22/21	Thu 7/22/21
23			Backbone Fiber, Strand, Attachments, and Conduit	30 days	Tue 8/3/21	Mon 9/13/21

Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje
Date: Thu 7/15/21

Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
24			Receive Equipment	3 days	Fri 9/17/21	Tue 9/21/21
25						
26			Pre Assembly	5 days	Wed 9/22/21	Tue 9/28/21
27			Program Infrastructure Equipment	5 days	Wed 9/22/21	Tue 9/28/21
28			Cabinet Assembly	3 days	Wed 9/22/21	Fri 9/24/21
29						
30			Site Work	90 days?	Mon 8/9/21	Fri 12/10/21
31			Active and Passive Cabinets	3 days	Thu 9/23/21	Mon 9/27/21
32			Foundation Pads	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
33			Trenching 2" Pipe	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
34			Power Meter and Grounding	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
35			Installation of Cabinets	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21
36			Power Build	56 days	Thu 7/1/21	Thu 9/16/21
37			Development Fiber Backbone	88 days?	Mon 8/9/21	Wed 12/8/21
38			Boring / Conduit Install	20 days	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/25/21
39			Trenching / Conduit Install	60 days	Mon 8/9/21	Fri 10/29/21
40			Vault Placements	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21
41			Pull Fiber Optic Cable	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21
42			Splicing			
43			Fiber Extension to Neighborhood	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21
44						
45			Turn Up			
46			Nagios Setup	4 hrs	Fri 12/3/21	Fri 12/3/21

Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje
Date: Thu 7/15/21


Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
47			Testing	2 days	Fri 12/3/21	Mon 12/6/21


Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje

Date: Thu 7/15/21


Task




Inactive Summary




External Tasks




Split




Manual Task




External Milestone




Milestone




Duration-only




Deadline




Summary




Manual Summary Rollup




Progress




Project Summary




Manual Summary




Manual Progress




Inactive Task




Start-only

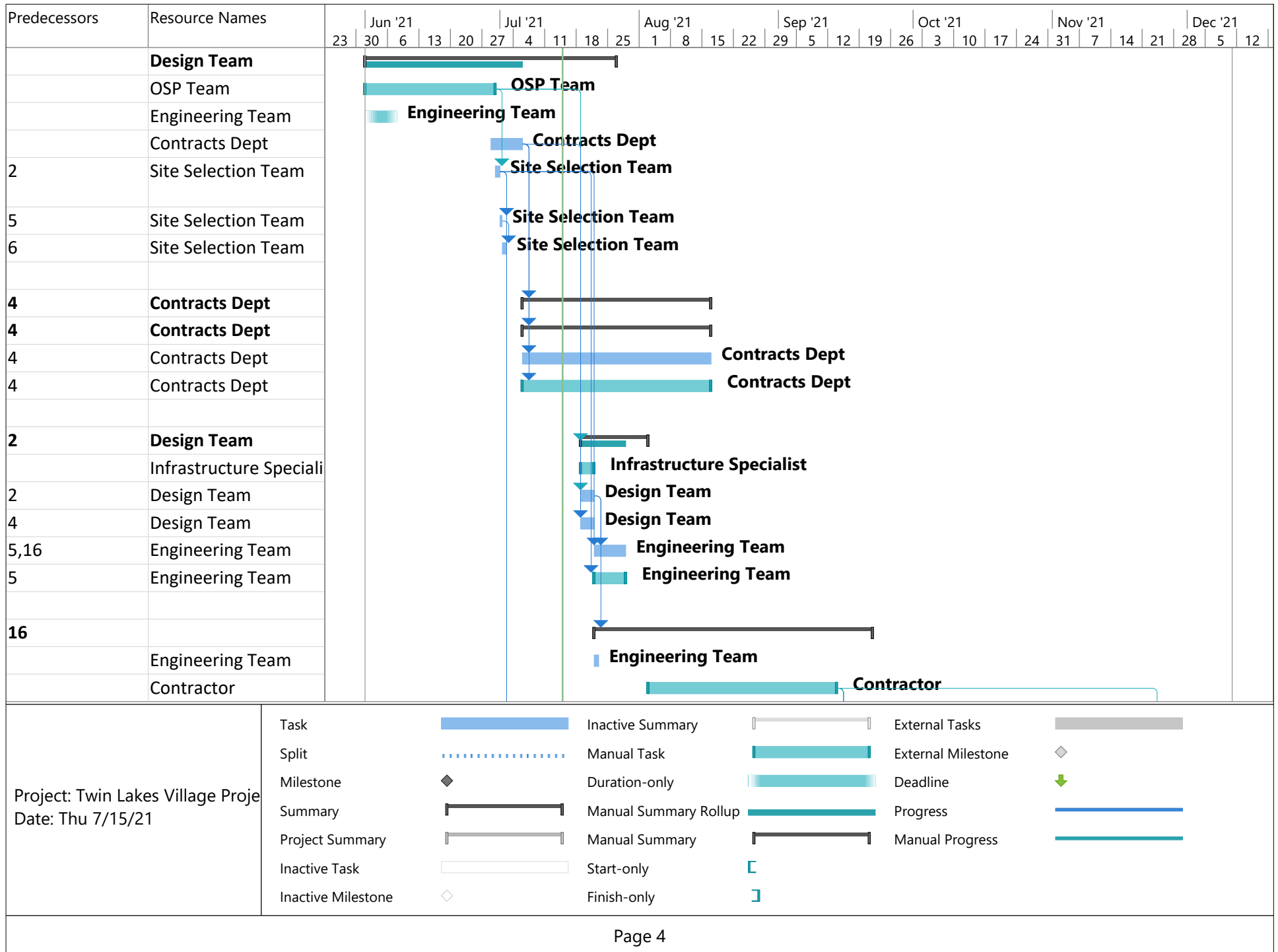





















Inactive Milestone



Finish-only





Predecessors		Resource Names		Jun '21		Jul '21		Aug '21		Sep '21		Oct '21		Nov '21		Dec '21															
		23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12
	Engineering Team																														
Project: Twin Lakes Village Project Date: Thu 7/15/21		Task			Inactive Summary			External Tasks																							
		Split			Manual Task			External Milestone																							
		Milestone			Duration-only			Deadline																							
		Summary			Manual Summary Rollup			Progress																							
		Project Summary			Manual Summary			Manual Progress																							
		Inactive Task			Start-only																										
		Inactive Milestone			Finish-only																										
Page 6																															

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Locations of existing infrastructure

There is existing copper infrastructure and an aging cable plant throughout the neighborhood, but neither is serving bandwidth at current speeds.

Project plan

Intermax is confident that we can complete the project on time and has contractors lined up to perform the work.

Twin Lakes Village

Dear Jame, Mike and Intermax team,

Just a note in strong support of your team's effort to bring high quality internet to the Village. We are among the many people in the village who use the internet to conduct daily business. The current internet capability is a strong barrier to quality communications. Anything you can do to help would be greatly appreciated.

Yours in better connectivity,

Harry and Sandy Amend

Just a comment about our desire for better internet service. We are summer residents in Twin Lakes Village, Rathdrum, ID and would like to install video security devices (Ring cameras) to provide security when we are away (also to get a discount on our homeowner's insurance). We're hesitant to purchase these expensive items now because we don't feel that our internet speed will support them. We also remotely monitor our digital thermostat and generator to make sure the home stays protected from freezing temperatures. We're also wanting to add a water detector at our hot water heater. We appreciate the effort you are making to help our community achieve better internet service.

Thank you. Dick and Wendy Bird (772) 538-5122

When my wife and I first moved to TLV back in 2015 we were unaware of the internet issues plaguing rural North Idaho. Coming from Idaho Falls where we had 100+ Mbps high speed cable internet, we incorrectly assumed everyone in Idaho had at least a usable level of internet service. We quickly found out that the two providers to TLV were very marginal.

The first one we tried was Suddenlink, they had bought the old Twin Lakes cable system and were providing internet service through that system. They were the fastest option available at 15 to 18 MBS, but had a restrictive 200 GB data cap after which they charged exorbitant overage charges. We had multiple bills in excess of \$200 a month for very marginal service. On top of the overage fees and poor speed, their service was often down and they closed both of their local offices (Spirt Lake and Orofino), forcing customers to wait on the phone for hours to speak with a service technician or in another country who couldn't actually fix anything and could only submit a ticket to have a technician come out. Even their website that allowed you to track your data usage finally stopped working, so there was no way to tell if you were going over your allowed data cap. It was obvious they were just milking the last bit of money out of those of us that didn't have another option without planning to bring us any upgrades or improvements. I did submit a complaint to the FCC because they were charging us more than their advertised rate for limited data when every other area they serve was getting faster speeds and unlimited data. Obviously it didn't lead to any improvement in our

situation. Interestingly, some older residents even get their TV through Suddenlink, but it isn't even HD and completely unviewable for sports.

Next we moved to Frontier, who offered unlimited data but only 6 to 12 Mbps of speed. Originally the service was pretty reliable if slow, but as the TLV population grew they maxed out their racks and the service has become very unreliable, dropping out frequently during the day. We originally got 12+ Mbps, but as the old system loaded up our speed went down until not we get only 7+ Mbps with frequent dropouts of 5 to 10 minutes at a time. This is all running on a DSL system though the old TLV phone lines and there are many areas that can't get even 4 Mbps reliably. Zipl's acquisition of Frontier seemed promising, but in all honesty, the internet speed and reliability has declined under their watch.

As everyone knows, satellite TV is a poor option for areas like TLV where we have lots of trees and lots of snow. Streaming TV looked like a god send for those of us that live in this country, but without a reliable, highspeed, unlimited data provider, we are out of options.

In TLV a significant portion of the retired population goes south for several months during the winter and they maintain control of their homes using their internet connection. Most have Nest or other remote control thermostats as well and security systems and cameras that depend on that connection. Every year there are numerous times when they call up and we have to go check on things in their homes because the internet has dropped and lost connection to their smart home devices.

With the growth of North Idaho, areas like ours have become very attractive to young people looking for the opportunity to live a great place and work remotely. Unfortunately that really isn't an option at TLV under the existing systems.

It's been 4 or 5 years since we launched the TLV Internet Improvement Initiative, and in that time, InterMax has been the only internet provider to show serious interest in helping us resolve our issues. I'm excited to see this project moving forward and hope we can get fiber run into TLV in the very near future. Our son works as an AI programmer for Amazon, and it's always a question when he visits whether our connection will be adequate for him to connect and work if required.

Thanks, Scott and Debbie Shepherd

21130 N. Circle Rd.

Twin Lakes Village

Rathdrum, ID

83858

Hi Jame, I understand you and your company are debating bringing Fiber Internet to Twin Lakes Village, PLEASE DO!

My wife works from home entirely on line and is thereby at the mercy of a good connection. At least once a month I will hear a scream from her office closely followed by a stream of profanities that quite honestly would make a sailor blush, this too is often followed by the sounds of objects being thrown and breaking along with the continued screams.

I love my wife and fear she will have an aneurysm if something is not done soon to improve the quality of the internet connection she so needs.

Please do what you can, her health, our marriage and are collection of porcelain figurines are at stake.

Thank you! Chris Blake (408) 646 2775

I was advised to send any input regarding fiber internet coming to TLV. I just wanted to reach out and offer my full support. I work remotely 100% of the time and I cannot tell you how important it is to have a reliable internet connection. Without it, I would not have a job. Reliable internet has become so important over the last few years as more and more business is done electronically and virtually. It is a struggle to be productive and meet deadlines when your internet cuts out regularly and is down for hours sometimes days. I sincerely hope we are able to improve our connectivity here in the village. It would be so helpful on so many levels.

Kady Blake

please consider supplying your internet service to our community. I work from home as a tech support agent for Comcast and reliable internet is a requirement. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

John Moore

I sent you a speed test from my location a few days ago, as you can see speeds between 0-5 mbps are completely unreasonable in today's world. Then to add insult to the equation, ziply doubled my rate to \$50 for basically dial-up service.

If there was ever an opportunity for someone to come to the Village and own the whole thing, this is it...service here is that bad !

I hope you have a working solution.

Thank you, Gary D Hutchinson
5073 W Fairway Ln

Rathdrum, ID 83858
Cell 406-431-5880
E-mail BigSky53@gmail.com

Thank you for your work on the Twin Lakes Village application for improved internet access / service.

As village property owners who work at home, we are completely dependent upon reliable online access and phone service. We could not maintain our employment without good reliable service. In addition to a high volume of email and text communication, we regularly meet online for staff conferences with colleagues here in the US and abroad.

Our job description also involves hosting colleagues as they return from overseas for a time of debrief and re-entry support. This means that when we have guests, there are multiple users online.

Thank you for considering the needs of our community for improved online access.

Respectfully yours,
Ron & Ruth Berger
21249 N Circle Road
Twin Lakes Village
Rathdrum, ID 83858

I use the internet for medical issues, to communicate with my doctors and get test results. Our current internet goes down at odd times, or is so slow that I have to wait to either get information or send information. It's frustrating at best.

Thank you for all you are doing to improve this.

Laura Kaluba

5348 W. Broken Tee Rd.

Rathdrum, ID. 83858

I can expand on my email of yesterday. My wife and I moved here in May, 2014. I have been working from home as a consultant in fundraising for non-profit organizations. I need dependable phone and internet.

My wife, Pam, works for WSU medical school as a consultant helping existing doctors and medical school students learn communication skills. She requires zoom communication that is uninterrupted and high quality.

Both of us have been frustrated by poor quality (low bandwidth) and dropped connections requiring resetting modems and routers. I mentioned in my earlier email I paid for an IT specialist to come out and review our conditions. He found the Suddenlink signal suffered what he called micro drops - split second interruptions in the signal resulting in lost connections between the modem and the router as well as between the modem and the Suddenlink signal.

In addition, there have been periods when Suddenlink is totally down. Based on what I know about their equipment and their maintenance, we can only expect more such periods.

The phone situation is also an issue. We have Verizon but are blocked from direct sight line to the cell tower. Verizon sent us a booster that is internet dependent which greatly improves cell reception. However, the internet issues detailed above impact our cell quality and availability. When the internet is down, we often have to walk up our driveway to the street to make and receive calls.

That's the necessity issues. On the entertainment side we are internet dependent for TV (YouTube tv) and music (pandora) as well as streaming movies. While there are two of us full-time, we have three kids who visit with their families as well as frequent friends.

So, our internet demand is both crucial for business as well as demanding for bandwidth and entertainment.

Now, part of the issue is also customer service. Suddenlink has chosen to automate their customer service resulting in poor service and significant hold times for human contact. In my earlier email, I referred to Suddenlink as the poster child for abysmal customer service. That simply takes our frustration from simmering to boiling.

We are, in a word, desperate for high speed and dependable internet service.

I should add two specific instances.

My son and daughter-in-law are staying with us temporarily and moving to the Village permanently in August. Both work remotely and have had to go to a local restaurant to work when Suddenlink experienced outages.

Our second daughter works for Mursion, a company providing emersive soft-skill training through virtual reality. Recently, she spent ten days with us and when she needed to provide training only two other users could be online. As we had four other online workers, it meant we were unable to work as our bandwidth was simply insufficient.

Rich Kellogg

5587 W Lakeview Ct

Rathdrum, ID 83858

Rich and Pam Kellogg

5587 W Lakeview Ct

Rathdrum, ID 83858

My name is Tom Deutsch and my wife Gail and I live at 5233 W. Village Blvd, Rathdrum, 83858, Twin Lakes Golf Course.

Since moving here some three years ago we live with daily uncertainty as to whether our internet will function. Sometimes it may be down for a couple of hours, a day, and in the extreme days. The speed varies and frankly we cannot count on with any certainty.

As we live in a technological world, our lives on a daily basis can be impacted. Whatever we can do to be of assistance please let us know.

Best, Tom

Thomas B. Deutsch

Cell 360 560 6496

tomdeutsch70@gmail.com

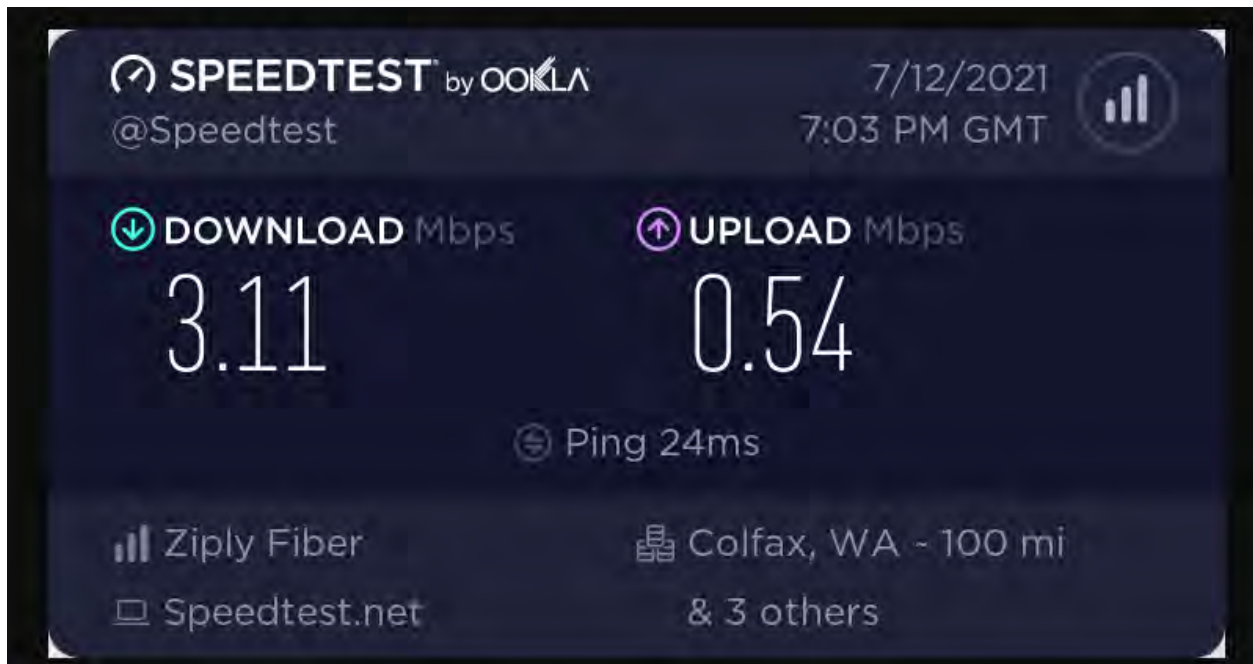
info@itsjustwallpaper.com

I am a resident of TLV and on a Committee responsible for Community Emergency Preparedness. The present wi-fi service is inconsistent, totally unreliable and far too slow to provide the emergency alerts, notices and situation status info needed for required resident preparedness. It is an extreme safety hazard considering the huge fire threats in current weather conditions. Weather threats are also of concern during normal regional winter conditions.

Ronald Jackson, Long Range Planning Committee

Abby Magnuson

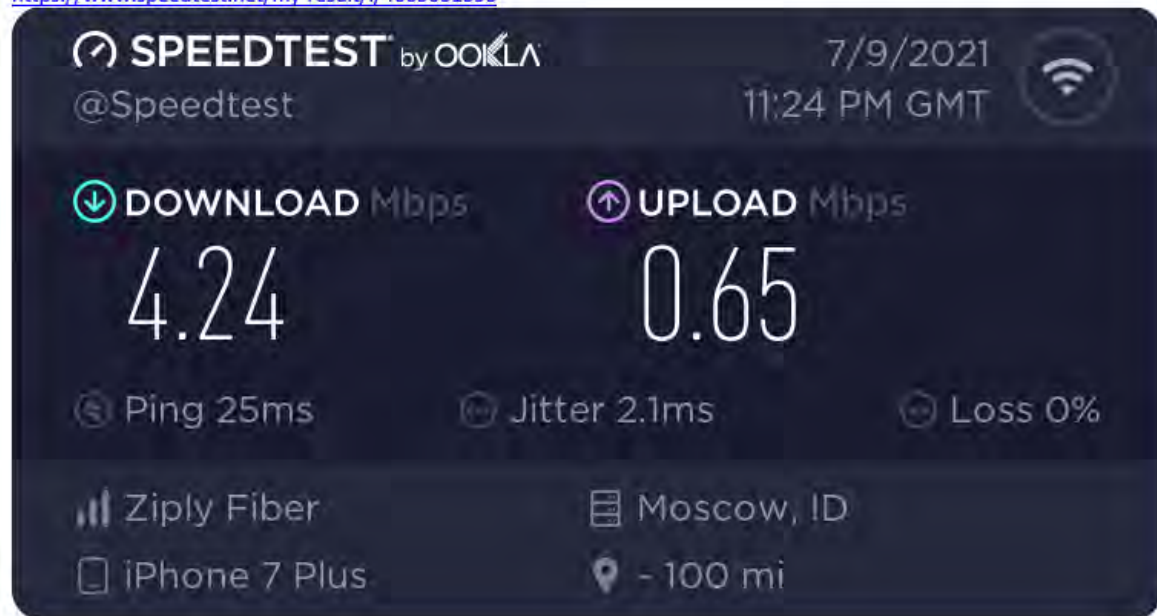
4961 West Village Blvd, Rathdrum, ID.



Amanda Keyser
[5421 W Fairway Ln #7](#)
[Rathdrum ID 83858](#)

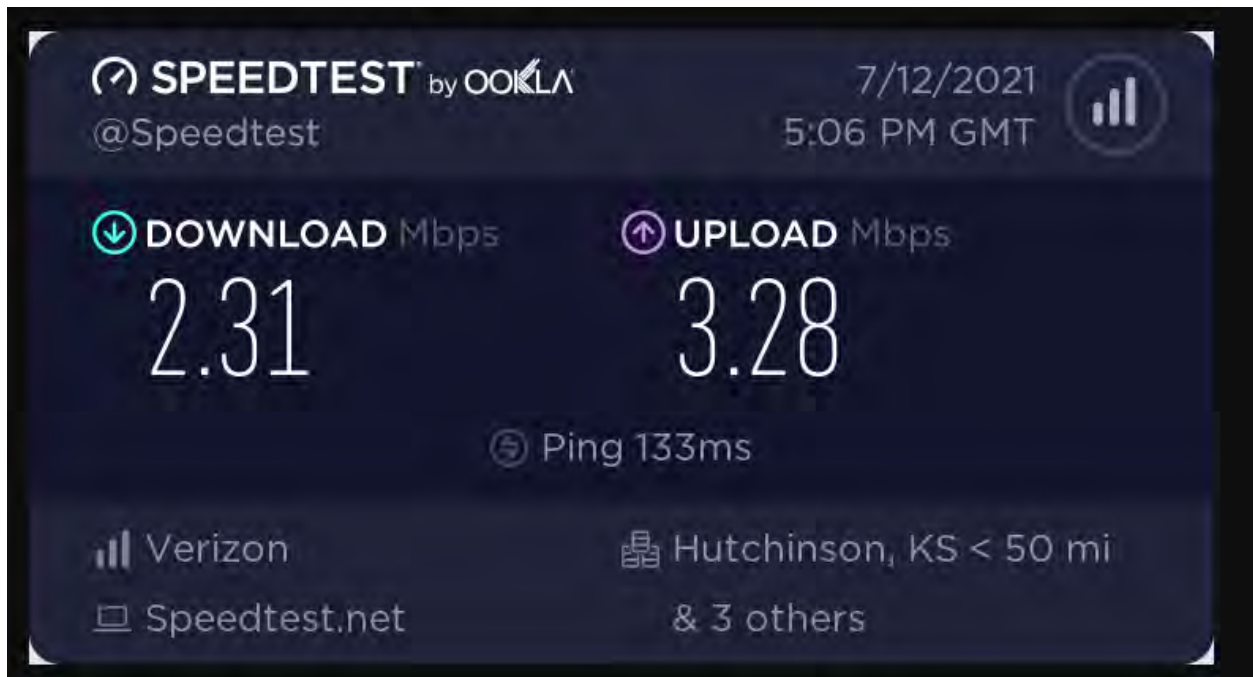
Check out my @Speedtest result! How fast is your internet?
<https://www.speedtest.net/my-result/i/4665031393>

<https://www.speedtest.net/my-result/i/4665031393>



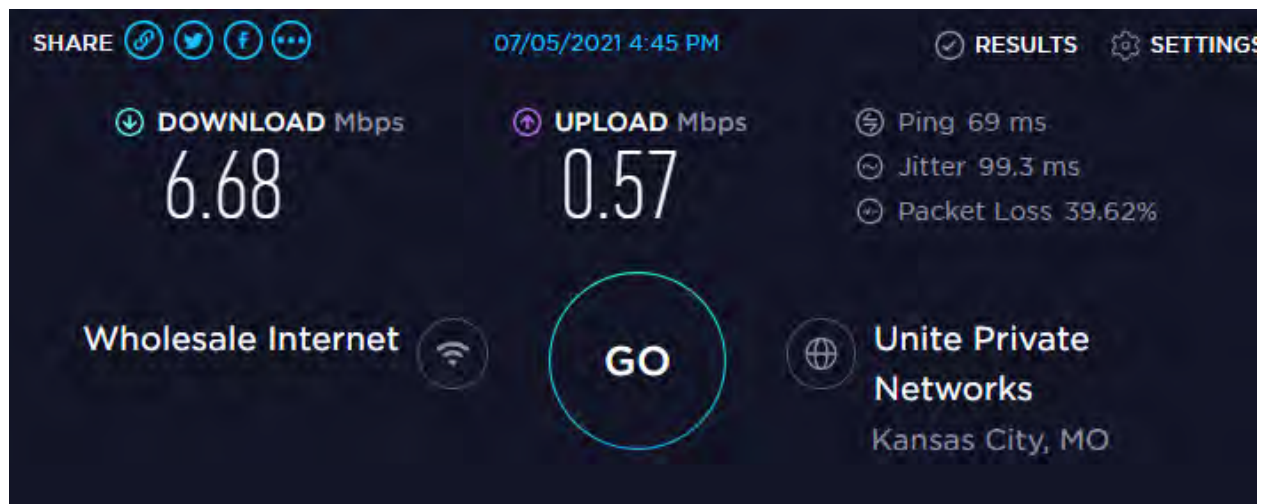
Carl Bauer

5480 W Racquet Rd. Unit 11, Rathdrum, ID



Daryl Foreman

5593 W Lakeview Ct. Rathdrum, ID



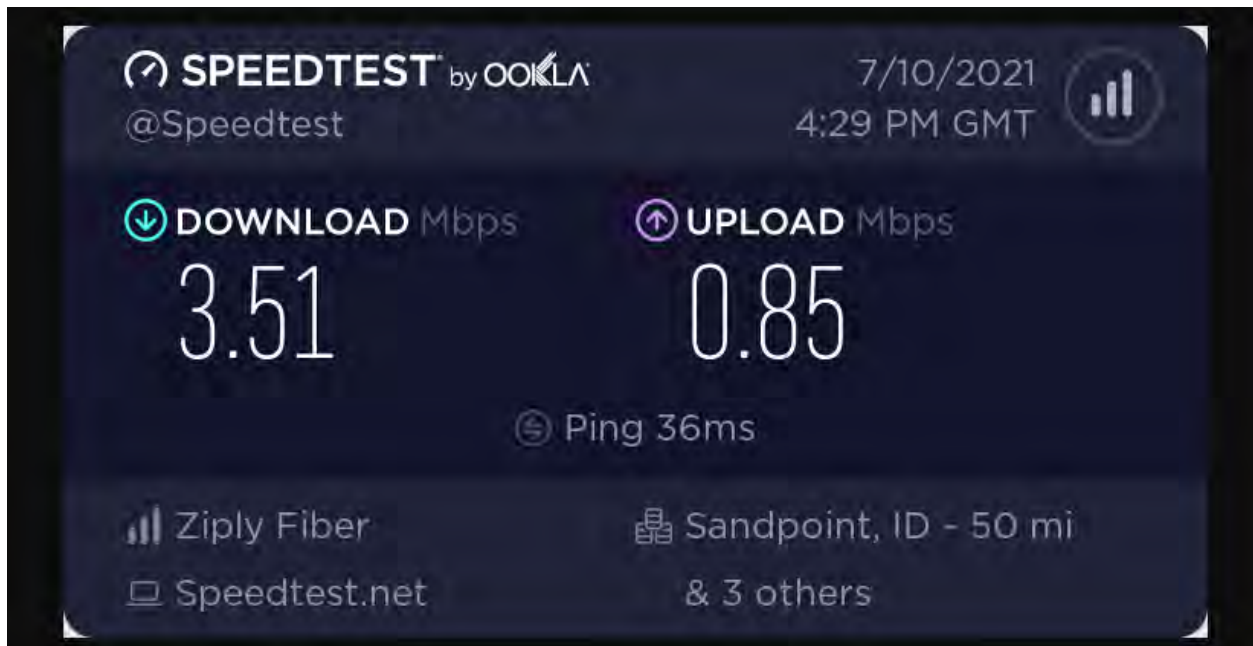
Dirk and Lynn Moyer

21895 N. Molly Lane, Rathdrum, ID



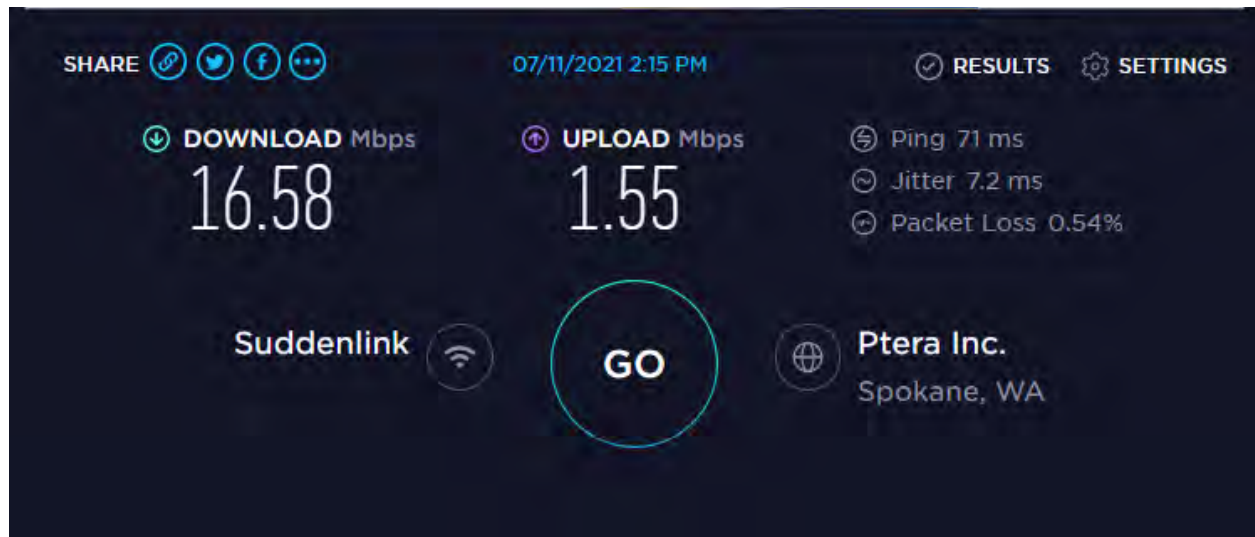
Eric and Norma Jean LaRock

5396 W Broken Tee, Rathdrum, ID



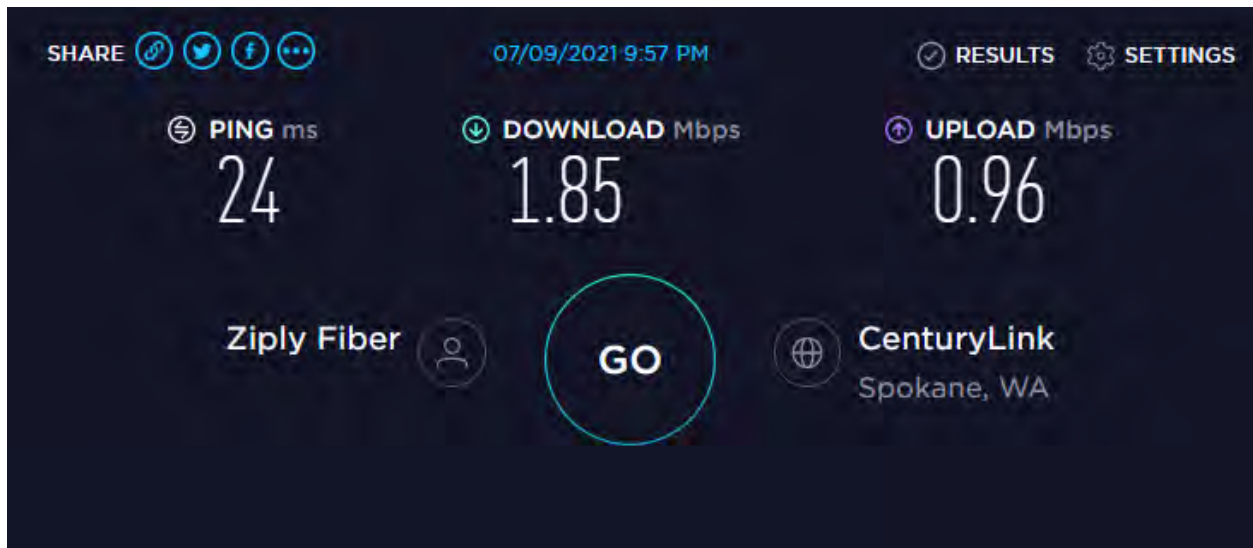
John Silvestri

4928 W. Village Blvd. Unit 2, Rathdrum, ID



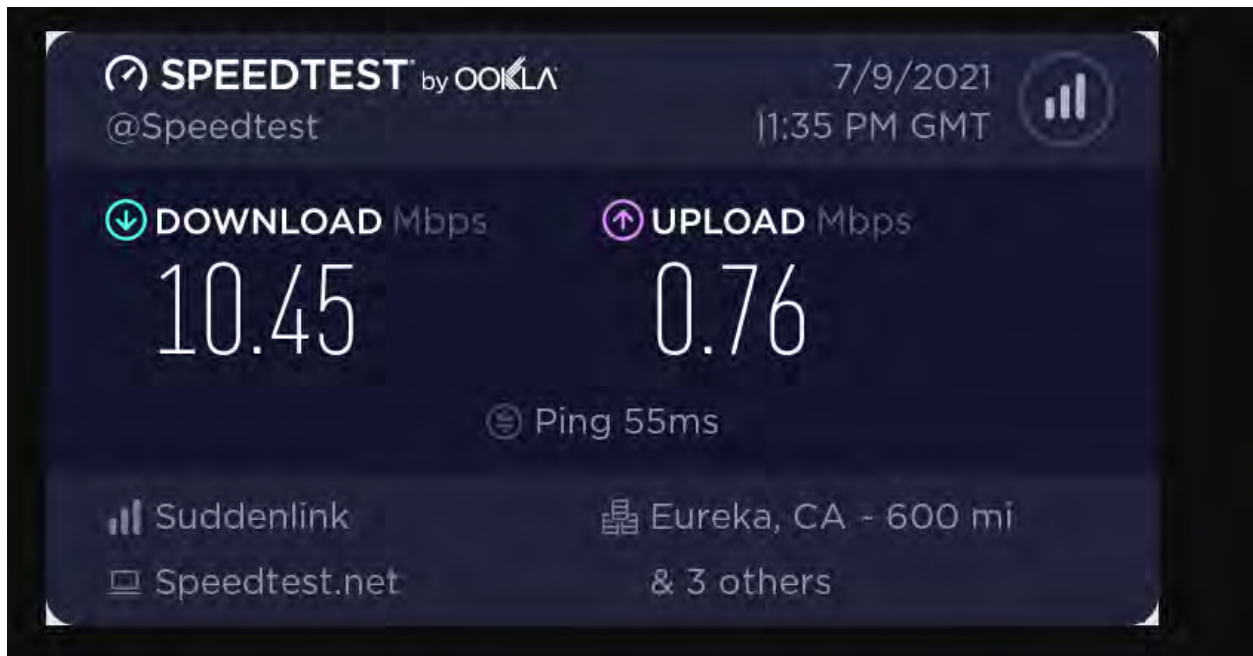
Julie and Brad Murray

21024 N. Circle Rd. Rathdrum, ID



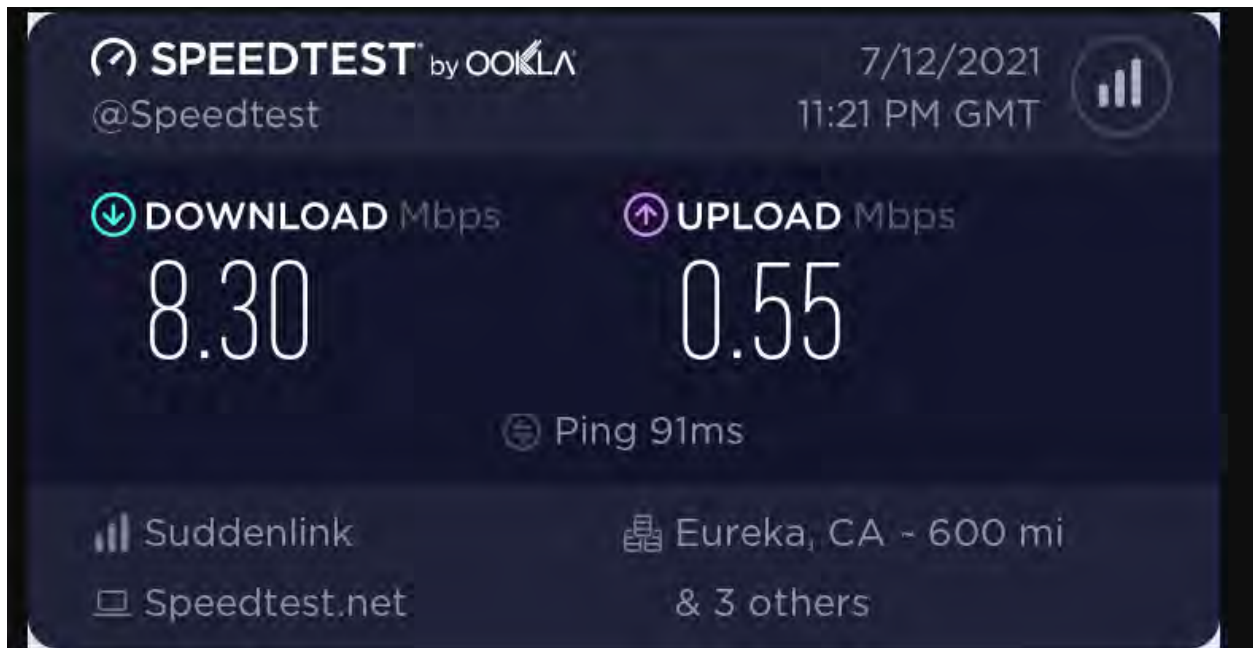
Kelly Basfield

5611 W Raquet Rd, Rathdrum, ID



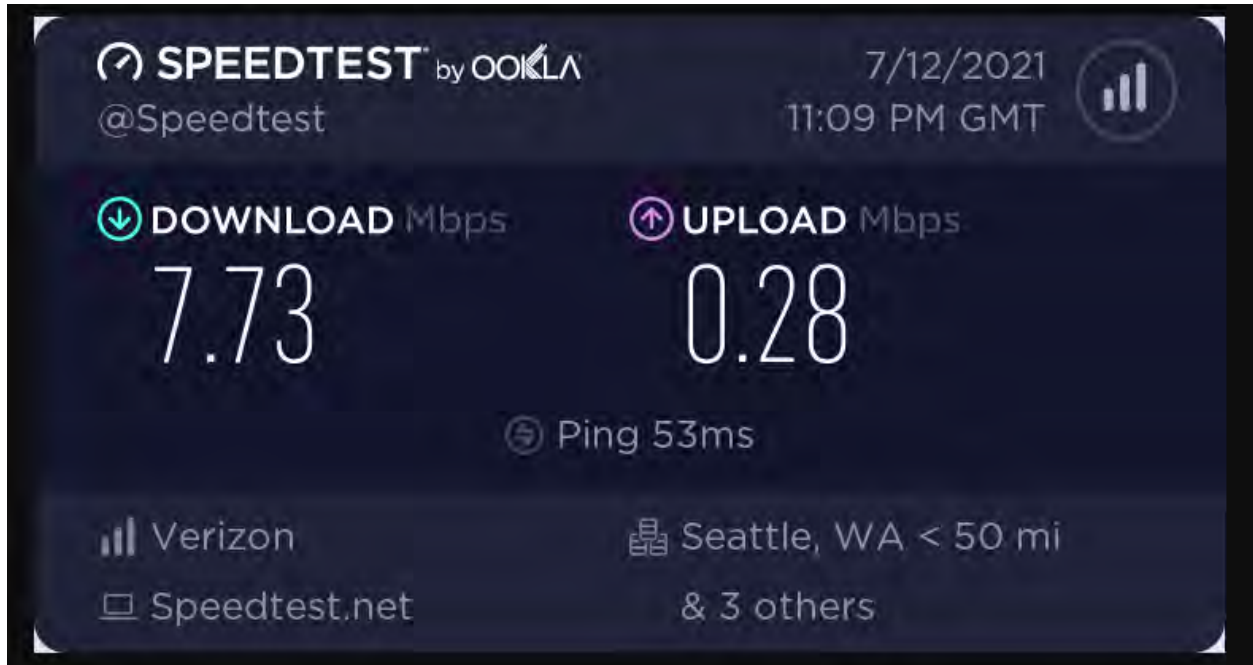
Michele Chesnut

5224 W Green Ct, Rathdrum, ID



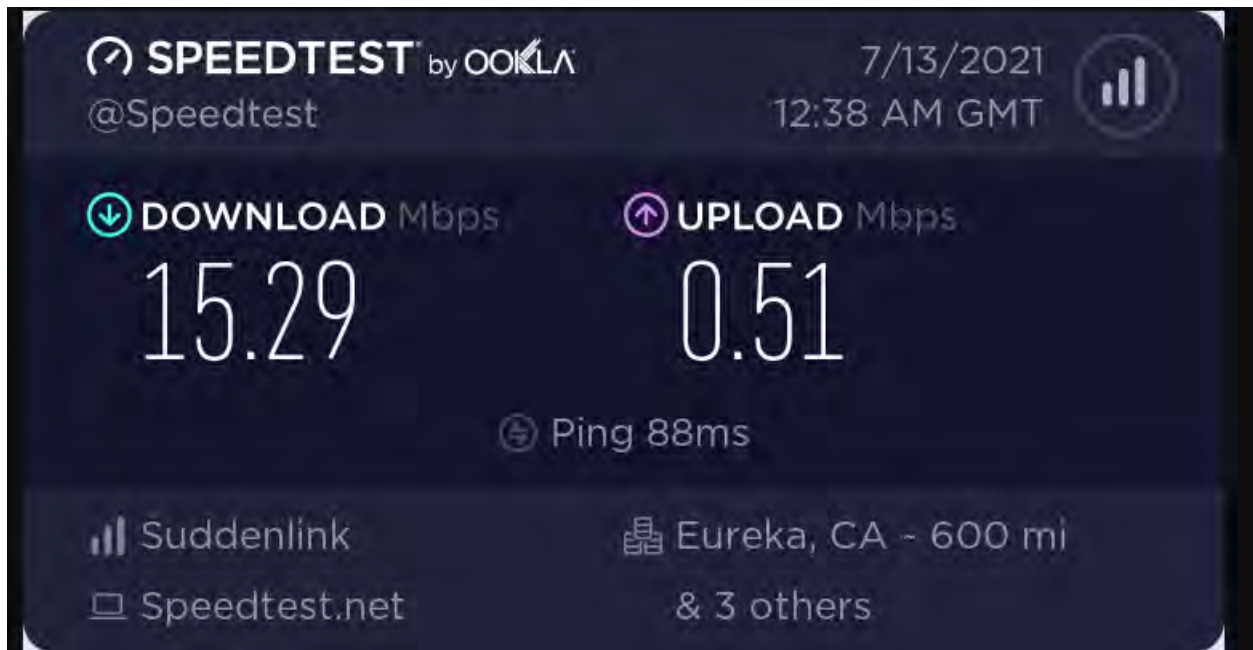
Richard and KJ Taylor

5264 W Green Ct, Rathdrum, ID



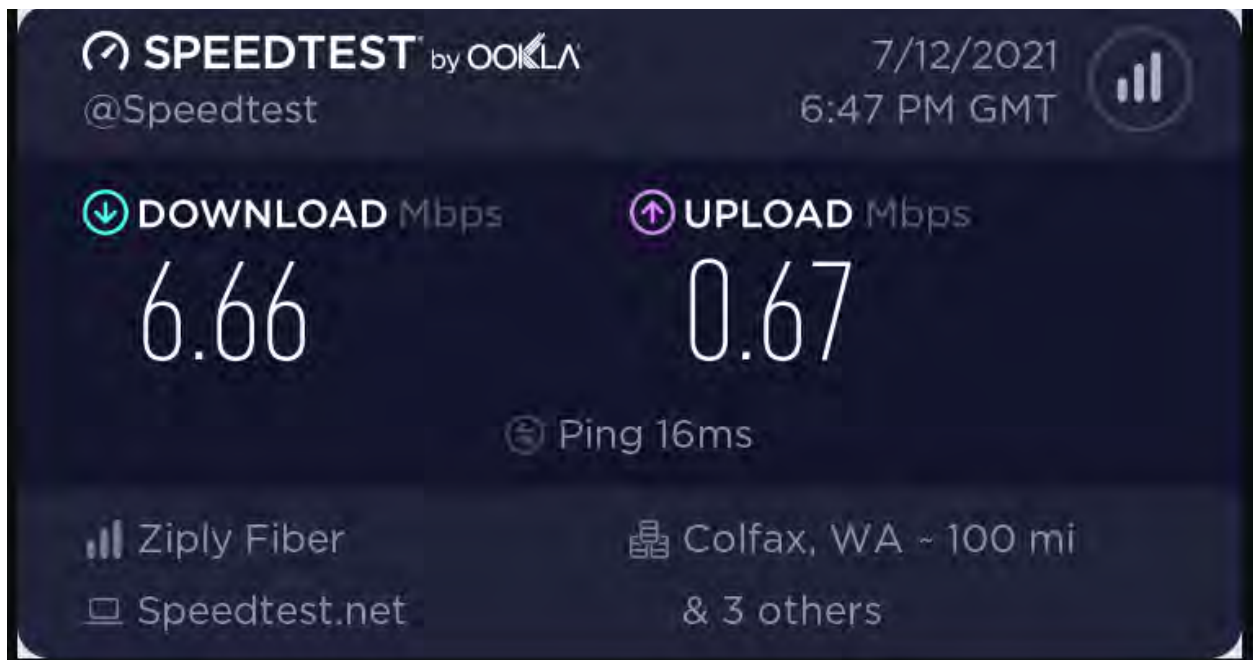
Terry DeVore

5667 W Lakeview Ct, Rathdrum, ID 83858



Vicky and Zoli Linzer

21297 N Circle Rd, Rathdrum ID





Idaho Department of Commerce

700 W. State Street

Boise, ID 83702

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter in support of the application submitted by Intermax Networks for the Idaho State Broadband Grant to assist with expanding broadband opportunities in our community. We are familiar with Intermax Networks and have been working for the past 10 months to try to bring fiber internet to Twin Lakes Village, to solve our problem with access to reliable highspeed internet.

Twin Lakes Village has been working for years to find a reliable internet solution for our residents to be able to work from home, participate in tele-health appointments, stream movies, and operate IOT devices. There are also businesses in the village such as the pro shop, office, restaurant, and a C-store that will be positively impacted by reliable internet service.

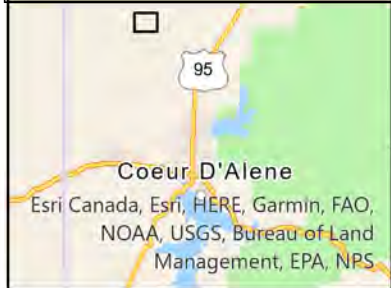
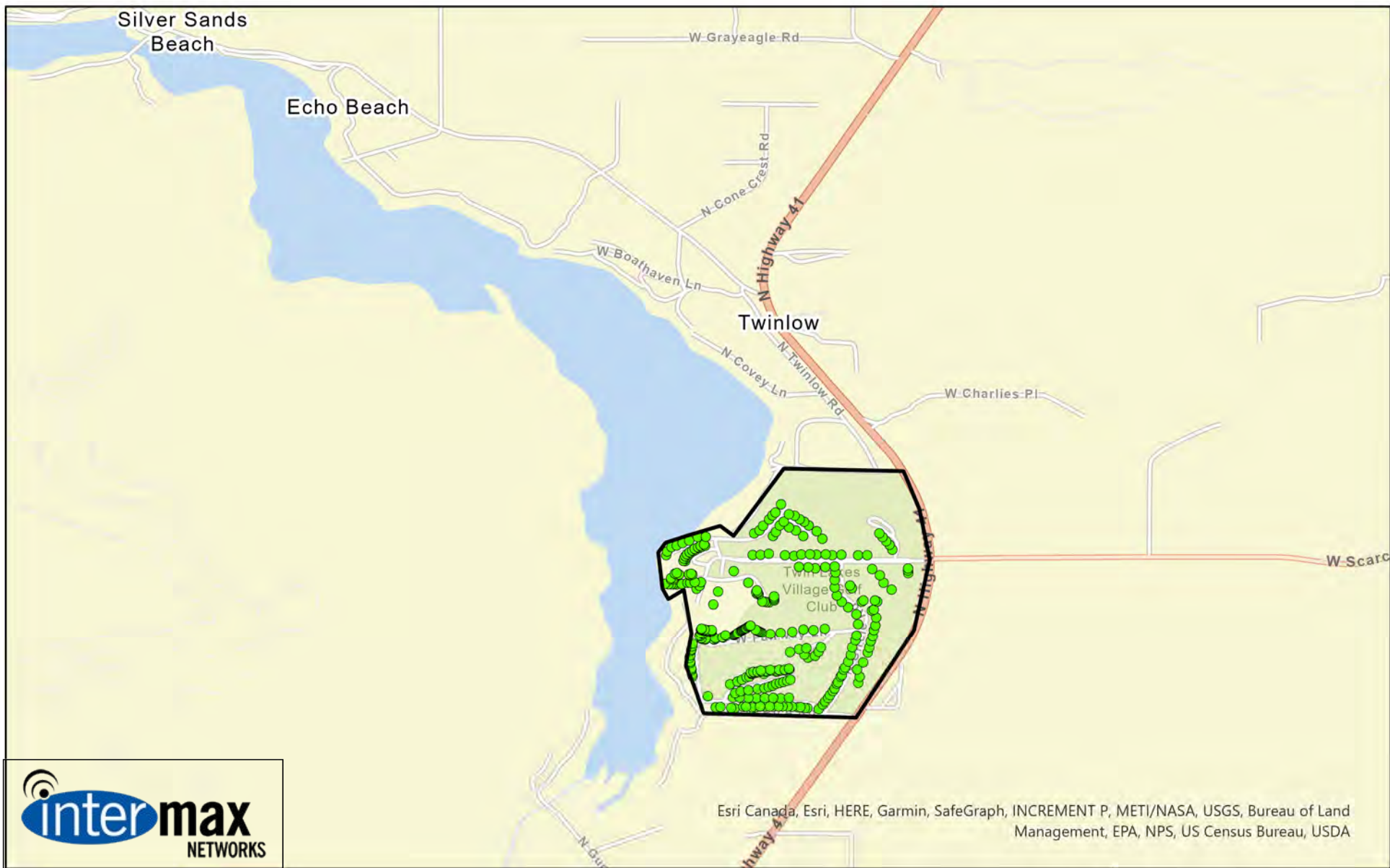
Satellite Internet has never been a good option in our location due to the number of trees and significant snow falls. Improving access to the internet will greatly benefit our entire community at Twin Lakes Village.

We are grateful for the State of Idaho and your desire to improve broadband access for rural communities such as Twin Lakes, Idaho.

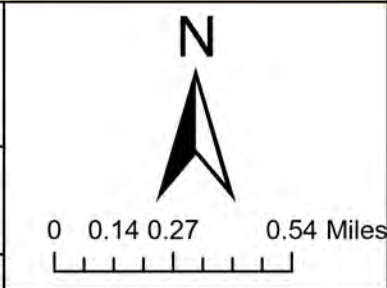
Sincerely,

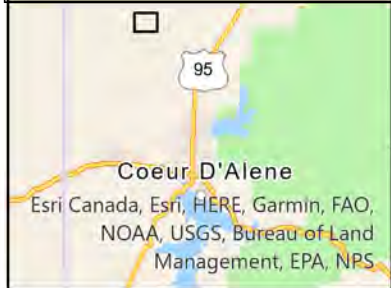
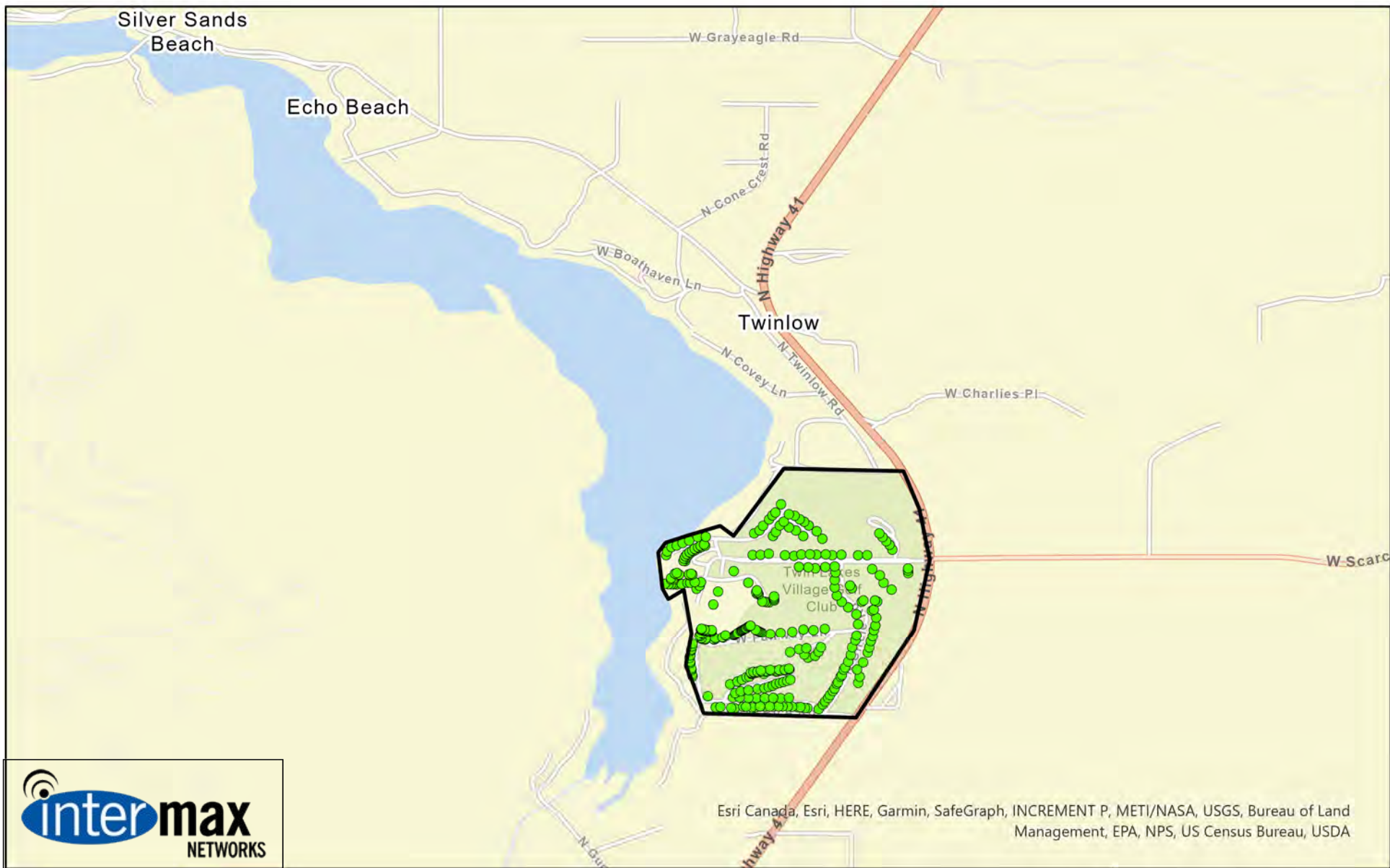
Jennifer Dolph, General Manager


Twin Lakes Village Property Owners Association

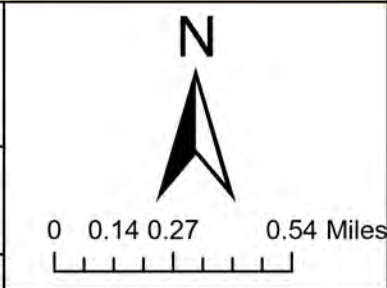


Kootenai County	
Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home	
375 Addresses	Proposed maximum broadband speed provided by the project: 10 Gbps (Easily upgradable) Speed to household: Gbps Service available
Current service provided to project area with 3 Census Blocks: Satellite Cable and Fixed Wireless: Access and speeds unproven	





Kootenai County	
Twin Lakes Village Fiber to the Home	
 375 Addresses	Proposed maximum broadband speed provided by the project: 10 Gbps (Easily upgradable) Speed to household: Gbps Service available
Current service provided to project area with 3 Census Blocks: Satellite Cable and Fixed Wireless: Access and speeds unproven	



Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
Applicant ID	APP-004839
Company Name	Moyie Springs
Recipient Address	Moyie Springs N/A Moyie Springs, ID 83845
Phone	(208) 267-5161
Email	cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
Amount Requested	\$23,649.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Mountain View Fiber Expansion

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
- b. City Clerk / City Treasurer
- c. P.O. Box 573 Moyie Springs, ID 83845
- d. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
- e. (208) 267-5161

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Moyie Springs including sections of census blocks 160219701003036 and 3060

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser, Title: City Clerk / City Treasurer
b. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
c. (208) 267-5161

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Within the city limits of Moyie Springs in 2020, we were extremely fortunate to have achieved a grant from the Idaho Department of Commerce for the installation of a Fiber Network through most of our city. We have reports from the ISP who performed the infrastructure installation, that in just four short months, they have been able to connect nearly half of the potential customers to this all fiber network. Our residents and businesses, as well as government offices are incredibly pleased with the outcome of the 2020 project and with the provider, E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP). We have the final solution of last mile Fiber-to-the-user which is truly affordable, thanks to the grant achieved and the commitment of our local ISP. This infrastructure is capable of supplying 1Gbps symmetrical to anyone that wants or requires it within the service area.

Due to the time restriction for completion of our major infrastructure project in 2020, there were several small areas of our city which could not be included, there simply was not enough time.

The residential areas in this grant application were not part of our 2020 submission.

In applying for five small grants in this opportunity, our intent is to include these additional areas within our city limits into this fiber optic network. Our all-local ISP is willing to place a very large match into these projects, because they too want to finish these areas this year, with your approval of these funds, we can achieve this goal. We wish for all our residents and businesses to reap the benefits of having what we have achieved for the vast majority already.

Scope of Project:

This is primarily an underground installation which initiates from our 2020 grant project trunk line, this trunk runs north to south on Division Street. The ISP will bury 2" diameter orange fiber conduit, routed as depicted on the project .kmz and Pdf map. From the trunk on the west side of Division street, a fiber will drop from the existing trunk to the underground route, they will bore under Division and bury the conduit through to J-hut #1 through to J-hut #2. At this position there will be a bore from west to east under Mountain View to J-hut #4 and proceeding north to J-hut #6. From J-hut #4 the buried conduit will travel south to J-hut #3 where a final bore will occur under Mountain View to J-hut #5 which is the termination point of this project. The J-huts are where the 2" conduit surfaces and allows for individual service points from taps in the primary fiber. Fiber "FlexNaps" will then be designed, ordered and installed on arrival. From these "huts", the ISP installs free 3/4" pipe and fiber to the residences and/or businesses; the portion to the home is not a cost included in this grant application. At this point the project will be complete and functional, available for customer hookup. The ISP has contracts with dual middle mile providers into Bonners Ferry, fully redundant feeds with switching gear installed in case the primary or secondary feed is interrupted. They have full bandwidth capability in either middle mile feed to keep all customers serviced. They also monitor load on their feeds and own ample bandwidth to cover peak loading with reserve.

Response to a list of ISP's that could provide this service. We were not approached by other providers to offer any proposal to the city council. For a fiber continuation, the ISP we worked with previously has fiber at the border of this neighborhood. Wirelessly, a small portion of this neighborhood can receive service, that could be provided by E.L. Internet or Intermax, neither approached the council for this purpose. Ziply has copper service to this area, they did not approach us to present a proposal of upgrade to Broadband speeds.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Our community has an opportunity to achieve a completed fiber optic network throughout the city limits. Upon completion of a few small areas, we will be fully covered with a fiber network. All properties will have the same economic development opportunities for businesses, housing development and industry. Our city is not well covered by cellular service, but with wifi calling available everywhere, public safety will be greatly enhanced. Remote learning and educational opportunities, such as the MOU our Governor signed with Western Governor's University for online higher education, will bring with it, higher paying jobs. We are growing dramatically, the need for clinic services will arrive and we will be ready with infrastructure to support it. There are no speed limits with fiber, with it we are technology ready, literally future proof. Current infrastructure in this project area is copper line or fixed wireless, these are inadequate for our community's growth and our future.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

In accordance with the Cares Act grant criteria, this project will meet the requirements of the following sections:

1. "Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions." The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is future proof for use of any technologies available now or in the future.
2. "Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with

COVID–19 public health precautions." As part of this fiber network, the potential for public employee telework will be unlimited.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

This project is a small extension of our 2020 grant award, our desire is to complete the balance of our city with a fiber optic network. The same conditions apply with our chosen ISP, low cost Broadband with free installation to all our citizens. Fiber optics are the final solution, once the infrastructure is installed it allows for the most reliable and the least expensive method for bandwidth delivery. As the definition of Broadband increases from 25/3 Mbps to 100/10 Mbps and up, this network will easily handle the bandwidth. Up to 1Gbps symmetrical will be available to any business or person in the project area. Our chosen ISP is local, they employ 25 residents with good paying jobs. They use local subcontractors and purchase locally whenever possible; these funds stay in our community. The property taxes they pay support schools, government, and emergency services. When considering cost-effectiveness of infrastructure, all these factors are important to our community.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

We have chosen E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP) as our contractor if this grant project is awarded. In their presentation to the City Council of Moyie Springs, they offered a 40% match on this project. The actual total quote of the ISP to complete the project is \$39,416.00, with their 40% match, the grant requested is \$23,649.60. The ISP Broadband plan for this project area is scheduled for late 2022 or Spring of 2023, with these grant funds, the ISP will complete this project two years earlier than they are able to without these funds. The ISP, without quantifying the monetary value is also offering free standard installation to the home/business in perpetuity until all potential customers are connected to this fiber network.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

23649.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

If all choose free installation and hookup, based on grant request total \$2956 per household or business. This area is developing rapidly with residential construction.

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gbps

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes, the only permissions required are from us as a municipality, we will grant permission for work within our rights-of way.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

E.L. Automation Inc. DbA E.L. Internet Northwest will provide the service and own the broadband infrastructure.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be administered by the City of Moyie Springs. The audit for completion shall be in the form of progress reports submitted by the ISP/contractor to the city with pictorial evidence and periodic onsite verification of completed work. This, as defined by the parties, with monthly progress reporting by the ISP/contractor to the Moyie Springs City Council, agenized for their regularly scheduled meetings. A final inspection for connectivity and speed testing shall be performed, submitted, and reported by the ISP/contractor prior to submission for payment on or before December 31st 2021. Accounting will be performed through submission of invoicing from ISP/Contractor. All records will be maintained by ISP/contractor and available for audit at the city of Moyie Springs request.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No, adjoining city area received funding through the Cares Act Broadband Grant in 2020.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

On question 22, due to the small size of these projects, 10 speed test were not possible to attain and honestly an unrealistic goal in this case. There are a total of 8 residences within this project area, all residents in this area were called and asked to submit a speed test if possible, as with most surveys, a small percentage have responded, some have only cellular and some have no service currently. There is not another fiber supplier to the home, Ziply copper is the primary option with only a couple having the potential of fixed wireless due to tree obstructions. Also, Fixed wireless is more expensive than fiber for equal bandwidth, considerably more when over 25/3 service.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Mountain view speed test information.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:16 AM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Census Block Map 2010 Moyie Springs.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:30 AM)

[Mountain View Fiber Extension.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:30 AM)

[Mountain View Fiber Project.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 11:29 AM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Broadband Grant Budget Mountain View project.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:36 AM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Project Schedule Mountain View.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:43 AM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Cares Act Certification - signed.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:47 AM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[fire station moyie.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:49 PM)
[hope house city.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:48 PM)
[Support Letter IFG City.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:47 PM)
[Support letter BC Sheriff.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:48 AM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[BROADBAND PLAN E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST 2021.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:48 AM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[State League Federal Legislative Listserv support for 100Mbps.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:49 AM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Donna Wilson-Funkhouser

Question: Type your title.

City Clerk / City Treasurer

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/21

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
E.L Automation Inc. Installation of Mountain View Fiber Extension	\$23,649.60				\$23,649.60
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
Totals	\$23,649.60	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$23,649.60



E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST BROADBAND PLAN-BOUNDARY COUNTY

Includes Municipalities of Bonners Ferry and Moyie Springs

Rev 4 dated March 2021

E.L. Internet Northwest is invested in our community. We founded our company in 2010 because there was a great need for faster, more reliable internet in Boundary County. Over the years we have accomplished immense upgrades in internet availability in Boundary County and surrounding areas with fixed wireless, cable, and fiber optic technologies. We have an ongoing and forward-thinking plan to continue the advancement of broadband internet to our community county wide. The following is a summary of our completed and in progress infrastructure phases.

Fixed Wireless Tower Installation & Launch

Dates: 2010-2019

Design, engineer, and build 18 complete communication tower sites in Boundary County ID, Bonner County ID, and Lincoln County MT. Perform ground work to prepare sites, form & pour concrete foundations, build & erect towers ranging from 40' to 160', install and wire communication buildings and equipment, design and install solar and wind alternative energy systems to power the sites along with battery banks and backup generators, program & install communication equipment on towers, engineer and deploy communication network between all sites. These strategically placed tower sites provide internet service coverage over 90% of Boundary County.

Status: Complete



Upgrade Bonners Ferry Cable System

Date: 2015-2016

Acquisition of Bonners Ferry cable system infrastructure covering over 97% of Bonners Ferry ID. Immediately upgrade the capacity and performance of the network feeds and equipment to provide improved service to customers. Upgrade CMTS from Docsis 2.0 to Docsis 3.0. Upgrade internet feed for cable system from a limited microwave link to a dedicated fiber optic backbone with gigabit capabilities.

Status: Complete



Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 1: Downtown Bonners Ferry

Date: 2018

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and over 90% of business in downtown Bonners Ferry to provide direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer.

Status: Complete



Addition of Cable Nodes

Dates: 2018-2019

Improve cable network performance by increasing number of nodes on the system from 2 nodes to 5 nodes and install fiber to all nodes increasing speed capabilities to entire cable network. Lower all cable plan prices making these faster speeds even more affordable.

Status: Complete

Upgrade Wireless Capability

Dates: 2018-2019

Upgrade backhauls and access points on wireless towers to new technology capable of providing 4 times faster speeds to customers. Lower customer pricing and increase speeds on all wireless plans.

Status: Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 2: "3 Mile" Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and business in the 3 Mile area including Highway coverage for large businesses. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Complete

Fiber Optic Feed to Wireless Towers in Northern Boundary County

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, and install fiber optics from Bonners Ferry north to E.L. Internet Northwest's north bench hub that supplies bandwidth to our 5 towers in the northern part of Boundary County. Fiber fed hub provides 10 times increased capability to this portion of our wireless network.

Status: Complete

Network Redundancy

Date: 2019-2020

Implement backup fiber optic backbone feeds as well as backup hub equipment with fail safes to create redundancy to our wireless, fiber, and cable networks. Program hub routers for automatic switchover so in the event a middle mile fiber is damaged, our network will continue running on a separate fiber backbone from a 2nd provider's feed. Set up automatic switch over to backup mirrored routers in the event the hub equipment fails.

Status: Completed June 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 3: Sections 1 & 2 of Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019-2021

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to approx. 90% of the Bonners Ferry homes. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber to the home connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: On Budget, Ahead of Schedule, 90% Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 4: Fiber from “3 Mile” to Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, and install fiber optic backbone from 3 Mile area of Bonners Ferry to Moyie Springs. Project includes installing vaults, strand, fiber on poles and underground to bring the opportunity of fiber optic internet to the area.

Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 5: Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to the Moyie Springs municipal area. Install vaults, pedestals, strand, fiber on power poles and underground, along with fiber taps. This will give over 80% of the City's residents the option of 'fiber to home' broadband connections, with a very affordable installation cost. Homes and businesses in these areas will be able to enjoy direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020, 90% of residences covered.



Fiber to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Date: February 2021

Design, engineer, install fiber optic network to the Kootenai Tribe under contract.

Status: 75% complete, scheduled completion September 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 6: Moyie Springs

Date: 2022-23

Design, engineer, install Fiber to the home to the remaining sections of the city of Moyie Springs.

Status: Design and engineer completed on five project areas

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 7: Three Mile to Moyie All county Roads south of Hwy #2

Date: 2021-22

Status: In design and engineering phase, approvals acquired for county rights of way. Easements on private access roads being attained. Subdivision easements acquired.

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 8: Northside Bonners Ferry

Date: Fall 2021

Design, engineer and install FlexNaps from existing Northside Trunk line to Northside Residential areas.

Status: Design, engineering, City Approvals acquired. Flexsnaps ordered and received, installation planned late fall 2021.

Fiber to the home-Heights Loop subdivision

Date: 2021

Designed, engineered, road bores completed. Several residential buried pipes installed, primary trunk preparation for installation.

Status: 25% complete

Wireless Equipment and tower fiber Upgrades

Date: 2020

Upgrade equipment on communication towers to improve internet speeds to rural areas in Boundary County. Increase speeds on internet plans to bring standard packages to broadband speeds. New equipment installed. Fiber installed to new "Songbird" tower across from Camp Nine road, Millimeter wave radio feeding Pinkerton Tower. Many new Medusa radios installed; bandwidth deliver up 350% in 2020. Fiber to new Lions Den Tower, Millimeter wave radio to newly installed tower name "K2". K2 Millimeter wave radio to Round Mountain Tower.

Status: Ongoing with major changes derived from Cares Act Grant funds supplied by Idaho Department of commerce to Boundary County.

Supply Broadband internet to the Yaak school district via fixed wireless system

Date: 2020-2023

Designed, engineered and submitted proposal to provide Broadband internet to the Yaak School district in Montana. Application submitted to Kootenai National Forest for facilities permit on Baldy Mountain.

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF BOUNDARY

The undersigned, Steve Economu, representing the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am the Mayor of the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Applicant to complete this section with information regarding how they will meet the above CARES Act Criteria.

This project is in compliance with (i) and (ii) above in these specific areas:

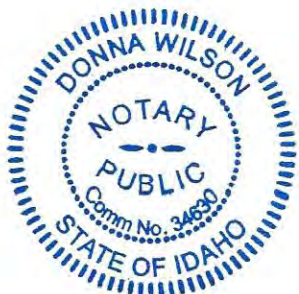
- (i) **The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is proof for use of any technology available now or in the future.**
- (ii) **As part of this fiber network, the potential for public telework will be unlimited.**

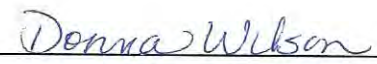

_____, Mayor
Signature

7/15/2021

Date

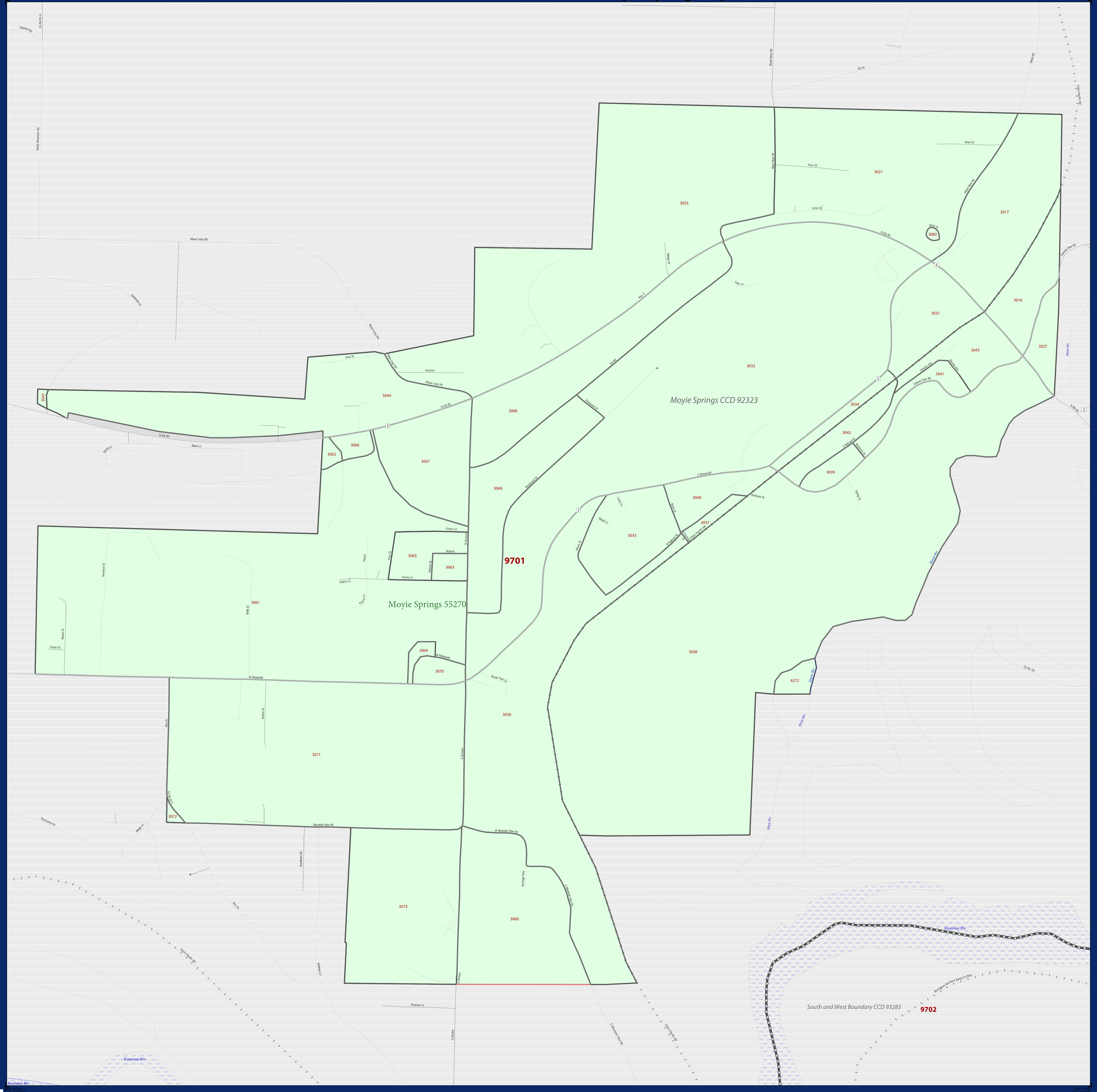
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021





Notary Public for STATE - IDAHO
Residing at Moyie Springs, Idaho
Commission expires 10/25/24

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS BLOCK MAP: Moyie Springs city, ID



SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	LABEL STYLE
International	☆☆☆☆☆	CANADA
Federal American Indian Reservation	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	L'ANSE RESVN 1880
Off-Reservation Trust Land, Hawaiian Home Land	+ + + + +	T1880
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area, Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Designated Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	KAW OTSA 5690
American Indian Tribal Subdivision	● ● ● ● ●	EAGLE NEST DIST 200
State American Indian Reservation	////	Tama Resvn 9400
State Designated Tribal Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	Lumbee SDTSA 9815
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲	NANA ANRC 52120
State (or statistically equivalent entity)	▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨	NEW YORK 36
County (or statistically equivalent entity)	▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣	MONTGOMERY 031
Minor Civil Division (MCD)	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Bristol town 07485
Consolidated City	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Hanna CCD 91650
Incorporated Place ^{1,2}	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	MILFORD 47500
Census Designated Place (CDP) ²	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Davis 18100
Census Tract	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Incline Village 35100
Census Block ³	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	33.07

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Interstate		Geographic Offset or Corridor	
U.S. Highway		Water Body	
State Highway		Swamp, Marsh, or Gravel Pit/Quarry	
Other Road		Glacier	
Cul-de-sac		Military	
Circle		National or State Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	
AVD Trail, Stairway, Alley, Walkway, or Ferry		Airport	
Railroad		Selected Mountain Peaks	
Pipeline or Power Line		Property Line	
Ridge or Fence		Island Name	
Perennial Stream		Inset Area	
Intermittent Stream		Outside Subject Area	
Nonvisible Boundary or Feature Not Elsewhere Classified			

Where state, county, and/or MCD/CCD boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these boundaries. Where American Indian reservation and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the American Indian reservation boundaries. Where Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries.

1 A " " following an MCD name denotes a false MCD. A " " following a place name indicates that a false MCD exists with the same name and FIPS code as the place; the false MCD label is not shown.

2 Place label color correlates to the place fill color.

3 A " " following a block number indicates that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block. Blocks are symbolized and labeled only in the subject area of the map.

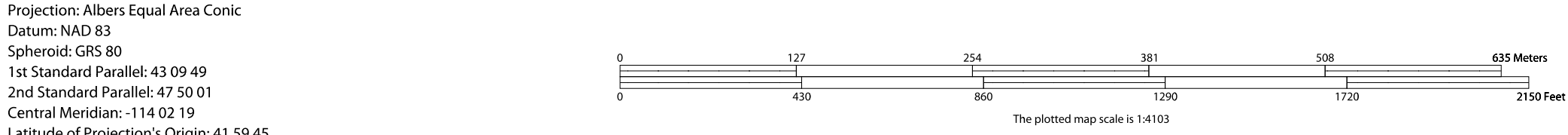
SUBJECT AREA COUNTIES ON MAP SHEET

16021 Boundary

All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Geographic Vintage: 2010 Census (reference date: January 1, 2010)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau's MA/7IGER database (TAB10)
Map Created by Geography Division: May 01, 2011

Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
Datum: NAD 83
Spheroid: GRS 80
1st Standard Parallel: 43 09 49
2nd Standard Parallel: 47 50 01
Central Meridian: -114 02 19
Latitude of Projection's Origin: 41 59 45
False Easting: 0
False Northing: 0



USCENSUSBUREAU



PARENT SHEET 1
Total Sheets: 1
Index Sheets: 0
Parent Sheets: 1
Inset Sheets: 0

NAME: Moyie Springs city (55270)
ENTITY TYPE: Incorporated Place
ST: Idaho (16)
CO: Boundary (021)

Geographic Unit (GU) Block Map Series
2010 CENSUS BLOCK MAP (PARENT) - Place
2170165527001

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

July 8, 2020


State of Idaho
Idaho Department of Commerce

RE: CARES Act Broadband Grant

To whom it May Concern:

The City Fire Department of Moyie Springs would like to support the CARES Act Broadband Grant. We are in need of high-speed internet to aid our fire department in communicating and radio paging. This is a must in our providing safety to the city residents we protect. We are committed to support and use these services.

Sincerely,



Steve Economu, Assistant Fire Chief

Aimee Christopherson
Hope House of Boundary County
Moyie Springs, ID 83845
208-267-5105

July 1, 2020

Dear Idaho Broadband Grant Committee,

I am writing this letter in support of the City of Moyie Springs application to bring faster, more reliable, and affordable internet to the residents of Moyie Springs. As the director of Hope House in Moyie Springs, I work with families and individuals who do not currently have access to affordable internet services. Many of the Moyie Springs residents I work with are earning minimum wage, or have seasonal employment, so living on a low income is commonplace. In our digital society, having affordable and reliable access to the internet is especially crucial.

Residents in Moyie Springs need access to the internet for continuing education classes, work, community services, basic communication, and, as the present pandemic has made even more evident, educational opportunities for their children. Our local NIC office is closing, so we will no longer have on-site classes available; only online classes. People need to have access to these educational resources to complete their GED, or to take classes to improve their earning potential. Our local Department of Labor office is closed, so residents applying for work need to be able to apply online. Our local Health and Welfare office closed several years ago, so people in need of assistance need to be able to access the internet to complete the paperwork necessary to receive services. Our area, especially Moyie Springs, does not have reliable cell coverage, so many residents are dependent on the internet to be able to make phone calls and communicate via text/messenger apps. Due to the covid-19 pandemic, many school assignments, and almost all communication from teachers, required students to have access to the internet to complete, such as research projects for upper grades and spelling and math practice for the lower grades. With the recent pandemic necessitating distance learning, the level of need for high speed internet became clear, as we heard from many students who did not have access to the internet, especially in the Moyie Springs area.

Please consider providing Moyie Springs with this opportunity to bring in more affordable, more accessible, and more reliable internet services to their residents.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Aimee Christopherson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Aimee" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Christopherson".

Aimee Christopherson
Director of Hope House of Boundary County

Mountain View Fiber Extension

8 Residences in project area
Current speeds unknown, limited Broadband speeds
Proposed Broadband speed 1 Gbps
Current technology copper and limited fixed wireless
Proposed Technology-FIBER TO THE USER

Legend

- 2020 Grant Project existing Fiber Trunk
- Bore
- Census Block ID 160219701003036
- Census Block ID 160219701003060
- Feature 2" Fiber conduit
- J-Hut
- Overhead Fiber Trunk 2020 Grant
- Project Area Mountain View

2020 Grant Project existing Fiber Trunk

Bore Division st

J-Hut 1

J-Hut 6

J-Hut 2

Bore 1

J-Hut 4

Bore 2

J-Hut 5

J-Hut 3



1000 ft

Google Earth

© 2021 Google

Although we attempted contact with all residents within this project area, we received only one reply. We removed names and phone numbers for customer privacy.

This is a very small project area, with only 8 houses, quite difficult to attain speed test.

The project area is serviced by Ziply copper and this area can receive fixed wireless from E.L. Internet and possibly Intermax.

Mountain View Rd

<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
146 W Mountain View	Voicemail
158 W Mountain View	Out of Town
182 W Mountain View	Not home
220 W Mountain View	Bad Number
253 E Mountain View	Voicemail
289 E Mountain View	Voicemail
349 E Mountain View	Voicemail
384 E Mountain View	Voicemail

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Project Schedule

[illegible]



BROADBAND SPOTLIGHT

State League Federal Legislative Listserv

Good morning all,

Writing to you with some good news out of Treasury on ARPA and broadband today! As you may be aware, we have been working closely with the leadership at Treasury and the White House in recent weeks to try and get some improving clarifications to the rules for use of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund dollars for broadband. In response to the Interim Final Rule, we raised the following concerns:

- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive; The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
- Many communities, based on FCC data, would appear to be 100% covered by 25/3 Mbps service, despite on-the-ground experience showing that not to be true; and
- Many communities hoping to build new broadband infrastructure would need to cross through areas with existing service, either as a middle-mile build or as part of the work necessary to make a project pencil out, due to decades of selective building and digital redlining by existing providers.

I am pleased to share that the below update to the Treasury FAQs, which will post later today, substantially addresses those concerns. While we will still need to advocate through the comment process for a change to the final rule itself, I believe that Treasury's clarifications about "be designed to," about the flexibility available so that cities may determine if an area is reliably served by wireline 25/3 Mbps service, and clarifications around overbuilding, will alleviate a number of the concerns that communities have raised so far.

We will continue to advocate that the final rule substantially raise the 25/3 Mbps threshold, and to allow consideration of affordability when determining whether broadband is "reliably" available, but this is a major win for local government. I welcome your thoughts on to what extent this will impact the use of SLFRF money for broadband in your communities.

Best,

Angelina Panettieri

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- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive;
- The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
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Best,
Angelina

Angelina Panettieri
Legislative Director
Information Technology and Communications
Federal Advocacy
National League of Cities (NLC) 202-
626-3196 | panettieri@nlc.org

I'm writing to let you know that Treasury will be posting a number of FAQs later today on the broadband provision of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds' Interim Final Rule (IFR). The text of the FAQs are below, and will be live later today at [this link](#).

Today's FAQ update provides answers to questions raised by a number of stakeholders, including some of your members, on eligible areas for broadband infrastructure investment. The update clarifies that states and localities may invest in areas where not all households or businesses are unserved or underserved, as long as an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Further, it clarifies that the use of "reliably" in the broadband provision of the IFR provides states and localities with significant discretion to assess the actual experience of users on the ground.

Specifically, today's FAQ update addresses the following questions:

- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?
- For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?
- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?
- May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Treasury regularly updates FAQs to provide further clarification on the IFR, and is committed to responding expeditiously to your members' questions and concerns. We also encourage interested members to [submit comments for the record](#) to ensure that their perspectives are reflected in the public comments during the 60-day public comment period on the IFR. These comments will be considered as part of the process for revising the rule.

We hope this is helpful to you and your members,
Kitty

FAQs on the Broadband Provision of the Interim Final Rule – Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider

area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the only households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?

In the Interim Final Rule, the term "reliably" is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines "unserved or underserved households or businesses" to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of "reliably" in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps- i.e., to consider the actual experience of current wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for "middle-mile projects," but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections-whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.



BOUNDARY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

David Kramer, Sheriff • Richard Stephens, Chief Deputy

To: Whom It May Concern

RE: Idaho Broadband Grant

Date: July 7, 2020

I am fully in support of the City of Moyie Springs attempting to bring broadband fiber internet to the residents and businesses in their community.

With current cell phone service not very strong in many parts of this area of our county, and the benefit that broadband would bring to the community and the City of Moyie Springs including their fire department and the local businesses is extremely important.

I encourage the Idaho Chamber of Commerce to give favorable consideration to the grant application from the City of Moyie Springs to bring broadband fiber to their community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Kramer".

Sheriff Dave Kramer



July 7, 2020

To: Idaho Department of Commerce Broadband Office

Subject: City of Moyie Springs Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing this letter supporting the City of Moyie Springs in their application for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. In the face of the recent pandemic and the shifting needs of local residents to have consistent access to fast and reliable internet, the City of Moyie Springs has a need for this grant. The installation of broadband fiber would provide our community with the infrastructure needed to face a future where remote learning and remote access to multiple resources may become the norm. It is imperative that the City of Moyie Springs is able to provide the necessary broadband access to their residents and this grant would supply them with the necessary tools.

I ask that you consider the City of Moyie Springs as an ideal candidate for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. I am available for any further questions you may have. I can be reached at 208-255-3252 or by email at cpease@idfg.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Pease".

Chris Pease
Plant Superintendent
Idaho Forest Group
Moyie Springs

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
Applicant ID	APP-004842
Company Name	Moyie Springs
Recipient Address	Moyie Springs N/A Moyie Springs, ID 83845
Phone	(208) 267-5161
Email	cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
Amount Requested	\$22,860.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Rim Drive Fiber Expansion

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
- b. City Clerk / City Treasurer
- c. P.O. Box 573 Moyie Springs, ID 83845
- d. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
- e. (208) 267-5161

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Moyie Springs including sections of census blocks 160219701003071 and 3072

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser, Title: City Clerk / City Treasurer
b. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
c. (208) 267-5161

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Within the city limits of Moyie Springs in 2020, we were extremely fortunate to have achieved a grant from the Idaho Department of Commerce for the installation of a Fiber Network through most of our city. We have reports from the ISP who performed the infrastructure installation, that in just four short months, they have been able to connect nearly half of the potential customers to this all fiber network. Our residents and businesses, as well as government offices are incredibly pleased with the outcome of the 2020 project and with the provider, E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP). We have the final solution of last mile Fiber-to-the-user which is truly affordable, thanks to the grant achieved and the commitment of our local ISP. This infrastructure is capable of supplying 1Gbps symmetrical to anyone that wants or requires it within the service area.

Due to the time restriction for completion of our major infrastructure project in 2020, there were several small areas of our city which could not be included, there simply was not enough time.

The residential areas in this grant application were not part of our 2020 submission.

In applying for five small grants in this opportunity, our intent is to include these additional areas within our city limits into this fiber optic network. Our all-local ISP is willing to place a very large match into these projects, because they too want to finish these areas this year, with your approval of these funds, we can achieve this goal. We wish for all our residents and businesses to reap the benefits of having what we have achieved for the vast majority already.

Scope of Project:

This is primarily an underground installation which initiates from our 2020 grant project trunk line, this trunk runs west to east on Roosevelt St. The ISP will bury 2" diameter orange fiber conduit, routed as depicted on the project .kmz and Pdf map. From the trunk on the south side of Roosevelt, will drop to ground pedestal; then enter 2" fiber conduit. A bore is required under Rim Drive to J-hut #1. From J-hut #1, the conduit will be buried south to the city limits, terminating at J-hut #4, while passing through J-huts #2 and #3. The J-huts are where the 2" conduit surfaces and allows for individual service points from taps in the primary fiber. Fiber "FlexNaps" will then be designed, ordered and installed on arrival. From these "huts", the ISP installs free 3/4" pipe and fiber to the residences and/or businesses; the portion to the home is not a cost included in this grant application. At this point the project will be complete and functional, available for customer hookup. The ISP has contracts with dual middle mile providers into Bonners Ferry, fully redundant feeds with switching gear installed in case the primary or secondary feed is interrupted. They have full bandwidth capability in either middle mile feed to keep all customers serviced. They also monitor load on their feeds and own ample bandwidth to cover peak loading with reserve.

Response to a list of ISP's that could provide this service. We were not approached by other providers to offer any proposal to the city council. For a fiber continuation, the ISP we worked with previously has fiber at the border of this neighborhood. Wirelessly, a small portion of this neighborhood can receive service, that could be provided by E.L. Internet or Intermax, neither approached the council for this purpose. Ziply has copper service to this area, they did not approach us to present a proposal of upgrade to Broadband speeds.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Our community has an opportunity to achieve a completed fiber optic network throughout the city limits. Upon completion of a few small areas, we will be fully covered with a fiber network. All properties will have the same economic development opportunities for businesses, housing development and industry. Our city is not well covered by cellular service, but with wifi calling available everywhere, public safety will be greatly enhanced. Remote learning and educational opportunities, such as the MOU our Governor signed with Western Governor's University for online higher education, will bring with it, higher paying jobs. We are growing dramatically, the need for clinic services will arrive and we will be ready with infrastructure to support it. There are no speed limits with fiber, with it we are technology ready, literally future proof. Current infrastructure in this project area is copper line or fixed wireless, these are inadequate for our community's growth and our future.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

In accordance with the Cares Act grant criteria, this project will meet the requirements of the following sections:

1. "Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions." The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is future proof for use of any technologies available now or in the future.
2. "Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions." As part of this fiber network, the potential for public employee telework will be unlimited.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

This project is a small extension of our 2020 grant award, our desire is to complete the balance of our city with a fiber optic network. The same conditions apply with our chosen ISP, low cost Broadband with free installation to all our citizens. Fiber optics are the final solution, once the infrastructure is installed it allows for the most reliable and the least expensive method for bandwidth delivery. As the definition of Broadband increases from 25/3 Mbps to 100/10 Mbps and up, this network will easily handle the bandwidth. Up to 1Gbps symmetrical will be available to any business or person in the project area. Our chosen ISP is local, they employ 25 residents with good paying jobs. They use local subcontractors and purchase locally whenever possible; these funds stay in our community. The property taxes they pay support schools, government, and emergency services. When considering cost-effectiveness of infrastructure, all these factors are important to our community.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

We have chosen E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP) as our contractor if this grant project is awarded. In their presentation to the City Council of Moyie Springs, they offered a 40% match on this project. The actual total quote of the ISP to complete the project is \$38,100.00, with their 40% match, the grant requested is \$22,860.00. The ISP Broadband plan for this project area is scheduled for late 2022 or Spring of 2023, with these grant funds, the ISP will complete this project two years earlier than they are able to without these funds. The ISP, without quantifying the monetary value is also offering free standard installation to the home/business in perpetuity until all potential customers are connected to this fiber network.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

22860.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

9

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this

project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

If all choose free installation and hookup, based on grant request total \$2243 per household or business.

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gbps

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes, the only permissions required are from us as a municipality, we will grant permission for work within our rights-of way.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

E.L. Automation Inc. DbA E.L. Internet Northwest will provide the service and own the broadband infrastructure.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be administered by the City of Moyie Springs. The audit for completion shall be in the form of progress reports submitted by the ISP/contractor to the city with pictorial evidence and periodic onsite verification of completed work. This, as defined by the parties, with monthly progress reporting by the ISP/contractor to the Moyie Springs City Council, agenized for their regularly scheduled meetings. A final inspection for connectivity and speed testing shall be performed, submitted, and reported by the ISP/contractor prior to submission for payment on or before December 31st 2021. Accounting will be performed through submission of invoicing from ISP/Contractor. All records will be maintained by ISP/contractor and available for audit at the city of Moyie Springs request.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No, adjoining city area received funding through the Cares Act Broadband Grant in 2020.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

On question 22, due to the small size of these projects, 10 speed tests were not possible to attain and honestly an unrealistic goal in this case. There are a total of 9 residences within this

project area, all residents in this area were called and asked to submit a speed test if possible. As with most surveys, a small percentage have responded across five project areas, some have only cellular, and some have no service currently. Due to precautions related to Covid 19, especially the new variant, we felt it would not be wise to do a door-to-door campaign. There is not another fiber supplier to the home, Ziply copper is the primary option with only a couple having the potential of fixed wireless due to tree obstructions. Also, Fixed wireless is more expensive than fiber for equal bandwidth, considerably more when over 25/3 service.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Speed test Rim Drive.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 8:18 AM)
[Speed test request Rim Drive.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 8:17 AM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Census Block Map 2010 Moyie Springs.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:45 PM)
[Rim Drive project.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 9:48 AM)
[Rim Drive Fiber Extension.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 9:47 AM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Broadband Grant Budget Rim Drive project.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 8:51 AM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Project Schedule Rim Drive.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 9:19 AM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Cares Act Certification - signed.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 8:28 AM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[hope house city.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:49 PM)
[Support Letter IFG City.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:48 PM)
[bcasd city.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:48 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[fire station moyie.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:48 PM)
[Support letter BC Sheriff.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 9:20 AM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[BROADBAND PLAN E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST 2021.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 9:20 AM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[State League Federal Legislative Listserv support for 100Mbps.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 9:21 AM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Donna Wilson-Funkhouser

Question: Type your title.

City Clerk / City Treasurer

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/21



District Office | 7188 Oak Street, Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805 | 208.267.3146
www.bcsd101.com
Mrs. Jan Bayer, Superintendent

July 5, 2020

To: Idaho Broadband Grant Selection Committee

From: Jan Bayer, Superintendent

Re: Broadband Fiber Internet

Please consider the City of Moyie Springs for an Idaho Broadband Grant to support a broadband fiber internet connection. The City of Moyie Springs is located in a small, rural location in Boundary County that helps our small communities stay connected, support each other in emergencies, and provide services that are not otherwise accessible.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the City of Moyie Springs has been instrumental in providing internet connection to our students that do not have internet access at home. Unfortunately, the internet connectivity capability at its current level is not strong enough to support the high usage needed to maintain communication, support the demand during these times, and provide resources to maintain current operations and the need for additional services.

The Idaho Broadband Grant for the City of Moyie Springs will improve the infrastructure, equipment, and services to maintain and increase the capabilities to attract businesses, enhance quality of life, and provide support for distance/remote learning. As the superintendent of schools for Boundary County, I attest it is necessary to provide as many locations as possible throughout the county to support distance/remote learning. The grant requested by the City of Moyie Springs allows for our students to continue their education, if we have to transition to distance/remote learning based on Rebound Idaho Stages and input from Panhandle Health.

I graciously request you award the Idaho Broadband Grant to the City of Moyie Springs. Supporting education, providing internet connectivity for our students, providing resources to their population under 1000, and maintaining communication during these trying times make the City of Moyie Springs a true candidate for this grant. Thank you for your consideration.

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
E.L Automation Inc. Installation of Rim Drive Fiber Extension	\$22,860.00				\$22,860.00
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
Totals	\$22,860.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$22,860.00



E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST BROADBAND PLAN-BOUNDARY COUNTY

Includes Municipalities of Bonners Ferry and Moyie Springs

Rev 4 dated March 2021

E.L. Internet Northwest is invested in our community. We founded our company in 2010 because there was a great need for faster, more reliable internet in Boundary County. Over the years we have accomplished immense upgrades in internet availability in Boundary County and surrounding areas with fixed wireless, cable, and fiber optic technologies. We have an ongoing and forward-thinking plan to continue the advancement of broadband internet to our community county wide. The following is a summary of our completed and in progress infrastructure phases.

Fixed Wireless Tower Installation & Launch

Dates: 2010-2019

Design, engineer, and build 18 complete communication tower sites in Boundary County ID, Bonner County ID, and Lincoln County MT. Perform ground work to prepare sites, form & pour concrete foundations, build & erect towers ranging from 40' to 160', install and wire communication buildings and equipment, design and install solar and wind alternative energy systems to power the sites along with battery banks and backup generators, program & install communication equipment on towers, engineer and deploy communication network between all sites. These strategically placed tower sites provide internet service coverage over 90% of Boundary County.

Status: Complete



Upgrade Bonners Ferry Cable System

Date: 2015-2016

Acquisition of Bonners Ferry cable system infrastructure covering over 97% of Bonners Ferry ID. Immediately upgrade the capacity and performance of the network feeds and equipment to provide improved service to customers. Upgrade CMTS from Docsis 2.0 to Docsis 3.0. Upgrade internet feed for cable system from a limited microwave link to a dedicated fiber optic backbone with gigabit capabilities.

Status: Complete



Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 1: Downtown Bonners Ferry

Date: 2018

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and over 90% of business in downtown Bonners Ferry to provide direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer.

Status: Complete



Addition of Cable Nodes

Dates: 2018-2019

Improve cable network performance by increasing number of nodes on the system from 2 nodes to 5 nodes and install fiber to all nodes increasing speed capabilities to entire cable network. Lower all cable plan prices making these faster speeds even more affordable.

Status: Complete

Upgrade Wireless Capability

Dates: 2018-2019

Upgrade backhauls and access points on wireless towers to new technology capable of providing 4 times faster speeds to customers. Lower customer pricing and increase speeds on all wireless plans.

Status: Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 2: "3 Mile" Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and business in the 3 Mile area including Highway coverage for large businesses. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Complete

Fiber Optic Feed to Wireless Towers in Northern Boundary County

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, and install fiber optics from Bonners Ferry north to E.L. Internet Northwest's north bench hub that supplies bandwidth to our 5 towers in the northern part of Boundary County. Fiber fed hub provides 10 times increased capability to this portion of our wireless network.

Status: Complete

Network Redundancy

Date: 2019-2020

Implement backup fiber optic backbone feeds as well as backup hub equipment with fail safes to create redundancy to our wireless, fiber, and cable networks. Program hub routers for automatic switchover so in the event a middle mile fiber is damaged, our network will continue running on a separate fiber backbone from a 2nd provider's feed. Set up automatic switch over to backup mirrored routers in the event the hub equipment fails.

Status: Completed June 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 3: Sections 1 & 2 of Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019-2021

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to approx. 90% of the Bonners Ferry homes. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber to the home connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: On Budget, Ahead of Schedule, 90% Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 4: Fiber from "3 Mile" to Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, and install fiber optic backbone from 3 Mile area of Bonners Ferry to Moyie Springs. Project includes installing vaults, strand, fiber on poles and underground to bring the opportunity of fiber optic internet to the area.

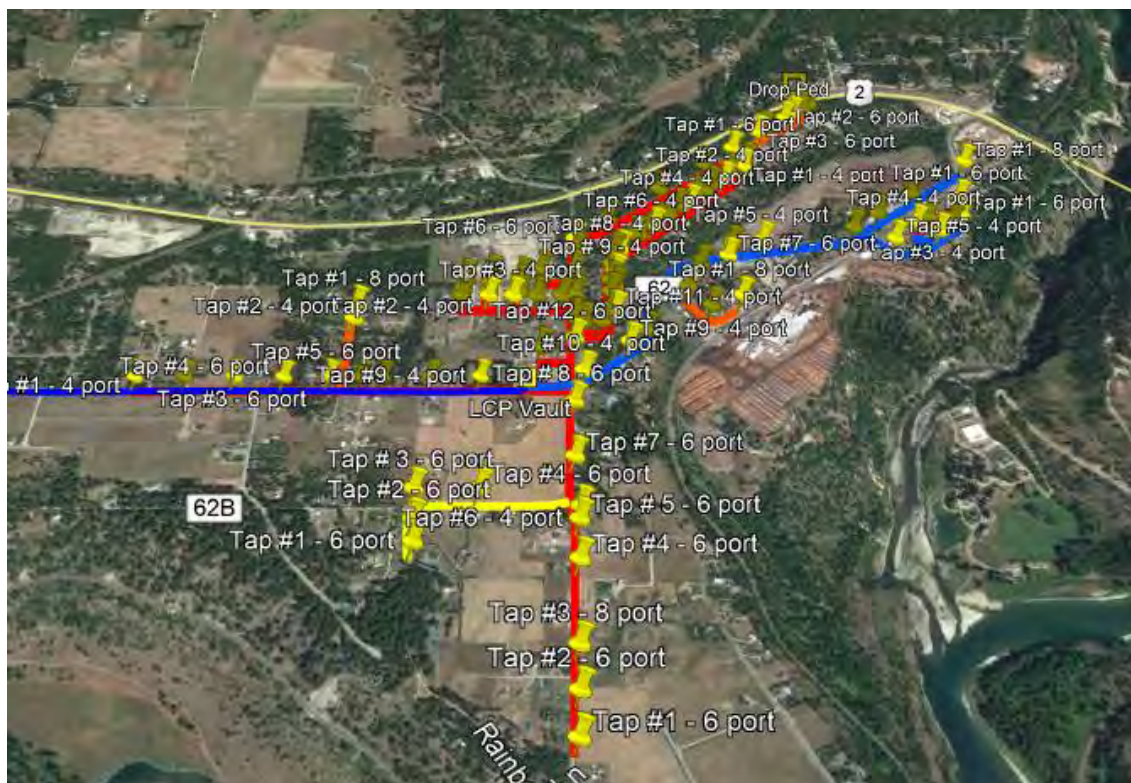
Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 5: Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to the Moyie Springs municipal area. Install vaults, pedestals, strand, fiber on power poles and underground, along with fiber taps. This will give over 80% of the City's residents the option of 'fiber to home' broadband connections, with a very affordable installation cost. Homes and businesses in these areas will be able to enjoy direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020, 90% of residences covered.



Fiber to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Date: February 2021

Design, engineer, install fiber optic network to the Kootenai Tribe under contract.

Status: 75% complete, scheduled completion September 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 6: Moyie Springs

Date: 2022-23

Design, engineer, install Fiber to the home to the remaining sections of the city of Moyie Springs.

Status: Design and engineer completed on five project areas

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 7: Three Mile to Moyie All county Roads south of Hwy #2

Date: 2021-22

Status: In design and engineering phase, approvals acquired for county rights of way. Easements on private access roads being attained. Subdivision easements acquired.

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 8: Northside Bonners Ferry

Date: Fall 2021

Design, engineer and install FlexNaps from existing Northside Trunk line to Northside Residential areas.

Status: Design, engineering, City Approvals acquired. Flexsnaps ordered and received, installation planned late fall 2021.

Fiber to the home-Heights Loop subdivision

Date: 2021

Designed, engineered, road bores completed. Several residential buried pipes installed, primary trunk preparation for installation.

Status: 25% complete

Wireless Equipment and tower fiber Upgrades

Date: 2020

Upgrade equipment on communication towers to improve internet speeds to rural areas in Boundary County. Increase speeds on internet plans to bring standard packages to broadband speeds. New equipment installed. Fiber installed to new "Songbird" tower across from Camp Nine road, Millimeter wave radio feeding Pinkerton Tower. Many new Medusa radios installed; bandwidth deliver up 350% in 2020. Fiber to new Lions Den Tower, Millimeter wave radio to newly installed tower name "K2". K2 Millimeter wave radio to Round Mountain Tower.

Status: Ongoing with major changes derived from Cares Act Grant funds supplied by Idaho Department of commerce to Boundary County.

Supply Broadband internet to the Yaak school district via fixed wireless system

Date: 2020-2023

Designed, engineered and submitted proposal to provide Broadband internet to the Yaak School district in Montana. Application submitted to Kootenai National Forest for facilities permit on Baldy Mountain.

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF BOUNDARY

The undersigned, Steve Economu, representing the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am the Mayor of the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Applicant to complete this section with information regarding how they will meet the above CARES Act Criteria.

This project is in compliance with (i) and (ii) above in these specific areas:

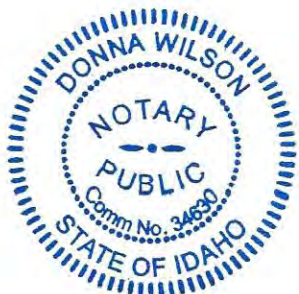
- (i) **The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is proof for use of any technology available now or in the future.**
- (ii) **As part of this fiber network, the potential for public telework will be unlimited.**

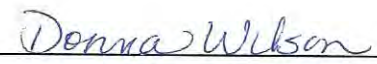

_____, Mayor
Signature

7/15/2021

Date

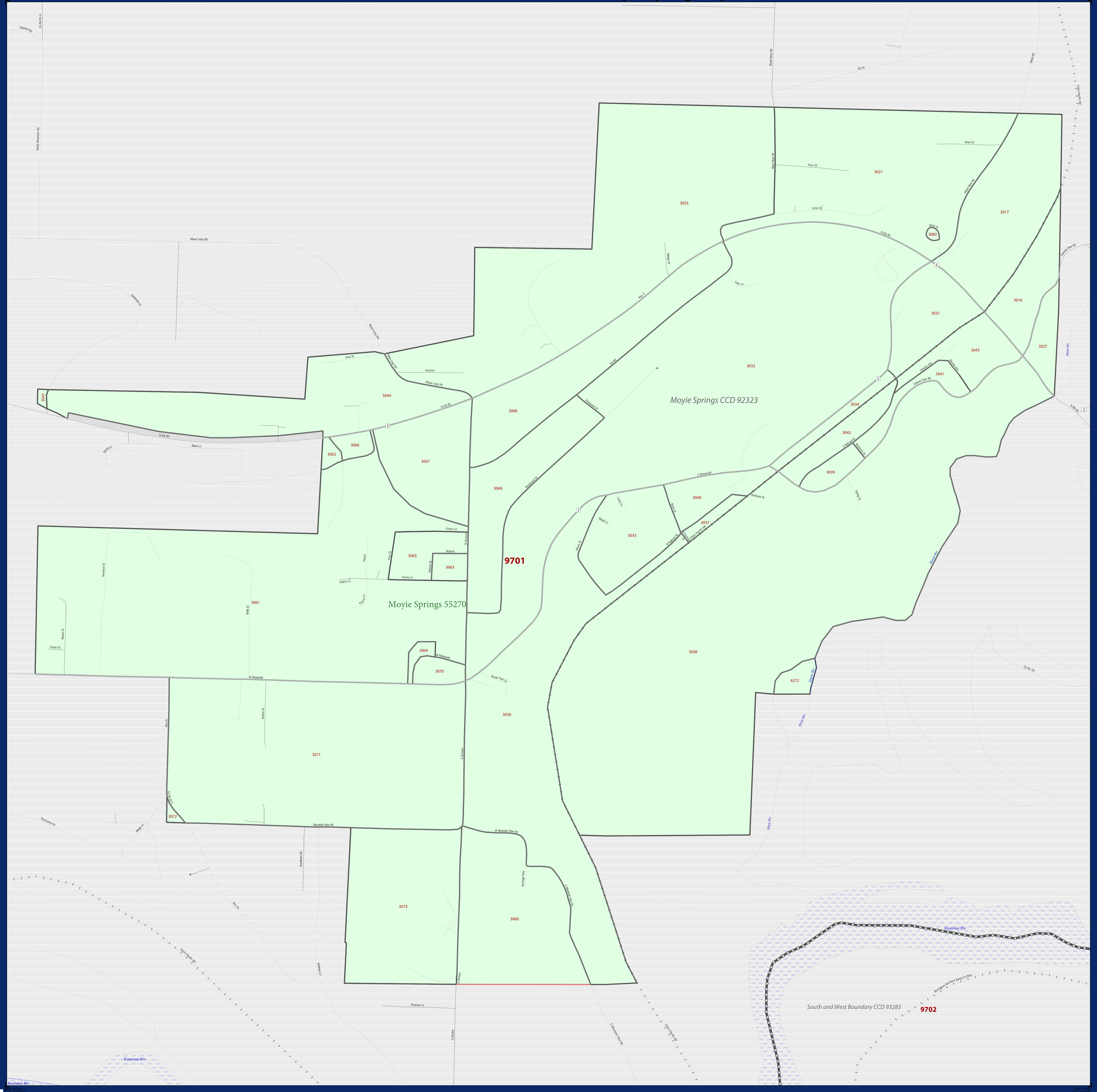
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021





Notary Public for STATE - IDAHO
Residing at Moyie Springs, Idaho
Commission expires 10/25/24

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS BLOCK MAP: Moyie Springs city, ID



SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	
International	☆☆☆☆☆
Federal American Indian Reservation	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Off-Reservation Trust Land, Hawaiian Home Land	+ + + + +
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area, Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Designated Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
American Indian Tribal Subdivision	● ● ● ● ●
State American Indian Reservation	////
State Designated Tribal Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼
State (or statistically equivalent entity)	▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨
County (or statistically equivalent entity)	▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣
Minor Civil Division (MCD)	○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Consolidated City	○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Incorporated Place ^{1,2}	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Census Designated Place (CDP) ²	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Census Tract	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Census Block ³	■ ■ ■ ■ ■

LEGEND	
SYMBOL	LABEL STYLE
☆☆☆☆☆	CANADA
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	L'ANSE RESVN 1880
+ + + + +	T1880
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	KAW OTSA 5690
● ● ● ● ●	EAGLE NEST DIST 200
////	Tama Resvn 9400
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	Lumbee SDTSA 9815
▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼	NANA ANRC 52120
▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨	NEW YORK 36
▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣	MONTGOMERY 031
○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Bristol town 07485
○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Hanna CCD 91650
○ ○ ○ ○ ○	MILFORD 47500
■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Davis 18100
■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Incline Village 35100
■ ■ ■ ■ ■	33.07
■ ■ ■ ■ ■	3012

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Interstate	— [Blue Diamond] —	Geographic Offset or Corridor	— [Red Box] —
U.S. Highway	— [Blue Diamond] —	Water Body	— [Blue Box] —
State Highway	— [Blue Diamond] —	Swamp, Marsh, or Gravel Pit/Quarry	— [Blue Box] —
Other Road	— [Blue Diamond] —	Glacier	— [Blue Box] —
Cul-de-sac	— [Blue Diamond] —	Military	— [Blue Box] —
Circle	— [Blue Diamond] —	National or State Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	— [Blue Box] —
RTD Trail, Stairway, Alley, Walkway, or Ferry	— [Blue Diamond] —	Airport	— [Blue Box] —
Railroad	— [Blue Diamond] —	Selected Mountain Peaks	— [Blue Box] —
Pipeline or Power Line	— [Blue Diamond] —	Island Name	— [Blue Box] —
Ridge or Fence	— [Blue Diamond] —	Inset Area	— [Blue Box] —
Property Line	— [Blue Diamond] —	Outside Subject Area	— [Blue Box] —
Perennial Stream	— [Blue Diamond] —		
Intermittent Stream	— [Blue Diamond] —		
Nonvisible Boundary or Feature Not Elsewhere Classified	— [Blue Diamond] —		

Where state, county, and/or MCD/CCD boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these boundaries. Where American Indian reservation and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the American Indian reservation boundaries. Where Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries.

1 A " " following an MCD name denotes a false MCD. A " " following a place name indicates that a false MCD exists with the same name and FIPS code as the place; the false MCD label is not shown.

2 Place label color correlates to the place fill color.

3 A " " following a block number indicates that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block. Blocks are symbolized and labeled only in the subject area of the map.

SUBJECT AREA COUNTIES ON MAP SHEET

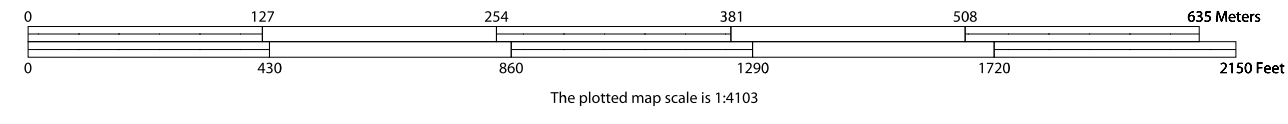
16021 Boundary

All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Geographic Vintage: 2010 Census (reference date: January 1, 2010)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau's MA/7IGER database (TAB10)
Map Created by Geography Division: May 01, 2011

Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
Datum: NAD 83
Spheroid: GR80
1st Standard Parallel: 43 09 49
2nd Standard Parallel: 47 50 01
Central Meridian: -114 02 19
Latitude of Projection's Origin: 41 59 45
False Easting: 0
False Northing: 0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. Census Bureau



USCENSUSBUREAU



PARENT SHEET 1
Total Sheets: 1
Index Sheets: 0
Parent Sheets: 1
Inset Sheets: 0

NAME: Moyie Springs city (55270)
ENTITY TYPE: Incorporated Place
ST: Idaho (16)
CO: Boundary (021)

Geographic Unit (GU) Block Map Series
2010 CENSUS BLOCK MAP (PARENT) - Place
2170165527001

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

July 8, 2020

State of Idaho
Idaho Department of Commerce

RE: CARES Act Broadband Grant

To whom it May Concern:

The City Fire Department of Moyie Springs would like to support the CARES Act Broadband Grant. We are in need of high-speed internet to aid our fire department in communicating and radio paging. This is a must in our providing safety to the city residents we protect. We are committed to support and use these services.

Sincerely,



Steve Economu, Assistant Fire Chief

Aimee Christopherson
Hope House of Boundary County
Moyie Springs, ID 83845
208-267-5105

July 1, 2020

Dear Idaho Broadband Grant Committee,

I am writing this letter in support of the City of Moyie Springs application to bring faster, more reliable, and affordable internet to the residents of Moyie Springs. As the director of Hope House in Moyie Springs, I work with families and individuals who do not currently have access to affordable internet services. Many of the Moyie Springs residents I work with are earning minimum wage, or have seasonal employment, so living on a low income is commonplace. In our digital society, having affordable and reliable access to the internet is especially crucial.

Residents in Moyie Springs need access to the internet for continuing education classes, work, community services, basic communication, and, as the present pandemic has made even more evident, educational opportunities for their children. Our local NIC office is closing, so we will no longer have on-site classes available; only online classes. People need to have access to these educational resources to complete their GED, or to take classes to improve their earning potential. Our local Department of Labor office is closed, so residents applying for work need to be able to apply online. Our local Health and Welfare office closed several years ago, so people in need of assistance need to be able to access the internet to complete the paperwork necessary to receive services. Our area, especially Moyie Springs, does not have reliable cell coverage, so many residents are dependent on the internet to be able to make phone calls and communicate via text/messenger apps. Due to the covid-19 pandemic, many school assignments, and almost all communication from teachers, required students to have access to the internet to complete, such as research projects for upper grades and spelling and math practice for the lower grades. With the recent pandemic necessitating distance learning, the level of need for high speed internet became clear, as we heard from many students who did not have access to the internet, especially in the Moyie Springs area.

Please consider providing Moyie Springs with this opportunity to bring in more affordable, more accessible, and more reliable internet services to their residents.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Aimee Christopherson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Aimee" being more prominent and the last name "Christopherson" following in a similar style.

Aimee Christopherson
Director of Hope House of Boundary County








Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Project Schedule

[illegible]

Rim Drive Fiber Extension

9 Residences in project area
Current speeds few with actual Broadband
Proposed Broadband speed 1 Gbps
Current technology copper and limited fixed wireless
Proposed Technology-FIBER TO THE USER

Legend

-  Bore
-  Census block ID 160219701003071
-  Census block ID 160219701003072
-  Feature 1
-  Fiber Trunk 2020 Grant Project
-  J-Hut
-  Project Area Rim Drive

J-Hut 1
Bore

J-Hut 2

J-hut 5

J-Hut 3

J-Hut 4

62
Fiber Trunk-2020 grant Project

Selkirk St

62B

Go Rd 62 C



900 ft

Google Earth

© 2021 Google

Maple Street Fiber Extension

9 Residences in project area
Current speeds few with actual Broadband
Proposed Broadband speed 1 Gbps
Current technology copper and limited fixed wireless
Proposed Technology-FIBER TO THE USER

Legend

- 2" Fiber Conduit buried
- Bore under road
- Census block ID 160219701003071
- Census block ID 160219701003072
- J-Hut
- Project Area Rim Drive

Bore J-Hut 1

J-Hut 2

J-hut 5

J-Hut 3

J-Hut 4

62B

Co Rd 62 C

Selkirk St

S DIVISION



800 ft








Google Earth

© 2021 Google

Rim Drive Fiber Extension

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J-Hut 1
Bore

Fiber Trunk-2020 grant Project

J-Hut 2

J-Hut 3

J-Hut 4

Selkirk St

62B

Go Rd 62 C



900 ft

Google Earth

© 2021 Google

Although we attempted contact with all residents within this project area, we received only one reply. We removed names and phone numbers for customer privacy. This is a very small project area, with only 9 houses, quite difficult to attain speed test.

The project area is serviced by Ziply copper and two or three could receive fixed wireless from E.L. Internet and possibly Intermax.

Rim Drive

<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
99 Rim Drive	Voicemail
53 Rim Drive	Voicemail
165 Rim Drive	Zipley Customer not interested in Fiber
48 Rim Drive	Will call back
142 Rim Drive	Emailed to Kevin



Kevin Lederhos <kevin@elinternetnw.com>

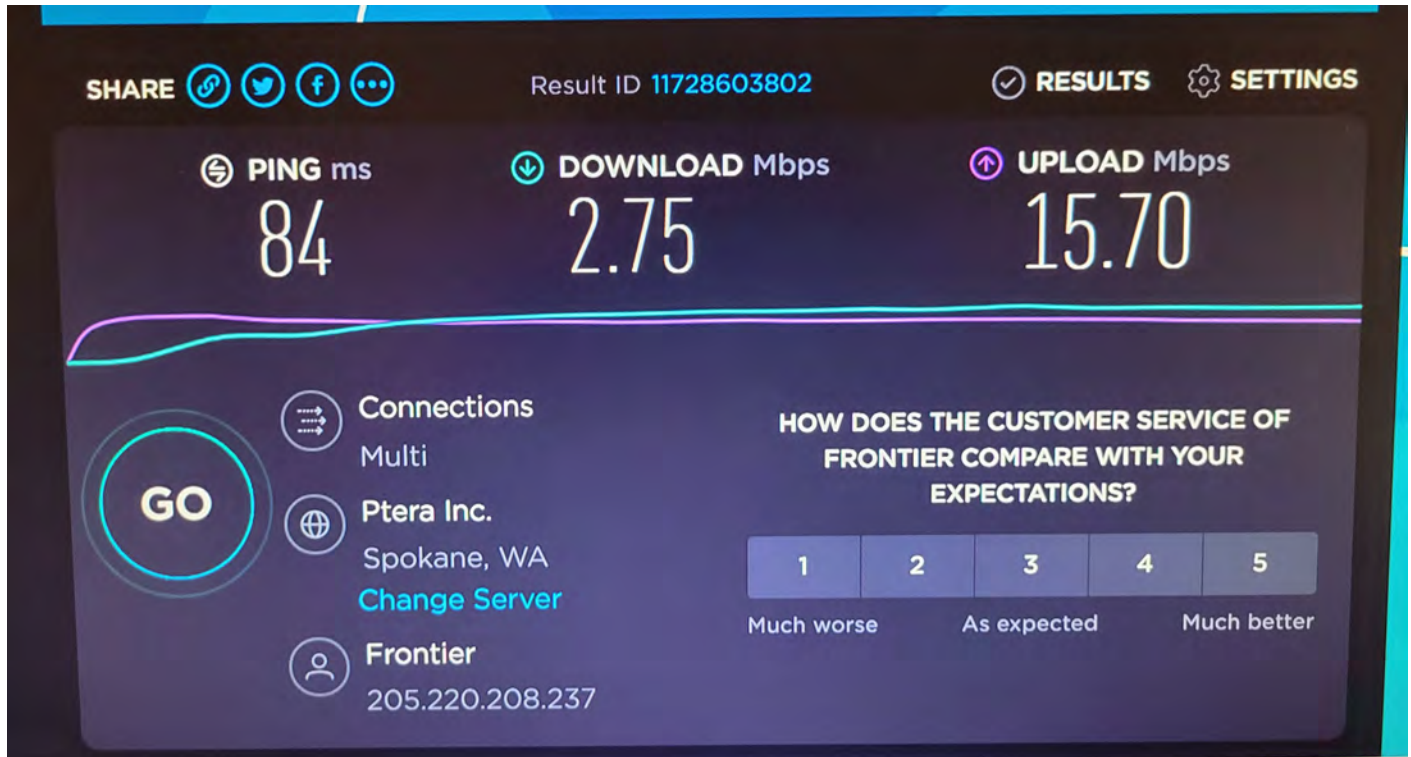
Speedtest

1 message

Peg Myers <pegmyers@live.com>

Wed, Jul 14, 2021 at 12:23 PM

To: "kevin@elinternetnw.com" <kevin@elinternetnw.com>



This is a speed test for Peggy Myers at [142 Rim Dr., Moyie Springs, Idaho. 83845](#)



BROADBAND SPOTLIGHT

State League Federal Legislative Listserv

Good morning all,

Writing to you with some good news out of Treasury on ARPA and broadband today! As you may be aware, we have been working closely with the leadership at Treasury and the White House in recent weeks to try and get some improving clarifications to the rules for use of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund dollars for broadband. In response to the Interim Final Rule, we raised the following concerns:

- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive; The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
- Many communities, based on FCC data, would appear to be 100% covered by 25/3 Mbps service, despite on-the-ground experience showing that not to be true; and
- Many communities hoping to build new broadband infrastructure would need to cross through areas with existing service, either as a middle-mile build or as part of the work necessary to make a project pencil out, due to decades of selective building and digital redlining by existing providers.

I am pleased to share that the below update to the Treasury FAQs, which will post later today, substantially addresses those concerns. While we will still need to advocate through the comment process for a change to the final rule itself, I believe that Treasury's clarifications about "be designed to," about the flexibility available so that cities may determine if an area is reliably served by wireline 25/3 Mbps service, and clarifications around overbuilding, will alleviate a number of the concerns that communities have raised so far.

We will continue to advocate that the final rule substantially raise the 25/3 Mbps threshold, and to allow consideration of affordability when determining whether broadband is "reliably" available, but this is a major win for local government. I welcome your thoughts on to what extent this will impact the use of SLFRF money for broadband in your communities.

Best,

Angelina Panettieri

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Best,
Angelina

Angelina Panettieri
Legislative Director
Information Technology and Communications
Federal Advocacy
National League of Cities (NLC) 202-
626-3196 | panettieri@nlc.org

I'm writing to let you know that Treasury will be posting a number of FAQs later today on the broadband provision of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds' Interim Final Rule (IFR). The text of the FAQs are below, and will be live later today at [this link](#).

Today's FAQ update provides answers to questions raised by a number of stakeholders, including some of your members, on eligible areas for broadband infrastructure investment. The update clarifies that states and localities may invest in areas where not all households or businesses are unserved or underserved, as long as an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Further, it clarifies that the use of "reliably" in the broadband provision of the IFR provides states and localities with significant discretion to assess the actual experience of users on the ground.

Specifically, today's FAQ update addresses the following questions:

- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?
- For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?
- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?
- May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Treasury regularly updates FAQs to provide further clarification on the IFR, and is committed to responding expeditiously to your members' questions and concerns. We also encourage interested members to [submit comments for the record](#) to ensure that their perspectives are reflected in the public comments during the 60-day public comment period on the IFR. These comments will be considered as part of the process for revising the rule.

We hope this is helpful to you and your members,
Kitty

FAQs on the Broadband Provision of the Interim Final Rule – Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider

area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the only households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?

In the Interim Final Rule, the term "reliably" is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines "unserved or underserved households or businesses" to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of "reliably" in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps- i.e., to consider the actual experience of current wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for "middle-mile projects," but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections-whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.



BOUNDARY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

David Kramer, Sheriff • Richard Stephens, Chief Deputy

To: Whom It May Concern

RE: Idaho Broadband Grant

Date: July 7, 2020

I am fully in support of the City of Moyie Springs attempting to bring broadband fiber internet to the residents and businesses in their community.

With current cell phone service not very strong in many parts of this area of our county, and the benefit that broadband would bring to the community and the City of Moyie Springs including their fire department and the local businesses is extremely important.

I encourage the Idaho Chamber of Commerce to give favorable consideration to the grant application from the City of Moyie Springs to bring broadband fiber to their community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Kramer".

Sheriff Dave Kramer



July 7, 2020

To: Idaho Department of Commerce Broadband Office

Subject: City of Moyie Springs Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing this letter supporting the City of Moyie Springs in their application for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. In the face of the recent pandemic and the shifting needs of local residents to have consistent access to fast and reliable internet, the City of Moyie Springs has a need for this grant. The installation of broadband fiber would provide our community with the infrastructure needed to face a future where remote learning and remote access to multiple resources may become the norm. It is imperative that the City of Moyie Springs is able to provide the necessary broadband access to their residents and this grant would supply them with the necessary tools.

I ask that you consider the City of Moyie Springs as an ideal candidate for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. I am available for any further questions you may have. I can be reached at 208-255-3252 or by email at cpease@idfg.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Chris Pease", written in a cursive style.

Chris Pease
Plant Superintendent
Idaho Forest Group
Moyie Springs

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
Applicant ID	APP-004843
Company Name	Moyie Springs
Recipient Address	Moyie Springs N/A Moyie Springs, ID 83845
Phone	(208) 267-5161
Email	cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
Amount Requested	\$18,210.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Maple Street Fiber Expansion

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
- b. City Clerk / City Treasurer
- c. P.O. Box 573 Moyie Springs, ID 83845
- d. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
- e. (208) 267-5161

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Moyie Springs including section of census block 160219701003061

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser, Title: City Clerk / City Treasurer
b. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
c. (208) 267-5161

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Within the city limits of Moyie Springs in 2020, we were extremely fortunate to have achieved a grant from the Idaho Department of Commerce for the installation of a Fiber Network through most of our city. We have reports from the ISP who performed the infrastructure installation, that in just four short months, they have been able to connect nearly half of the potential customers to this all fiber network. Our residents and businesses, as well as government offices are incredibly pleased with the outcome of the 2020 project and with the provider, E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP). We have the final solution of last mile Fiber-to-the-user which is truly affordable, thanks to the grant achieved and the commitment of our local ISP. This infrastructure is capable of supplying 1Gbps symmetrical to anyone that wants or requires it within the service area.

Due to the time restriction for completion of our major infrastructure project in 2020, there were several small areas of our city which could not be included, there simply was not enough time.

The residential areas in this grant application were not part of our 2020 submission.

In applying for five small grants in this opportunity, our intent is to include these additional areas within our city limits into this fiber optic network. Our all-local ISP is willing to place a very large match into these projects, because they too want to finish these areas this year, with your approval of these funds, we can achieve this goal. We wish for all our residents and businesses to reap the benefits of having what we have achieved for the vast majority already.

Scope of Work:

This is primarily an underground installation which initiates from our 2020 grant project trunk line, this trunk runs west to east on Roosevelt St. The ISP will bury 2" diameter orange fiber conduit, routed as depicted on the project .kmz and Pdf map. From the trunk on the south side of Roosevelt, overhead to the north side of Roosevelt.; then north in buried conduit on the east side of Maple street to J-hut #1; from J hut #1 a bore will cross under Maple to J-hut #2; From J-hut #2 one conduit will be buried north to J-hut #3 and one conduit buried west to J-hut #4. The J-huts are where the 2" conduit surfaces and allows for individual service points from taps in the primary fiber. Fiber "FlexNaps" will then be designed, ordered and installed on arrival. From these "huts", the ISP installs free 3/4" pipe and fiber to the residences and/or businesses; the portion to the home is not a cost included in this grant application. At this point the project will be complete and functional, available for customer hookup. The ISP has contracts with dual middle mile providers into Bonners Ferry, fully redundant feeds with switching gear installed in case the primary or secondary feed is interrupted. They have full bandwidth capability in either middle mile feed to keep all customers serviced. They also monitor load on their feeds and own ample bandwidth to cover peak loading with reserve.

Response to a list of ISP's that could provide this service. We were not approached by other providers to offer any proposal to the city council. For a fiber continuation, the ISP we worked with previously has fiber at the border of this neighborhood. Wirelessly, a small portion of this neighborhood can receive service, that could be provided by E.L. Internet or Intermax, neither approached the council for this purpose. Ziply has copper service to this area, they did not approach us to present a proposal of upgrade to Broadband speeds.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Our community has an opportunity to achieve a completed fiber optic network throughout the city limits. Upon completion of a few small areas, we will be fully covered with a fiber network. All properties will have the same economic development opportunities for businesses, housing development and industry. Our city is not well covered by cellular service, but with wifi calling available everywhere, public safety will be greatly enhanced. Remote learning and educational opportunities, such as the MOU our Governor signed with Western Governor's University for online higher education, will bring with it, higher paying jobs. We are growing dramatically, the need for clinic services will arrive and we will be ready with infrastructure to support it. There are no speed limits with fiber, with it we are technology ready, literally future proof. Current infrastructure in this project area is copper line or fixed wireless, these are inadequate for our community's growth and our future.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

In accordance with the Cares Act grant criteria, this project will meet the requirements of the following sections:

1. "Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID–19 precautions." The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is future proof for use of any technologies available now or in the future.
2. "Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID–19 public health precautions." As part of this fiber network, the potential for public employee telework will be unlimited.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

This project is a small extension of our 2020 grant award, our desire is to complete the balance of our city with a fiber optic network. The same conditions apply with our chosen ISP, low cost Broadband with free installation to all our citizens. Fiber optics are the final solution, once the infrastructure is installed it allows for the most reliable and the least expensive method for bandwidth delivery. As the definition of Broadband increases from 25/3 Mbps to 100/10 Mbps and up, this network will easily handle the bandwidth. Up to 1Gbps symmetrical will be available to any business or person in the project area. Our chosen ISP is local, they employ 25 residents with good paying jobs. They use local subcontractors and purchase locally whenever possible; these funds stay in our community. The property taxes they pay support schools, government, and emergency services. When considering cost-effectiveness of infrastructure, all these factors are important to our community.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

We have chosen E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP) as our contractor if this grant project is awarded. In their presentation to the City Council of Moyie Springs, they offered a 40% match on this project. The actual total quote of the ISP to complete the project is \$30,350.00 with their 40% match, the grant requested is \$18,210.00. The ISP Broadband plan for this project area is scheduled for late 2022 or Spring of 2023, with these grant funds, the ISP will complete this project two years earlier than they are able to without these funds. The ISP, without quantifying the monetary value is also offering free standard installation to the home/business in perpetuity until all potential customers are connected to this fiber network.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

18210.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

10 available for standard free connection

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this

project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$1821.00 per house or business.

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gbps

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes, the only permissions required are from us as a municipality, we will grant permission for work within our rights-of way.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

E.L. Automation Inc. Db a E.L. Internet Northwest will provide the service and own the broadband infrastructure.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be administered by the City of Moyie Springs. The audit for completion shall be in the form of progress reports submitted by the ISP/contractor to the city with pictorial evidence and periodic onsite verification of completed work. This, as defined by the parties, with monthly progress reporting by the ISP/contractor to the Moyie Springs City Council, agenized for their regularly scheduled meetings. A final inspection for connectivity and speed testing shall be performed, submitted, and reported by the ISP/contractor prior to submission for payment on or before December 31st 2021. Accounting will be performed through submission of invoicing from ISP/Contractor. All records will be maintained by ISP/contractor and available for audit at the city of Moyie Springs request.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

Our city received Cares Act grant funds in 2020, but not for these project areas.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

On question 22, due to the small size of these projects, 10 speed tests were not possible to attain and honestly an unrealistic goal in this case. There are a total of 10 residences within this project area, all residents in this area were called and asked to submit a speed test if possible.

As with most surveys, a small percentage have responded across five project areas, some have only cellular, and some have no service currently. Due to precautions related to Covid 19, especially the new variant, we felt it would not be wise to do a door-to-door campaign. There is not another fiber supplier to the home, Ziply copper is the primary option with only a couple having the potential of fixed wireless due to tree obstructions. Also, Fixed wireless is more expensive than fiber for equal bandwidth, considerably more when over 25/3 service.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Speed test inquiry results.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:53 AM)
[122 Maple Street speed test.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:52 AM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Census Block Map 2010 Moyie Springs.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:03 PM)
[Maple Street Fiber Extension.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:55 AM)
[Maple St Fiber Extension.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 6:54 AM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Broadband Grant Budget Maple Street project.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 7:02 AM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Project Schedule Maple Street.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 7:16 AM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Cares Act Certification - signed.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 7:16 AM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[hope house city.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:07 PM)

[bcsd city.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:05 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[Support Letter IFG City.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:05 PM)

[fire station moyie.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:04 PM)

[Support letter BC Sheriff.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 7:18 AM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[BROADBAND PLAN E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST 2021.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 7:19 AM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[State League Federal Legislative Listserv support for 100Mbps.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 7:20 AM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Donna Wilson-Funkhouser

Question: Type your title.

City Clerk / City Treasurer

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/21

Internet speed test

12.9

Mbps download

5.08

Mbps upload

Server: Calgary

Your Internet speed is fine

Your Internet connection should be able to handle streaming an HD video. If multiple devices are streaming video at the same time, you may run into some slowdowns.

LEARN MORE

TEST AGAIN

Feedback



District Office | 7188 Oak Street, Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805 | 208.267.3146
www.bcsd101.com
Mrs. Jan Bayer, Superintendent

July 5, 2020

To: Idaho Broadband Grant Selection Committee

From: Jan Bayer, Superintendent

Re: Broadband Fiber Internet

Please consider the City of Moyie Springs for an Idaho Broadband Grant to support a broadband fiber internet connection. The City of Moyie Springs is located in a small, rural location in Boundary County that helps our small communities stay connected, support each other in emergencies, and provide services that are not otherwise accessible.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the City of Moyie Springs has been instrumental in providing internet connection to our students that do not have internet access at home. Unfortunately, the internet connectivity capability at its current level is not strong enough to support the high usage needed to maintain communication, support the demand during these times, and provide resources to maintain current operations and the need for additional services.

The Idaho Broadband Grant for the City of Moyie Springs will improve the infrastructure, equipment, and services to maintain and increase the capabilities to attract businesses, enhance quality of life, and provide support for distance/remote learning. As the superintendent of schools for Boundary County, I attest it is necessary to provide as many locations as possible throughout the county to support distance/remote learning. The grant requested by the City of Moyie Springs allows for our students to continue their education, if we have to transition to distance/remote learning based on Rebound Idaho Stages and input from Panhandle Health.

I graciously request you award the Idaho Broadband Grant to the City of Moyie Springs. Supporting education, providing internet connectivity for our students, providing resources to their population under 1000, and maintaining communication during these trying times make the City of Moyie Springs a true candidate for this grant. Thank you for your consideration.

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
E.L Automation Inc. Installation of Maple Street Fiber Extension	\$18,210.00				\$18,210.00
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
Totals	\$18,210.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$18,210.00



E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST BROADBAND PLAN-BOUNDARY COUNTY

Includes Municipalities of Bonners Ferry and Moyie Springs

Rev 4 dated March 2021

E.L. Internet Northwest is invested in our community. We founded our company in 2010 because there was a great need for faster, more reliable internet in Boundary County. Over the years we have accomplished immense upgrades in internet availability in Boundary County and surrounding areas with fixed wireless, cable, and fiber optic technologies. We have an ongoing and forward-thinking plan to continue the advancement of broadband internet to our community county wide. The following is a summary of our completed and in progress infrastructure phases.

Fixed Wireless Tower Installation & Launch

Dates: 2010-2019

Design, engineer, and build 18 complete communication tower sites in Boundary County ID, Bonner County ID, and Lincoln County MT. Perform ground work to prepare sites, form & pour concrete foundations, build & erect towers ranging from 40' to 160', install and wire communication buildings and equipment, design and install solar and wind alternative energy systems to power the sites along with battery banks and backup generators, program & install communication equipment on towers, engineer and deploy communication network between all sites. These strategically placed tower sites provide internet service coverage over 90% of Boundary County.

Status: Complete



Upgrade Bonners Ferry Cable System

Date: 2015-2016

Acquisition of Bonners Ferry cable system infrastructure covering over 97% of Bonners Ferry ID. Immediately upgrade the capacity and performance of the network feeds and equipment to provide improved service to customers. Upgrade CMTS from Docsis 2.0 to Docsis 3.0. Upgrade internet feed for cable system from a limited microwave link to a dedicated fiber optic backbone with gigabit capabilities.

Status: Complete



Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 1: Downtown Bonners Ferry

Date: 2018

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and over 90% of business in downtown Bonners Ferry to provide direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer.

Status: Complete



Addition of Cable Nodes

Dates: 2018-2019

Improve cable network performance by increasing number of nodes on the system from 2 nodes to 5 nodes and install fiber to all nodes increasing speed capabilities to entire cable network. Lower all cable plan prices making these faster speeds even more affordable.

Status: Complete

Upgrade Wireless Capability

Dates: 2018-2019

Upgrade backhauls and access points on wireless towers to new technology capable of providing 4 times faster speeds to customers. Lower customer pricing and increase speeds on all wireless plans.

Status: Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 2: "3 Mile" Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and business in the 3 Mile area including Highway coverage for large businesses. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Complete

Fiber Optic Feed to Wireless Towers in Northern Boundary County

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, and install fiber optics from Bonners Ferry north to E.L. Internet Northwest's north bench hub that supplies bandwidth to our 5 towers in the northern part of Boundary County. Fiber fed hub provides 10 times increased capability to this portion of our wireless network.

Status: Complete

Network Redundancy

Date: 2019-2020

Implement backup fiber optic backbone feeds as well as backup hub equipment with fail safes to create redundancy to our wireless, fiber, and cable networks. Program hub routers for automatic switchover so in the event a middle mile fiber is damaged, our network will continue running on a separate fiber backbone from a 2nd provider's feed. Set up automatic switch over to backup mirrored routers in the event the hub equipment fails.

Status: Completed June 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 3: Sections 1 & 2 of Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019-2021

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to approx. 90% of the Bonners Ferry homes. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber to the home connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: On Budget, Ahead of Schedule, 90% Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 4: Fiber from "3 Mile" to Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, and install fiber optic backbone from 3 Mile area of Bonners Ferry to Moyie Springs. Project includes installing vaults, strand, fiber on poles and underground to bring the opportunity of fiber optic internet to the area.

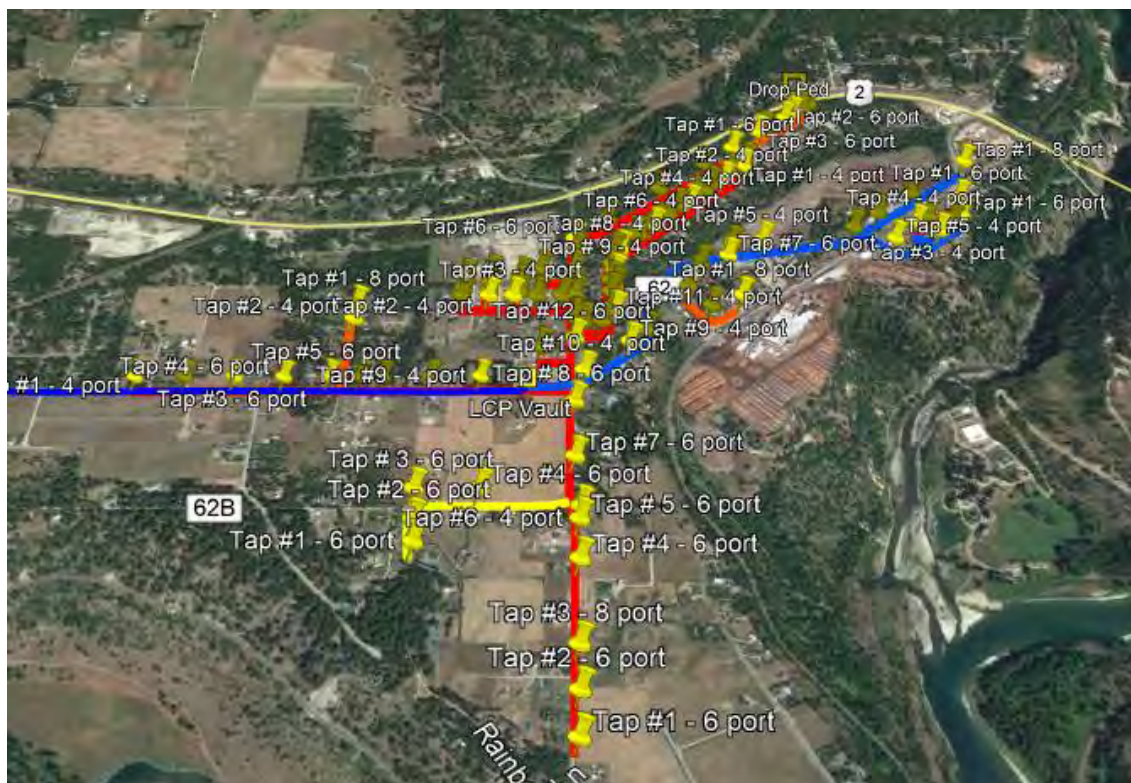
Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 5: Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to the Moyie Springs municipal area. Install vaults, pedestals, strand, fiber on power poles and underground, along with fiber taps. This will give over 80% of the City's residents the option of 'fiber to home' broadband connections, with a very affordable installation cost. Homes and businesses in these areas will be able to enjoy direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020, 90% of residences covered.



Fiber to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Date: February 2021

Design, engineer, install fiber optic network to the Kootenai Tribe under contract.

Status: 75% complete, scheduled completion September 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 6: Moyie Springs

Date: 2022-23

Design, engineer, install Fiber to the home to the remaining sections of the city of Moyie Springs.

Status: Design and engineer completed on five project areas

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 7: Three Mile to Moyie All county Roads south of Hwy #2

Date: 2021-22

Status: In design and engineering phase, approvals acquired for county rights of way. Easements on private access roads being attained. Subdivision easements acquired.

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 8: Northside Bonners Ferry

Date: Fall 2021

Design, engineer and install FlexNaps from existing Northside Trunk line to Northside Residential areas.

Status: Design, engineering, City Approvals acquired. Flexsnaps ordered and received, installation planned late fall 2021.

Fiber to the home-Heights Loop subdivision

Date: 2021

Designed, engineered, road bores completed. Several residential buried pipes installed, primary trunk preparation for installation.

Status: 25% complete

Wireless Equipment and tower fiber Upgrades

Date: 2020

Upgrade equipment on communication towers to improve internet speeds to rural areas in Boundary County. Increase speeds on internet plans to bring standard packages to broadband speeds. New equipment installed. Fiber installed to new "Songbird" tower across from Camp Nine road, Millimeter wave radio feeding Pinkerton Tower. Many new Medusa radios installed; bandwidth deliver up 350% in 2020. Fiber to new Lions Den Tower, Millimeter wave radio to newly installed tower name "K2". K2 Millimeter wave radio to Round Mountain Tower.

Status: Ongoing with major changes derived from Cares Act Grant funds supplied by Idaho Department of commerce to Boundary County.

Supply Broadband internet to the Yaak school district via fixed wireless system

Date: 2020-2023

Designed, engineered and submitted proposal to provide Broadband internet to the Yaak School district in Montana. Application submitted to Kootenai National Forest for facilities permit on Baldy Mountain.

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF BOUNDARY

The undersigned, Steve Economu, representing the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am the Mayor of the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Applicant to complete this section with information regarding how they will meet the above CARES Act Criteria.

This project is in compliance with (i) and (ii) above in these specific areas:

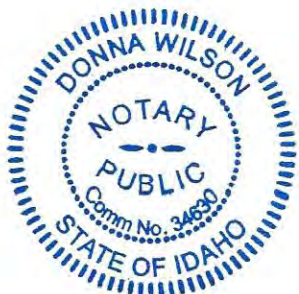
- (i) **The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is proof for use of any technology available now or in the future.**
- (ii) **As part of this fiber network, the potential for public telework will be unlimited.**

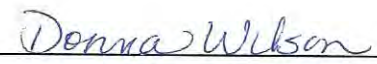

_____, Mayor
Signature

7/15/2021

Date

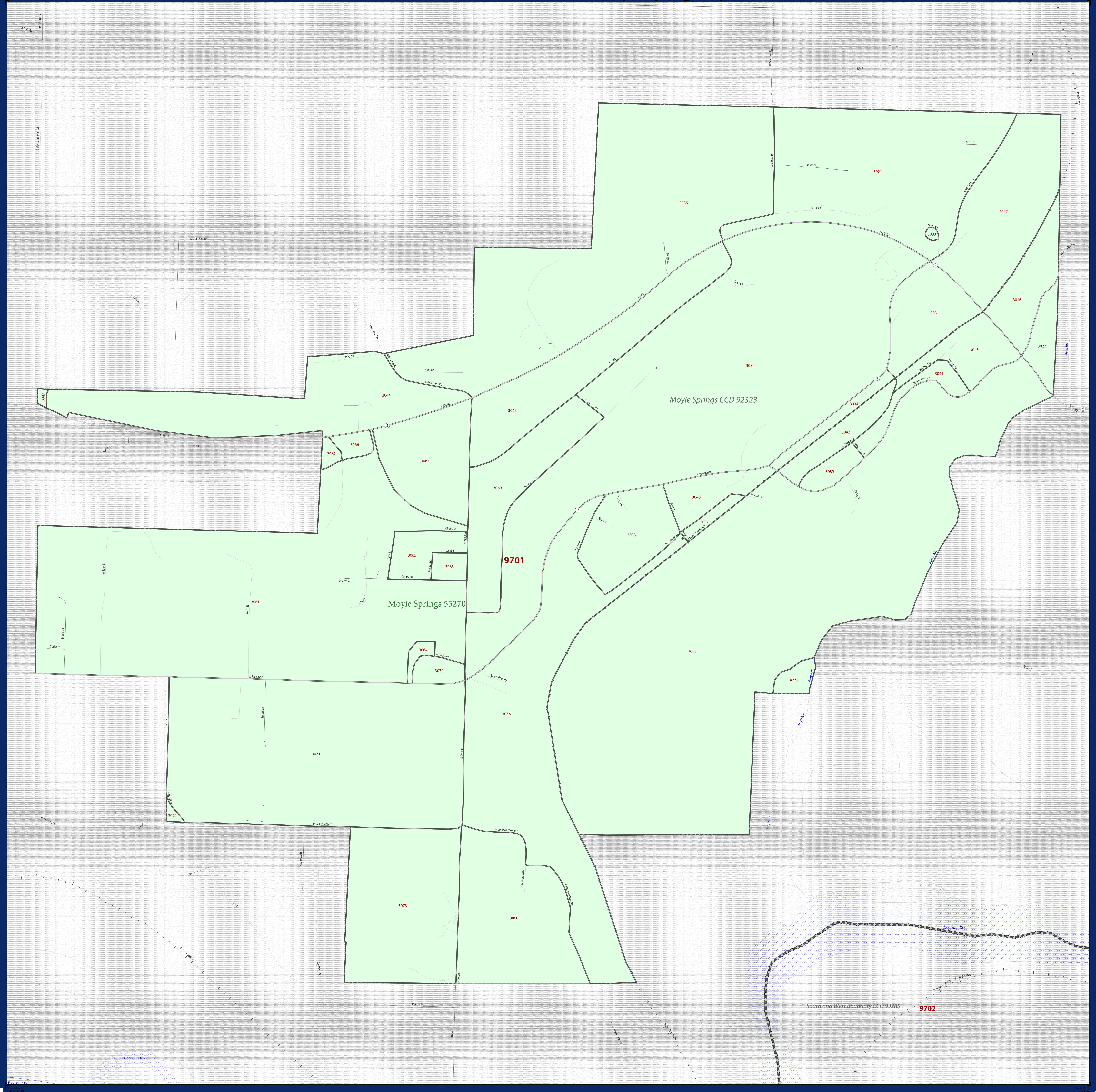
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021





Notary Public for STATE - IDAHO
Residing at Moyie Springs, Idaho
Commission expires 10/25/24

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS BLOCK MAP: Moyie Springs city, ID



SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	LABEL STYLE
International	☆☆☆☆☆	CANADA
Federal American Indian Reservation	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	L'ANSE RESVN 1880
Off-Reservation Trust Land, Hawaiian Home Land	+ + + + +	T1880
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area, Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Designated Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	KAW OTSA 5690
American Indian Tribal Subdivision	● ● ● ● ●	EAGLE NEST DIST 200
State American Indian Reservation	////	Tama Resvn 9400
State Designated Tribal Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	Lumbee SDTSA 9815
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲	NANA ANRC 52120
State (or statistically equivalent entity)	▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨	NEW YORK 36
County (or statistically equivalent entity)	▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣	MONTGOMERY 031
Minor Civil Division (MCD)	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Bristol town 07485
Consolidated City	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Hanna CCD 91650
Incorporated Place ^{1,2}	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	MILFORD 47500
Census Designated Place (CDP) ²	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Davis 18100
Census Tract	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Incline Village 35100
Census Block ³	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	33.07

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Interstate		Geographic Offset or Corridor	
U.S. Highway		Water Body	
State Highway		Swamp, Marsh, or Gravel Pit/Quarry	
Other Road		Glacier	
Cul-de-sac		Military	
Circle		National or State Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	
AVD Trail, Stairway, Alley, Walkway, or Ferry		Airport	
Railroad		Selected Mountain Peaks	
Pipeline or Power Line		Property Line	
Ridge or Fence		Island Name	
Perennial Stream		Inset Area	
Intermittent Stream		Outside Subject Area	
Nonvisible Boundary or Feature Not Elsewhere Classified			

Where state, county, and/or MCD/CCD boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these boundaries. Where American Indian reservation and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the American Indian reservation boundaries. Where Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries.

1 A " " following an MCD name denotes a false MCD. A " " following a place name indicates that a false MCD exists with the same name and FIPS code as the place; the false MCD label is not shown.

2 Place label color correlates to the place fill color.

3 A " " following a block number indicates that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block. Blocks are symbolized and labeled only in the subject area of the map.

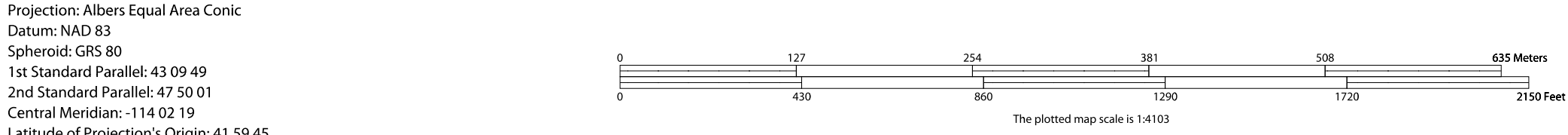
SUBJECT AREA COUNTIES ON MAP SHEET

16021 Boundary

All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Geographic Vintage: 2010 Census (reference date: January 1, 2010)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau's MA/7IGER database (TAB10)
Map Created by Geography Division: May 01, 2011

Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
Datum: NAD 83
Spheroid: GRS 80
1st Standard Parallel: 43 09 49
2nd Standard Parallel: 47 50 01
Central Meridian: -114 02 19
Latitude of Projection's Origin: 41 59 45
False Easting: 0
False Northing: 0



USCENSUSBUREAU



PARENT SHEET 1
Total Sheets: 1
Index Sheets: 0
Parent Sheets: 1
Inset Sheets: 0

NAME: Moyie Springs city (55270)
ENTITY TYPE: Incorporated Place
ST: Idaho (16)
CO: Boundary (021)

Geographic Unit (GU) Block Map Series
2010 CENSUS BLOCK MAP (PARENT) - Place
2170165527001

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

July 8, 2020

State of Idaho
Idaho Department of Commerce

RE: CARES Act Broadband Grant

To whom it May Concern:

The City Fire Department of Moyie Springs would like to support the CARES Act Broadband Grant. We are in need of high-speed internet to aid our fire department in communicating and radio paging. This is a must in our providing safety to the city residents we protect. We are committed to support and use these services.

Sincerely,



Steve Economu, Assistant Fire Chief

Aimee Christopherson
Hope House of Boundary County
Moyie Springs, ID 83845
208-267-5105

July 1, 2020

Dear Idaho Broadband Grant Committee,

I am writing this letter in support of the City of Moyie Springs application to bring faster, more reliable, and affordable internet to the residents of Moyie Springs. As the director of Hope House in Moyie Springs, I work with families and individuals who do not currently have access to affordable internet services. Many of the Moyie Springs residents I work with are earning minimum wage, or have seasonal employment, so living on a low income is commonplace. In our digital society, having affordable and reliable access to the internet is especially crucial.

Residents in Moyie Springs need access to the internet for continuing education classes, work, community services, basic communication, and, as the present pandemic has made even more evident, educational opportunities for their children. Our local NIC office is closing, so we will no longer have on-site classes available; only online classes. People need to have access to these educational resources to complete their GED, or to take classes to improve their earning potential. Our local Department of Labor office is closed, so residents applying for work need to be able to apply online. Our local Health and Welfare office closed several years ago, so people in need of assistance need to be able to access the internet to complete the paperwork necessary to receive services. Our area, especially Moyie Springs, does not have reliable cell coverage, so many residents are dependent on the internet to be able to make phone calls and communicate via text/messenger apps. Due to the covid-19 pandemic, many school assignments, and almost all communication from teachers, required students to have access to the internet to complete, such as research projects for upper grades and spelling and math practice for the lower grades. With the recent pandemic necessitating distance learning, the level of need for high speed internet became clear, as we heard from many students who did not have access to the internet, especially in the Moyie Springs area.

Please consider providing Moyie Springs with this opportunity to bring in more affordable, more accessible, and more reliable internet services to their residents.

Thank you,







A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Aimee Christopherson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Aimee" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Christopherson".

Aimee Christopherson
Director of Hope House of Boundary County

Maple Street Fiber Extension

10 Residences in project area
Current speeds very few with actual Broadband
Proposed Broadband speed 1 Gbps
Current technology copper and limited fixed wireless
Proposed Technology-FIBER TO THE USER

Legend

-  2" Buried pipe and fiber
-  Census Block ID 160219701003061
-  Existing fiber trunk 2020 Grant
-  Fiber drop to project area
-  J-Hut
-  Maple Street Project area

Whispering Ln

J-Hut 3

J-Hut 2

J-Hut 4

J-Hut 5

J-Hut 1



Hemlock St

62

500 ft

Fiber Trunk 2020 Grant Project

Google Earth

© 2021 Google

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Project Schedule

[illegible]

Although we attempted contact with all residents within this project area, we received only one reply. We removed names and phone numbers for customer privacy.

This is a very small project area, with only 10 houses, quite difficult to attain speed test.

The project area is serviced by Ziply copper and one or two can receive fixed wireless from E.L. Internet and possibly Intermax.

Maple and Cedar St

<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>16 Maple St</u>	<u>Voicemail</u>
36 Maple St	Bad Number
70 Maple St	Not at home
71 Maple St	Voicemail
122 Maple St	Sent Results
27 Cedar St	Bad Number
30 Cedar St	Bad Number



BROADBAND SPOTLIGHT

State League Federal Legislative Listserv

Good morning all,

Writing to you with some good news out of Treasury on ARPA and broadband today! As you may be aware, we have been working closely with the leadership at Treasury and the White House in recent weeks to try and get some improving clarifications to the rules for use of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund dollars for broadband. In response to the Interim Final Rule, we raised the following concerns:

- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive; The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
- Many communities, based on FCC data, would appear to be 100% covered by 25/3 Mbps service, despite on-the-ground experience showing that not to be true; and
- Many communities hoping to build new broadband infrastructure would need to cross through areas with existing service, either as a middle-mile build or as part of the work necessary to make a project pencil out, due to decades of selective building and digital redlining by existing providers.

I am pleased to share that the below update to the Treasury FAQs, which will post later today, substantially addresses those concerns. While we will still need to advocate through the comment process for a change to the final rule itself, I believe that Treasury's clarifications about "be designed to," about the flexibility available so that cities may determine if an area is reliably served by wireline 25/3 Mbps service, and clarifications around overbuilding, will alleviate a number of the concerns that communities have raised so far.

We will continue to advocate that the final rule substantially raise the 25/3 Mbps threshold, and to allow consideration of affordability when determining whether broadband is "reliably" available, but this is a major win for local government. I welcome your thoughts on to what extent this will impact the use of SLFRF money for broadband in your communities.

Best,

Angelina Panettieri

Good morning all,

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- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive;
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We will continue to advocate that the final rule substantially raise the 25/3 Mbps threshold, and to allow consideration of affordability when determining whether broadband is "reliably" available, but this is a major win for local government. I welcome your thoughts on to what extent this will impact the use of SLFRF money for broadband in your communities.

Best,
Angelina

Angelina Panettieri
Legislative Director
Information Technology and Communications
Federal Advocacy
National League of Cities (NLC) 202-
626-3196 | panettieri@nlc.org

I'm writing to let you know that Treasury will be posting a number of FAQs later today on the broadband provision of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds' Interim Final Rule (IFR). The text of the FAQs are below, and will be live later today at [this link](#).

Today's FAQ update provides answers to questions raised by a number of stakeholders, including some of your members, on eligible areas for broadband infrastructure investment. The update clarifies that states and localities may invest in areas where not all households or businesses are unserved or underserved, as long as an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Further, it clarifies that the use of "reliably" in the broadband provision of the IFR provides states and localities with significant discretion to assess the actual experience of users on the ground.

Specifically, today's FAQ update addresses the following questions:

- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?
- For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?
- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?
- May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Treasury regularly updates FAQs to provide further clarification on the IFR, and is committed to responding expeditiously to your members' questions and concerns. We also encourage interested members to [submit comments for the record](#) to ensure that their perspectives are reflected in the public comments during the 60-day public comment period on the IFR. These comments will be considered as part of the process for revising the rule.

We hope this is helpful to you and your members,
Kitty

FAQs on the Broadband Provision of the Interim Final Rule – Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider

area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the only households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?

In the Interim Final Rule, the term "reliably" is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines "unserved or underserved households or businesses" to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of "reliably" in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps- i.e., to consider the actual experience of current wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for "middle-mile projects," but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections-whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.



BOUNDARY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

David Kramer, Sheriff • Richard Stephens, Chief Deputy

To: Whom It May Concern

RE: Idaho Broadband Grant

Date: July 7, 2020

I am fully in support of the City of Moyie Springs attempting to bring broadband fiber internet to the residents and businesses in their community.

With current cell phone service not very strong in many parts of this area of our county, and the benefit that broadband would bring to the community and the City of Moyie Springs including their fire department and the local businesses is extremely important.

I encourage the Idaho Chamber of Commerce to give favorable consideration to the grant application from the City of Moyie Springs to bring broadband fiber to their community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Kramer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "D" and "K".

Sheriff Dave Kramer



July 7, 2020

To: Idaho Department of Commerce Broadband Office

Subject: City of Moyie Springs Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing this letter supporting the City of Moyie Springs in their application for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. In the face of the recent pandemic and the shifting needs of local residents to have consistent access to fast and reliable internet, the City of Moyie Springs has a need for this grant. The installation of broadband fiber would provide our community with the infrastructure needed to face a future where remote learning and remote access to multiple resources may become the norm. It is imperative that the City of Moyie Springs is able to provide the necessary broadband access to their residents and this grant would supply them with the necessary tools.

I ask that you consider the City of Moyie Springs as an ideal candidate for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. I am available for any further questions you may have. I can be reached at 208-255-3252 or by email at cpease@idfg.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Pease".

Chris Pease
Plant Superintendent
Idaho Forest Group
Moyie Springs

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
Applicant ID	APP-004844
Company Name	Moyie Springs
Recipient Address	Moyie Springs N/A Moyie Springs, ID 83845
Phone	(208) 267-5161
Email	cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
Amount Requested	\$24,675.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: N. Elk /Black Bear Fiber Expansion

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser
- b. City Clerk / City Treasurer
- c. P.O. Box 573 Moyie Springs, ID 83845
- d. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
- e. (208) 267-5161

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Moyie Springs including sections of census blocks 160219701003021 and 3035

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Donna Wilson-Funkhouser, Title: City Clerk / City Treasurer
b. cityofmoyiesprings@yahoo.com
c. (208) 267-5161

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Within the city limits of Moyie Springs in 2020, we were extremely fortunate to have achieved a grant from the Idaho Department of Commerce for the installation of a Fiber Network through most of our city. We have reports from the ISP who performed the infrastructure installation, that in just four short months, they have been able to connect nearly half of the potential customers to this all fiber network. Our residents and businesses, as well as government offices are incredibly pleased with the outcome of the 2020 project and with the provider, E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP). We have the final solution of last mile Fiber-to-the-user which is truly affordable, thanks to the grant achieved and the commitment of our local ISP. This infrastructure is capable of supplying 1Gbps symmetrical to anyone that wants or requires it within the service area.

Due to the time restriction for completion of our major infrastructure project in 2020, there were several small areas of our city which could not be included, there simply was not enough time.

The residential areas in this grant application were not part of our 2020 submission.

In applying for five small grants in this opportunity, our intent is to include these additional areas within our city limits into this fiber optic network. Our all-local ISP is willing to place a very large match into these projects, because they too want to finish these areas this year, with your approval of these funds, we can achieve this goal. We wish for all our residents and businesses to reap the benefits of having what we have achieved for the vast majority already.

Scope of work:

This is an fully underground installation which initiates where our 2020 grant project terminated, located within a vault at the corner of N. Elk and Hwy. #2. The ISP will bury 2" diameter orange fiber conduit, routed as depicted on the project .kmz and Pdf map. From the vault on the south side of N.Elk, boring to the north side of N. Elk.; then east and boring under Black Bear street; from J hut #2 north on Black Bear on the east side of the road, crossing Black bear at J-hut # 7 to #10, then north to road's end. Note: Although the ISP will further service two private roads, due to unknowns on easements acquisitions, they decided they will fully fund these installations concurrently to this project. The buried conduit from J-hut #2 will then proceed east on the north side of N. Elk to the termination point J-hut #5 on the .kmz. Also depicted are the balance of the J-huts, these are where the 2" conduit surfaces and allows for individual service points from taps in the primary fiber. Fiber "FlexNaps" will then be designed, ordered and installed on arrival. From these "huts", the ISP installs free 3/4" conduit and fiber to the residences and/or businesses; the portion to the home is not a cost included in this grant application. At this point the project will be complete and functional, available for customer hookup. The ISP has contracts with dual middle mile providers into Bonners Ferry, fully redundant feeds with switching gear installed in case the primary or secondary feed is interrupted. They have full bandwidth capability in either middle mile feed to keep all customers serviced. They also monitor load on their feeds and own ample bandwidth to cover peak loading with reserve. Response to a list of ISP's that could provide this service. We were not approached by other providers to offer any proposal to the city council. For a fiber continuation, the ISP we worked with previously has fiber at the border of this neighborhood. Wirelessly, a small portion of this neighborhood can receive service, that could be provided by E.L. Internet or Intermax, neither approached the council for this purpose. Ziply has copper service to this area, they did not approach us to present a proposal of upgrade to Broadband speeds.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Our community has an opportunity to achieve a completed fiber optic network throughout the city limits. Upon completion of a few small areas, we will be fully covered with a fiber network. All properties will have the same economic development opportunities for businesses, housing development and industry. Our city is not well covered by cellular service, but with wifi calling available everywhere, public safety will be greatly enhanced. Remote learning and educational opportunities, such as the MOU our Governor signed with Western Governor's University for online higher education, will bring with it, higher paying jobs. We are growing dramatically, the need for clinic services will arrive and we will be ready with infrastructure to support it. There are no speed limits with fiber, with it we are technology ready, literally future proof. Current infrastructure in this project area is copper line or fixed wireless, these are inadequate for our community's growth and our future.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

In accordance with the Cares Act grant criteria, this project will meet the requirements of the following sections:

1. "Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID–19 precautions." The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is future proof for use of any technologies

available now or in the future.

2. "Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions." As part of this fiber network, the potential for public employee telework will be unlimited.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

This project is a small extension of our 2020 grant award, our desire is to complete the balance of our city with a fiber optic network. The same conditions apply with our chosen ISP, low cost Broadband with free installation to all our citizens. Fiber optics are the final solution, once the infrastructure is installed it allows for the most reliable and the least expensive method for bandwidth delivery. As the definition of Broadband increases from 25/3 Mbps to 100/10 Mbps and up, this network will easily handle the bandwidth. Up to 1Gbps symmetrical will be available to any business or person in the project area. Our chosen ISP is local, they employ 25 residents with good paying jobs. They use local subcontractors and purchase locally whenever possible, these funds stay in our community. The property taxes they pay support schools, government and emergency services. When considering cost-effectiveness of infrastructure, all these factors are important to our community.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

We have chosen E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest (ISP) as our contractor if this grant project is awarded. In their presentation to the City Council of Moyie Springs, they offered a 40% match on this project. The actual total quote of the ISP to complete the project is \$41,125.00, with their 40% match, the grant requested is \$24,675.00. The ISP Broadband plan for this project area is scheduled for late 2022 or Spring of 2023, with these grant funds, the ISP will complete this project two years earlier than they are able to without these funds. The ISP, without quantifying the monetary value is also offering free standard installation to the home/business in perpetuity until all potential customers are connected to this fiber network.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

41125.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the

scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

11 available for standard free installation

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

If all choose free installation and hookup, based on grant request total \$2243 per household or business.

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gbps symmetrical

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes, the only permissions required are from us as a municipality, we will grant permission for work within our rights-of way.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

E.L. Automation Inc. Dba E.L. Internet Northwest will provide the service and own the broadband infrastructure.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be administered by the City of Moyie Springs. The audit for completion shall be in the form of progress reports submitted by the ISP/contractor to the city with pictorial evidence and periodic onsite verification of completed work. This, as defined by the parties, with monthly progress reporting by the ISP/contractor to the Moyie Springs City Council, agenized for their regularly scheduled meetings. A final inspection for connectivity and speed testing shall be performed, submitted, and reported by the ISP/contractor prior to submission for payment on or before December 31st 2021. Accounting will be performed through submission of invoicing from ISP/Contractor. All records will be maintained by ISP/contractor and available for audit at the city of Moyie Springs request.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No, adjoining city area received funding through the Cares Act Broadband Grant in 2020.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

On question 22, due to the small size of these projects, 10 speed tests were not possible to attain and honestly an unrealistic goal in this case. There are a total of 11 residences within this project area, all residents in this area were called and asked to submit a speed test if possible. As with most surveys, a small percentage have responded across five project areas, some have only cellular, and some have no service currently. Due to precautions related to Covid 19, especially the new variant, we felt it would not be wise to do a door-to-door campaign. There is not another fiber supplier to the home, Ziply copper is the primary option with only a couple having the potential of fixed wireless due to tree obstructions. Also, Fixed wireless is more expensive than fiber for equal bandwidth, considerably more when over 25/3 service.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[54 Black Bear E.L. Internet Fixed wireless.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:25 AM)

[Results of speed test inquiries N. Elk Black Bear.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:25 AM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf &1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Census Block Map 2010 Moyie Springs.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:25 PM)

[N.Elkh Black Bear Fiber Extension.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 8:46 PM)

[N.Elkh Black Bear Fiber Extension.kmz](#) (7/15/2021 8:45 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Broadband Grant Budget N. Elk Black Bear.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 6:29 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Grant Project Schedule-N. Elk Black Bear.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 6:20 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Cares Act Certification - signed.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 11:59 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Support Letter IFG City.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:27 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[fire station moyie.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:26 PM)

[Support letter BC Sheriff.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 7:44 AM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[BROADBAND PLAN E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST 2021.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 11:34 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[State League Federal Legislative Listserv support for 100Mbps.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 6:53 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Donna Wilson-Funkhouser

Question: Type your title.

City Clerk / City Treasurer

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/21

AdChoices

Daddy

ns
g at
99



GoDaddy

Domains starting at \$0.99 /yr*

Shop Now

*See terms on site.

SHARE



07/15/2021 7:17 AM

RESULTS

SETTINGS

PING ms

12

DOWNLOAD Mbps

25.25

UPLOAD Mbps

13.03

Frontier



GO



Kaniksu Networks

Hope, ID



TURN OFF ALL AD

Faster Web Browsing with NO

Remove Ads

TOTAL Adblock

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
E.L Automation Inc. Installation of N. Elk/Black Bear Fiber Extension	\$24,675.00				\$24,675.00
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
					\$ 0
Totals	\$24,675.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$24,675.00



E.L. INTERNET NORTHWEST BROADBAND PLAN-BOUNDARY COUNTY

Includes Municipalities of Bonners Ferry and Moyie Springs

Rev 4 dated March 2021

E.L. Internet Northwest is invested in our community. We founded our company in 2010 because there was a great need for faster, more reliable internet in Boundary County. Over the years we have accomplished immense upgrades in internet availability in Boundary County and surrounding areas with fixed wireless, cable, and fiber optic technologies. We have an ongoing and forward-thinking plan to continue the advancement of broadband internet to our community county wide. The following is a summary of our completed and in progress infrastructure phases.

Fixed Wireless Tower Installation & Launch

Dates: 2010-2019

Design, engineer, and build 18 complete communication tower sites in Boundary County ID, Bonner County ID, and Lincoln County MT. Perform ground work to prepare sites, form & pour concrete foundations, build & erect towers ranging from 40' to 160', install and wire communication buildings and equipment, design and install solar and wind alternative energy systems to power the sites along with battery banks and backup generators, program & install communication equipment on towers, engineer and deploy communication network between all sites. These strategically placed tower sites provide internet service coverage over 90% of Boundary County.

Status: Complete



Upgrade Bonners Ferry Cable System

Date: 2015-2016

Acquisition of Bonners Ferry cable system infrastructure covering over 97% of Bonners Ferry ID. Immediately upgrade the capacity and performance of the network feeds and equipment to provide improved service to customers. Upgrade CMTS from Docsis 2.0 to Docsis 3.0. Upgrade internet feed for cable system from a limited microwave link to a dedicated fiber optic backbone with gigabit capabilities.

Status: Complete



Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 1: Downtown Bonners Ferry

Date: 2018

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and over 90% of business in downtown Bonners Ferry to provide direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer.

Status: Complete



Addition of Cable Nodes

Dates: 2018-2019

Improve cable network performance by increasing number of nodes on the system from 2 nodes to 5 nodes and install fiber to all nodes increasing speed capabilities to entire cable network. Lower all cable plan prices making these faster speeds even more affordable.

Status: Complete

Upgrade Wireless Capability

Dates: 2018-2019

Upgrade backhauls and access points on wireless towers to new technology capable of providing 4 times faster speeds to customers. Lower customer pricing and increase speeds on all wireless plans.

Status: Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 2: "3 Mile" Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home and business in the 3 Mile area including Highway coverage for large businesses. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Complete

Fiber Optic Feed to Wireless Towers in Northern Boundary County

Date: 2019

Design, engineer, and install fiber optics from Bonners Ferry north to E.L. Internet Northwest's north bench hub that supplies bandwidth to our 5 towers in the northern part of Boundary County. Fiber fed hub provides 10 times increased capability to this portion of our wireless network.

Status: Complete

Network Redundancy

Date: 2019-2020

Implement backup fiber optic backbone feeds as well as backup hub equipment with fail safes to create redundancy to our wireless, fiber, and cable networks. Program hub routers for automatic switchover so in the event a middle mile fiber is damaged, our network will continue running on a separate fiber backbone from a 2nd provider's feed. Set up automatic switch over to backup mirrored routers in the event the hub equipment fails.

Status: Completed June 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 3: Sections 1 & 2 of Bonners Ferry

Date: 2019-2021

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to approx. 90% of the Bonners Ferry homes. Install strand and fiber on power poles as well as underground vaults and pedestals. Install fiber taps both aerial and underground to make affordable installations to the customer. Homes and businesses in these areas are now able to purchase direct fiber to the home connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: On Budget, Ahead of Schedule, 90% Complete

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 4: Fiber from "3 Mile" to Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, and install fiber optic backbone from 3 Mile area of Bonners Ferry to Moyie Springs. Project includes installing vaults, strand, fiber on poles and underground to bring the opportunity of fiber optic internet to the area.

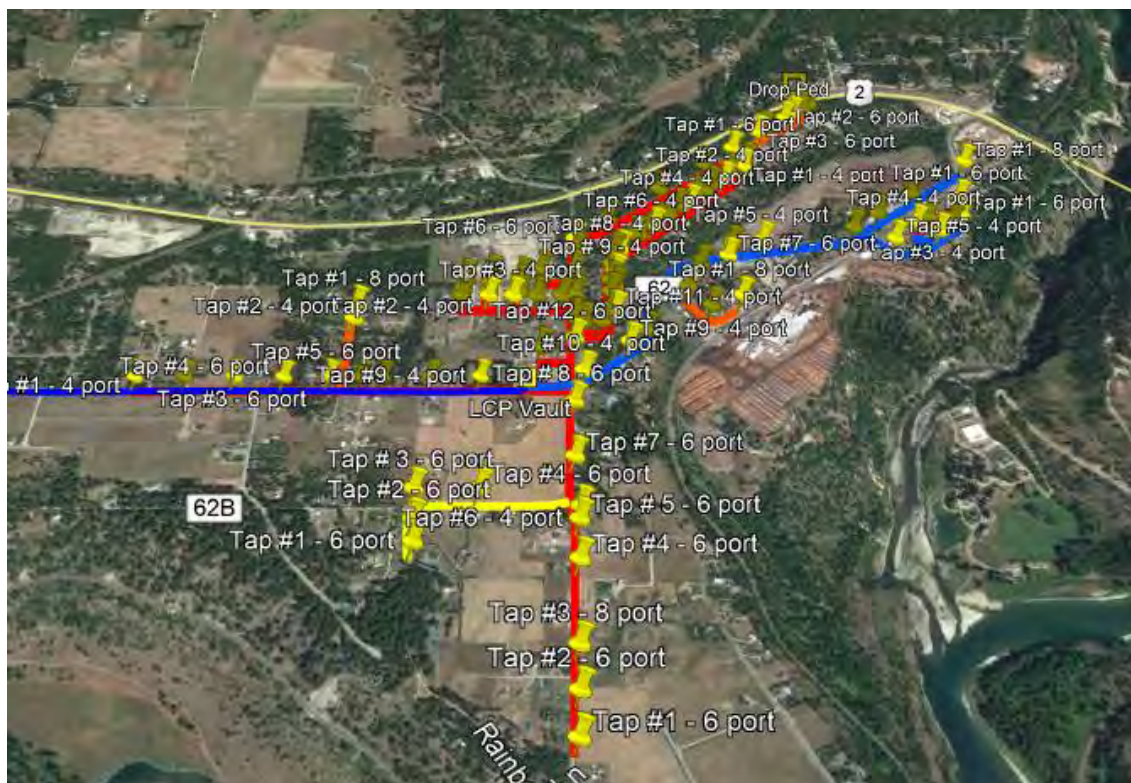
Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 5: Moyie Springs

Date: 2020

Design, engineer, install, and launch fiber to the home to the Moyie Springs municipal area. Install vaults, pedestals, strand, fiber on power poles and underground, along with fiber taps. This will give over 80% of the City's residents the option of 'fiber to home' broadband connections, with a very affordable installation cost. Homes and businesses in these areas will be able to enjoy direct fiber connections of up to 1Gbps.

Status: Completed with IDC Cares Act Grant funds December 2020, 90% of residences covered.



Fiber to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Date: February 2021

Design, engineer, install fiber optic network to the Kootenai Tribe under contract.

Status: 75% complete, scheduled completion September 2021

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 6: Moyie Springs

Date: 2022-23

Design, engineer, install Fiber to the home to the remaining sections of the city of Moyie Springs.

Status: Design and engineer completed on five project areas

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 7: Three Mile to Moyie All county Roads south of Hwy #2

Date: 2021-22

Status: In design and engineering phase, approvals acquired for county rights of way. Easements on private access roads being attained. Subdivision easements acquired.

Fiber to the Home & Business - Phase 8: Northside Bonners Ferry

Date: Fall 2021

Design, engineer and install FlexNaps from existing Northside Trunk line to Northside Residential areas.

Status: Design, engineering, City Approvals acquired. Flexsnaps ordered and received, installation planned late fall 2021.

Fiber to the home-Heights Loop subdivision

Date: 2021

Designed, engineered, road bores completed. Several residential buried pipes installed, primary trunk preparation for installation.

Status: 25% complete

Wireless Equipment and tower fiber Upgrades

Date: 2020

Upgrade equipment on communication towers to improve internet speeds to rural areas in Boundary County. Increase speeds on internet plans to bring standard packages to broadband speeds. New equipment installed. Fiber installed to new "Songbird" tower across from Camp Nine road, Millimeter wave radio feeding Pinkerton Tower. Many new Medusa radios installed; bandwidth deliver up 350% in 2020. Fiber to new Lions Den Tower, Millimeter wave radio to newly installed tower name "K2". K2 Millimeter wave radio to Round Mountain Tower.

Status: Ongoing with major changes derived from Cares Act Grant funds supplied by Idaho Department of commerce to Boundary County.

Supply Broadband internet to the Yaak school district via fixed wireless system

Date: 2020-2023

Designed, engineered and submitted proposal to provide Broadband internet to the Yaak School district in Montana. Application submitted to Kootenai National Forest for facilities permit on Baldy Mountain.

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF BOUNDARY

The undersigned, Steve Economu, representing the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am the Mayor of the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Applicant to complete this section with information regarding how they will meet the above CARES Act Criteria.

This project is in compliance with (i) and (ii) above in these specific areas:

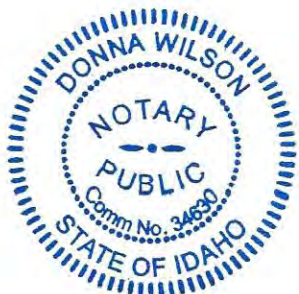
- (i) **The installation of a fiber network will fully facilitate distance learning and is proof for use of any technology available now or in the future.**
- (ii) **As part of this fiber network, the potential for public telework will be unlimited.**

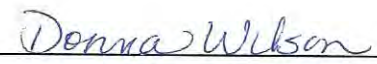

_____, Mayor
Signature

7/15/2021

Date

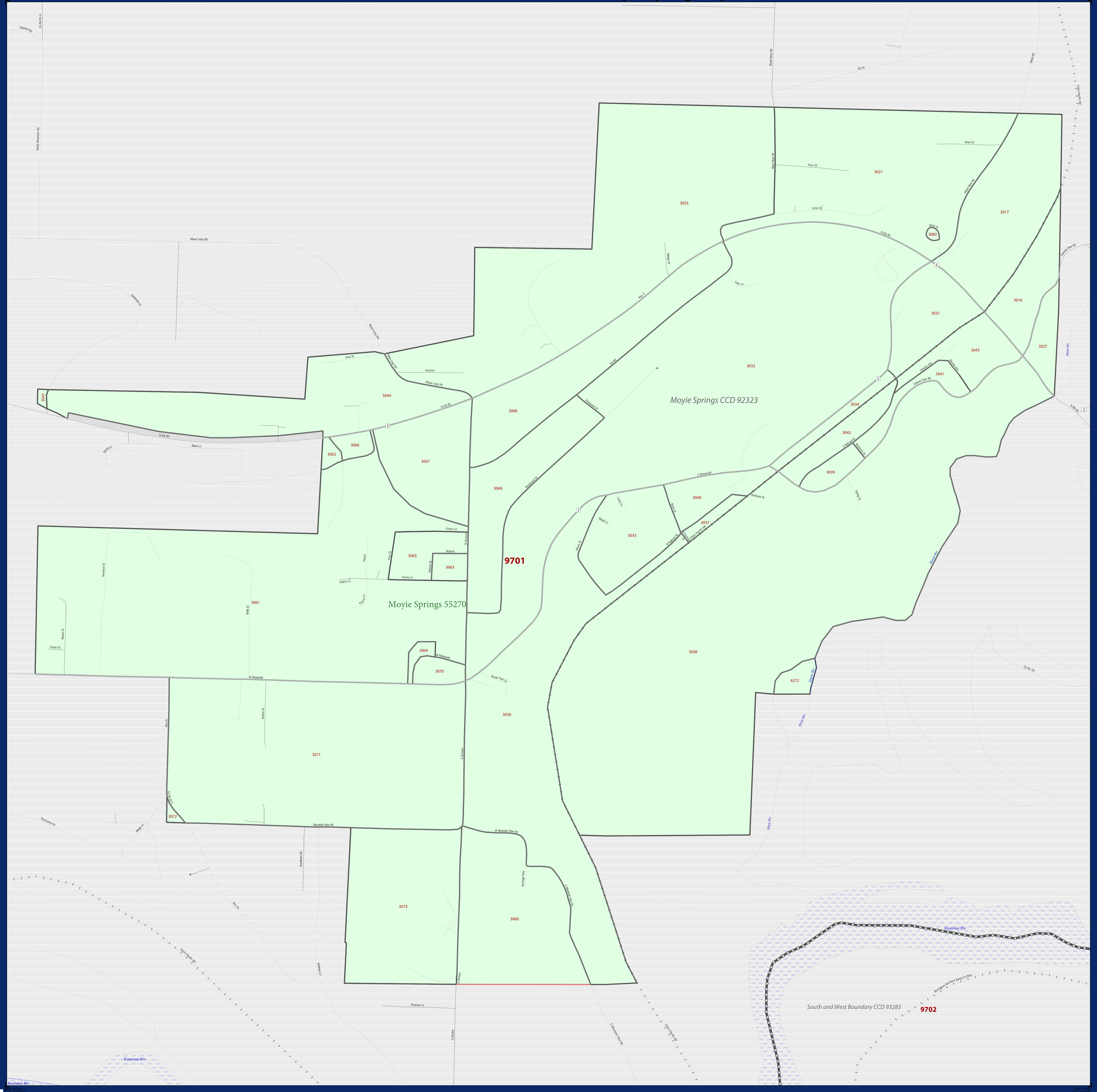
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021





Notary Public for STATE - IDAHO
Residing at Moyie Springs, Idaho
Commission expires 10/25/24

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS BLOCK MAP: Moyie Springs city, ID



LEGEND	
SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	LABEL STYLE
International	☆☆☆☆☆ CANADA
Federal American Indian Reservation	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ L'ANSE RESVN 1880
Off-Reservation Trust Land, Hawaiian Home Land	+ + + + + T1880
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area, Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Designated Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ KAW OTSA 5690
American Indian Tribal Subdivision	● ● ● ● ● EAGLE NEST DIST 200
State American Indian Reservation	////// Tama Resvn 9400
State Designated Tribal Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ Lumbee SDTSA 9815
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ NANA ANRC 52120
State (or statistically equivalent entity)	▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ NEW YORK 36
County (or statistically equivalent entity)	▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ MONTGOMERY 031
Minor Civil Division (MCD)	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Bristol town 07485
Consolidated City	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Hanna CCD 91650
Incorporated Place ^{1,2}	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Davis 18100
Census Designated Place (CDP) ²	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Incline Village 35100
Census Tract	33.07
Census Block ³	3012

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Interstate		Geographic Offset or Corridor	
U.S. Highway		Water Body	
State Highway		Swamp, Marsh, or Gravel Pit/Quarry	
Other Road		Glacier	
Cul-de-sac		Military	
Circle		National or State Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	
AVD Trail, Stairway, Alley, Walkway, or Ferry		Airport	
Railroad		Selected Mountain Peaks	
Pipeline or Power Line		Property Line	
Ridge or Fence		Island Name	
Perennial Stream		Inset Area	
Intermittent Stream		Outside Subject Area	
Nonvisible Boundary or Feature Not Elsewhere Classified			

Where state, county, and/or MCD/CCD boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these boundaries. Where American Indian reservation and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the American Indian reservation boundaries. Where Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries and American Indian tribal subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows only the Oklahoma tribal statistical area boundaries.

1 A " " following an MCD name denotes a false MCD. A " " following a place name indicates that a false MCD exists with the same name and FIPS code as the place; the false MCD label is not shown.

2 Place label color correlates to the place fill color.

3 A " " following a block number indicates that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block. Blocks are symbolized and labeled only in the subject area of the map.

SUBJECT AREA COUNTIES ON MAP SHEET

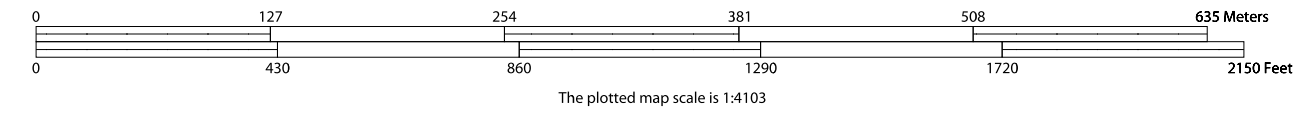
16021 Boundary

All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Geographic Vintage: 2010 Census (reference date: January 1, 2010)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau's MA/7IGER database (TAB10)
Map Created by Geography Division: May 01, 2011

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. Census Bureau

Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
Datum: NAD 83
Spheroid: GRS 80
1st Standard Parallel: 43 09 49
2nd Standard Parallel: 47 50 01
Central Meridian: -114 02 19
Latitude of Projection's Origin: 41 59 45
False Easting: 0
False Northing: 0



PARENT SHEET 1
Total Sheets: 1
Index Sheets: 0
Parent Sheets: 1
Inset Sheets: 0

NAME: Moyie Springs city (55270)
ENTITY TYPE: Incorporated Place
ST: Idaho (16)
CO: Boundary (021)

Geographic Unit (GU) Block Map Series
2010 CENSUS BLOCK MAP (PARENT) - Place
2170165527001

USCENSUSBUREAU

Black Bear Rd

Plum St

3021

3035

N Elk St

N Elk Rd

City of Moyie Springs



TELEPHONE (208) 267-5161
POST OFFICE BOX 573
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845
FAX (208) 267-5161

July 8, 2020


State of Idaho
Idaho Department of Commerce

RE: CARES Act Broadband Grant

To whom it May Concern:

The City Fire Department of Moyie Springs would like to support the CARES Act Broadband Grant. We are in need of high-speed internet to aid our fire department in communicating and radio paging. This is a must in our providing safety to the city residents we protect. We are committed to support and use these services.

Sincerely,



Steve Economu, Assistant Fire Chief

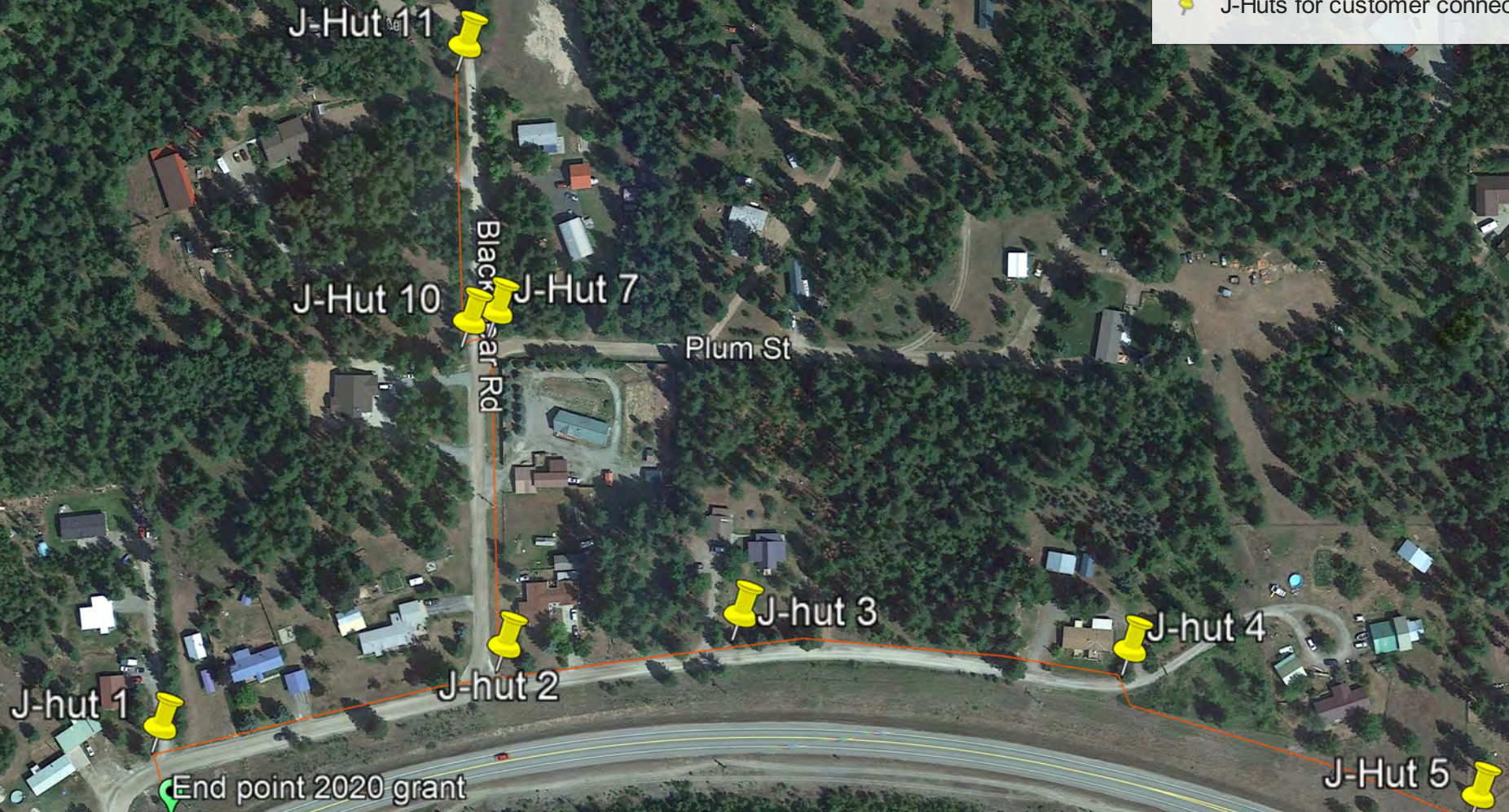
Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Project Schedule

[illegible]

N. Elk / Black Bear Fiber Extension

Legend

- 2" Buried Fiber Pipe w/fiber
- 2020 Grant Ending Vault
- 2020 Grant Final Hwy Bore
- J-Huts for customer connects



N. Elk / Black Bear Fiber Extension

11 Residences in project area

Current speeds very few with actual Broadband

Proposed Broadband speed 1 Gbps

Current technology copper and limited fixed wireless

Proposed Technology-FIBER TO THE USER

Legend

- 2020 grant final bore to vault
- Census ID 160219701003021
- Census ID 160219701003035
- Fiber Pipe
- J-Huts
- Project Area N Elk_ Black bear



Although we attempted contact with all residents within this project area, we received only one reply. We removed names and phone numbers for customer privacy.

This is a very small project area, with only 11 houses, quite difficult to attain speed test.

The project area is serviced by Ziply copper and one or two can receive fixed wireless from E.L. Internet and possibly Intermax.

Elk Rd and Black Bear Rd

<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
149 Elk Rd	Voicemail
183 Elk Rd	Phone Off, no Voicemail
277 N Elk Rd	Voicemail full
49 Blackbear Rd	Voicemail
54 Blackbear Rd	Results received and included
122 Blackbear Rd	Voicemail
166 Blackbear Rd	Declined
123 Blackbear Rd	Disconnected

N. ELK AND BLACK BEAR ROAD ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT FOR SPEED TEST

With attempts to contact the residents within the project area, these are the results. We found eight out of eleven. We did not receive a response from Bill and Kristy Lindsay, you can analyze the balance. In this project area it is known that there is almost no one that receives actual broadband speeds.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Joan Finley	149 Elk Rd	406-297-3355	Voicemail
Charles & Valerie Earls	183 Elk Rd	360-839-9092	Phone Off, no Voicemail
Drexel Love	277 N Elk Rd	208-267-7602	Voicemail full
Eugene and Barb Hodges	49 Blackbear Rd	208-267-3084	Voicemail
Bill & Kristy Lindsey	54 Blackbear Rd	208-880-5325	Will be sending speed test results
Steve & Cheryl Economu	122 Blackbear Rd	208-267-5182	Voicemail
Steve & Jenny Economu	166 Blackbear Rd	208-610-4061	Big "NO"
David Mautino	123 Blackbear Rd	208-267-3651	Disconnected



BROADBAND SPOTLIGHT

State League Federal Legislative Listserv

Good morning all,

Writing to you with some good news out of Treasury on ARPA and broadband today! As you may be aware, we have been working closely with the leadership at Treasury and the White House in recent weeks to try and get some improving clarifications to the rules for use of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund dollars for broadband. In response to the Interim Final Rule, we raised the following concerns:

- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive; The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
- Many communities, based on FCC data, would appear to be 100% covered by 25/3 Mbps service, despite on-the-ground experience showing that not to be true; and
- Many communities hoping to build new broadband infrastructure would need to cross through areas with existing service, either as a middle-mile build or as part of the work necessary to make a project pencil out, due to decades of selective building and digital redlining by existing providers.

I am pleased to share that the below update to the Treasury FAQs, which will post later today, substantially addresses those concerns. While we will still need to advocate through the comment process for a change to the final rule itself, I believe that Treasury's clarifications about "be designed to," about the flexibility available so that cities may determine if an area is reliably served by wireline 25/3 Mbps service, and clarifications around overbuilding, will alleviate a number of the concerns that communities have raised so far.

We will continue to advocate that the final rule substantially raise the 25/3 Mbps threshold, and to allow consideration of affordability when determining whether broadband is "reliably" available, but this is a major win for local government. I welcome your thoughts on to what extent this will impact the use of SLFRF money for broadband in your communities.

Best,

Angelina Panettieri

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- The threshold of eligible project service area as "unserved or underserved" locations was too restrictive;
- The definition of "unserved or underserved" as locations with reliable wireline 25/3 Mbps service would lead many communities to be cut out of the eligible use entirely, while also failing to address the major barrier of service affordability;
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Best,
Angelina

Angelina Panettieri
Legislative Director
Information Technology and Communications
Federal Advocacy
National League of Cities (NLC) 202-
626-3196 | panettieri@nlc.org

I'm writing to let you know that Treasury will be posting a number of FAQs later today on the broadband provision of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds' Interim Final Rule (IFR). The text of the FAQs are below, and will be live later today at [this link](#).

Today's FAQ update provides answers to questions raised by a number of stakeholders, including some of your members, on eligible areas for broadband infrastructure investment. The update clarifies that states and localities may invest in areas where not all households or businesses are unserved or underserved, as long as an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Further, it clarifies that the use of "reliably" in the broadband provision of the IFR provides states and localities with significant discretion to assess the actual experience of users on the ground.

Specifically, today's FAQ update addresses the following questions:

- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?
- For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?
- For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?
- May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Treasury regularly updates FAQs to provide further clarification on the IFR, and is committed to responding expeditiously to your members' questions and concerns. We also encourage interested members to [submit comments for the record](#) to ensure that their perspectives are reflected in the public comments during the 60-day public comment period on the IFR. These comments will be considered as part of the process for revising the rule.

We hope this is helpful to you and your members,
Kitty

FAQs on the Broadband Provision of the Interim Final Rule – Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure "be designed to" provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean?

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

For broadband infrastructure to provide service to "unserved or underserved households or businesses," must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved?

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider

area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the only households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to "reliably" meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean?

In the Interim Final Rule, the term "reliably" is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines "unserved or underserved households or businesses" to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of "reliably" in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps- i.e., to consider the actual experience of current wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

May recipients use payments from the Funds for "middle mile" broadband projects?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for "middle-mile projects," but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections-whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.



BOUNDARY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

David Kramer, Sheriff • Richard Stephens, Chief Deputy

To: Whom It May Concern

RE: Idaho Broadband Grant

Date: July 7, 2020

I am fully in support of the City of Moyie Springs attempting to bring broadband fiber internet to the residents and businesses in their community.

With current cell phone service not very strong in many parts of this area of our county, and the benefit that broadband would bring to the community and the City of Moyie Springs including their fire department and the local businesses is extremely important.

I encourage the Idaho Chamber of Commerce to give favorable consideration to the grant application from the City of Moyie Springs to bring broadband fiber to their community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Kramer".

Sheriff Dave Kramer



July 7, 2020

To: Idaho Department of Commerce Broadband Office

Subject: City of Moyie Springs Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing this letter supporting the City of Moyie Springs in their application for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. In the face of the recent pandemic and the shifting needs of local residents to have consistent access to fast and reliable internet, the City of Moyie Springs has a need for this grant. The installation of broadband fiber would provide our community with the infrastructure needed to face a future where remote learning and remote access to multiple resources may become the norm. It is imperative that the City of Moyie Springs is able to provide the necessary broadband access to their residents and this grant would supply them with the necessary tools.

I ask that you consider the City of Moyie Springs as an ideal candidate for the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant. I am available for any further questions you may have. I can be reached at 208-255-3252 or by email at cpease@idfg.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Pease".

Chris Pease
Plant Superintendent
Idaho Forest Group
Moyie Springs

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Dave Copelan
Applicant ID	APP-004858
Company Name	Wallace
Recipient Address	Wallace 10 River St Wallace, ID 83873
Phone	(208) 753-7151
Email	ltdpublish@gmail.com
Amount Requested	\$52,638.39
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Zipline

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

Kristina Larson - City Clerk
703 Cedar Street
Wallace, ID 83873
208-752-1147

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take

place.

Wallace

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

Colleen Rosson - Executive Director
Silver Valley Economic Development Corp.
director@silvervalleyedc.com
208-352-6239

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

This project will serve western Wallace including the Placer Creek gulch and homes on the south hill.

J&R Electronics will co-locate at a decommissioned zipline platform area to build a 20' Rohn 45 tower and place an outdoor rated enclosure for network equipment. An E-Band (80 GHz) link will provide a 1 Gigabit connection to their fiber hub in Wallace. The access points will be the Cambium 450m MU-MIMO models which will provide an excellent customer experience with high reliability. They will deploy both 5 GHz and 3 GHz CBRS access points in an overlapping pattern to service customers depending on line of site or encroachment from foliage.

An additional Cambium 450i access point will be used to service the area of I-90 between Wallace and Silverton.

This location has an excellent view of the southwest portion of Wallace and specifically, King St. As such, this location will provide residents in these areas of Wallace with another option for reliable internet service.

Wallace is The Center of the Universe, and the county seat. As a well-recognized tourism destination, there are multiple businesses, city office, county offices, library, public safety building and grocery stores. In the project area is a low-income housing complex. This well provide affordable options for those residents.

Many businesses are unable to process credit cards hindering sales. The residential area to be served includes several vacation rentals, the Pulaski Trail and business owners. The ability for

to now access the internet at speeds required for any online activity is greatly needed. This community is within the Wallace School District. According to the 2020 State Department of Education superintendent report 50% of students did not have access to broadband, 70% of students do not have devices, and 58% of students are experiencing poverty. The current combination of availability and price removes a significant percentage of students from online education and has widened the homework gap. Students without broadband will continue to be held back, they need to have access to mitigate the homework gap and recover from as well as be prepared for the next disruption to in person learning.

Teleworking typically requires speeds to accommodate large files and online collaboration. To meet the needs of the community and clients, businesses and public services must have the speeds and reliable access. The residents must have affordable, reliable service at the minimum speeds to perform required daily tasks, participate in education and stay abreast of any communications from emergency services.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Competition gives the opportunity for choice, drives affordable pricing, increases quality of service and alleviates overloaded circuits. Our current limited number of providers and geographic challenges in the area is a barrier to residents, business and services. The current providers, ISP or cellular, have overburdened networks, have infrastructure that has not been updated, and/or are unable to provide coverage in many areas.

The limited options for reliable service and the jump in usage taxed our existing infrastructure and put our residents and businesses in a precarious situation, choosing between public places and risk of exposure or loss of revenues and educational instruction. The addition of this project will help achieve the goals of equal access, affordable cost, enhance capability for telehealth and education and mitigate public safety issues that have been brought to light in this health emergency.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

This project is in response to the Coronavirus emergency where gaps in public health and safety, and the ability of residents to safely perform normal task were brought to the forefront. This broadband infrastructure build is necessary to access online tools and resources including education, e-health, online banking and other critical communications allowing for social distancing and limit exposure risk to residents and businesses. This project will improve the community's ability to facilitate online opportunities that have not been available and were proven critical during the pandemic. All expenditures are incurred prior to December 31, 2021, deadline. J&R Electronics takes as many precautions as possible to limit issues and outages by using carrier grade microwave links and quality access points, switches and routers. Lightning suppressors and R56 level grounding are in place to guard against unexpected storms. All sites have backup power via UPS, battery backup or generator.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

J&R Electronics is deploying 100% new circuits and access points to deliver this service option to Wallace. The dedicated gigabit microwave connects this site to their fiber hub in Wallace, which is connected via point-to-point fiber to our 10 Gigabit internet service in Kellogg. The microwave delivery system leaps over all existing antiquated infrastructure to deliver a new option for internet service to Wallace residents. They evaluate each location to ensure service can be provided as promise. The minimum packages handle video conferencing allowing for health care and educational opportunities not previously seen. Microwave is cost efficient and quick to deploy, nimble and easy to maintain. It provides a higher reliability than the current experiences. This lower cost of this infrastructure allows residents and businesses a quality high speed service with less downtime. With cost of downtime diminished it is increasing the business' bottom line.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

J&R Electronics will donate accessories and labor for the tower construction. \$2,853.79

Question: Estimated total project cost?

54971.18

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

250

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$219.88

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

50 Mbps (download) x 10 Mbps (upload)

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

J&R Electronics leases a 10 Gigabit fiber internet connection from Ziplly Fiber, which is located at our headend in Kellogg, to serve all customers in the Silver Valley. The connection for the Zipline project will be connected to the headend via a dedicated 1 Gigabit point-to-point fiber circuit. J&R Electronics owns all other wireless and wired infrastructure used to deliver services to the site and customers.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The grant will be administered by Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC). The SVEDC will audit for completion and ensure accounting is per general accepted accounting principles. Records will be maintained during the project and a final report will be provided with all applicable documentation to the city at project completion.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

Proposed service area did not receive state funding. Due to time constraints, and equipment shortages, this project area could not be included. This project will improve the existing service area to include an additional 225-250 households in the western and southern edges of town as well as county residents and businesses along the I-90 corridor not previously served.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

J&R Electronics has been in the radio business since 1954 and delivering wireless internet services in North Idaho since 2002. A truly local North Idaho company. When expanding their services to the Silver Valley, they hired an employee who lives in the Silver Valley, to offer better customer service. They use local contractors for construction needs. Additionally, their technology can be deployed more quickly and efficiently than traditional cable or fiber options, to deliver much needed services to residents and businesses. J&R Electronics service gives the community another option for reliable internet and in many cases the only option, due to terrain or lack of traditional infrastructure. They contribute to the local and state economy in tax base, living wage employment, community involvement and provide solution driven service.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Zipline SpeedTest ALL.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:30 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf &1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Zipline Wallace Coverage Propagation with Locations.pdf](#) (7/19/2021 8:57 AM)

[2021 GrantRF Coverage Area ZipLine \(Wallace South\).kmz](#) (7/16/2021 6:01 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Zipline-Grant-Budget.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:04 PM)

[Zipline Budget.JPG](#) (7/16/2021 6:04 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Zipline Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Project-Schedule.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:05 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Zipline CARES Cert.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 6:05 PM)

[Zipline CARES Cert.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:17 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[SF Sewer District Support 7-7-21.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:57 PM)

[LOS Shoshone Fire Dept Distric 1 - 2021.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:57 PM)

[SVEDC.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 3:54 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community

Broadband Plan (if applicable).

No Attachments

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

No Attachments

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Colleen Rosson

Question: Type your title.

Executive Director

Question: Type the submission date.

7-16-21



Shoshone County Fire Dist No. 1

AARON CAGLE, *Fire Chief*

58738 Silver Valley Rd • P.O. 723 Osburn, ID 83849

208.752.1101 • acagle@districtonefire.com



July 9, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 West State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board:

Shoshone County Fire Protection District One is one of many entities who are great need for reliable fast internet service, which is currently an underserved population. The District is writing this letter of support for J&R Electronics broadband project in Shoshone County as our recent upgrade to J&R has vastly improved our online abilities.

The equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, and current infrastructure is extremely inadequate and negatively impacts our local business and residents' online needs. It is essential for the public health emergency departments and would mitigate similar disruptions in the future.

The current growth of the Silver Valley residents has significantly increased with a young and aging population. The Fire services depend on high-speed internet as time is often the most crucial element to consider in saving lives. As real time online information will greatly assist emergency responder's situational awareness during emergency fire and medical calls when time is of the essence. Implementation of the new technology is advancing, and the current infrastructure is not supporting these vital needs. J&R Electronics services will be a positive asset to our community to assist with fire and medical services online emergency software and programs, which will provide a significant impact on our ability to provide emergency services to the community and tourist during the worst day of their lives.

Also, J&R services will be able to support business' in completing online tasks such as: credit card orders, shipping, receiving, and tracking merchandise with their online business affairs. The local schools and students require dependable internet access to complete their daily educational tasks, our young and aging residents depend on high-speed internet to process their financial banking needs and improve their online quality of life.

The Idaho Broadband Grant award would be a vast impact in our Silver Valley and allow Idaho business and residents to succeed with the support from J&R Electronics who proven their commitment to serving our local community.

Should you have questions or concerns please feel free to call 208-752-1101.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Cagle".

Aaron Cagle
Fire Chief

SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE RIVER SEWER DISTRICT

1020 POLARIS AVE
P.O. BOX 783
OSBURN, ID 83849



OFFICE (208) 753-8041
FAX (208) 753-1151
MULLAN PLANT (208) 744-1512
PAGE PLANT (208) 784-7311

July 7, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Re: J&R Electronics Idaho Broadband Grant for Projects in the Silver Valley

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter of support for much-needed broadband grants for the Silver Valley.

The South Fork Coeur d' Alene River Sewer District is a public utility that treats domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater for customers throughout the Silver Valley from Cataldo to Mullan. Our critical wastewater infrastructure includes two wastewater treatments plants located at Page near Smelterville and in Mullan, and seven lift stations throughout the valley. These facilities require 24/7 monitoring and communication to ensure reliable uninterrupted operation. Presently, we are only able to connect remote lift stations by landline which limits the type of information we can monitor.

The District would benefit from alternative options for faster internet speeds and more reliable connections. We look forward to the improvements in our business and field operations that will be made possible by expanding local broadband services and are confident this will contribute to protecting the health and safety of our environment and community.

Thank you for your time and please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Pete Stayton, P.E., District Manager
South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer District



July 14,2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Re: Idaho Broadband Grant for Projects in the Silver Valley

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board and Commerce Grant Team,

Please accept this letter of support for the J&R Electronics broadband projects in Shoshone County. J&R Electronics service will accommodate new resident growth, our aging population and allow our utilities and public safety entities to operate efficiently and more access options in the unfortunate event of another emergency.

The past year has emphasized the true gaps in high-speed internet in our community. We have put the current broadband infrastructure to the test, and it has proven to be inadequate for our residents and businesses online needs. Families could not be online to complete required tasks at the same time, businesses could not accept credit cards or process online orders and video telehealth of conferencing was a challenge or impossible.

As more residents move to the area, it will continue to prove a detriment to our communities' ability to keep up with and move forward in this new digital age and hinder economic development activities.

J&R Electronics has proven their commitment to serving the Shoshone County communities prior to the pandemic and were quick to act in the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak. They were first on the scene to work with our school districts to provide free public Wi-Fi sites across the county. Those sites remain in operation to serve our communities.

An Idaho company, they have met with our public entities, private businesses, and residents to overcome broadband challenges highlighted by the pandemic. They offer reliable high-speed service, affordable rates, exceptional service after the sale and continue to create a positive multiplier impact on the local economy. We feel J&R Electronics will use our tax dollars prudently and efficiently.

The award of the Idaho Broadband Grant for these projects would have a positive impact in our community. The Idaho grant funds will allow an Idaho company financial support to serve the broadband needs of our small communities in the ways it needs to be served to thrive.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Martinsen", with a stylized, flowing script.

Dan Martinsen - President

Zipline PROJECT TOTALS

Equipment Total for Project	\$	48,971.18
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Labor Total for Project	\$	6,000.00
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Grant admin	\$	521.00
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PROJECT TOTAL	\$	54,971.18
---------------	----	-----------

MATCH TOTAL	\$	(2,853.79)
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REQUESTED GRANT TOTAL	\$	52,638.39
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Number of HH		250
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Cost Per HH	\$	219.88
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State of Idaho Broadband Grant

CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF SHOSHONE

The undersigned, Colleen Rosson, representing Wallace City, 703 Cedar St., Wallace, ID 83873, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am grant administrator for Wallace City and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found here and here.
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Installation of the point to point and multi point network will provide service to residents and businesses who have previously had low speeds or no connectivity at all. The speeds provided by this infrastructure will meet and exceed the minimum 25/3 as defined to be high speed internet. It will provide enhancement for connectivity options and reliability for health care, business, public safety and education solving some of the needs that were in full display during (and after) the pandemic.

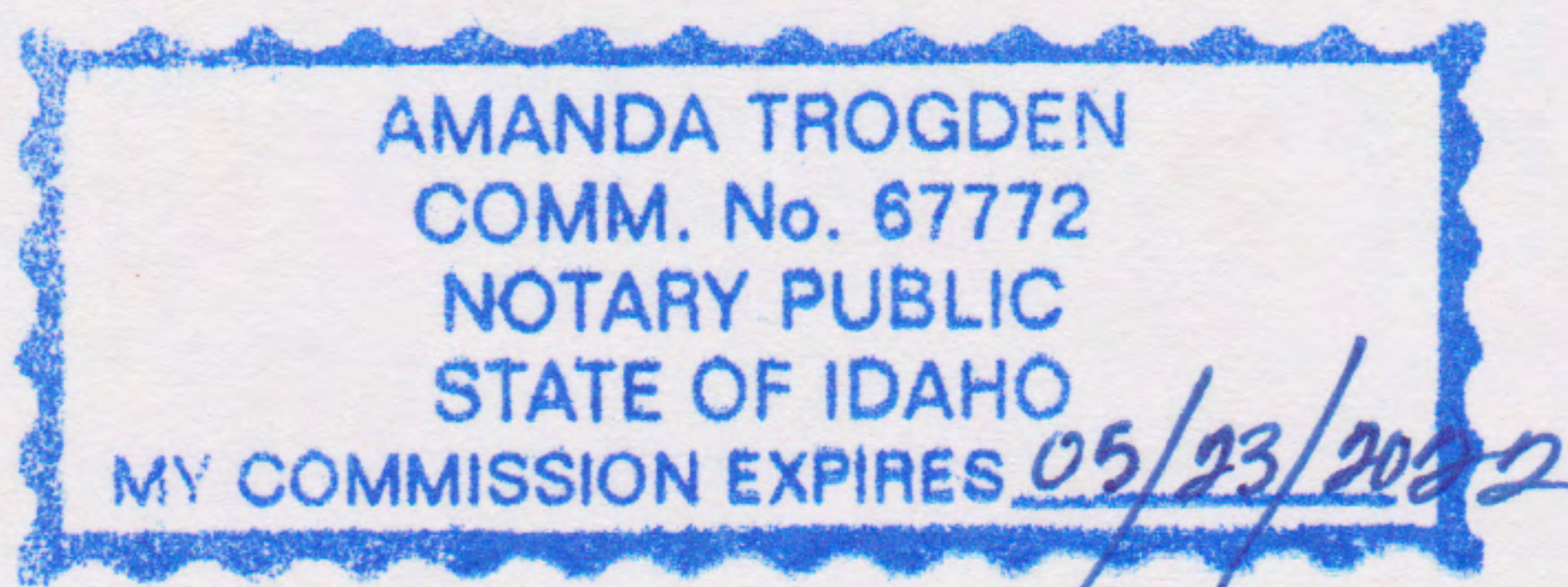
Colleen Rosson

7-15-2021

Signature

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15 day of July, 2021



Amanda Trogden


Notary Public for STATE Idaho

Residing at Mullan

Commission expires 05/23/2022

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Zipline Project Schedule


[illegible]

 **PING** ms

18

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

6.39

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.71

GO



Connections

Multi



NW Fiber, LLC

Colfax, WA

[Change Server](#)




Zipty Fiber

50.52.27.247


RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber




 **PING** ms

9

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

15.16

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

1.05

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)




Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207


RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber




 **PING** ms

8

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

10.80

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

1.83

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

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Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber



Internet speed test



2.25

Mbps download

0.43

Mbps upload

Latency: 18 ms

Server: Seattle


Your Internet connection is very slow.

Your Internet download speed is very low. Web browsing should work, but videos could load slowly.


[LEARN MORE](#)

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 **PING** ms

24

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

14.43

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

2.74

GO



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Multi



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Spokane, WA

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Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207

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SHARE

Result ID 11735388284

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms

17

DOWNLOAD Mbps

13.65

UPLOAD Mbps

1.42

GO

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Spokane, WA

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Ziplay Fiber

50.52.28.106

HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

1

2

3

4

5

Much worse

As expected

Much better

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues



Reddit

Possible Problems



Disney+

Possible Problems

1. 10 FASTEST INTERNET PROVIDERS

2. TOP VPNS FOR 2021

3. BEST HIGH SPEED

INTERNET PROVIDERS

1. BEST HIGH SPEED INTERNET PROVIDERS

2. TOP VPNS FOR 2021

3. 10 FASTEST INTERNET PROVIDERS

4. BEST FASTEST VPN

5. 2021 FASTEST VPN SERVICES

6. BEST RANSOMWARE PROTECTION TOOLS

7. FAST AND SAFE VPN

8. BEST FIREWALL SOFTWARE

Result ID 11722447137

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms
20

DOWNLOAD Mbps
2.20

UPLOAD Mbps
0.36

GO

Connections
Multi

NW Fiber, LLC
Colfax, WA
[Change Server](#)

Ziply Fiber
50.37.132.149

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Ziply Fiber

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

[Sparklight](#)
Possible Problems

[AOL](#)
Possible Problems

[Earthlink](#)
Possible Problems

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PT

RU

SV

TH

zh-Hans

zh-Hant

- ZIFF DAVIS
- IGN

PCMag


ExtremeTech

Geek


Toolbox

AskMen


Offers.com

 **PING** ms

65

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

6.44

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.66

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Zipty Fiber

50.37,149.21

**HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?**

1

2

3


4

5


Much worse

As expected


Much better

 **PING** ms

92

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

12.09

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.88

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber





Your Internet speed is

12 Mbps



Latency

Unloaded

37 ms

Loaded

56 ms

Upload

Speed

840 Kbps

Client Kellogg, US 50.52.0.134


Server(s) Seattle, US | Hillsboro, US

⚙ Settings


7.4MB ⬆

2.9MB ⬆




 **PING** ms

11

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

18.03

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.77

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Ziplay Fiber

50.37.134.100

**HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?**

1

2

3

4

5

Much worse

As expected

Much better



Your Internet speed is

2.6 Mbps

A green circular icon containing a white circular arrow, indicating a refresh or retry action.

Latency

Unloaded

82 ms

Loaded

146 ms


Upload

Speed

500 Kbps

Client Newport, US 50.52.9.194

Server(s) Seattle, US | Hillsboro, US

 Settings

2.9MB 

2.1MB 





Michele Bisconer <michele.bisconer@wallace.id.gov>

To: Colleen Rosson

Cc: Kristina Larson

You replied to this message on 7/10/2021 6:28 PM.

Download Speed



Speed Test Completed

Server: nbf-wpp1-milb3-yyx02-milb-otl-measurement-lab.org

Compare Providers

Bandwidth Calculator

Share this Result

Test Again

Summary

Download speed

1.18 Mb/s

Upload speed

523.90

kb/s

Your internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.

Share Result URL

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/speedtest/93xpg40-txc9-445b-9471-c632>

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/speedtest/93xpg40-txc9-445b-9471-c632>

Share Result Image

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/1/4/5/93xpg40-txc9-445b-9471-c632>

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/1/4/5/93xpg40-txc9-445b-9471-c632>

Network latency: 469 msec round trip time

Jitter: 447 msec

Download Speed



Speed Test Completed

Server: nbf-wpp1-milb3-yyx02-milb-otl-measurement-lab.org

Compare Providers

Bandwidth Calculator

Share this Result

Test Again

Details

Your system: -

Plugin version: - (-)

TCP receive window: - current, 0 maximum

- % of packets lost during test

Round trip time: 96 msec (minimum), 806 msec (maximum), 467 msec (average)

Jitter: -

- seconds spend waiting following a timeout

TCP time-out counter: 0

- selective acknowledgement packets received

No duplex mismatch condition was detected.

The test did not detect a cable fault.

No network congestion was detected.

- % of the time was not spent in a receiver limited or sender limited state.

- % of the time the connection is limited by the client machine's receive buffer.

Optimal receive buffer: - bytes

Bottleneck link: -

0 duplicate ACKs set

BROADBAND**NOW**

12:12 PM GMT
13th July 2021

DOWNLOAD SPEED

6 Mb/s



UPLOAD SPEED

0.64 Mb/s



PING

263 ms



91% slower than the Idaho average.

Server: ndt-iupui-mlab3-sea07.mlab-oti.measurement-lab.org

Speed test



Cathleen Ryan Sanborn <sanbornathome@gmail.com>

To Colleen Rosson

Reply

Reply All

Forward



Sat 7/10/2021 3:13 PM

You replied to this message on 7/10/2021 3:17 PM.

King Street speed test

Download speed 7.98

Upload speed .89

Hope this helps –
Cathleen



Virus-free. www.avg.com



Wallace ZipLine CBG 160799604003

Wallace CBGs in coverage area
CBG 160799604003

Small tower will be stationed on a decommissioned Zip line Platform the overlooks the entire community.
Internet will be fed Via Licensed PTP Link directly from J&R Fiber POP in Wallace High School

RF Propagation/Coverage of 3 GHz (for NLOS as needed) and 5 GHz Coverage – Blue 180 Degree/Yellow 90 degree sectors show 270 degree coverage this compliments and extends the Existing Fixed Wireless Network on the eastern section of Wallace Proper
High-speed Internet Service to be delivered Via Fixed Microwave

Serviceable Locations

225 to 250

Including

Silver Hills Apartments a 24 unit subsidized housing community

Black Dots indicate underserved locations that can be served – 90% are less than 2 miles from the tower location with 3 GHz or 5 GHz both technologies have proven to easily deliver base line package of 30Mbps X 5Mbps with low latency at sub 15ms ping times
The proposed project will support

E-learning

Tele-work

Including Anchor Institutions

J&R will also install and provide free Wi-Fi at Wallace City Western Park base of King Street area as well as Wallace Visitor Center parking lot



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Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
Totals					



Shoshone County Fire Dist No. 1

AARON CAGLE, *Fire Chief*

58738 Silver Valley Rd • P.O. 723 Osburn, ID 83849

208.752.1101 • acagle@districtonefire.com



July 9, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 West State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board:

Shoshone County Fire Protection District One is one of many entities who are great need for reliable fast internet service, which is currently an underserved population. The District is writing this letter of support for J&R Electronics broadband project in Shoshone County as our recent upgrade to J&R has vastly improved our online abilities.

The equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, and current infrastructure is extremely inadequate and negatively impacts our local business and residents' online needs. It is essential for the public health emergency departments and would mitigate similar disruptions in the future.

The current growth of the Silver Valley residents has significantly increased with a young and aging population. The Fire services depend on high-speed internet as time is often the most crucial element to consider in saving lives. As real time online information will greatly assist emergency responder's situational awareness during emergency fire and medical calls when time is of the essence. Implementation of the new technology is advancing, and the current infrastructure is not supporting these vital needs. J&R Electronics services will be a positive asset to our community to assist with fire and medical services online emergency software and programs, which will provide a significant impact on our ability to provide emergency services to the community and tourist during the worst day of their lives.

Also, J&R services will be able to support business' in completing online tasks such as: credit card orders, shipping, receiving, and tracking merchandise with their online business affairs. The local schools and students require dependable internet access to complete their daily educational tasks, our young and aging residents depend on high-speed internet to process their financial banking needs and improve their online quality of life.

The Idaho Broadband Grant award would be a vast impact in our Silver Valley and allow Idaho business and residents to succeed with the support from J&R Electronics who proven their commitment to serving our local community.

Should you have questions or concerns please feel free to call 208-752-1101.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Cagle", is written over a horizontal line.

Aaron Cagle
Fire Chief

SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE RIVER SEWER DISTRICT

1020 POLARIS AVE
P.O. BOX 783
OSBURN, ID 83849



OFFICE (208) 753-8041
FAX (208) 753-1151
MULLAN PLANT (208) 744-1512
PAGE PLANT (208) 784-7311

July 7, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Re: J&R Electronics Idaho Broadband Grant for Projects in the Silver Valley

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter of support for much-needed broadband grants for the Silver Valley.

The South Fork Coeur d' Alene River Sewer District is a public utility that treats domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater for customers throughout the Silver Valley from Cataldo to Mullan. Our critical wastewater infrastructure includes two wastewater treatments plants located at Page near Smelterville and in Mullan, and seven lift stations throughout the valley. These facilities require 24/7 monitoring and communication to ensure reliable uninterrupted operation. Presently, we are only able to connect remote lift stations by landline which limits the type of information we can monitor.

The District would benefit from alternative options for faster internet speeds and more reliable connections. We look forward to the improvements in our business and field operations that will be made possible by expanding local broadband services and are confident this will contribute to protecting the health and safety of our environment and community.

Thank you for your time and please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Pete Stayton, P.E., District Manager
South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer District



July 14,2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Re: Idaho Broadband Grant for Projects in the Silver Valley

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board and Commerce Grant Team,

Please accept this letter of support for the J&R Electronics broadband projects in Shoshone County. J&R Electronics service will accommodate new resident growth, our aging population and allow our utilities and public safety entities to operate efficiently and more access options in the unfortunate event of another emergency.

The past year has emphasized the true gaps in high-speed internet in our community. We have put the current broadband infrastructure to the test, and it has proven to be inadequate for our residents and businesses online needs. Families could not be online to complete required tasks at the same time, businesses could not accept credit cards or process online orders and video telehealth of conferencing was a challenge or impossible.

As more residents move to the area, it will continue to prove a detriment to our communities' ability to keep up with and move forward in this new digital age and hinder economic development activities.

J&R Electronics has proven their commitment to serving the Shoshone County communities prior to the pandemic and were quick to act in the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak. They were first on the scene to work with our school districts to provide free public Wi-Fi sites across the county. Those sites remain in operation to serve our communities.

An Idaho company, they have met with our public entities, private businesses, and residents to overcome broadband challenges highlighted by the pandemic. They offer reliable high-speed service, affordable rates, exceptional service after the sale and continue to create a positive multiplier impact on the local economy. We feel J&R Electronics will use our tax dollars prudently and efficiently.

The award of the Idaho Broadband Grant for these projects would have a positive impact in our community. The Idaho grant funds will allow an Idaho company financial support to serve the broadband needs of our small communities in the ways it needs to be served to thrive.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Martinsen", with a stylized, flowing script.

Dan Martinsen - President

Zipline PROJECT TOTALS

Equipment Total for Project	\$	48,971.18
-----------------------------	----	-----------

Labor Total for Project	\$	6,000.00
-------------------------	----	----------

Grant admin	\$	521.00
-------------	----	--------

PROJECT TOTAL	\$	54,971.18
---------------	----	-----------

MATCH TOTAL	\$	(2,853.79)
-------------	----	------------

REQUESTED GRANT TOTAL	\$	52,638.39
-----------------------	----	-----------

Number of HH		250
--------------	--	-----

Cost Per HH	\$	219.88
-------------	----	--------



State of Idaho Broadband Grant

CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF SHOSHONE

The undersigned, Colleen Rosson, representing Wallace City, 703 Cedar St., Wallace, ID 83873, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am grant administrator for Wallace City and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found here and here.
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Installation of the point to point and multi point network will provide service to residents and businesses who have previously had low speeds or no connectivity at all. The speeds provided by this infrastructure will meet and exceed the minimum 25/3 as defined to be high speed internet. It will provide enhancement for connectivity options and reliability for health care, business, public safety and education solving some of the needs that were in full display during (and after) the pandemic.

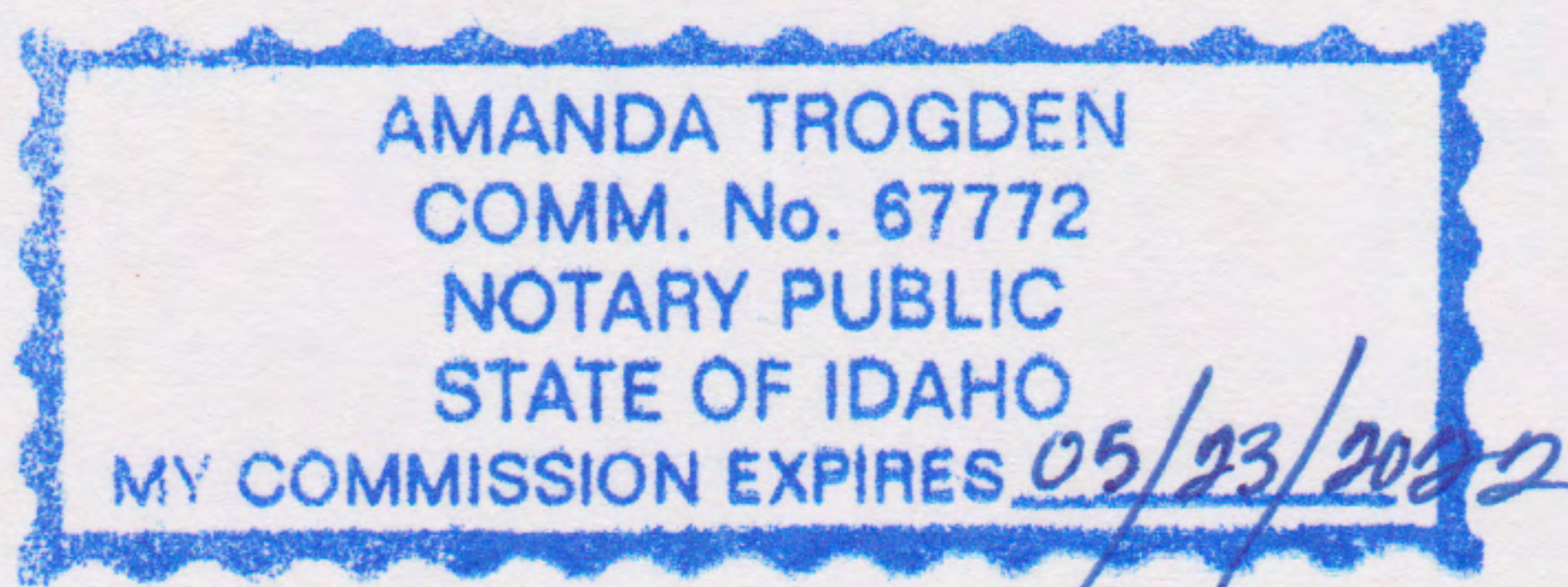
Colleen Rosson

7-15-2021

Signature

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15 day of July, 2021



Amanda Trogden

Notary Public for STATE Idaho

Residing at Mullan

Commission expires 05/23/2022



State of Idaho Broadband Grant

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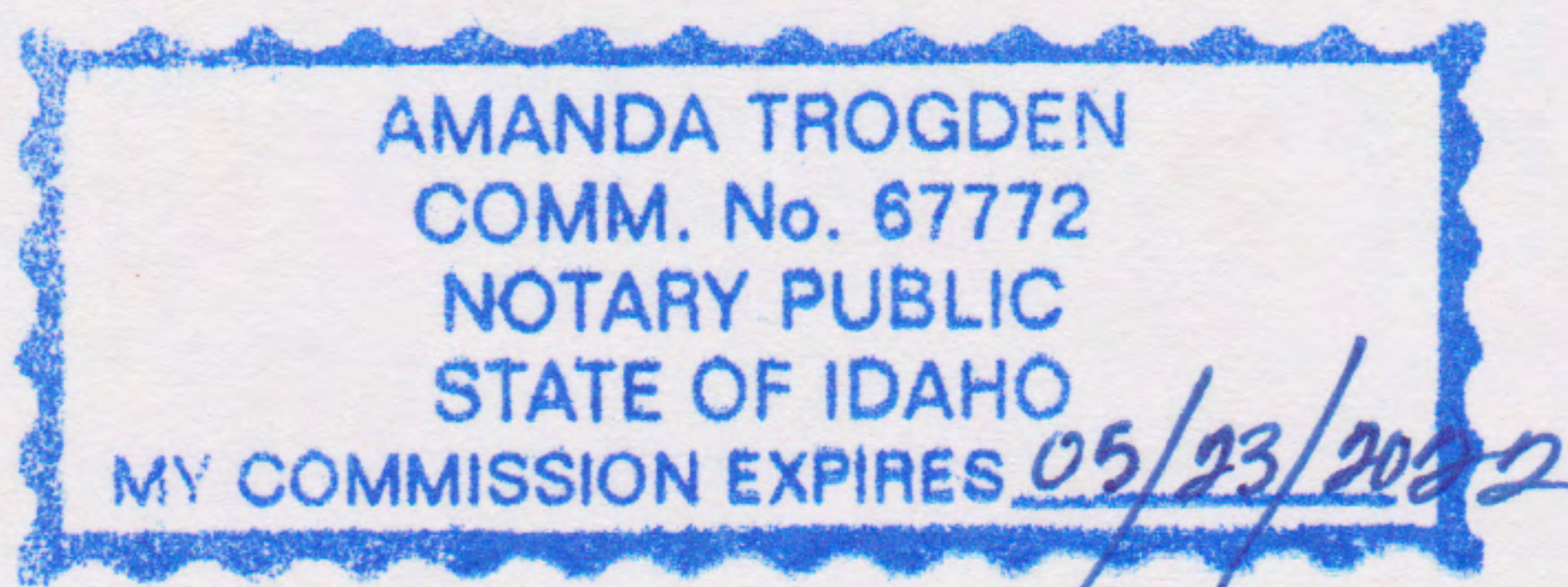
Colleen Rosson

7-15-2021

Signature

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15 day of July, 2021




Amanda Trogden

Notary Public for STATE Idaho

Residing at Mullan


Commission expires 05/23/2022

 **PING** ms

18

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

6.39

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.71

GO



Connections

Multi



NW Fiber, LLC

Colfax, WA

[Change Server](#)




Zipty Fiber

50.52.27.247


RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber




 **PING** ms

9

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

15.16

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

1.05

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)




Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207


RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber




 **PING** ms

8

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

10.80

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

1.83

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber



Internet speed test



2.25

Mbps download

0.43

Mbps upload

Latency: 18 ms

Server: Seattle


Your Internet connection is very slow.

Your Internet download speed is very low. Web browsing should work, but videos could load slowly.


[LEARN MORE](#)

[TEST AGAIN](#)


[Feedback](#)

 **PING** ms

24

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

14.43

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

2.74

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber



SPEEDTEST

Apps Insights Network Developers Enterprise About Log In

SEE ALSO

1. Top 10 Network Security Tools

2. Best Ransomware Protection Tools

3. 10 Fastest Internet Providers

4. Best Fastest VPN

SHARE

Result ID 11735388284

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms

17

DOWNLOAD Mbps

13.65

UPLOAD Mbps

1.42

GO

Connections

Multi

Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

Change Server

Ziplay Fiber

50.52.28.106

HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

1

2

3

4

5

Much worse

As expected

Much better

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues



Reddit

Possible Problems



Disney+

Possible Problems

1. 10 FASTEST INTERNET PROVIDERS

2. TOP VPNS FOR 2021

3. BEST HIGH SPEED

INTERNET PROVIDERS

1. BEST HIGH SPEED INTERNET PROVIDERS

2. TOP VPNS FOR 2021

3. 10 FASTEST INTERNET PROVIDERS

4. BEST FASTEST VPN

5. 2021 FASTEST VPN SERVICES

6. BEST RANSOMWARE PROTECTION TOOLS

7. FAST AND SAFE VPN

8. BEST FIREWALL SOFTWARE

Result ID 11722447137

RESULTS SETTINGS

PING ms
20

DOWNLOAD Mbps
2.20

UPLOAD Mbps
0.36

Connections
Multi

NW Fiber, LLC
Colfax, WA
[Change Server](#)

Ziply Fiber
50.37.132.149

GO

RATE YOUR PROVIDER
Ziply Fiber
★★★★★

Having Internet Problems?

Popular services with reported issues

[Sparklight](#)
Possible Problems

[AOL](#)
Possible Problems

[Earthlink](#)
Possible Problems

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Discover your nearest 5G deployment on the Ookla 5G Map.

[View Map](#)

ENTERPRISE

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CLI

Google Chrome

iOS

macOS

Windows

Speedtest VPN™

ACCOUNT

Results History

Settings

Help

Create Account

Single Connection Test


ENTERPRISE

Ookla® Solutions

Partnerships & Programs

OOKLA® BRANDS

Downdetector®



About

Ookla for Good

Careers


Press

LANGUAGES


AR DE EN ES FR ID IT JA KO NL PL PT RU SV TH zh-Hans zh-Hant

ZIFF DAVIS


IGN PCMag ExtremeTech Geek Toolbox AskMen Offers.com

 **PING** ms

65

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

6.44

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.66

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Zipty Fiber

50.37,149.21

**HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?**

1

2

3


4

5


Much worse

As expected


Much better

 **PING** ms

92

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

12.09

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.88

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Zipty Fiber

50.52.2.207

RATE YOUR PROVIDER

Zipty Fiber





Your Internet speed is

12 Mbps



Latency

Unloaded

37 ms

Loaded

56 ms

Upload

Speed

840 Kbps

Client Kellogg, US 50.52.0.134


Server(s) Seattle, US | Hillsboro, US

⚙ Settings


7.4MB ⬆

2.9MB ⬇




 **PING** ms

11

 **DOWNLOAD** Mbps

18.03

 **UPLOAD** Mbps

0.77

GO



Connections

Multi



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA

[Change Server](#)



Ziplay Fiber

50.37.134.100

**HOW DOES YOUR NETWORK AVAILABILITY
COMPARE WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?**

1

2

3

4

5

Much worse

As expected

Much better



Your Internet speed is

2.6 Mbps

A green circular icon containing a white circular arrow, indicating a refresh or retry function.

Latency

Unloaded

82 ms

Loaded

146 ms


Upload

Speed

500 Kbps

Client Newport, US 50.52.9.194

Server(s) Seattle, US | Hillsboro, US

 Settings

2.9MB 

2.1MB 





Michele Bisconer <michele.bisconer@wallace.id.gov>

To: Colleen Rosson

Cc: Kristina Larson

You replied to this message on 7/10/2021 6:28 PM.

Download Speed



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263 ms



91% slower than the Idaho average.

Server: ndt-iupui-mlab3-sea07.mlab-oti.measurement-lab.org

Speed test



Cathleen Ryan Sanborn <sanbornathome@gmail.com>

To Colleen Rosson

Reply

Reply All

Forward



Sat 7/10/2021 3:13 PM

You replied to this message on 7/10/2021 3:17 PM.

King Street speed test

Download speed 7.98

Upload speed .89

Hope this helps –
Cathleen



Virus-free. www.avg.com



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Wallace CBGs in coverage area
CBG 160799604003

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The proposed project will support

E-learning

Tele-work

Including Anchor Institutions

J&R will also install and provide free Wi-Fi at Wallace City Western Park base of King Street area as well as Wallace Visitor Center parking lot

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars				Total
Totals					

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Jody Bieze
Applicant ID	APP-004860
Company Name	Kootenai County
Recipient Address	Kootenai County 451 Government Way Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816
Phone	(208) 446-1608
Email	jbieze@kcgov.us
Amount Requested	\$1,113,560.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: West Kootenai Rural Fiber

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Jody Bieze
- b. Director
- c. Kootenai County
451 N. Government Way

Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

d. jbieze@kcgov.us

e. (208) 446-1608

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Unincorporated Kootenai County, feeding multiple small communities.

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Nancy Mabile
Dorian Komberec
Panhandle Area Council, Inc.

b. nmabile@pacni.org
dkomberec@pacni.org

c. (208) 772-0584 ext. 3014
(208) 772-0584 ext. 3010

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Project overview

This project will build fiber connections to two 2020 CARES act microwave towers in rural Kootenai county. This fiber will provide:

- a) Capacity to feed more homes from each tower
- b) Facilities to provide 100 x 10 speeds

Both the Payment Peak and Beck towers serve large blocks of rural areas filled with small farms and ranches. The existing access point facilities are fed by microwave backhauls that will be replaced by fiber connections. The homes served are a wide range of broadband consumers – some occupied by families with school age children so expanded service for distance learning, some middle age homes where work from home is needed and some older, retired couples where telehealth is a good fit. Many of these homes are presently served with Intermax 25x3 fixed wireless connections but we can anticipate running out of connection capacity so we need fiber to the towers to serve even more residences. These towers serve about 3,760 customer locations.

The existing fixed wireless providers are Ptera and AirPipe, both from Spokane. We believe the service is less than 25x3 so these residences are underserved. The Intermax fixed wireless service presently provides 25x3 service which overlaps some small neighborhoods served by Spectrum Cable and most of the service area is served by DISH TV and DirectTV. We believe none of those carriers provide 25x3 although sometimes Spectrum is able to upgrade cable service if enough customers request it. The new Intermax service will be available at 100 x10 Mbps speeds.

Scope of work

This project will build about 11.35 miles of last mile fiber to two existing last mile fixed wireless towers. One of those towers feeds a smaller, more remote last mile site. The route of the new fiber will entail 4 railroad crossings. The short time frame for the CARES act grant does not allow for the railroad crossing permit process. This proposal will cover the cost of the fiber in the road up to the RR crossings on both sides. The complete project under this grant will be fiber on poles or in the ground ready to be completed by adding the RR r/w crossings of about 100' each. There is no risk of getting the crossing permits from the railroad, just the time required to go through the process.

Once the necessary railroad permits are received, Intermax will provide private capital to pay to complete the project.

This last mile feed to two towers will connect to Intermax core middle mile fiber network to Spokane and Seattle. The core fiber routes are redundant with two paths to the national connections. The addition of the fiber to the towers will be the main feeds to those towers but the fixed wireless backhauls will remain in service as redundant routes although at reduced capacity if there is ever an accidental fiber cut. Accidental cuts are usually caused by someone digging up the fiber and damaging it.

Rural Idaho criteria

The tower customers served are rural farms and ranches near the city of Post Falls but outside of town.

Cost efficiency

For a fiber build, this program is extraordinarily efficient for the State Grant program at \$334 per

address served. This cost performance is accomplished by cost sharing with Intermax . The grant application is for 68% of the cost and the applicant is providing about 32% of the money.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Internet access is now considered one of the primary necessities by homeowners, on par with water and power. It is the 2nd most important consideration in home purchases among Americans. Expanding rural broadband capacity is essential in facilitating greatly enhanced access to telework, telemedicine, distance learning and public safety as well as providing service in a currently underserved growing area. With Intermax bringing fiber to the home, it fulfills all CARES Act criteria.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

All three of the CARES act target uses require large bandwidth for successful use. Distance learning is graphic intensive so it needs big connection capacity. Work from home is often remote network log-in applications which need low latency times to perform just like “in-office” networked computers. Some Intermax fiber connections regularly test at 1 ms latency times. Many national services struggle to get to 50 ms latency times. Telehealth is usually 2-way video and sometimes involves sending large image files. Fiber connections make telehealth connections work smoothly.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

For a fiber build, this program is extraordinarily efficient for the State Grant program at \$334 per address served. This cost performance is accomplished by cost sharing with Intermax. The grant application is for 68% of the cost, and the applicant is providing about 32% of the money.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

\$400,000 - Intermax.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

1513560.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

3,760

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$402.54

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

10 Gig to the towers, 2.4 Gig to the rural tower feeds.

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

The short time frame for the CARES act grant does not allow for the railroad crossing permit process. This proposal will cover the cost of the fiber in the road up to the RR crossings on both sides. The complete project under this grant will be fiber on poles or in the ground ready to be completed by adding the RR r/w crossings of about 100' each. There is no risk of getting the crossing permits from the railroad, just the time required to go through the process.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

Intermax Networks will provide both.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be scoped, purchased, constructed, and completed by Intermax. The applicant's designee (Jody Bieze of Kootenai County) will serve the role of Grant Administrator in coordination with Panhandle Area Council and will conduct reviews of completion and attest that the work is completed before payment. Accounting will be performed by Intermax and reviewed / approved by the County and PAC before completion and reimbursement.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No federal funds have been received for this project and none are anticipated in the next two years.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

Last year in the 2020 round of Cares Act grants, Payment Peak and Beck Tower (aka Stateline Project) were funded at the amount of \$70,820 and \$72,862 respectively for a total of \$143,682. In the short time available last year, these projects allowed us the ability to install access points for customer radios and to begin serving people in the rural unserved areas immediately. As we learned with the two other projects that were funded and very successful in 2020 (Lone Mtn and Best Hill Tower) adding fiber feeds to these towers “future-proofs” them for growth and increased speeds. Consistent with our Intermax long-term planning, this 2021 project would build on the success and add more capacity to handle the full capacity needs.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

The total project cost is estimated at \$1,513,560. Intermax is proposing to pay \$400,000 as a match, leaving the remaining request to the state of \$1,113,560. This equates to an approximate 75%-25% public to private cost share to accomplish this goal.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

No Attachments

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Intermax Networks West Kootenai Rural Fiber Project.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 12:36 PM)

[West Kootenai Fiber Project.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:36 PM)

[W Kootenai scope of work summary.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:30 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[W Kootenai Budget State Grant .pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:32 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[W Kootenai project schedule.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:33 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[CARES Act Certification_15JUL21.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:33 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[WEST KOOTENAI MATCH SIGNED_07152021_015701.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 10:32 AM)

[PF Chamber Letter in support of fiber infrastructure.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 10:31 AM)

[West Kootenai Letter Of Support from City of Post Falls.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 10:30 AM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[2021_ceds_update_panhandle_area_council.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 4:37 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

No Attachments

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Dorian Komberec

Question: Type your title.

Community Development Specialist

Question: Type the submission date.

July 16, 2021



Pathways to Elevate

North Idaho

2021 Update

2020-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

2020 – 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2021 UPDATE



Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC)
North Idaho Economic Development Corporation
11100 N. Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835
208-772-0584
www.pacni.org

Serving Idaho Economic Development District Region I of Panhandle Area Council
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

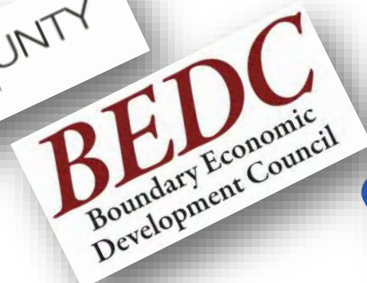
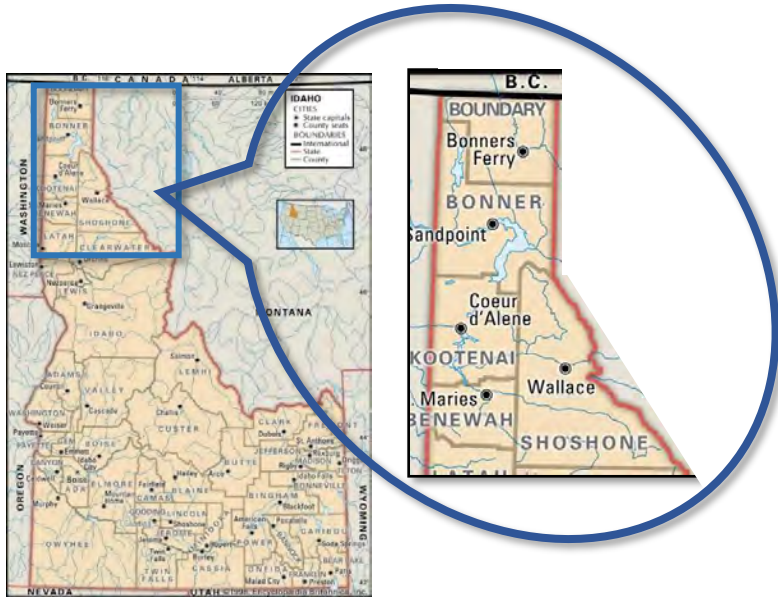


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Executive Summary



Idaho Region I Map

The Panhandle is bordered to the north by British Columbia, Canada; to the east by Montana; to the west by Washington; and to the south by Idaho's Latah and Clearwater Counties.

The Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in 1971 in the State of Idaho. It is structured to promote and assist economic development; fostering a stable and diversified economy within the five northern counties of Idaho. The Panhandle Region includes the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone, 35 cities and the Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai Indian Tribes within the Panhandle of north Idaho.

PAC is recognized in different capacities, as listed below:

- *Economic Development District* – designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA).

- *Certified Development Corporation (CDC)* – certification by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- *Private Sector* – PAC houses a business incubator center/co-work space designed to assist start-up companies.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) falls under the authority of Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 USC §3162) and EDA at 13 CFR part 303, and is made possible by funding through the Planning Partnership Assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and local community partnerships.

There are 5 counties, 35 cities and 2 Tribal Nations in Region I of Idaho. There are also 5 local economic development corporations (EDC's) in addition to the Regional Planning District—Panhandle Area Council. With a diverse industry base within each of the 5 counties, each of the EDC's naturally have a different focus for economic development.

Included in this 2021 Update is the inclusion of a new Chapter on Qualified Opportunity Zones. This chapter has been appropriately placed as Chapter 3, behind the Technical Report. The only other changes include moving the other chapters down by one and adding Opportunity Zones as Appendix B.

This CEDS would not be possible without the partnership of the 5 EDC's: Timber Plus (Benewah County); Bonner EDC (Bonner County); Boundary EDC (Boundary County); CdA EDC (portions of Kootenai County); and Silver Valley EDC (Shoshone County). They were active participants in development of the CEDS and took a leadership role in assisting with the CEDS Committee, who are identified in Appendix A. The outcome of the partnership builds on the

POWER OF WE.



Chapter 1 – Building the Pathways

Guiding principles for development of this CEDS follow the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) *Seven Principles of CEDS Standards of Excellence*:

- Build resilient economies and communities by focusing and targeting strategies on the existing and potential competitive advantages;
- Foster a collaborative framework to strategically align public and private sector investments;
- Use modern scenario, data and analysis tools and planning techniques that provide policy makers, stakeholders and the public with evidence-based and factual based information;
- Transform the CEDS into a strategy-driven planning process focused on regional visioning, priorities setting and performance outcomes;
- Promote and support peer reviews and exchanges across EDD boundaries, enhancing organizational resources and positioning the CEDS as a building block for the State of Idaho and local strategies;
- Communicate in a compelling and modern communication style, including use of online media; and
- Engage the public, private, nonprofit and educational sectors, along with the general public in the development and implementation of the CEDS.

PAC shares the vision and similar goals as the other five Economic Development Districts in the State of Idaho. As a unit, the Districts celebrate each region individually, and the State of Idaho as a whole, collaborating on accelerating economic development and diversification. The goals support progress in education, transportation, entrepreneurial resources and community infrastructure which provides beneficial results for three Pathways: Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals, and Strengthen Communities.

Vision

Promote the continued prosperity, progress and productivity of north Idaho by creating thriving, connected, sustainable and evolving people, communities and economies.

We seek to **Elevate Industry** by creating the environment for thriving economies that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.

We seek to **Advance Individuals** by fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.

We seek to **Strengthen Communities** by enhancing our communities' characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

Chapter 2 – Technical Report

Background



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo

For thousands of years nations of tribal people lived in family bands along the lakes and rivers of north Idaho. The Kootenai Indians lived to the north near what is now the U.S.-Canadian border. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe occupied much of the land between the Kootenai and Nimipu.

As friction grew between settlers and the tribes, General William Sherman toured the West and recommended to Congress that a new military fort be constructed on the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The building of Fort Coeur d'Alene began in spring 1878 as a small pioneer village – later to be established as the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Gold and silver were discovered at the same time in the Silver Valley, today's Shoshone County, and towns like Murray, Prichard and Eagle City sprang up overnight. Kellogg was established in 1892 and named after Noah Kellogg, founder of The Bunker Hill Mine. Wallace became the hub of one of the richest mining districts in the world, and Bunker Hill later became the one of the largest employers in the state during the late 1970s. In August 1981, the mine closed, idling 2,100 miners. Even though it operated for just eight months that year, the mine pumped nearly \$106 million into the Idaho economy in 1981.

After the U.S. Geological Survey highlighted the region's abundant timber resources in the late 1800s, several eastern lumber companies began building empires in the Idaho Panhandle. In 1871 Frederick Post decided a falls on the Spokane River was the ideal location for a sawmill, negotiated a treaty with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and opened the area's first commercial mill in 1880. The settlement of Post Falls grew up around the mill.

These major eastern companies purchased vast tracts of timber and built mills, railroads, logging camps, company stores and even towns. By 1910 thousands of people had swarmed into the region. Coeur d'Alene grew from a small pioneer town of 500 to a modern city of 7,000. At the confluence of the St. Maries and St. Joe Rivers, St. Maries became a steamboat stop and major distribution center for raw logs. Waterfront towns like Sandpoint, Harrison, St. Maries, Post Falls, Priest River, Bonners Ferry and Spirit Lake became bustling timber centers, and many other communities in the timber-rich Panhandle began as logging centers.



First lumber mill. Post Falls

The village of Bayview was the terminus for lake steamers bringing lumber and lime from other points on Pend O'Reille lake. After the start of World War II, Farragut Naval Training Center was built just west of Bayview. The second largest training center in the country, it processed 293,381 sailors in one 15-month period. After the war, the center was decommissioned and given to the State of Idaho for a state park.

Geography

Encompassing approximately 4.9 million acres, the region is substantially forested and mountainous, with many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. The natural features make for some of the nation's best fishing and hunting, while winters provide many opportunities for skiing (downhill and cross-country) and snowmobiling. The Panhandle is ranked third in population and fifth in geographic size among Idaho's six regions.

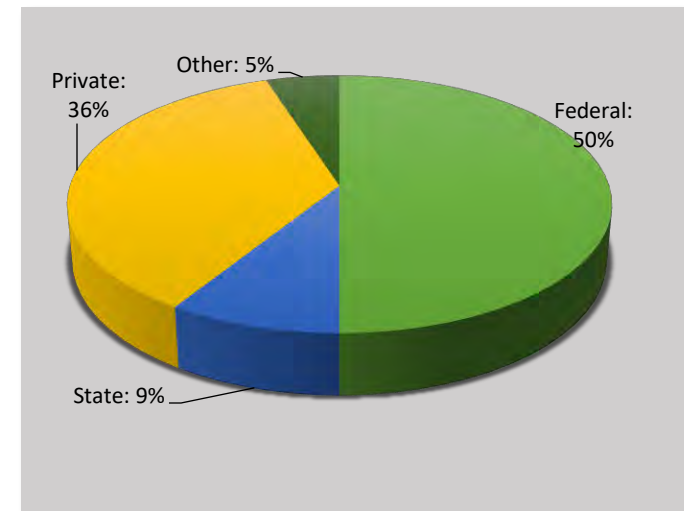
The area includes many mountain ranges including the Selkirks, Cabinet, Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The primary rivers include the St. Maries, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Kootenai, and Pend Oreille. Glacial activity helped form the Priest Lake, Pend Oreille Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Purcell Trench is home to some of the richest agricultural soil in the region.

Understanding the region's economy requires understanding factors related to geography, land use, distance and urban development. Land use patterns and the natural environment of a region changes slowly but has an impact on what is possible and suitable in terms of economic development opportunities. Land use and geography of the region go together with the ability to diversify the region's economy. It is quite difficult in some areas of the region to increase business activity as over half of the land in the region are state and federal lands.

Land Use:

Type	Square Miles	Percent
Agricultural Cropland	294.7	03.71682
Barren	0.79	00.00999
Developed/Low Intensity	58.37	00.02195
Developed/Med Intensity	19.74	00.73650
Developed/High Intensity	1.74	00.24908
Developed/Open Space	51.17	00.64565
Evergreen/Deciduous Forest	6,058.08	76.43956
Fallow/Idle Cropland	10.22	00.12895
Herbaceous Wetlands	26.16	00.33009
Open Water	269.89	03.40544
Perennial Ice/Snow	0.10	00.00126
Shrubland	1,113.59	14.05104
Woody Wetlands	20.90	00.26371

Land Ownership:

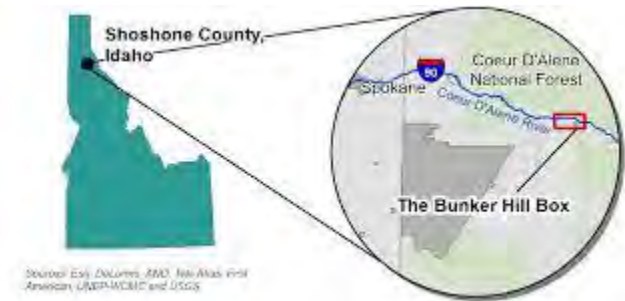


Natural Resources

Forest lands, agricultural lands, mining and waterways serve as the primary natural resources for the region. There are several unique landscapes in the region. The vegetation, climate, land use and wildlife are diverse and somewhat dependent on topography. The diversity of natural resources plays an important role necessary for the public and private sectors plan for existing and future development of the region. The previous section on Geography and following Environment sections provide more information on natural resources. Detailed information can be obtained from the Comprehensive Plans for each county in the region.

Environment

More than a century of mining in the Silver Valley resulted in mine tailings deposited throughout the valley floor and toxic emissions from smelting activities resulted in widespread metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. In 1983 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a 21-square mile area, aka "the box" as a nationally recognized Superfund Site. Cleanup and ecological restoration around the lead smelter have included the removal of lead-contaminated soil from lawns and parks, the containment of tons of mine tailings and the planting of thousands of trees. Lead levels in children have fallen dramatically to levels equivalent to national averages. The Panhandle Health District, the State of Idaho and EPA continue to educate Silver Valley children to avoid lead-contaminated areas and accidental lead ingestion.



Workforce Development and Use

North Idaho College (NIC) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and north Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. NIC's Workforce Training Center in Post Falls offers a wide variety of credit-free classes for career development and personal interest. Classes are open to the public, and generally without pre-admission, academic or residential requirements. A catalog of classes offered are published each fall, spring and summer, and is mailed to all north Idaho residents. Each of the following programs are offered through NIC.

- Workforce Development offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Development offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; computers and technology, and industry and trades including apprenticeship instruction in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Specialized industry-specific training programs are offered in Certified Nursing Assistant, Commercial Truck Driver, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Fighter 1 Academy, and Welding Certification.

- The NIC Venture Network is a hub of on campus resources and services dedicated to help launch, build, and grow a business or product idea. All Venture Network programs are accessible to both regional community members and students, all conveniently located on North Idaho College's downtown Coeur d'Alene Campus.
- Community Education offers personal interest courses in response to community interests and needs. Students may cultivate a hobby, develop a skill, and enjoy group activities in the pursuit of lifelong learning. Classes are designed to be practical, affordable, enjoyable and sensitive to the time constraints of today's busy world. Types of classes are offered in categories such as arts, crafts, healthy living, home and garden, language, money management, music, recreation and test preparation. A growing number of classes are available online.
- Customized Training is the regional leader responding to the training needs of business and industry for the incumbent worker. It specializes in assessing, developing and delivering industry and company specific training to employees at the request of an organization. Customized training works directly with the organization to clearly identify and deliver convenient, affordable and high-quality training solutions for increased knowledge, performance and productivity.
- The Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC) exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margin, sales, cash flow, management, productivity and exporting by providing a) no cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on the average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho.
- The Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is a nationally recognized measure of participation in an approved non-credit continuing education program. One Continuing Education Unit (1.0) is defined as 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.
- There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills. Reinforcing basic skills and developing job-related skills are integral components of all programs.

The Idaho PTECH Network is a partnership between industry, high schools and community colleges that prepares students for careers in Idaho's high growth industries, including aerospace/advanced manufacturing, technology and health care. The mission is to build a pathway between industry and education so that students gain the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and employers gain access to a pipeline of qualified employees.

Transportation Access

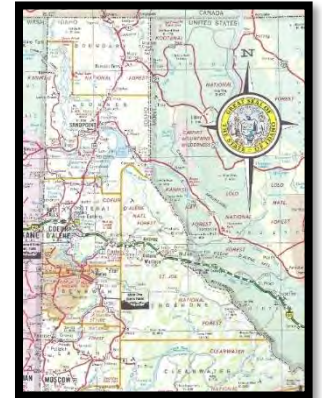
North Idaho is considered a cross-roads economic market—a market where fewer products are manufactured or produced compared to the amount of freight that comes into or that moves through the area. This region's economy imports substantially more goods and services (consumer related) than it exports. This region has a difficult time balancing freight loads (trucks leave here either empty or partially empty), which makes transportation costs for manufacturers and

producers relatively high compared to other markets. As a result, our main transportation objective is to operate and maintain a regional transportation system that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to support communities and the regional economy.

The good news is that because this region is in a cross-roads environment, many believe there are reasonably good opportunities to grow and attract businesses to the area, as long as there is a good transportation system that can provide reliable access to outside markets.

For a region to use the regional transportation system (road, rail, air, water) as a competitive tool for economic development, strategic transportation investments targeting safety, reliability and travel time need to be identified, prioritized, promoted and constructed. In some cases, those transportation investments may be located outside Region I, but can demonstrate a beneficial interest to the region.

Rail transportation has a significant presence within this region, serviced by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF), Montana Rail Link (MRL), Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). According the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Idaho-Canada port at Eastport ranks 9th of 23 ports with U.S. entry for loaded rail and truck containers.



Air

Idaho's airports serve as vital business links and support critical services such as medical care, agricultural support, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, law enforcement, recreation and environmental services. Aviation plays several key roles in providing economic stability and expansion in Region I. As part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and the Idaho State Airport System Plan (ISAP), airports in north Idaho provide yet another opportunity to connect people and commerce in the region to the nation and to the world. There are 54 airports in the region, of which, 13 are for public use, and 6 are classified as general aviation and identified in the NPIAS: Boundary County Airport, Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington Airport, Priest River Municipal Airport, Sandpoint Airport, Shoshone County Airport, and the St. Maries Airport.

As the region continues to grow both in population and the economy, airports can be expected to have additional demands placed on their facilities and services. Working closely with local jurisdictions, agencies, and the surrounding communities on an ongoing basis is essential to the protection and preservation of these important transportation facilities and the quality of life as well as the economic opportunities around them.

Public Transportation

The following free public transportation options are available in the region include:

- ***Citylink Transit*** is a partnership between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, State of Idaho and Kootenai County, and serves Western Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It operates four routes, 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

- ***Benewah Area Transport*** offers quality public transportation to the elderly and persons with disabilities as well as the general public. It serves the Valley Vista Care facility in St. Maries, as well as residents in Benewah County and the lower parts of Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. Service is available Monday-Friday except holidays, 8 hours a day.
- ***Selkirks-Pend Oreille Transit (SPOT)*** is a not-for-profit collaborative venture between the cities of Dover, Sandpoint, Ponderay and Kootenai in Bonner County.
- ***Silver Valley Transport*** serves Shoshone County between Pinehurst and Mullan, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays offers trips to Coeur d’Alene. The Silver Express Paratransit Service is also available for the disabled.

The Inland Pacific Hub: A Global Reach for Commerce

The mission of the Inland Pacific Hub Study is to expand and integrate the regional transportation system to maximize efficiency, affordability and safety. The study area includes Eastern Washington, North and North-Central Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. It advocates strategic, multi-modal transportation planning and investment that expands the region’s capacity for global commerce and promotes collaboration that positions the region internationally as an affordable, safe and efficient transportation hub.

There are nearly 20 million people living within 16 hours of driving time from the region. Interconnecting Air, Rail and Road systems provide a value of an integrated system with improved efficiencies of fuel, time, flexibility and reliability. Capitalizing on regional strengths, five of the thirteen identified potential locations for interconnected transfer points are located in north Idaho.

Scenic Byways

The Idaho Transportation Department is the lead agency for administration of the Idaho Scenic Byways Program. There are currently thirty scenic byways in the State of Idaho, of which six are located in the region: Lake Coeur d’Alene Scenic Byway, Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage, Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, St. Joe River Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway. In addition, the International Selkirk Loop is a scenic route traversing through north Idaho, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, Canada. Details on the Region’s Scenic Byways can be found at www.visitidaho.org.

Industry Clusters

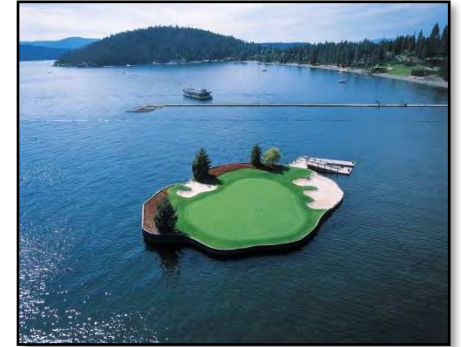
Industry clusters are concentrations of highly productive industries within a region that are related to each other, contribute to the identity of that region and provide significant employment opportunities. The clusters identified below are specific to each county within north Idaho and offer economic stability and prosperity to the region.

Tourism

Although people often refer to the tourism industry, there is no formal compilation of industries or occupations that make up this sector. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector combined with accommodations and food services most closely represent the components that form the backbone of tourism in north Idaho.

Development of golf courses, ski areas, amusement parks and restaurants have made north Idaho a more attractive place to live, and these amenities have played an especially important role in attracting well-heeled retirees to the region. The region's convention business draws people who would otherwise never visit. They become enchanted with north Idaho and decide to relocate. Some move their businesses to take advantage of the amenities and lifestyle.

The tourism industry took its bumps through the recession losing 385 jobs, a loss of 3.3 percent. During its peak, employment in the industry grew 27 percent from 9,322 jobs in 2003 to 11,841 jobs in 2008. However, the industry is resilient and has contributed to the rebounding economy in Kootenai County from the most recent contraction. Other counties around the region did not grow as fast in this industry leading up to the bubble and, therefore, felt fewer losses when the bubble burst.



There are 11,456 people employed in the region's tourism sector today and is projected to grow by another 1,730 jobs by 2020. In 2013, north Idaho had 700 tourism-related employers, 63 percent in Kootenai County and 20 percent in Bonner County.

While tourism does not sell its products or services outside the region, it does draw consumers of those products and services from outside the region and, therefore, brings new money into the regional economy similar to the new money brought into the economy by export-oriented sectors. Tourism has also fueled second home construction in the region.

Health Care

Due to the growing retiree population, the region has created a regional health care hub, which supports growth and fosters stability, inching its way to a primary employer. Representing only 9.5 percent of total employment in 1993 and jumping to 14.9 percent by 2013, health care is the only industry to make such a substantial push over the time period. The region's health care industry is projected to remain strong and expanding at a faster rate than any other industry in the region, growing 42.3 percent from 10,622 jobs in 2010 to 15,143 by 2020, at an annual rate of nearly 3.6 percent (source: Idaho Department of Labor Long-Term Industry Projections).

Health care has been the region's plow horse through the recession — adding 1,050 jobs from 2007 to 2010 and continues to add jobs each year. Health care and social assistance accounted for 16 percent of the region's total payroll in 2013. Of that, 42 percent was in ambulatory health care services, 37 percent in hospitals, 15 percent in nursing residential care facilities and only 7 percent in social assistance (due to the markedly lower wages). In 2013, north Idaho had 706 health care and social assistance employers, nearly 70 percent of those – or 492 – were in ambulatory health care services including physicians, dentists and other health practitioners.

Hospitals make substantial contributions to local and regional economies through the purchase of goods and services and the employment of large numbers of workers. In addition, research hospitals are a key component of the knowledge-based economy supporting an experienced and educated workforce and originating and transferring knowledge and innovation.

Wood Products

The wood products industry has played a major role in north Idaho's economy for over a century. While wood products manufacturing accounted for 2.2 percent of total jobs in north Idaho in 2018, the multiplier effects are substantial. For every 10 jobs created in wood products manufacturing, nearly 25 more are created in other sectors which includes logging, trucking of logs, lumber and wood chips and machine shops. The 149 logging operations add an additional 527 jobs to the forest products sector and transportation of logs and timber add another 400 jobs approximately. The industry generates a strong positive impact on the regional economy due to its heavily oriented exporting component and above-average wages.

Although it appears the composition of the main industries has not changed much over the past three decades, it has changed substantially within each industry. Wood product manufacturing went from capturing 54.3 percent of manufacturing employment and 6.6 percent of total employment in 1993 to as low as 24 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, by 2018. The mixture of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and furniture related manufacturing took its place making the region less vulnerable to specific market conditions.

The recession started for the nation in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Most areas felt the depths of the recession in 2009. For north Idaho, the region experienced the depths in 2012 and didn't start seeing signs of recovery until 2013. Of the 8,250 jobs lost from 2007 to 2012 in north Idaho, 11 percent were in manufacturing and almost all of those jobs lost were in wood product manufacturing – 93 percent. The 2008 closure of the second largest sawmill in the region, JD Lumber mill in Priest River, sent the industry in a tailspin. Although many of those jobs were absorbed from other area mills as the industry started to recover, the sector has only regained 225 of the nearly 860 jobs lost through the recession.



A couple new elements have been added to the cluster—cross-laminated timber and biomass. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is an advanced product designed for increased dimensional stability and strength in framing systems. CLT is made of multiple layers of wood, with each layer oriented crosswise to the next. Used for long spans in floors, walls or roofs, CLT can be prefinished, which reduces labor onsite, and is equally suited to new construction and additions to existing buildings. Because of its high strength and dimensional stability, it can be used as an alternative to concrete, masonry and steel in many building types. A local company, Idaho Forest Group, has brought this innovative wood composite technology to the U.S. This brings a whole new perspective growth to the industry with a global presence. Workforce training will be needed as more architects, engineers and builders learn the advancements the product.

With 87 percent of north Idaho in forest, the region has a significant source of organic matter – biomass – for producing wood products, mulch, paper, even plastics as a replacement for petroleum and for negating heat and steam to run turbines that produce electricity. The environmental benefits include reduced dependence on fossil fuels and forest restoration and enhancement by removing diseased trees and invasive species and reducing fuels that feed forest fires. Developing

biomass projects can expand and diversify rural economies and replace some of the jobs lost in the severe contraction of the logging sector as well as benefit from available timber industry infrastructure.

The output of Idaho's wood products sector is likely to grow considerably in the next 10 years as the housing market continues to recover, housing starts to normalize and technology advances. The mills across the state have leapt back into full production. Growing population and increased prosperities in China and other Asian countries have greatly increased exports of Idaho wood products, which should continue. Declining competition from imported western Canadian wood products due to the risk of disease and pests is also expected to reduce timber harvests in British Columbia and Alberta. The Forest Service is willing to increase harvests of timber on its lands, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Panhandle Forest Collaborative are expected to lead to more federal timber sales.

Aerospace



The aerospace industry only contributes a fraction of jobs to the region's total, but it increased 2.5 times over the past decade. While small, north Idaho and the state has a broad range of industry activities that include aircraft manufacturing, aircraft component manufacturing, advanced aerospace research, flight training, military aircraft development, space exploration and airport operations. The industry encompasses the design, development, production and operation of aircraft. Its top tier includes companies directly involved in the production and operation of aircraft. The second tier involves primary suppliers to those companies, and the rest of the industry supplies those suppliers. The standards enforced by the Federal Aviation Administration make supplying to larger companies difficult but eventually profitable.

The region's close proximity to the nation's third largest employer in the industry, Boeing (Seattle area), and the Air Force's refueling unit, Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, gives the region a competitive edge over other areas and has created a tertiary supply market.

North Idaho has 20 percent of the state's aerospace employment, second to the state's airport hub in the southwestern region – Boise. From 1999 to 2009, regional aerospace employment grew at a faster rate than anywhere else in the state, giving aerospace a higher concentration of jobs there than in any of the other five regions.

Mining

Mining is the lifeline of Shoshone County, representing three-quarters of the region's mining employment. The mines in the Silver Valley have seen highs and lows through the past 30 years but continue exploration efforts and a few operations. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in Shoshone County is ranked second in the nation to produce silver, and third in lead. These mines are the deepest in the United States.

The Galena mine is the second most prolific silver mine in U.S. history, delivering over 200 million ounces to date. The mine is now owned by U.S. Silver & Gold which also owns the Drumlummon Mine Complex in Montana. More zones are being evaluated for bulk mining development.

The closure of the Lucky Friday mine located in Mullan of January 2012 cut the mining workforce by nearly 9 percent until it reopened after one year of being shut down by the federal Mine and Safety Administration. Upon its return, mining employment hit a 20-year high in 2013, employing 844. The region overall reached a record of 1,126 employed in the mining industry.

Other mining exploration and operations include the Crescent mine owned by United Mine Services; Sunshine mine owned by Sunshine Silver Mines Corp, Star mine owned by Hecla; the Coeur, Dayrock, Galena, and Caladaya all owned by U.S. Silver and Gold.



The industry provides employment opportunities paying nearly three times more, on average, than other industries in the county and contributes 36 percent of total wages. Mining operations are highly cyclical and dependent on the world market prices for silver and gold as well as the supply and demand for other minerals rich in this region such as copper, lead, zinc, ore and garnet—making it one of the most volatile industries.

Precious metal prices remained strong in 2012. Although investment capital shortages continued to impact exploration, optimism in the overall mining industry was reflected strongly by exploration activity. According to the Idaho Geological Survey, 2011 demonstrated an increase in both the number of active projects in Idaho and the amount of drilling and other exploratory work compared to the previous year.

Silver and Gold Prices

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$17.62	\$13.98	\$18.51	\$15.43	\$20.70	\$13.75	\$18.23	\$13.70	\$22.05	\$15.28
Gold	\$1,360.25	\$1,176.70	\$1,351.20	\$1,162.00	\$1,372.60	\$1,073.60	\$1,298.00	\$1,049.60	\$1,379.00	\$1,144.50

The mining industry has the potential for research and development efforts, workforce development and creation of small business. In collaboration with partnering agencies, companies and communities, the mining industry could become a national hub for mining training and development. The motions have been set forth but just need momentum.

Sources on the following pages include the U.S. Census Bureau (2012-2016 ACS), Stats America: Measuring Distress, Idaho Department of Labor, National Association of Realtors, Feeding America Map of the Meal Gap 2018, and Google.

AT A GLANCE: REGION I — PANHANDLE



Benewah, Bonner, Boundary,
Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

POPULATION

2016 Census
230,072

2018 Estimate
238,453

2025 / 2030 Projection
270,093 / 292,294

Females
50.4%

Males
49.6%

Minority
5.4%

Median Age
42.1

Age 65+
42,394

Age 15-64
140,520

Under 15
41,932

ECONOMIC



Median Household Income
\$49,817

Per Capita Income
\$27,152

County Property Tax
\$1.04 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.8%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
15.5%

IDAHO
13.2%



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$303,480

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Wal-Mart
4. Coeur d'Alene Casino
5. Qualfon Data



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	913	1137	224	\$39,665
Mining	1,126	689	-437	\$95,776
Construction	4,407	6,425	2,018	\$41,155
Manufacturing	7,724	8,070	346	\$46,745
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	16,345	17,200	855	\$36,088
Financial Activities	3,541	4,240	699	\$50,881
Professional and Business Services	8,266	8,978	712	\$42,815
Education and Healthcare	16,935	20,163	3,228	\$39,886
Leisure and Hospitality	10,923	13,534	2,611	\$18,789
Government	4,952	5,163	211	\$48,469
Other Services	1,923	2,399	473	\$29,590

Workforce Trends

Source: labor.idaho.gov

Population

With its stunning scenery, great fishing and hunting opportunities and pleasant lifestyle, the Panhandle has attracted thousands of new residents since the early 1970's. Over the last few decades, many retirees have chosen to move to the region, joined by many workers during periods of job growth.

While the U.S. population grew 8.1 percent between 2008 and 2018, Idaho's population grew faster at 14 percent and the Panhandle's at 14.5 percent to 240,202. The largest cities in 2017 are:

Coeur d'Alene	50,665
Post Falls	33,290
Hayden	14,693
Sandpoint	8,390
Rathdrum	8,281
Bonnars Ferry	2,603
St. Maries	2,443
Dalton Gardens	2,389
Kellogg	2,081



Labor Force & Employment

The Panhandle economy has traditionally relied on natural resources — forest products, mining and agriculture. Over the past 25 years, it has successfully diversified and grown. Today, a variety of manufacturing, health care and tourism are major drivers of the region's economy. In addition, five large call centers and several corporate headquarters provide hundreds of jobs. Rapid population growth also bolstered construction, retail, services and health care over the last 10 years.

After four years of remarkable job growth, the Panhandle's unemployment rate fell to a record low 2.7 percent in May 2007. Since then, U.S. Housing starts have fallen to a 25-year low, resulting in the loss of nearly 1,400 logging and mill jobs. Many other sectors also experienced job losses in the recession. Unemployment peaked in the Panhandle at 17 percent in late 2009 and again in August 2010, the first in 23 years.

Despite the slowdown, most manufacturers have held their own. In the last 20 years, dozens of manufacturers have moved from California to the Panhandle for its low business costs and excellent business climate.

Tourism plays a major role in the Panhandle. Its largest employers are the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the casino hotels of the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Schweitzer and Silver Mountain ski resorts and Silverwood Theme Park.



Covered Employment & Wages

A favorable business climate and growing customer base help Panhandle businesses prosper. The number of private-sector employers grew 30 percent between 2000 and 2008, while the growth statewide was 27 percent. Although the Panhandle lost 951 private employers between 2008 and 2013 for a 12 percent decrease, the number has been steadily increasing since 2013 to 7,872 in 2017.

Overall, north Idaho's economy has greatly diversified over the past decade. A service-based economy is focusing more on health care, retail, manufacturing and business support services. With emerging industry clusters in aerospace and manufacturing, the shift in nature of the firms in north Idaho has created a more stable employment and economic base.

In addition to private-sector employers, the region has 81 federal, 68 state and 252 local government agencies including five community hospitals. There are 12 employers through the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribes.



AT A GLANCE: BENEWAH COUNTY



Square Miles: 787
County Seat: St. Maries (2,402)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Median Age
9,092	49.5%	46.5
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 65+
9,148	50.5%	1,970
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Age 15-64
9,194 / 9,260	2.9%	5,399
		Under 15
		1,681



ECONOMIC

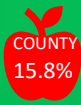
Median Household Income
\$43,472

Per Capita Income
\$23,120

County Property Tax
\$1.11 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.3%

Food Insecurity Rate:



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$205,800

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
8.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.2%

Occupied Housing Units
3,508

Assisted Living Facilities
1



HIGHER EDUCATION

None



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Valley Vista Care
2. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
3. Jack Buell Trucking
4. Potlatch Corporation
5. Stimson Lumber



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	148	175	27	\$51,765
Mining	30	32	2	\$44,117
Construction	86	92	6	\$38,554
Manufacturing	505	578	73	\$52,553
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	665	677	12	\$37,963
Financial Activities	84	71	-13	\$38,143
Professional and Business Services	134	142	8	\$44,171
Education and Healthcare	775	807	32	\$36,012
Leisure and Hospitality	151	160	9	\$11,494
Government	614	601	-13	\$40,342
Other Services	61	116	55	\$31,543

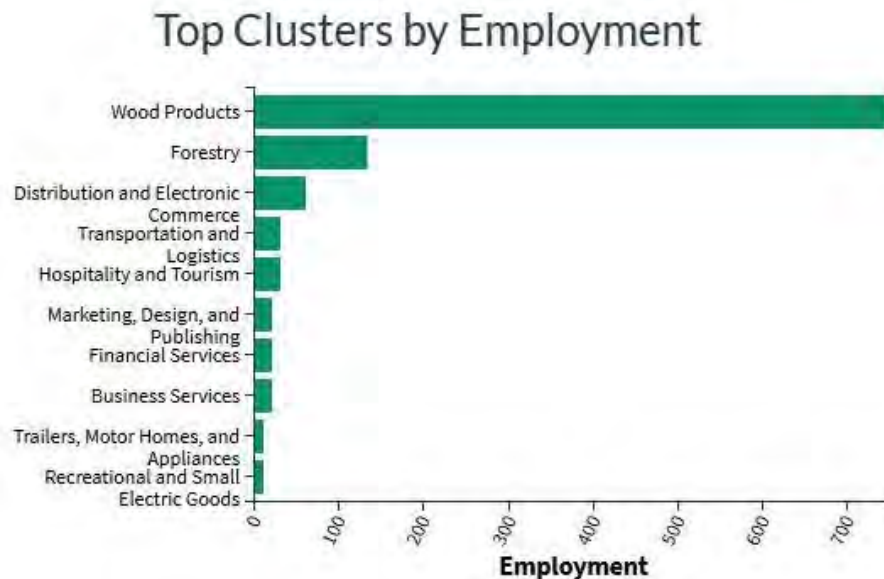
Benewah County's economy remains heavily dependent on forest products. Over one in six jobs is in the forest products industry. Despite the county's beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities, tourism employs around 150. Dependence on forest products makes the county vulnerable to high unemployment.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with its reservation extending from western Benewah County into southern Kootenai County, has driven growth in the last 10 years. Today, approximately 600 work at its headquarters, retail stores, medical clinic, farm and school. The Tribe operates a casino with hotel and golf course in employing an additional 800 in Worley just over the Kootenai County line.

Because so much of the county's income is from forests and farms, employment peaks in late summer and drops off as winter approaches, hitting its lowest level in spring when load limits on muddy roads force many loggers out of the woods. In 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate peaked at March-April at 7.6 percent and fell to 2.7 percent in September.

Benewah County is struggling to overcome a legacy of economic stagnation, which has hampered business growth. The number of private sector businesses with employees in Benewah County has fluctuated during the last 10 years from 309 in 2013 to 297 in 2018.

Timber Plus, the county's economic development organization, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are strenuously recruiting job opportunities to the area. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/timberplus3b/> and <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/employment/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Creek area of Benewah County is one of 2 places in the world where 6-point Star Garnets are found. The other is India. This is the reason for Idaho being called the Gem State.

Benewah County has the longest serving County Commissioner in Idaho—Jack Buell, elected 1973. (The 2nd longest serving commissioner was Bud McCall, also a Benewah County Commissioner who lost re-election November 2018.)

Emida was named after its first settlers. It's a composite of the last names, East, Miller & Dawson.

Tensed and Desmet were founded by a developer who planned to name them the same forwards and backwards. That didn't happen due to a clerical error at the time of recording.

The Post Office in Santa, ID hires an extra employee at Christmas time to help postmark letters from "Santa".



AT A GLANCE: BONNER COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,919
County Seat: Sandpoint (7,365)
Established in 1907

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
42,536	49.9%	9,228
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
43,545	50.1%	25,769
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
46,618 / 48,883	4.7%	6,858

Median Age
47.7



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$313,200

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Bonner General Hospital
2. Lighthouse
3. Schweitzer Mountain Resort
4. Wal-Mart
5. Quest Aircraft



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$45,607

Per Capita Income
\$25,909

County Property Tax
\$0.82 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
8.6%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
15.1%

REGION I
15.5%



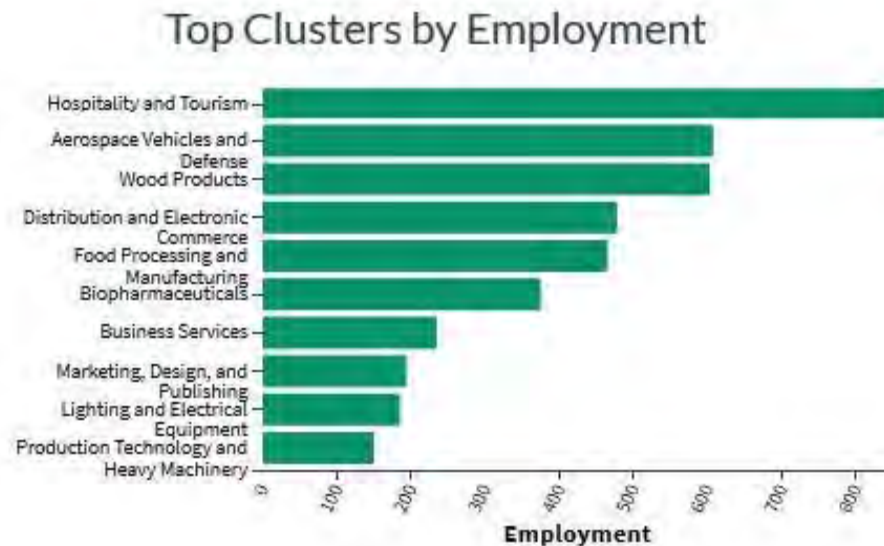
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	194	193	-1	\$38,754
Mining	128	121	-7	\$58,414
Construction	641	866	225	\$35,128
Manufacturing	2,004	2,268	264	\$47,945
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	2,947	2,837	-110	\$32,383
Financial Activities	449	563	114	\$40,975
Professional and Business Services	1,009	1,108	99	\$47,289
Education and Healthcare	2,403	2,718	315	\$34,675
Leisure and Hospitality	1,727	2,154	427	\$18,058
Government	829	887	58	\$45,772
Other Services	464	490	26	\$27,220

The county's beauty and recreational opportunities continue to draw many tourists in both summer and winter. Like many counties around the region, Bonner County has a rich history within the wood products industry. In recent years, the county has enjoyed considerable success in diversifying and expanding its economy. The aerospace sector has taken off with companies like Aerocet, Quest Aircraft, Cygnus and Tamarack Aerospace Group. Also contributing to the expansion is Litehouse salad dressings, Unicep Packaging plastic applicators, Diedrich's coffee-roasting machines and Encoder Products electronics. The county's mainstay, sawmills, have been suffering from low prices. Since the timber industry's troubles, steep drops in construction and other effects of the recession slowed the local economy; however, the county continues to lay the foundation for strong growth in the future.

The development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort and Sandpoint's reputation as a haven for the arts contributed to tourism growth. Schweitzer's expansions since 1990 have boosted winter employment at local motels, restaurants and stores. As important as the winter tourism is, the summer brings even more tourists. Not captured in employment numbers are those businesses with no employees. Bonner County has an increasingly strong entrepreneurial culture that contributes significantly to the local economy. According to the U.S. Census, Bonner County has 4,216 total non-employer establishments over 1,509 businesses with employees.

The Bonner County Economic Development Corporation and Priest River Development Corporation are working to bring more jobs to the county. They can show potential employers the county's high quality of life, excellent business climate and low business costs. For more information: <http://bonnercountyedc.com/> and <http://www.priestriveredc.com/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

Bonner County is the only place in America where the three great transcontinental railroads all cross—Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

In 1909 the post office in Dover was originally called "Welty".

Lake Pend Oreille, the majority of which is in Bonner County, is Idaho's biggest at 43 miles long with 111 miles of shoreline. It's also the deepest—at 1,158 feet deep, there are only four deeper lakes in the nation.

Dr. Forrest Bird, an inventor and aviator who studied high-altitude breathing problems of World War Two pilots lived in Bonner County. He later created medical devices that saved lives and aided thousands of people with respiratory ailments.

During World War Two, Farragut Naval Training Station was the largest city in Idaho with a population of about 42,000 people.

AT A GLANCE: BOUNDARY COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,278
County Seat: Bonners Ferry (2,543)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census

11,681

Females

50.1%

2018 Estimate

12,020

Males

49.9%

2025 / 2030 Projection

12,879 / 13,556

Minority

6.0%

Median Age

43.7

Age 65+

2,328

Age 15-64

6,832

Under 15

2,163



HOUSING

Median Home Value

\$261,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

1.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate

1.0%

Occupied Housing Units

4,490

Assisted Living Facilities

2



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Boundary Community Hospital
2. Kootenai River Inn
3. Alta Forest Products
4. Idaho Forest Group
5. Kootenai Tribe



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,512

Per Capita Income
\$24,606

County Property Tax
\$1.10 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.9%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	290	392	102	\$37,030
Mining	10	4	-6	\$53,249
Construction	186	238	52	\$45,839
Manufacturing	367	464	97	\$45,425
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	589	587	-2	\$32,469
Financial Activities	75	81	6	\$37,662
Professional and Business Services	297	255	-42	\$34,295
Education and Healthcare	683	820	137	\$32,486
Leisure and Hospitality	278	297	19	\$17,503
Government	440	461	21	\$50,464
Other Services	57	73	16	\$21,779

On the Canadian border, Boundary County benefits from economic activity at its two ports—Porthill and Eastport. These major international freight hubs employ many people and bring thousands of visitors through the county and throughout the region. The Kootenai Tribe’s Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa helps realize the county’s tourism potential and has recently undergone a major expansion.

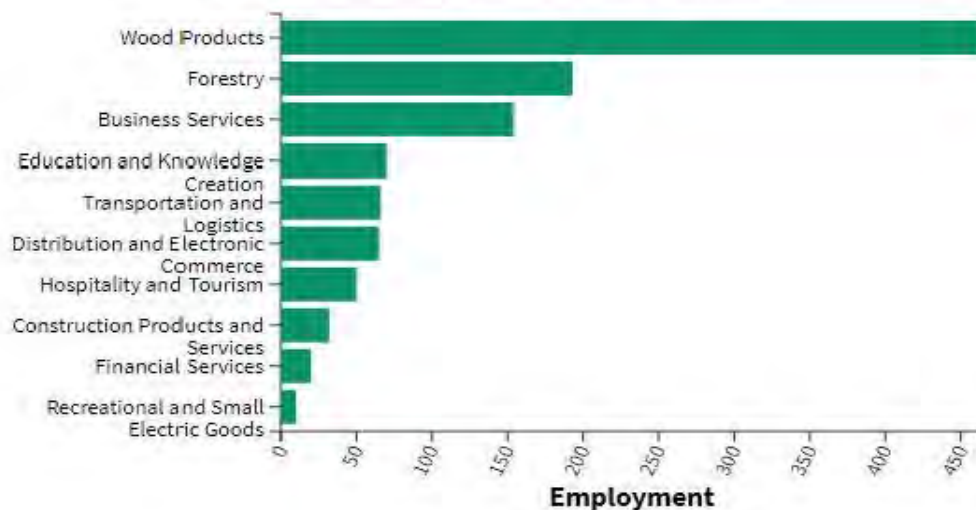
Lumber mills, logging and the U.S. Forest Service play a dominant role in the local economy. Grain farms, a large hops farm owned by InBev (formerly Anheuser-Busch), Christmas tree farms and ornamental tree nurseries contribute to the agricultural economy.

Bonniers Ferry, named by tourists as Idaho’s “friendliest city,” has made major improvements to its downtown, plus added a visitor’s center and pedestrian underpass to connect the two economies of the Kootenai River Inn and the downtown to attract more visitors.

The county’s long-term success in diversifying and expanding its economy provides a good environment for attracting new businesses. Population growth and increased tourism also help the county’s businesses thrive.

From 2000 to 2017, the number of private-sector employers in Boundary County grew 15 percent from 374 to 430. The industries creating the newest businesses were health care and professional and business services. The Boundary Economic Development Council has been vital to providing opportunities for businesses to locate and prosper in the county. For more information visit <http://www.boundaryedc.com/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Boundary County at the Idaho-Canada border is less than 800 football fields long.

Boundary is bordered by two states and a foreign country (Canada). Only one of two counties in the nation to do so.

The Kootenai River starts in Canada, flows through Boundary County and then back into Canada.

Northern Boundary County is home to the Continental Mine, which was established in 1915 and produced lead and copper for ammunition in World War One.

The County has 2 of the 20 remaining peace monuments at the Canadian port of entries.

Teddy Roosevelt hunted and camped in the area that became Boundary County in 1888. When Roosevelt became President, he established the USFS land and Glacier park in the area.

In 1864 the Kootenai River ferry operation was established by Edwin Bonner to accommodate traffic headed to gold fields in British Columbia.

AT A GLANCE: KOOTENAI COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,316
County Seat: Coeur d'Alene (44,137)
Established in 1864

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
154,311	50.6%	26,135
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
161,217	49.4%	94,804
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
187,909 / 206,524	5.7%	29,189

Median Age
39.1



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$326,600

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.9%

Occupied Housing Units
58,873

Assisted Living Facilities
40



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Coeur d'Alene Casino
4. Center Partners (call centers)
5. Silverwood Theme Park



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$53,189

Per Capita Income
\$28,275

County Property Tax
\$1.05 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.7%

Food Insecurity Rate:

COUNTY
14.0%

REGION I
15.5%



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	268	360	92	\$37,634
Mining	120	110	-10	\$205,372
Construction	3,320	5,032	1,712	\$41,515
Manufacturing	4,679	4,615	-64	\$45,951
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,880	11,853	973	\$36,797
Financial Activities	2,800	3,376	576	\$54,183
Professional and Business Services	6,479	7,191	712	\$42,460
Education and Healthcare	12,261	14,910	2,649	\$41,872
Leisure and Hospitality	8,347	10,235	1,888	\$19,354
Government	2,682	2,870	188	\$51,819
Other Services	1,262	1,650	388	\$29,871

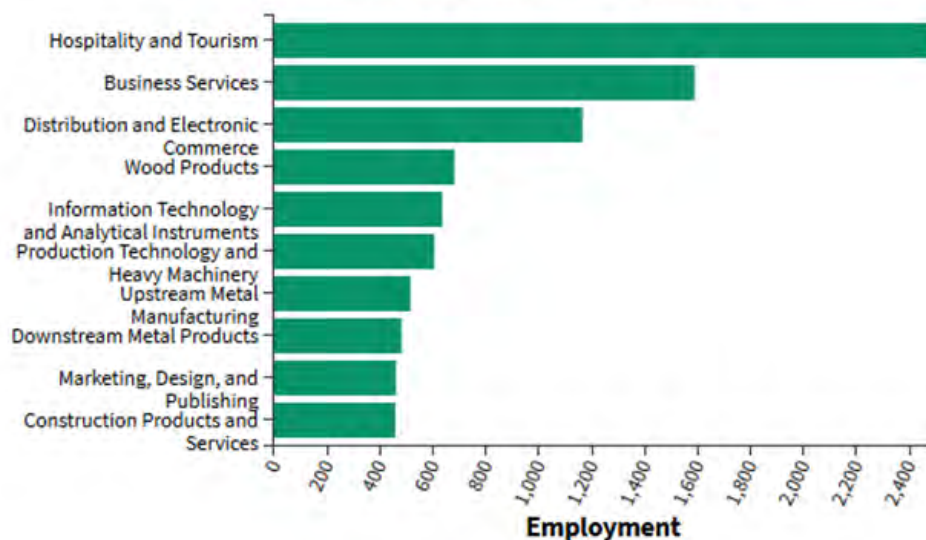
Kootenai County—north Idaho’s largest and fastest growing county—experienced significant employment growth over the last 25 years. The local economy grew at an astounding rate from diversifying the manufacturing base, expanding tourism and adding new call centers and other business services such as co-work spaces. Tourism and population growth fueled the construction boom and boosted retail, health care, services and government jobs. Entrepreneurs abound, the U.S. Census reports 12,725 non-employer establishments in 2017 and 4,659 businesses with employees.

Also promoting economic diversification and growth during the last decade was the relocation of many manufacturing operations and eight call centers to Kootenai County. Over 4,700 people work in the county’s manufacturing businesses while over 1,500 people work at call centers. Kootenai County’s low business costs, good business climate and quality of life have attracted many new employers. Despite the recent recession, the county continues to lay the foundation for further economic growth.

Kootenai County’s growing population and economic development provide many opportunities for business creation. The number of private-sector employers increased slightly in 2017 by 3,120, employing 49,174 workers.

The Coeur d’Alene Area Economic Development Corporation-Jobs Plus continues to be one of the premier EDCs in the entire state, recruiting dozens of businesses over the last 20 years. More recently, the EDC’s focus has turned toward retention of current employers and the growth of the health care, aerospace and high-tech sectors. For more information: <https://www.cdaedc.org/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Silverwood is the only amusement and water park in the inland northwest (including Washington, Oregon and Montana).

Hayden is home to Rocky Mountain Construction—worldwide roller coaster manufacturer of I-Box track and Topper Track for wooden roller coasters.

Coeur d’Alene’s Old Mission State Park contains the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was constructed between 1850 and 1853.

North Idaho College sits on the grounds of the original Fort Sherman, established in 1878 after the Battle of the Little Big Horn by General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame.

The U.S. Navy’s Acoustic Research Detachment, located at the most southern end of Lake Pend Oreille in Kootenai County, is where new submarine and surface ship shapes and subsystems are tested.

There is a 60-mile walking/biking trail along Lake Coeur d’Alene.

AT A GLANCE: SHOSHONE COUNTY



Square Miles: 2,636
County Seat: Wallace (784)
Established in 1861

POPULATION

2016 Census
12,452

2018 Estimate
12,612

2025 / 2030 Projection
13,493 / 14,071

Females
50.0%

Males
50.0%

Minority
5.8%

Median Age
47.2

Age 65+
2,733

Age 15-64
7,716

Under 15
2,041



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$141,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
4.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
5,614

Assisted Living Facilities
4



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Dave Smith Motors
2. Wal-Mart
3. Shoshone Medical Center
4. Hecla Mining
5. Lookout Pass Ski Resort



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,835

Per Capita Income
\$23,834

County Property Tax
\$1.58 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.1%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
17.1%

REGION I
15.5%



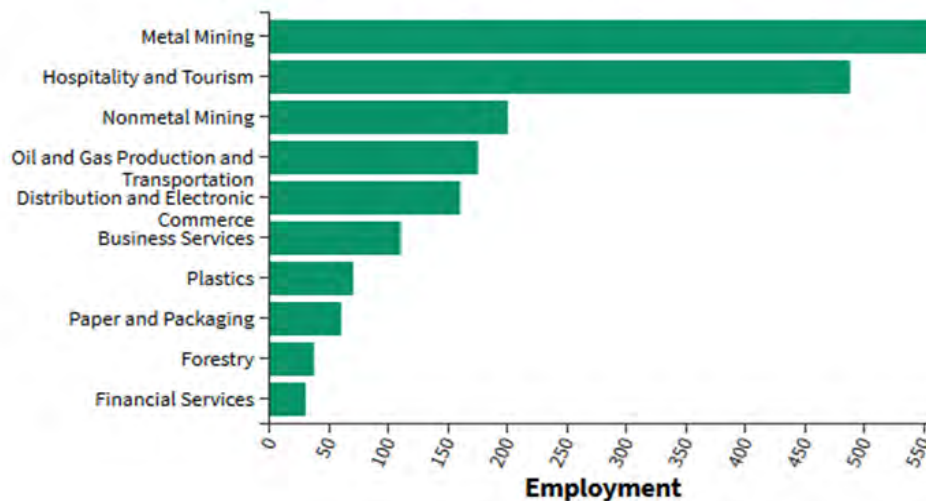
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	13	18	5	\$27,605
Mining	844	422	-422	\$82,243
Construction	175	197	22	\$54,027
Manufacturing	169	143	-26	\$34,815
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	1,268	1,246	-22	\$38,472
Financial Activities	133	148	15	\$26,953
Professional and Business Services	350	281	-69	\$41,478
Education and Healthcare	814	907	93	\$33,063
Leisure and Hospitality	420	689	269	\$14,921
Government	387	345	-42	\$38,899
Other Services	82	69	-13	\$45,110

The Silver Valley was named for the rich silver deposits and mining industry key to the settling of the area. The mining industry declined from a peak of 4,200 jobs in 1981 to just 310 in 2003. The Lucky Friday and Galena mines were the only ones left open. The Sunshine Mine reopened in 2007 after closing in 2001. By mid-2008, mining employed 700. Then the global recession hit, slashing prices for silver, lead and zinc. Sunshine shut down again and the Galena laid off workers in late 2008. In the last half of 2009, higher prices for silver and other minerals raised hopes and mining employment was back to 782 in 2015. However, workers at the Lucky Friday mine have been on strike since 2017, reducing mining employment around 480. The three richest silver mines in the United States are in Shoshone County.

Shoshone County is developing its tourism sector and strengthening its entrepreneurial culture. In 1990, the world's longest gondola opened, running from Kellogg to the Silver Mountain ski area. In 2008, Silver Mountain Resort broke ground on an 9-hole golf course and opened an indoor water park. Silver Rapids Waterpark was named one of the top 10 water parks in the nation and Silver Mountain Bike Park has received several awards for best park in the Northwest. Wallace's charming and historic downtown draws many travelers off Interstate 90. Lookout Pass Ski and Recreation Area, along I-90 on the Idaho - Montana border, offers free ski school for youth. In the summer, Lookout Pass is your headquarters for the incredible Route of the Hiawatha bicycle trail. Hikers, bicyclists, snowmobilers and outdoor enthusiasts are increasingly exploring the county's hundreds of miles of trails. The ski areas, tourist facilities, lodging, restaurants and bars employ over 600 people, and have attracted new out of state investors. Through grass roots efforts, more entrepreneurs are exporting and moving from their homes to storefronts. For more information: www.silvervalleyedc.com

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Wallace was home to the last stoplight on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. It was retired in 1991.

Silver Mountain Resort in Kellogg is home to the longest Gondola in North America at 3.1 miles and is the longest single-stage Gondola in the Nation.

Prostitution and gambling were openly practiced until an FBI raid in 1988.

Actress Lana Turner was born in Burke and lived in Wallace.

Dante's Peak was filmed in Shoshone County.

There are two ski resorts within 25 miles of each other. Both offer winter sports and summer bicycling activities.

Devastating fire events occurred in 1910 and 1972. Both influenced national policy and safety.

Shoshone County Airport is a mile-long runway—one of the longest general aviation runways in Idaho.

Chapter 3 – Qualified Opportunity Zones

The Basis of Qualified Opportunity Zones

Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ) are a community development program added to the US Tax Code. This program was established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities thereby spurring economic development and job creation in distressed communities. Private investment vehicles that place 90% or more of their funds into a QOZ can earn tax relief on the capital gains generated through those investments. Tax benefits increase the longer investments are in place.

Investing

An investor can take advantage of these tax incentives even if they do not live, work, or have an existing business in a QOZ. This can be done by investing the amount of a recognized eligible gain into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) and electing to defer the tax on that gain. A QOF is an investment vehicle that files either a partnership or corporate federal income tax return and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property.

To become a QOF, an eligible corporation or partnership self-certifies by annually filing Form 8996 with its federal income tax return. An LLC that chooses to be treated either as a partnership or corporation for federal income tax purposes and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property can be a QOF. In order to be eligible for the tax benefits, QOFs must:

- Be organized as a corporation or partnership,
- Be certified by the U.S. Treasury (self-certification),
- Have 90% of the QOF's assets invested in a QOZ, and
- Investments may include stocks, partnership interest or real estate (substantial rehabilitation requirement)

Qualified Opportunity Zones can spur economic development through a temporary deferral, step-up basis or permanent exclusion as follows:

Temporary Deferral:

First, an investor can defer tax on any prior eligible gain to the extent that a corresponding amount is timely invested in a QOF. The deferral lasts until the earlier of the date on which the investment in the QOF is sold or exchanged, or December 31, 2026.

Step-up Basis:

If the QOF investment is held for at least 5 years, there is a 10% exclusion of the deferred gain. If held for at least 7 years, the 10% exclusion becomes 15%. Additionally, the amount of eligible gain to include is decreased to the extent that the amount of eligible gain deferred exceeds the fair market value of the investment in the QOF.

Permanent Exclusion:

If the investor holds the investment in the QOF for at least 10 years, the investor is eligible for an adjustment in the basis of the QOF investment to its fair market value on the date that the QOF investment is sold or exchanged. As a result of this basis adjustment, the appreciation in the QOF investment is never taxed.

A similar rule applies to exclude the QOF investor's share of gain and loss from sales of QOF assets. This is essentially a permanent exclusion from taxable income of capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in a QOF if the investment is held for at least 10 years. This exclusion only applies to gains accrued after an investment in an QOF.

Creating a Qualified Opportunity Zone

Localities qualify as QOZs if they have been nominated for that designation by the State and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his/her delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In the Panhandle Region there are five QOZs with various opportunity sites. Additional details on the following sites can be found in Appendix B.

Bonnors Ferry

1. 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID
 - Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795-acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID
 - 7.92-acre commercial property on Highway 95, including outbuildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery, or retail store.

Sandpoint

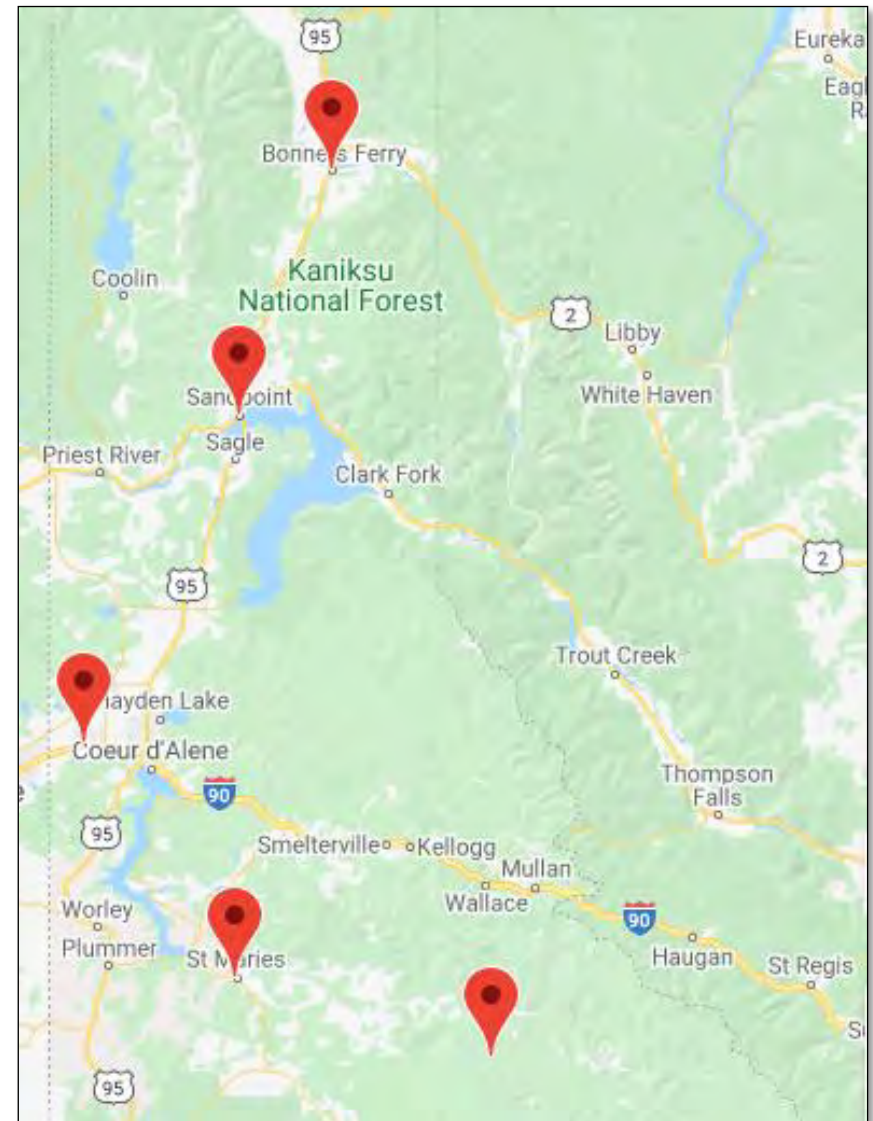
1. 624 Larch Street
 - 10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
2. 330 N. First Avenue
 - 0.33 acres with waterfront access and high-speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.
3. Various commercial/mixed use properties within the City Center.

Post Falls

1. 1908 E. Seltice Way
 - 8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller
 - 5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.

St. Maries

1. 414 S. 1st Street
 - 0.5 acres of county-owned land zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.
2. 1827 St. Joe River Road
 - 4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.



Shoshone County

1. 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville
 - 13.9-acre mill site with office building storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. building.
2. 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - 10,000 sq. ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement, and apartment.
3. 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.

Future Work Plan

On an annual basis, the Panhandle Area Council will continue to work through the CEDS Committee, bringing together key Economic Development leaders to continue to amplify the role of QOZs as a powerful economic development tool. The annual workplan will revisit and, where appropriate, expand on the following items:

1. Inventory/map the Opportunity Zones in the region:
 - a. Provide a general overview of the Opportunity Zones within the larger regional and distinct census tract context.
 - b. Provide Information on the communities in which the Opportunity Zones reside.
 - c. Identify common attributes that allow the Opportunity Zones to share a common typology within the region.
 - These groupings (i.e., urban/rural, industry cluster, proximity to anchor institutions, etc.) may help gauge the compatibility of potential Opportunity Zone projects within the existing environment (see both www.statsamerica.org and the U.S. Census Bureau On the Map Tool, <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>).
 - d. Map the location of the Opportunity Zones among existing local and regional assets and typology to provide an overall spatial context (see the public edition/open map of www.policymap.com).
2. Identify key partners/collaborations:
 - a. Overview of local/regional stakeholders involved with Opportunity Zones, including public/private/nonprofit organizations actively involved in the planning and implementation of community and economic development.

- This may include Community Development Corporations, community groups, state and local governments, leaders of anchor institutions, and philanthropic organizations. Identify any local or regional “champions” of Opportunity Zones – including regional consortiums (see below) that may have been established specifically to leverage Opportunity Zones – as touchpoints and points-of-contact for potential investors.
- b. Highlight specific local or state incentives that may be available:
 - A focus should also be given to economic inclusiveness, and how the Opportunity Zone effort is working to maximize economic benefits for people in low-income communities.
- 3. Recognize linkages with the data, goals/objectives, and priority projects within the CEDS:
 - a. Re-emphasize key data elements (including socio-economic data points and trends) from the CEDS that have a direct linkage to or impact on the individual Opportunity Zones as investment-ready locations.
 - b. Key data on population, higher education enrollment, workforce, and major employers may be particularly ripe for inclusion.
 - c. Identify any SWOT-related linkages, including market strengths and specific assets (e.g., infrastructure highlights) that may be key to driving investor interest.
 - d. Highlight specific goals or objectives within the CEDS that have a connection to the Opportunity Zones and identify specific priority projects that may address asset gaps in each of the Opportunity Zone communities.
 - e. Determine if incorporating Opportunity Zones in the CEDS may require specific updates to the CEDS.

Chapter 4 – The Region’s Disaster Resiliency

Sustainability and resiliency in disaster recovery are a collaborative effort of interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Pre-disaster activities focus on integrating resiliency practices into day-to-day operations, while recovery begins at the beginning of a disaster, whether natural or man-made. Coordination is critical to recovery efforts from pre-disaster to full economic recovery. The County Offices of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, focus on coordination of the immediate needs during and after a disaster. PAC serves as a coordinator of interagency economic recovery activities. This is achieved through collaboration with each County Office of Emergency Management, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and other local, State, Tribal and Federal agencies at all levels of the whole community.

Planning is always the first step in Disaster Resiliency. Each County Office of Emergency Management has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to foster public awareness of any hazard, and encourage public involvement in emergency planning, training and exercise. The LEPC’s partner with local, state and tribal governments, first responders and business and industry for planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the LEPC, each County Office of Emergency Management has an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Region’s Disasters

As noted in Chapter 3, the region is abundant with many natural features including mountains, prairies and valleys; rivers, lakes and streams. The area is subject to natural disasters such as wildfires, landslides, windstorms, winter storms, excessive moisture, flooding and dam failure. Threats of man-made hazards are also present, such as hazard-material spills, transportation (ground and air) accidents, amber alerts, cyber-attacks, civil unrest and terrorism.

Existing challenges include the increasing number of oil and coal shipments through the region by truck and by rail, which has the potential to have a significant negative impact. A cyber-attack can jeopardize all citizens, public/private sectors and infrastructure systems such as power. Boundary County borders Canada, which introduces additional threats such as drugs and arms trafficking, and terrorism.

Recovery challenges in the Region include environmental impacts such as endangered species and historical preservation.

In addition, in 1987 a 100 square mile area of Shoshone County was designated as a National Superfund Site as a result of lead contaminated soils from mining activity. This was recently expanded to include the entire Coeur d’Alene Basin, which stretches from Mullan, a few miles from the Idaho-Montana border to the mouth of the Coeur d’Alene River in Kootenai County. The contaminated grounds make it difficult to sell property without assurances that there has been remediation. The Panhandle Health District manages the Institutional Controls Program (ICP), which is “a locally-enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Superfund site”. (<http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/institutionalindex.cfm>)

Excessive moisture and flooding will carry contaminants, resulting in re-contamination of areas considered “clean” by the Superfund clean-up efforts.



Disaster Planning for Economic Recovery

Each of the five Offices of Emergency Management in the region are well versed in planning for natural and man-made hazards, and each have a hazard mitigation plan. In addition, each office has an Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency, and cross jurisdictional boundaries when the assistance is needed. However, communities are often unprepared for the chaos that is likely to emerge after a disaster strikes and have difficulty planning for long-term economic recovery when there are pressing humanitarian, cleanup and building needs to address.¹

The success of any recovery effort is dependent on all stakeholders. Preparation for individuals and families is critical not only to reduce stress factors, but also to improve their ability to undertake their own recovery. Establishing public confidence immediately after the disaster is a critical role of the business community. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base.²

When local leadership and the business community work together on recovery planning, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster.³ Through each County's EOP there is a framework in place for roles and responsibilities of local, state, Tribal and federal governments for pre- and post-disasters. A gap that needs to be filled is identification of private sector business and industry that could support recovery efforts.

Economic Development District Role

As the Region I Economic Development District of Idaho, PAC can assist municipalities in both Pre-Disaster and Post Disaster Roles as an Analyst, Catalyst, Gap Filler, Advocate, Educator and Visionary⁴. The chart on the following page identifies the pre- and post-disaster role of PAC. This information was extracted from www.restoreyoureconomy.org and edited as appropriate for the region, serving as a guide for PAC to coordinate and collaborate with state and local governments, Tribal Nations, Private Industry and the general public.



¹ *Leadership in Times of Crisis – A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency*, International Economic Development Council, March 2015.

² *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, FEMA, September 2011.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ www.restoreyoureconomy.org, September 9, 2019.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Role of the Economic Development District:

Role	Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster
Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how possible disasters could impact local businesses/industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current conditions/damage to critical industries, businesses, property and infrastructure • Assess impacts on long-term viability of businesses/industries
Catalyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in each County's LEPC • Establish Business Recovery Task Force to work on preparedness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Business Recovery Task Force to identify immediate and long-term recovery efforts • Garner input and support for critical recovery initiatives
Gap Filler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to public and private institutions regarding setting up a bridge loan program for a disaster event • Assist Counties in identification of business and industry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concerted outreach to reconnect with businesses and identify at-risk companies • Assist with bridge-loan financing • Provide business recovery assistance and services • Develop programs/initiatives as needed to support long-term recovery
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist each County in their planning processes for Mitigation and EOP • Advocate for mitigation and preparedness efforts • Advocate for tiered business re-entry procedures • Address impacts/adequacy of community's emergency management plan from a business perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek funding opportunities for recovery initiatives • Communicate priorities and need for policy changes, if necessary, to state and federal leaders
Educator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate small businesses on business continuity planning • Educate business on community's emergency management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flow of accurate information to businesses • Communicate "open for business" messages • Develop and distribute a disaster recovery guide for businesses
Visionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage key stakeholders in visioning process to identify scenarios for post-disaster redevelopment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envision how community can build back stronger, more resilient • Connect public/private resources for building back a more resilient community

Chapter 5 – SWOT and The Region’s Pathways

SWOT Analysis

Leading to the Region’s Pathways was an in-depth look at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Approximately 200 people representing small businesses, tribes, municipalities, community organizations and the general public generated over 500 individual written comments in a community survey that became part of the analysis. Regional stakeholders and the CEDS Committee refined the SWOT, which was used as a foundation for the development of the strategies and action plan.

Committee participants identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the areas of Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life and Place. Common themes were identified within each category, which aligned with the Goals and Objectives.

Notable Strengths: strong health care systems and outdoor recreation

Prominent Weaknesses: low wages, lack of a diverse housing stock and broadband accessibility and affordability

Opportunities to Impact Positive Economic Growth: increase broadband/connectivity and mentoring/coach youth, plus including youth in community and economic development planning activities

Critical Threats: lack of affordable housing/housing stock and a high percentage of service sector jobs vs a low percentage of living wage jobs

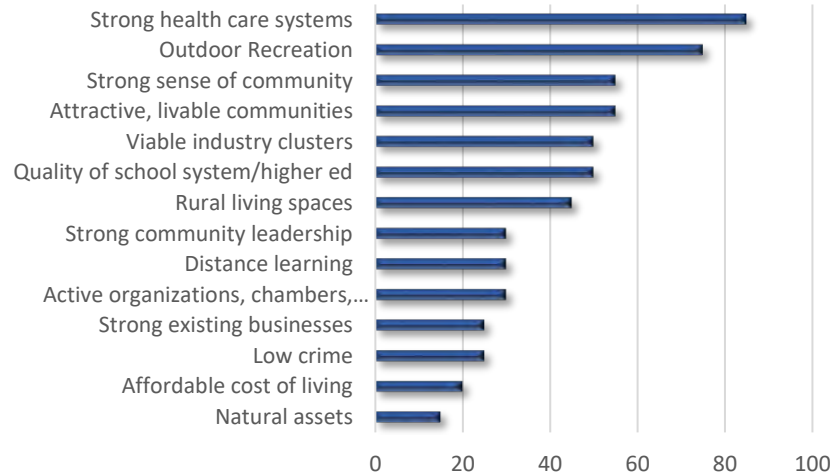
Using the Opportunities as a guide, critical success factors were considered with development of strategies.

A star (★) on the following SWOT Table signifies specific strategies developed by the Committee.

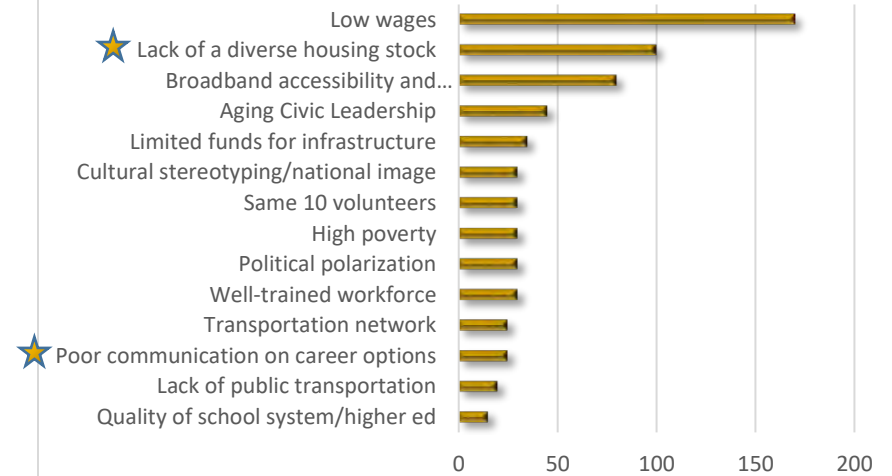


CEDS Committee developing strategies from SWOT. June 2019

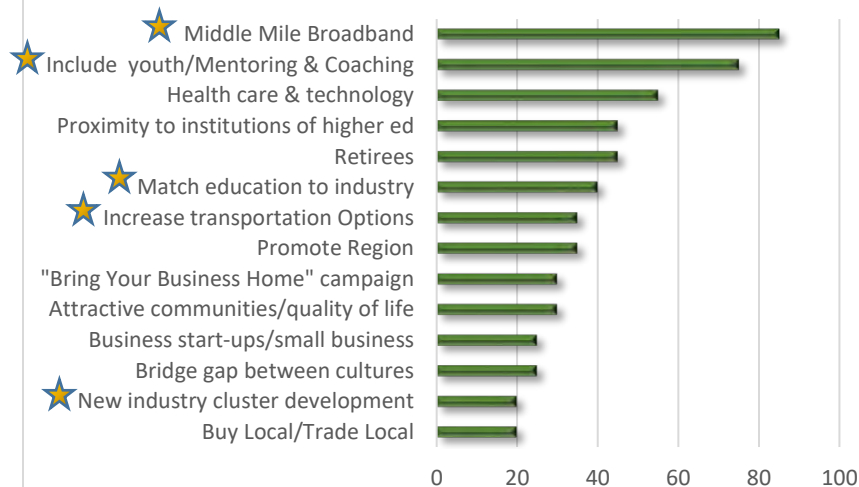
Top Strengths



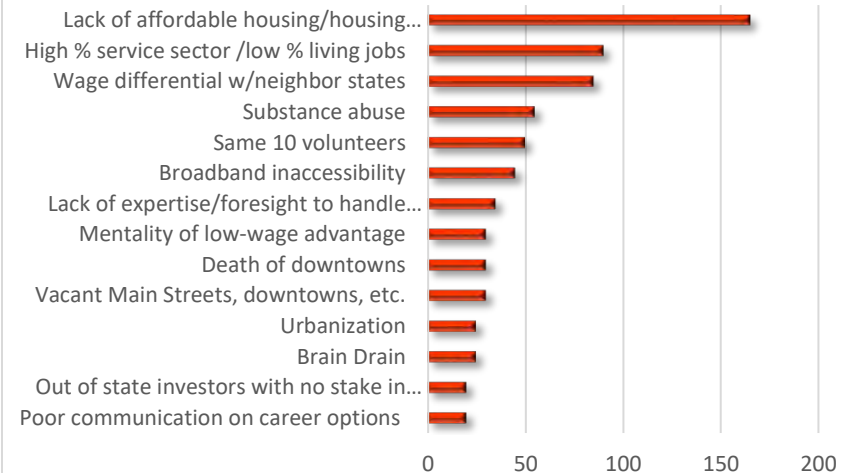
Top Weaknesses



Top Opportunities



Top Threats

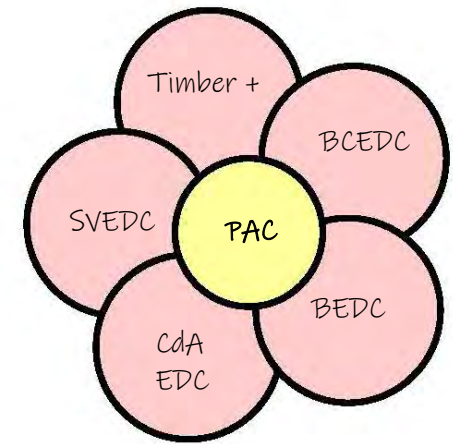


The Power of We

Within the Region 1 of Idaho, Panhandle Area Council's Economic Development District also includes an Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in each County:

- Benewah: Greater St. Joe Development Foundation (aka Timber Plus)
- Bonner: Bonner County Economic Development Corporation (BCEDC)
- Boundary: Boundary County Development Council (BEDC)
- Kootenai: Coeur d'Alene Area Economic Development Corporation (CdA EDC, aka Jobs Plus)
- Shoshone: Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC)

Each of these organizations have their own visions and missions to further economic development. As the regional planning district, PAC embraces each of the EDC's and serves in the capacity of coordinator for economic development matters or projects on the regional level. As a flower grows, so does the **POWER OF WE** for comprehensive regional economic development.



Regions Pathways

The Region's Pathways are categorized into three broad goals—**Elevate Industry**, **Advance Individuals** and **Strengthen Communities**. Each are entwined with each other, following a course of process of change to assist in strengthening the region's economy. Within each are two objectives that align with local areas of economic development focus. The objectives include *Economic Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Education and Workforce; Power of the People, Healthy Community; and Infrastructure*. The PAC CEDS Committee refined the Strategies for coordination of regional resources to achieve the greatest impact.

Elevate Industry	Advance Individuals	Strengthen Communities
<i>Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.</i>	<i>Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.</i>	<i>Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.</i>

The following six pages identify the objectives and strategies/tasks developed by each of the EDC's and strategy committee for each of the three Pathway Goals.



GOAL: ELEVATE INDUSTRY — Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.


Economic Empowerment Objective:

An ever-changing economic climate demands the discovery of new ways of combining resources

Strategies	Tasks
On a quarterly basis, the Region will convene economic development representatives from each county to discuss regional strategies and improve collaboration.	Hold a regional meeting after the quarterly Inland Northwest Partners Meeting.
By 2022 the Region will have a map of existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify appropriate support cast, including Idaho Department of Labor, North Idaho College Workforce Development, Panhandle Area Council & County EDC's. 2. Identify gaps of local employers and representatives of industry. 3. Send invites to identified cluster businesses, for an exercise to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles (SWOT). 4. Utilize PAC and County EDC's to promote: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Business to region compliment or fill gaps within clusters, b. Entrepreneurship to compliment or fill gaps within clusters, and c. Promote increasing workforce base wage. 5. Continue monitoring obstacles and updating mapping data.
By 2022 the Region will continue existing known annual technology-based conferences, lean on existing local business to discover any existing unknown conferences.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and research for existing and emerging tourism and technology-based conferences. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify existing conglomerates, and b. Promote tourism, medical and technology conferences. 2. Identify gaps in available conferences. 3. Create and maintain a common platform to promote local conferences.
By 2023 the Region will have a system in place supporting collaborative relationships with local trade and businesses, strengthening industry clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify from a master business/cluster list. 2. Send invites to identified cluster businesses. 3. Create a collaborative business/sector database supporting clusters. 4. Quarterly reporting regarding the collaboration.
By 2024 the Region will expand annual or bi-annual economic forums with a focus on healthcare, aerospace and other emerging technologies to help grow local businesses and strengthen existing clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research gaps for missing/unknown forums. 2. Discover and project emerging clusters to assist identifying a needs forum. 3. Complete outreach efforts to identify interest in a forum. 4. Collaborate with interested parties in completing a needed/desired forum.

Entrepreneurship Objective:*A comprehensive entrepreneurial environment must be established to create, develop and implement ideas*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will promote entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify existing organizations. 2. Identify seed capital sources, tax incentives and other financial resources such as Angel funding, Venture Capital. 3. Identify educational and training programs, and personal and business growth strategies to keep entrepreneurs and business owners.

 **GOAL: Advance Individuals** — Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.


Education and Workforce Objective:*Lifelong learning is recognized as critical to advancing individuals*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will have collaboration between industry and education to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold an awareness campaign to provide tools, resources and opportunities on career options of vocational, professional, non-traditional and 4-year. 2. Create a “map” to target markets, including employers, counselors, students, parents and educational institutions.
By 2025 the Region will have support for diversity of relevant lifelong learning opportunities throughout the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing initiatives/programs at an accessible location to all.
By 2025 the Region will provide support to STEAM-related and other IT programs in our schools for regional gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the gaps and prioritize.

Power of the People Objective:*Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2021 the Region will ensure higher education is aware of industry needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a database on existing information resources, both inside and out of the region for opportunities. 2. Use messaging through social media, press, events and K-Gray on availability of resources, career advancement and training, and internships/mentorships.
By 2022 the Region will have a plan to attract and retain educated and trained youth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities and create market for youth to want to be here.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2022 the Region will investigate opportunities to engage growing retirement population in community development and education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDA EDC develop forum action plan and presentation for retirees and employers to learn the benefits of experienced/seasoned/senior levels and share with County EDC's. 2. Hold a forum for retirees to get engaged and recharge.
By 2023 the Region will educate population and leadership on manageable growth strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research examples of successful growth strategies.
By 2025 the Region will have improved transparency in government to build trust using creative methods of reaching all demographics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County EDC's will work to build strong relationships between Cities and Counties. 2. Create and execute communication plan to reach all demographics in local cities and county-wide.
By 2025 the Region will strengthen civics engagement in schools.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for students to engage in civic activities.

 GOAL: Strengthen Communities — Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.	
<p align="center">Infrastructure Objective:</p> <p align="center"><i>Livable communities provide service options and support infrastructure to contribute to economic vitality</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
Ongoing, the Region will include economic resiliency in disaster recovery. (See Chapter 3 for more information)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with North Idaho Emergency Managers group to identify economic impacts of transfer payments.
By 2022 the Region will encourage communities to identify housing needs and solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and hold an annual regional housing forum. 2. Encourage communities to develop a housing needs assessment. 3. Encourage a variety of housing types through zoning. 4. Develop communication plans with developers to provide a variety of housing options.
By 2024 the Region will optimize access of high-speed internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and recruit partners, pursue resources together and innovate solutions. 2. Pursue grant opportunities to expand infrastructure.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services & recreation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support development of multi-modal communities. 2. Promote, expand walk paths, trail networks, bike lanes. 3. Interface with ITD and KMPO groups. 4. Develop a partnership with transport/economic development agencies/businesses. 5. Identify strategic infrastructure needs. 6. Promote carpool, van pool, bike share. 7. Expand public transportation. 8. Work with the business community to assist in and/or promote the use of carpool, van pool, bike sharing, and support trail development.
By 2023 the Region will identify strategic infrastructure and investment needs for the airport, rail and highway systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop partnerships between transportation networks and economic development agencies/businesses. 2. Work with each airport, highway district and rail to identify economic development related needs. 3. Interface with ITD and hold annual or biannual meetings with KMPO and county designated transportation groups.
<p align="center">Healthy Community Objective: <i>Economic opportunities are enhanced when health care and public health practices address community needs.</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
By 2020 the Region will have resource guides on crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local agencies within communities to create a resource list.
By 2020 the Region will support initiatives and projects that help people remain active and engaged throughout their lives regardless of age and income levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify groups that provide opportunities and services 2. Work with the identified groups to provide opportunities.
By 2023 the Region will have strengthened community events that have a positive economic impact and improved livability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify events/groups. 2. Work with groups to identify needs. 3. Include a focus on health care in annual economic forums.

Chapter 6 – Action Plan

The following Action Plan was developed and will be fulfilled by the CEDS Committee. Considered in the development of the Action Plan are the SWOT, Barriers Inhibiting Economic Development Growth, and the Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. The following activities will be evaluated quarterly and revised annually.

Activity	Lead Coordinator	Timeframe
Convene County economic development Executive Directors on a quarterly basis to discuss collaboration and partnerships in implementation of local and regional strategies.	PAC	Quarterly 2020-2025
Collaborate with the North Idaho Emergency Managers on economic resiliency.	PAC	Annually 2020-2025
Map existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022
Develop a framework for entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2023
Conduct an all-industry conference to discuss industry trends, education needs, how to maintain employees, HR trends and fiscal realities of the region.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022-2025
Develop an annual regional housing forum to collaborate on housing needs and solutions.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2022-2025
Develop database of information resources and use messaging with higher education to match education to industry needs	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2021-2023
Research and develop a resource guide on Regional crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2021
Explore how to optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services and recreation	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2025
Identify tools, resources and opportunities on career options to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2023

Chapter 7 – Performance Measures

The region struggles to maintain a consistent source of jobs that also match the skills of the labor force. There is a great need for training workers not only for the current jobs available but for the future economy. The wood products industry will continue to thrive as it heads into the technological world. Idaho Forest Group is already positioning its mills to allow for the most recent technologically advanced product in their market—cross-laminated timber. The mining industry will continue to fluctuate with the business cycle—when a recession looms, metal prices rise, and during boom years, metal prices tumble.

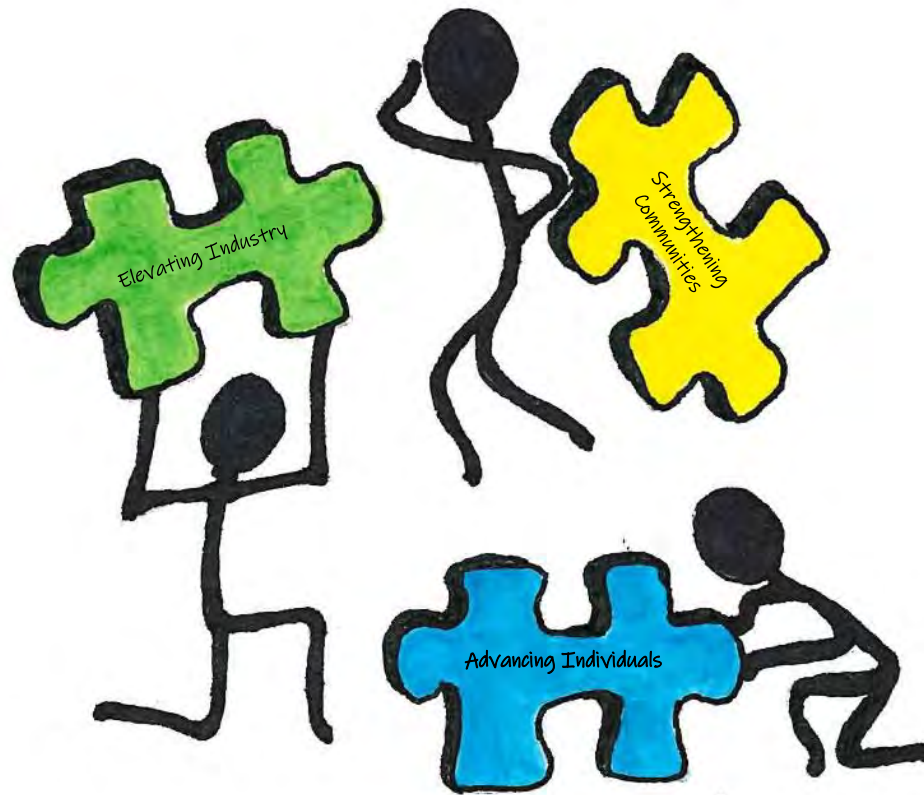
It is difficult to understand what the economic picture will look like in north Idaho in 10 years, but it will most likely have a similar feel with health care being the leading employer and manufacturing becoming more technologically advanced. Both will need a well-educated and trained workforce to fulfill the needs of current and future employers.

PAC will ensure the progress of this CEDS is efficiently monitored and evaluated. The primary goal of the performance measures is to oversee the Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Action Plan in order to ensure regional advancement, as follows:

1. Monitor all action strategies on a quarterly basis:
 - a. Identify status of each initiative
 - b. Report findings to PAC
2. The CEDS Committee will meet quarterly, conducting a review of the findings to identify successes and barriers:
 - a. Identification of which initiatives were successfully implemented
 - b. Provide status of long-term initiatives
 - c. Identify and resolve any obstacles
 - d. Recommend changes to enable continued progress
3. The CEDS Committee will use the quarterly findings to examine progress of the longer-term strategies:
 - a. Has there been an increase in employment and investment?
 - b. Are economic development efforts more efficient?
 - c. Has the quality of life been enhanced and promoted?
 - d. Are the current and future workforce needs of businesses being met?
 - e. Are current and future infrastructure needs being addressed?
4. The Quarterly meeting of the CEDS Committee will review the progress of the Action Plan and make recommendations for changes.

public to align

Appendix A – CEDS Committee



CEDS COMMITTEE

The CEDS Committee acted in an advisory capacity to oversee the update of the Strategies and Action plan; provided information and coordination as necessitated for plan update. Every effort was made to find persons from both the public and private sectors. Those that participated in the planning process are listed below. A special thank you is extended to the following for assistance in development of the Strategies and Action Plan for input into this CEDS.

Adam Admundson, Planning Technician, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Alex Barta, Executive Director, Timber Plus
Melissa Cleveland, Community Development Director, City of Hayden
Don Davis, Retired (Idaho Transportation Department)
Joan Genter, Member, Coeur d'Alene Airport
Gynii Gilliam, Executive Director, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Brenda Hamilton, Coordinator, North Idaho College
Andy Helkey, Manager, Panhandle Health District-Kellogg
Vicki Isakson, Director, Workforce Training & Community Education, North Idaho College
Wally Jacobson, Executive Director, Panhandle Area Council
Nancy Mabile, Economic Development Specialist, Panhandle Area Council
Jon Manley, Planning Manager, City of Post Falls
Andrea Marcoccio, Executive Director, Bonner County EDC
Glenn Miles, Executive Director, Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization
Matthew Palmer, Retired (Chevron Corp.)
James Perkinson, Account Manager, Advanced Benefits
Colleen Rosson, Executive Director, Silver Valley EDC
Carey Schram, President, The Center, Inc.
Robert Seale, Community Development Director, City of Post Falls
Karen Thurston, CEO, Base Two Solutions / Instructor, NIC
Cindy Tindall, Retired (CA Workforce Development)
Clifton Warren, Board Member, SWOT Bus
Corinne Weber, Volunteer Coordinator, Ronald McDonald House
Dennis Weed, Executive Director, Bonner Economic Development Council

Loren Whitten-Kaboth, Investor Relations/Special Projects, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Linda Wilhelm, Broker, Coldwell Banker-Schmeidmiller Realty
Blair Williams, Owner, The Art Spirit Gallery
Alan Wolfe, Board Chairman, Panhandle Area Council
Sam Wolkenhauer, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor



Appendix B – Opportunity Zones



BONNERS FERRY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone is bordered by the south and west banks of the Kootenai River. The area is traditionally sustained by timber and may be ideal for value-added wood products manufacturing.

The opportunity zone includes the Kaniksu National Forest, downtown and southern Bonners Ferry, the Kootenai River Inn Resort and a number of parcels with rail access.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Near US Highway 95 with direct access to State Highway 2



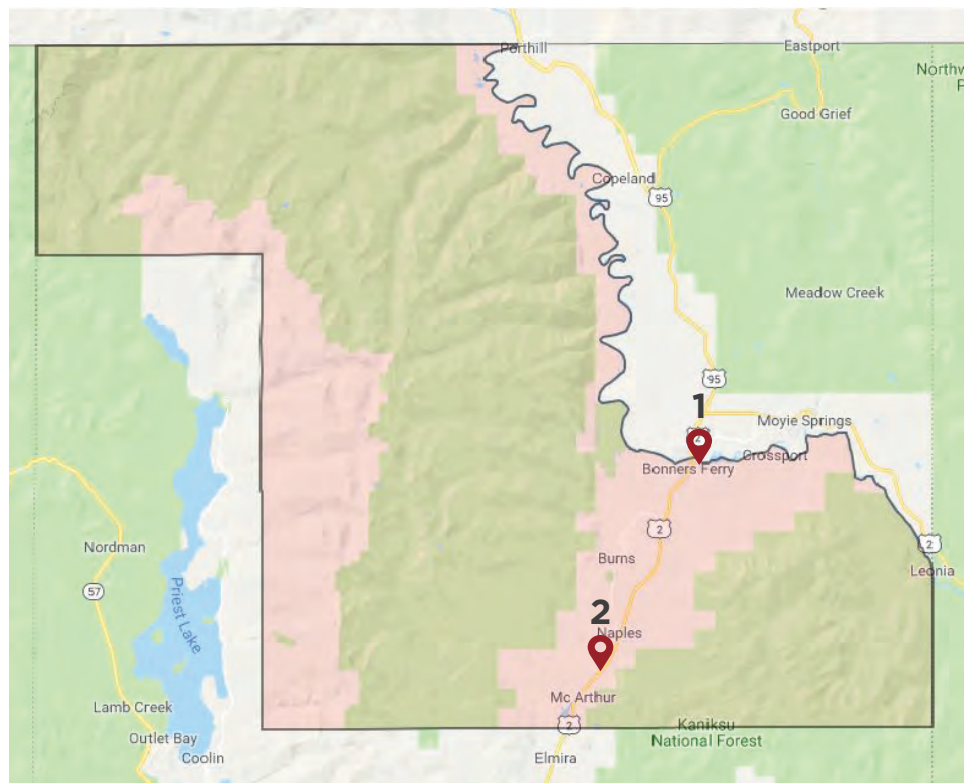
Shares its northern border with Canada



Rail access

INVESTMENT SITES

1. **7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID**
Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795 acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. **138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID**
7.92 acre commercial property off Highway 95, including out buildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery or retail store.





Quick Facts About Bonners Ferry, Idaho

2,629

City
Population

5,326

Census Tract
Population

\$35,892

City Median
Income

18%

City Population
with a College
Degree

LUMBER INDUSTRY

The skill sets of Boundary County citizens are predominately in the lumber industry and wood by-product sector. Due to the longevity of the industry, skills are strongest in value-added wood products and wood by-products. The most likely type of industry to develop in this census tract would be in the value-added wood products business.



Courtesy Boundary County Museum

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

This opportunity zone includes a foreign trade zone. The FTZ program is in support of businesses with a U.S. location that imports parts, materials or components for manufacturing and finished goods or parts for distribution, either exported or sold in the U.S. Foreign goods and domestic goods held for export are exempt from state and local inventory taxes.



RAIL USE

There are two parcels within the opportunity zone with rail track sidings and several parcels with direct rail access. The rail track sidings parcels are ideal for inventory deliveries and final product shipping. Investors with interest in these parcels are both outside of the state and outside of the country.



COMPANY HIGHLIGHT

Bonners Ferry is home to multi-million dollar Panhandle Door, Inc., and Überleben, a modern bushcraft company known best for its fire-focused products.



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POST FALLS

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

The City of Post Falls has long seen this Opportunity Zone as a critical piece to the city's identity, economic development and downtown core. It is regarded as a recreational gem.

The Post Falls Opportunity Zone provides the city with an important tool to assist with developing the area into

a vibrant gathering place for its citizens to enjoy, resulting in tourism growth and an increased housing for the workforce labor market.

In order to assist with increased growth, the city believes the addition of more medical and commercial facilities, along with housing, is needed in this area.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



U.S. Post Office, City Hall and the Chamber of Commerce



Two former mill sites



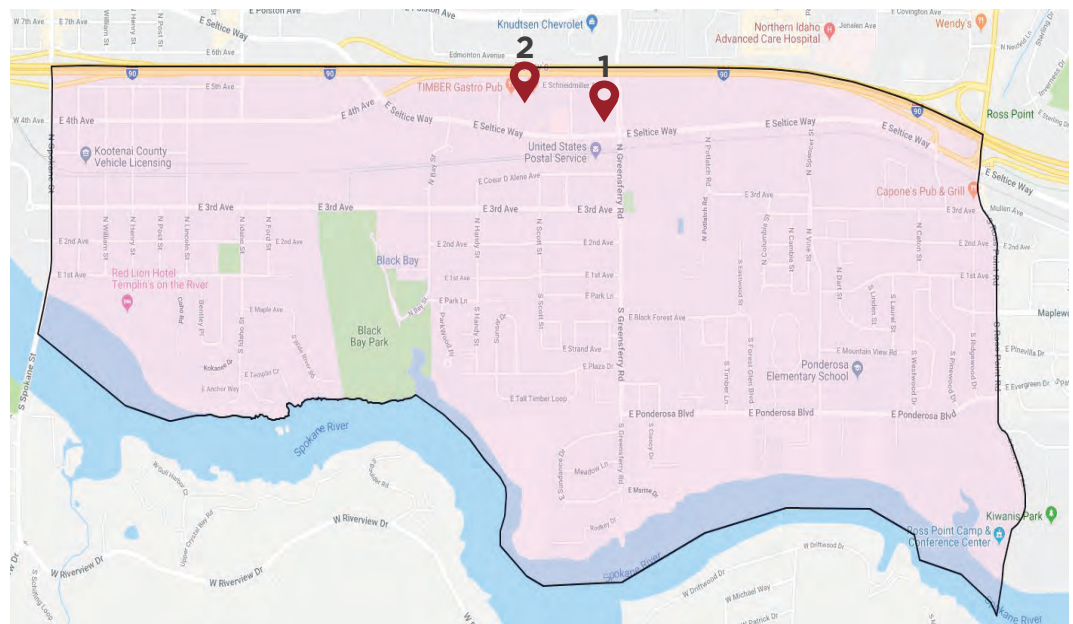
Three city parks, two churches, a cultural center and access to nature paths



Access to a main artery for interstate 90

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 1908 E. Seltice Way**
8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
- 2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller**
5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.



★ Quick Facts About Post Falls, Idaho

33,426

Population

3.1%

Unemployment Rate

\$52,101

Median Income

28.3%

Population with College Degree

URBAN RENEWAL

On the west side of the census tract, the Post Falls Urban Renewal Agency has invested over \$1 million in street improvements, including new sidewalks, pavement, median planters and more. The city also built a new City Hall facility and expanded the City Hall campus.

The URA has designated the east side of the census tract as the East Post Falls Urban Renewal District. This district includes the newly built Spencer Street, which relieves congestion previously common to this area. The URA also built the Greensferry Bridge over I-90, connecting the north side of Post Falls to this tract.



The Spencer Street and Greensferry Bridge projects exceeded \$16 million in investments with the intent to encourage additional private investment in the area.

RECREATION

Post Falls purchased 500 acres south of the census tract, known as the Community Forest. The city intends to develop this site as a multi-use nature area, allowing for recreational opportunity, while providing an opportunity to reuse highly-treated Class A reclaimed water for irrigation.



LOCAL PRIORITIES

With recent predictions of dramatic traffic increases along I-90, the city believes the addition of more medical, commercial and housing developments are needed in this area.

Additionally, parking for this area is a critical element to continue the development of commercial sites. The city is currently reviewing potential locations and parking area types as part of the City Center Parking Plan.



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SANDPOINT

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone encompasses downtown Sandpoint and shoreline along Lake Pend Oreille and Sand Creek, and is part of Idaho's growing aerospace and technology industry.

With the completion of the US 95 bypass, the City is employing several strategies to revitalize its

downtown and encourage mixed use residential development and historic preservation within the zone.

Industries that will likely thrive in this opportunity zone are the hotel, retail, restaurant and entertainment industries, as well as technology and software.

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 624 Larch Street**
10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
- 2. 330 N. First Avenue**
0.33 acres with waterfront access and high speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.

Additional opportunity sites can be found at sandpointidaho.gov/opportunityzone.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to US Highway 95 and Idaho State Highway 2



Seven parks, three grocery stores and a hospital



Direct access to Lake Pend Oreille



Quick Facts About Sandpoint, Idaho

8,278

Population

5.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,358

Median Income

33.5%

Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

The City of Sandpoint has made economic development a top priority and has worked to foster lasting partnerships with local business, both large and small.

Additional local priorities include completion of a fiber build-out and provision of a redundant loop. Most areas of the city, including the downtown, have access to a gigabit of synchronous fiber at affordable rates, and providers continue to build out the network.



Parks and trail planning remain a priority for Sandpoint, including a parks master planning effort and a multi-modal, city-wide transportation plan.

The watershed master plan completion will include a recreation element and the city is also working with the Union Pacific Railroad to acquire and complete a community trail that will connect to the City of Ponderay and provide additional recreational opportunities to underserved populations.

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CITY GROWTH

The area is one of the fastest growing micropolitan regions in the country, with 5% growth according to 2017 Census data.

The city implemented a downtown revitalization plan worth over \$8 million, including a complete rebuild of the downtown streets including expanded sidewalks, utilities, stormwater planters, lighting and other furnishings.

The aerospace sector in Sandpoint continues to thrive with expansions of Quest Aircraft and Tamarack Aerospace Group.



Sandpoint also boasts an established biomedical sector including Biomedical Innovations, Percussionaire and Unicep Packaging.

In the tech sector, Kochava continues to expand to now approximately 100 employees.

Litehouse Foods recently completed an expansion of their manufacturing facility and Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort constructed a new lodge and is slated to install new chair lifts next year.

For businesses downtown, sales are generally up and two new breweries recently opened, along with new restaurants.

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OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This zone includes the communities of Kellogg, Wardner, Smelterville and Shoshone County. Once home to the largest silver processing facility in the world, it contains a destination resort, Silver Mountain, with skiing and mountain biking. The trail of the Coeur d'Alenes which ranks as one of the top trails in

the country runs through the area.

The zone contains several historic buildings and a number of parcels have been cleared or are in the process of being approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for redevelopment.

INVESTMENT SITES

1.

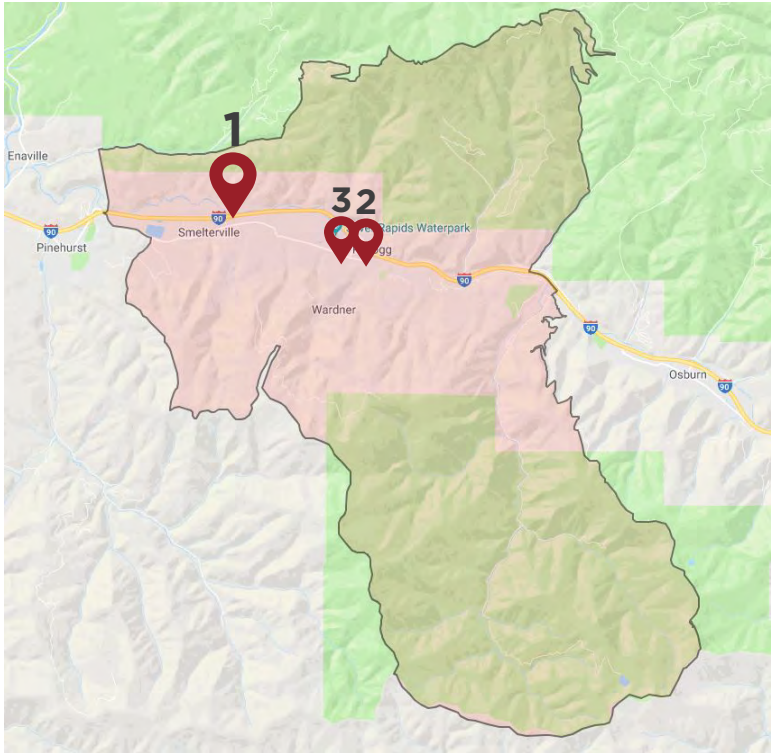
163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville
13.9 acre mill site with office building, storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. planner building.
2.

8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
10,000 sq.ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement and apartment.
3.

210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.

WHAT’S IN THE ZONE?

- Access to Interstate 90
- Recreation including Silver Mountain Ski Resort, Silver Rapids indoor water park, Silver Mountain Bike Park and a golf course
- Shoshone County Airport
- North Idaho College campus in Kellogg



Quick Facts About Shoshone County, Idaho

12,529

Population

6.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,908

Median Income

23.8%

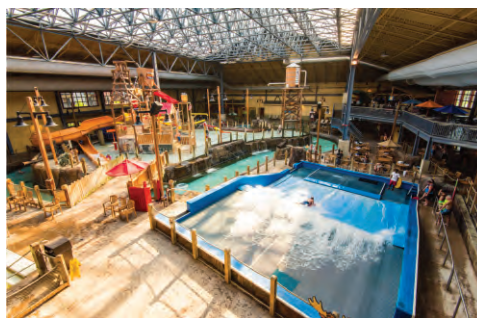
Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

Housing is a top priority for this opportunity zone. The county's proximity to Coeur d'Alene has created a rise in the real estate market, and multi-family dwellings and newer residential homes are in short supply. Affordable housing is quickly becoming a major concern for the area.

To support housing developments as well as other investments, new water lines, sewer lines and pavement have been placed through most of the Silver Valley.

In addition to housing needs, the county is focused on creating a more inviting place to raise a family. This includes investment in educational opportunities for higher compensated jobs, as well as creating a more attractive community environment. Kellogg has an "uptown" that currently has a ghost town feel to it. The town is in need of businesses to fill store fronts.



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INVESTMENTS

The three communities in this zone are a part of a Superfund site. This designation creates unique grant and redevelopment funding opportunities.

Infrastructure and recreational upgrades have been made in the communities including the 72-mile, award-winning Trail of the Coeur d'Alene's and wetland habitat revitalization. Over 7,000 properties within the Superfund site boundaries have been remediated and more than 1,800 acres of cleaned-up property have been transferred for economic development projects.



Additional recent investment projects include a technology and innovation hub, including residential, retail and office space. A large investor has also purchased several properties to be rehabilitated for office space and mixed use space. Several of those properties are available for lease or purchase, and are either shovel-ready or move-in ready.



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ST. MARIES

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone includes the eastside of St. Maries, Idaho, that sits east of Coeur d'Alene Avenue.

Timber is the dominate industry in this zone. Investment potentials identified by the community include residential housing, lodging facilities and value-added timber product facilities or businesses.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Scenic views of the Saint Joe National Forest and Saint Joe River



Access to Idaho State Highway 3 and Idaho State Highway 6



Near Saint Maries Municipal Airport

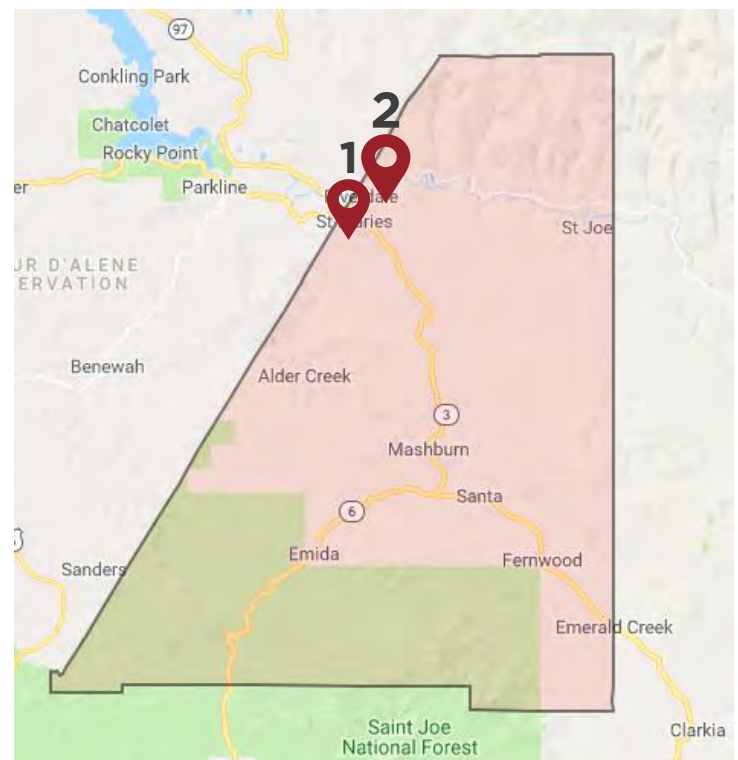
INVESTMENT SITES

1. 414 S. 1st Street

0.5 acres of county-owned land, zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.

2. 1827 St. Joe River Road

4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.





Quick Facts About St. Maries, Idaho

2,439

City Population

4,487

Census Tract
Population

\$43,064

City Median
Income

20.3%

City Population
with College
Degree

Alex Barta

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LOCAL PRIORITIES

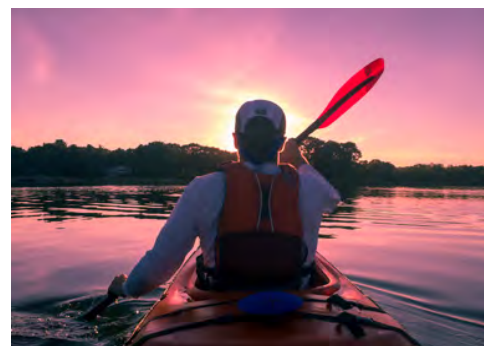
This opportunity zone includes county-owned property located in the St. Maries city limits. The property is underdeveloped and exempt from taxes. It is the county's desire to use the property for housing development due to St. Maries' lack of adequate workforce housing.



Stakeholders are advised to work closely with the local economic development organization, engineers and elected officials to secure necessary infrastructure funding through Community Development Block Grants and other available funding resources. Additionally, a newly-formed Benewah Community Foundation is in the process of building an endowment to support community projects.



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REC-TECH

St. Maries boasts significant access to fishing, golf, boat racing, water sports, biking, camping and a variety of winter sports, making it an ideal location for recreation technology companies.

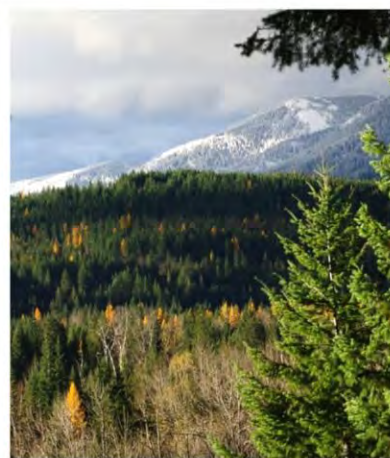
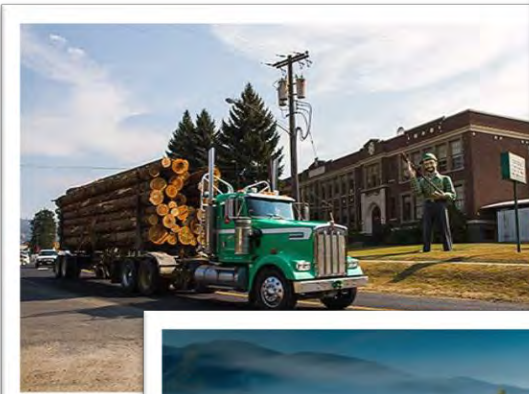


St. Maries is currently home to PEET Dryer, a patented shoe-drying company known for its innovative products that keep boots, gloves and more dry and ready for the next adventure. PEET's employees love the outdoors and have been taking advantage of the adventures in their backyard for over 50 years, proving that the St. Maries workforce is loyal and innovative.

St. Maries' largest annual event, Paul Bunyon Days, includes three days of logging competitions, water events, a demolition derby and more.

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Appendix C – Asset Inventory



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Cultural Capital

Creative Vitality Index

Measures of Creative Vitality

County	Photography Store Sales	Music Store Sales	Book and Record Store Sales	Art Gallery & Individual Artist Sales	Performing Arts Participation	Dance and Other Performing Arts Companies	Musical Groups and Artists
Benewah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$170,527	\$1,404,362	\$50,058	\$134,406	\$856,965
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$519,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai	\$0	\$240,247	\$720,365	\$4,187,077	\$1,178,867	\$551,874	\$787,478
Shoshone	\$69,711	\$0	\$66,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Indian Reservations

Reservation	Tribe	Population 2015	Acres
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	1,251	345,000
Kootenai	Kootenai	71	13

Historic Places

County	Number of Historic Places	Historic Places per 1000 pop.
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	17	0.420001976
Boundary	8	0.74019245
Kootenai	42	0.29503291
Shoshone	23	1.810738466

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Benewah	Chatcolet	Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Rocky Point CCC Properties	Building
	Desmet	Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart	Building
	St. Maries	Benewah County Courthouse	Building
	St. Maries	Kootenai Inn	Building
	St. Maries	St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial	Site
	St. Maries	St. Maries Masonic Temple No. 63	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Bonner	Bayview	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	District
	Coolin	Vinther and Nelson Cabin	Building
	Dover	Dover Church	Building
	Priest River	Hotel Charbonneau	Building
	Priest River	Lamb Creek School	Building
	Priest River	Priest River Commercial Core Historic District	District
	Priest River	Priest River High School	Building
	Priest River	Settlement School	Building
	Sandpoint	Bernd, W. A., Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Nesbitt, Amanda, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Olson, Charles A. and Mary, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Priest River Experimental Forest	District
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Community Hall	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Federal Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint High School	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Historic District	District
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County Courthouse	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Fry's Trading Post	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Harvey Mountain Quarry	Site
	Bonnors Ferry	North Side School	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	US Post Office - Bonners Ferry Main	Building
	Eastport	Snyder Guard Station Historical District	Building
	Eastport	Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp	Site
	Porthill	U.S. Inspection Station--Porthill, Idaho	Building
Kootenai	Athol	Cedar Mountain School	Building
	Bayview	Bayview School II	Building
	Camp Mivoden	East Hayden Lake School II	Building
	Cataldo	Cataldo Mission	Building
	Clarksville	Clark House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene City Hall	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Federal Building	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Masonic Temple	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Davey, Harvey M., House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	First United Methodist Church	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Fort Sherman Buildings	District
	Coeur d'Alene	Gray, John P. and Stella, House	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Coeur d'Alene	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai County Courthouse	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mullan Road	Site
	Coeur d'Alene	Prairie School II	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Roosevelt School	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Sherman Park Addition	District
	Coeur d'Alene	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Building
	Harrison	Crane, Silas W., and Elizabeth, House	Building
	Harrison	Harrison Commercial Historic District	District
	Hayden Lake	Finch, John A., Caretaker's House	Building
	Hayden Lake	Thunborg, Jacob and Cristina, House	Building
	Lane	Lane School II	Building
	McGuire	McGuire School	Building
	Medimont	Cave Lake School	Building
	Medimont	Indian Springs School II	Building
	Pleasant View	Pleasant View School II	Building
	Post Falls	Cougar Gulch School III	Building
	Post Falls	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Building
	Post Falls	Spokane Valley Land and Water Company Canal	Structure
	Post Falls	Treaty Rock	Site
	Post Falls	Washington Water Power Bridges	Structure
	Post Falls	Young, Samuel and Ann, House	Building
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County Jail	Building
	Rathdrum	Rathdrum State Bank	Building
	Rathdrum	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission	Building
	Rockford Bay	Bellgrove School II	Building
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake School II	Building
	Silver Sands Beach	Upper Twin Lakes School	Building
	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Historic District	District
Shoshone	Avery	Avery Depot	Building
	Avery	Avery Ranger Station	District
	Avery	Bullion Tunnel	Structure
	Avery	Cedar Snags	Site
	Avery	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	District
	Avery	Grand Forks	Site
	Avery	Mallard Peak Lookout	Building
	Avery	Red Ives Ranger Station	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Shoshone (con't)	Kellogg	US Post Office - Kellogg Main	Building
	Mullan	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Building
	Murray	Feehan, John C., House	Building
	Murray	Murray Courthouse	Building
	Murray	Murray Masonic Hall	Building
	Pinehurst	Pine Creek Baptist Church	Building
	Pritchard	Magee Ranger Station	District
	Red Ives	Halm Creek, Bean Creek Fire	Site
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Railway Depot	Building
	Wallace	Pulaski, Edward, Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route	Site
	Wallace	US Post Office - Wallace Main	Building
	Wallace	Wallace 1910 Fire Memorial	Object
	Wallace	Wallace Carnegie Library	Building
	Wallace	Wallace Historic District	District

Public Libraries*

County	Number of Libraries	Libraries per 1000 pop.
Benewah	4	0.438740814
Bonner	6	0.148235992
Boundary	1	0.092524056
Kootenai	8	0.056196745
Shoshone	6	0.472366556

*Non-University

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Fernwood	Tri-Community Branch
	Plummer	Plummer Public
	St. Maries	St. Maries Public
	Tensed	Tensed-Desmet Branch
Bonner	Blanchard	West Bonner County District - Blanchard Branch
	Clark Fork	East Bonner County District - Clark Fork Branch
	Priest Lake	Priest Lake District
	Priest River	West Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District - Bookmobile
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County District

Public Libraries (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai	Athol	Kootenai County - Athol
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Public
	Harrison	Kootenai County - Harrison
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Hayden
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Bookmobile
	Post Falls	Post Falls Public
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County - Rathdrum
	Spirit Lake	Kootenai County - Spirit Lake
Shoshone	Clarkia	Clarkia District
	Kellogg	Kellogg Public
	Mullan	Mullan Public
	Osburn	Osburn Public
	Pinehurst	Kootenai County - Pinehurst
	Wallace	Wallace Public

Museums

County	Number of Museums	Museums per 1000 pop.
Benewah	2	0.219370407
Bonner	2	0.049411997
Boundary	3	0.277572169
Kootenai	7	0.049172152
Shoshone	11	0.866005353

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Plummer	Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
	St. Maries	Hughes House Historical Society
Bonner	Coolin	Priest Lake Museum Association
	Sandpoint	Bonner County Historical Museum
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Free Museum
	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Historical Society
	Bonniers Ferry	Dr. Marjorie Timms
Kootenai	Athol	Brig Museum at Farragut State Park
	Cataldo	Old Mission State Park
	Cataldo	Rose Lake Community Historical Society Inc.
	Coeur d'Alene	Drummond Gallery
	Coeur d'Alene	Museum of North Idaho
	Harrison	Crane Historical Society

Museums (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai (con't)	Rathdrum	Westwood Historical Society
Shoshone	Kellogg	Portal Bunker Hill Mine Museum
	Kellogg	Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum
	Kellogg	Staff House Museum
	Mullan	Captain John Mullan Museum
	Mullan	Mullan Historical Society
	Murray	Sprag Pole Museum
	Wallace	Coeur d'Alene District Mining Museum
	Wallace	Historic Wallace Preservation Society
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum
	Wallace	Oasis Bordello Museum
	Wallace	Wallace District Mining Museum Inc.

Economic Capital

Employment

Employment by Industry

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Total Employment	3,457	14,207	3,647	62,242	4,464
Farm	N/A	41	221	75	N/A
Mining	N/A	126	N/A	113	421
Construction	92	883	246	5,046	207
Manufacturing	580	2,233	462	4,653	144
Government	597	882	457	2,863	339
Forestry, Fishing and Related Activities	174	165	145	270	N/A
Utilities	N/A	161	N/A	363	34
Wholesale Trade	52	2,179	61	1,630	87
Retail Trade	352	2,163	463	8,831	1,070
Transportation and Warehousing	252	344	56	1,147	59
Information	42	276	31	722	N/A
Finance and Insurance	47	277	63	2,647	62
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	N/A	297	19	733	85
Professional and Technical Services	N/A	502	130	2,307	168
Management of Companies and Enterprises	28	25	N/A	208	N/A
Administrative and Waste Services	46	303	96	3,972	87
Educational Services	237	895	269	4,115	363

Employment by Industry Continued

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Health Care and Social Assistance	571	1,833	544	10,891	557
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	N/A	482	N/A	2,568	263
Accommodation and Food Services	160	1,647	289	7,442	403
Other Services, Except Public Administration	114	493	75	1,646	69

N/A=Undisclosed or Unavailable

Number of Jobs

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	4963	5137	5042	3457	-30.34%
Bonner	20258	23445	23369	14207	-29.87%
Boundary	5270	5421	5494	3647	-30.80%
Kootenai	60423	71589	74799	62242	3.01%
Shoshone	6267	5940	6285	4464	-28.77%

Real Wage Per Job

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	\$36,800.36	\$38,430.34	\$37,183.02	\$40,463.65	9.95%
Bonner	\$33,956.31	\$36,634.01	\$34,954.95	\$36,347.51	7.04%
Boundary	\$33,743.25	\$32,939.08	\$34,198.99	\$37,170.91	10.16%
Kootenai	\$35,435.42	\$36,266.98	\$36,885.34	\$39,470.32	11.39%
Shoshone	\$35,533.16	\$35,585.11	\$39,340.50	\$38,577.52	8.57%

Labor Force Participation Rate (2018)

County	Persons 16 Years and Over	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Armed Forces
Benewah	7246	3817	3429	4,021	3,835	186	0
Bonner	34439	17992	16447	19,610	18,807	803	3
Boundary	9034	4202	4832	5,295	5,061	235	0
Kootenai	118783	72211	46572	77,765	75,065	2,700	110
Shoshone	10366	5457	4909	5,068	4,777	291	0

Unemployment Rate (2018-2019)*

Month/Year	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Jan-18	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	7.4
Feb-18	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Mar-18	8.4	5.7	7.0	4.7	7.8
Apr-18	8.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
May-18	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.5
Jun-18	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8
Jul-18	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.8
Aug-18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5
Sep-18	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0
Oct-18	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.6
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.7
Dec-18	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	5.6
Jan-19	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.1	7.9
Feb-19	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.0	7.6
Mar-19	10.1	5.8	6.6	4.8	7.8

*Unadjusted

Income

Total Personal Income (Not adjusted for inflation)

County	2005	2010	2017	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$238,507,000	\$284,734,000	\$326,219,000	36.78%
Bonner	\$1,082,366,000	\$1,233,464,000	\$1,712,338,000	58.20%
Boundary	\$218,305,000	\$272,727,000	\$412,213,000	88.82%
Kootenai	\$3,638,022,000	\$4,412,072,000	\$6,656,049,000	82.96%
Shoshone	\$339,738,000	\$399,719,000	\$442,549,000	30.26%

Real Per Capita Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$30,972.27	\$32,701.37	\$35,520.00	14.68%
Bonner	\$32,151.39	\$32,119.11	\$39,310.00	22.27%
Boundary	\$24,908.54	\$27,422.07	\$34,576.00	38.81%
Kootenai	\$33,951.23	\$33,842.73	\$42,224.00	24.37%
Shoshone	\$30,932.30	\$33,508.96	\$35,285.00	14.07%

Real Median Household Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$46,294.28	\$43,381.43	\$43,472.00	-6.10%
Bonner	\$48,206.48	\$47,158.17	\$45,607.00	-5.39%
Boundary	\$44,992.36	\$43,535.41	\$39,512.00	-12.18%
Kootenai	\$51,152.86	\$51,515.59	\$53,189.00	3.98%
Shoshone	\$40,527.51	\$42,468.10	\$39,835.00	-1.71%

Earned Income Tax Credit

County	Total Returns Filed	Total Returns Receiving the EITC	% of Returns Receiving EITC	Sum of EITC Received	Total Returns Receiving the Child Tax Credit	% of Returns Receiving Child Tax Credit	Sum of Child Tax Credit Received
Benewah	3637	834	23%	\$1,772,282.00	636	17%	\$809,064.00
Bonner	16529	3452	21%	\$7,166,469.00	2365	14%	\$2,899,667.00
Boundary	4100	983	24%	\$2,146,418.00	685	17%	\$911,377.00
Kootenai	58824	12012	20%	\$24,255,091.00	10328	18%	\$13,207,449.00
Shoshone	5004	1094	22%	\$2,169,889.00	779	16%	\$999,196.00

Poverty

Poverty Rate %

County	2010	2018	%Change from 2010
Benewah	16.8	15.8	-5.95%
Bonner	17.4	14.0	-19.54%
Boundary	17.1	18.3	7.02%
Kootenai	14.6	12.6	-13.70%
Shoshone	20.8	17.4	-16.35%

Poverty Rate by Age (2018)

County	Children Under 18 Poverty Rate (%)	Persons 65 & Over Poverty Rate (%)	Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (%)
Benewah	21.4	8.4	25.0
Bonner	18.2	8.0	22.6
Boundary	26.4	7.4	36.6
Kootenai	18.6	6.6	20.8
Shoshone	27.2	6.9	32.3

Federal Funds (2010)

County	Agriculture and Natural Resource Functions	Community Resource Functions	Defense and Space Functions	Human Resource Functions	Income Security Functions	National Functions	Total Federal Funds
Benewah	\$9,400,184	\$30,913,010	\$950,678	\$7,872,492	\$72,461,610	\$6,595,881	\$128,193,855
Bonner	\$4,627,381	\$66,561,299	\$4,027,084	\$4,840,675	\$245,168,421	\$16,178,135	\$341,402,995
Boundary	\$4,270,773	\$18,373,605	\$12,693,909	\$3,049,261	\$66,556,644	\$12,818,209	\$117,762,401
Kootenai	\$3,222,129	\$327,735,753	\$38,167,810	\$14,961,536	\$751,851,156	\$682,358,355	\$1,818,296,739
Shoshone	\$123,148	\$13,250,457	\$10,906,808	\$1,953,839	\$126,803,834	\$7,742,815	\$160,780,901

Cost of Living Index (September 2019**)

County	COLI*
Benewah	94.0
Bonner	108.4
Boundary	100.3
Kootenai	113.2
Shoshone	81.7

*US Average = 100

**https://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/idaho/idaho

Human Capital

Population

Total Population

County	2010	2018	% Change from 2010
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-63.94%
Bonner	40,877	44,727	8.61%
Boundary	10,972	11,948	40.39%
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	17.24%
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	0.24%
Total Region	212,393	240,202	11.58%

Rates of Change (2010-2018)

County	Birth	Death	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Natural Change
Benewah	888	981	1	69	(9)
Bonner	3,353	3,442	1	1,104	(4)
Boundary	1,095	908	1	8	25
Kootenai	14,532	10,710	(58)	3,697	365
Shoshone	1,126	1,499	11	270	(36)

Population by Race (2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Est)

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total Population
Benewah	7,667	311	22	801	111	215	9,127
Bonner	39,157	1,210	82	295	325	1,024	42,093
Boundary	10,294	526	25	156	106	303	11,410
Kootenai	136,632	6,560	664	2,124	1,261	3,943	151,184
Shoshone	11,467	430	36	281	59	300	12,573

Percent by Race

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Benewah	84.00%	3.41%	0.24%	8.78%	1.22%	2.36%
Bonner	93.02%	2.87%	0.19%	0.70%	0.77%	2.43%
Boundary	90.22%	4.61%	0.22%	1.37%	0.93%	2.66%
Kootenai	90.37%	4.34%	0.44%	1.40%	0.83%	2.61%
Shoshone	91.20%	3.42%	0.29%	2.23%	0.47%	2.39%

Population by Age (2017)

County	Under 15 Years	15 to 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Benewah	1,681	5,399	1,970
Bonner	6,858	25,769	9,228
Boundary	2,163	6,832	2,328
Kootenai	29,189	94,804	26,135
Shoshone	2,041	7,716	2,773

Median Age

County	2000	2010	2017
Benewah	39.2	44.8	46.5
Bonner	40.8	45.8	47.7
Boundary	38.3	42.8	43.7
Kootenai	36.1	38.9	39.7
Shoshone	41.8	46.2	47.2

Household Characteristics

Household Type (2018)

County	Family HH	Nonfamily HH	Female HH Without Husband, With Own Kids	Non Family HH: 65+ & Living Alone	Total Number of Households
Benewah	2,571	1,266	358	461	3,837
Bonner	11,591	5,509	1,359	1,691	17,100
Boundary	2,976	1,445	334	506	4,421
Kootenai	34,316	16,884	5,407	5,159	54,200
Shoshone	3,511	2,094	488	806	5,605

Teen Birth Rate (2017)

County	15-17 Female Population	15-17 Female Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-17
Benewah	148	2	1.35%
Bonner	810	4	0.49%
Boundary	239	3	1.26%
Kootenai	2823	18	0.64%
Shoshone	216	0	0.00%

Education

Terminal Degree Attainment (2017)

County	Population 25 Years & Over	No High School Diploma	% with No Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	% High School Graduate (or equivalency)	Some College, No Degree
Benewah	6,422	663	10.30%	2,508	39.10%	1,684
Bonner	30,832	1,936	6.30%	9,333	30.30%	9,322
Boundary	7,869	413	5.20%	2,926	37.20%	2,015
Kootenai	102,732	6,100	5.90%	27,945	27.20%	30,913
Shoshone	9,109	1,024	11.20%	3,406	37.40%	2,384
County	Associate Degree	% Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree
Benewah	445	6.90%	617	9.60%	286	4.50%
Bonner	2,521	8.20%	4,627	15.00%	2,293	7.40%
Boundary	685	8.70%	1,029	13.10%	403	5.10%
Kootenai	11,317	11.00%	17,039	16.60%	8,177	8.00%
Shoshone	843	9.30%	803	8.80%	326	3.60%

Colleges and Universities

County	Institution	Location	Type of School	Maximum Degree	Technical Training	ROTC	Entrance Test Required	2019 Total Enrollment
Kootenai	North Idaho College	Coeur d'Alene	Community College	2-Year Associate	Yes	Yes	COMPASS, ACT or SAT	5,275
Kootenai	University of Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					
Kootenai	Lewis-Clark State College	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					

Health

County Health Rankings 2019 (out of 42 Idaho Counties)*

County	Health Outcomes	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Factors	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Benewah	41	40	34	42	35	28	40	37
Bonner	11	18	6	19	5	14	29	41
Boundary	9	10	11	25	15	29	33	29
Kootenai	14	12	18	20	24	7	20	39
Shoshone	38	38	23	40	31	21	41	15

*For more information visit: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>, 2 counties are not ranked

Infant Mortality (2017)

County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Infant Deaths
Benewah	97	0	0.00%
Bonner	425	2	2.16%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	11	6.80%
Shoshone	142	1	7.80%

Births with No/Late Prenatal Care (2017)

County	Live Births	3rd/No Trimester Care	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	2	2.06%
Bonner	425	2	0.47%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	10	0.55%
Shoshone	142	2	1.41%

Low Birth Weight Babies (2017)

County	Live Births	Low Birth Weight Babies	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	6	6.19%
Bonner	425	4	0.94%
Boundary	121	2	1.65%
Kootenai	1,809	89	4.92%
Shoshone	142	4	2.82%

Number of Physicians (2011)

County	Physicians	Rate per 1,000 Population
Benewah	9	0.9821
Bonner	66	1.6162
Boundary	9	0.8325
Kootenai	264	1.871
Shoshone	6	0.4738

Number of Insured/Uninsured (2017)

County	Number Insured - Under Age 65	Number Uninsured - Under 65	Percent Uninsured Under 65	Number Insured - Under Age 19	Number Uninsured - Under Age 19	Percent Uninsured - Under Age 19
Benewah	5,695	1,352	19	1,785	341	16
Bonner	26,815	5,601	17	8,166	811	9
Boundary	6,470	2,476	28	2,056	751	27
Kootenai	105,963	17,297	14	34,820	2,464	7
Shoshone	7,815	1,856	19	2,359	311	12

Natural Capital

Natural Amenities Index

County	Mean Temp. Jan. 1941-70	Mean Hours Sunlight Jan. 1941-70	Mean Temp July 1941-70	Mean Relative Humidity July 1941-70	Percent Water Area
Benewah	27.50	72.00	67.40	24.00	1.02
Bonner	25.70	72.00	65.20	24.00	9.48
Boundary	25.00	72.00	67.00	24.00	0.74
Kootenai	27.40	72.00	69.10	24.00	5.36
Shoshone	25.40	72.00	64.10	21.00	0.06

Total Land and Water Area

County	Acres	Square Miles
Benewah	502,000	787
Bonner	1,228,000	1,919
Boundary	817,920	1,278
Kootenai	842,210	1,316
Shoshone	1,888,941	2,636

Land Cover (incl. crop cover)

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Alfalfa	0.66	1.07	11.87	5.93	0.13
Barley	1.58	0.17	3.46	0.82	0.03
Barren	-	0.09	0.56	0.05	0.08
Canola	0.05	0.17	10.15	0.07	0.11
Deciduous Forest	0.09	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.23
Developed/High Intensity	0.07	0.31	0.05	1.10	0.22

Land Cover (incl. crop cover) Continued

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Developed/Low Intensity	3.55	13.48	5.06	32.13	4.15
Developed/Medium Intensity	0.56	2.63	0.72	12.67	3.15
Developed/Open Space	7.63	9.77	7.13	23.08	3.56
Dry Beans	0.13	0.15	1.31	0.87	0.05
Evergreen Forest	501.93	1,504.25	1,062.21	876.24	2,112.26
Fallow/Idle Cropland	5.64	0.38	1.12	2.89	0.19
Herbaceous Wetlands	4.08	6.63	6.80	6.33	2.32
Herbs	0.01	0.02	-	0.82	-
Lentils	11.23	0.14	0.01	5.68	0.02
Oats	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.06	-
Open Water	8.22	183.11	8.70	68.62	1.24
Other Crops	-	-	0.07	-	-
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	7.73	2.10	2.38	16.81	0.77
Pasture/Grass	25.66	2.32	1.71	30.15	0.74
Pasture/Hay	0.55	9.71	0.59	2.10	0.17
Peas	0.80	0.02	0.26	0.98	-
Perennial Ice/Snow	-	0.01	0.09	-	-
Shrubland	145.89	168.24	118.86	172.37	508.23
Sod/Grass Seed	6.73	0.10	1.62	10.68	0.01
Spring Wheat	9.06	0.45	5.69	9.51	0.02
Triticale	0.02	-	-	0.09	-
Winter Wheat	42.46	0.25	22.53	22.63	0.07
Woody Wetlands	1.17	10.77	2.10	6.30	0.56

Physical Capital

Roadway Miles*

County	Primary Roads	Secondary Roads	Local Roads	Private Roads
Benewah	26.2	72.2	1,301.6	58.2
Bonner	69.6	91.1	3,276.1	212.4
Boundary	62.2	11.2	1,756.9	167.8
Kootenai	112.7	112	2,948.8	181.2
Shoshone	40.9	24.4	3,093.2	59.4
Total Region	311.6	310.9	12,376.6	679.0

*Centerline Mileage

Scenic Byways

Name	Miles
Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway	48.2
Pend Oreille Scenic Byway	33.4
Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage	28.5
Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway	35.8
White Pine Scenic Byway	82.8
St. Joe River Scenic Byway	89.0
Total Region	317.7

Railway Miles*

County	Miles
Benewah	67.6
Bonner	185.8
Boundary	91.4
Kootenai	88.3
Shoshone	15.1
Total Region	448.2

*Includes abandoned lines

Ports

County	Number of Air/ Heli/Seaplane Ports	Airports per 1000 population
Benewah	3	0.32905561
Bonner	25	0.617649965
Boundary	2	0.185048113
Kootenai	21	0.147516455
Shoshone	3	0.236183278

Airports

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Benewah	St. Maries	Sky Island Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frederick Welch
	St. Maries	St. Maries Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Benewah County
	St. Maries	Benewah Comm Hospital	Heliport	Public	Private	Benewah County
Bonner	Cavanaugh Bay	Tanglefoot	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	Tanglefoot LTD
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	Delta Shores	Airport	Private	Private	Estate of James E. White
	Clark Fork	Riverlake	Airport	Private	Private	Riverlake Estates
	Clark Fork	Tuka	Airport	Private	Private	Jeff Bock, Owner
	Coolin	Cavanaugh Bay	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Glengary	Lake Pend Oreille	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	F. M. Bird
	Nordman	Priest Lake USFS	Airport	Public	Public	USFS
	Nordman	Phillabaume	Heliport	Private	Private	Stephen Phillabaum
	Priest River	Flying H Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Tom & Linda Hamilton
	Priest River	Flying W Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	George & Elin Weaver
	Priest River	Fox Creek	Airport	Private	Private	Manfred Hoffman
	Priest River	Priest River Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Priest River	Valenov Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frank D. Honorof
	Sagle	Timber Basin Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Timber Basin Airpark, Inc.
	Sandpoint	Beaux Ranch Field	Airport	Private	Private	Wiley F. & L'Marie Beaux
	Sandpoint	Bird NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	Forest M Bird
	Sandpoint	Olmstead Sky Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Merle L Olmstead
	Sandpoint	Rapoport Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Michael & Katherine Rapoport Family

Airports (continued)

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Bonner (con't)	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Sandpoint	Seven Shamrock	Airport	Private	Private	Michael Durnin
	Sandpoint	Spear Valley	Airport	Private	Private	Mike Spear
	Sandpoint	Bottle Bay	Seaplane Base	Private	Private	Dr. Chip Houske
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry	Boundary Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Porthill	Eckhart Int'l	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
Kootenai	Athol	Hackney Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Hackney Airpark Inc.
	Athol	Western Spur	Airport	Private	Private	Rogher Dunham
	Coeur d'Alene	Carlin Bay	Airport	Private	Private	Carlin Bay Property Owners Assn
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington	Airport	Public	Public	Kootenai County
	Coeur d'Alene	Hawk Haven	Airport	Private	Private	Douglas Wayne Colley
	Coeur d'Alene	Pisch's Place	Airport	Private	Private	Don Dean Pischner
	Coeur d'Alene	Regan Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Brent Regan
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Airport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Big Country	Heliport	Private	Private	James J Vansky
	Coeur d'Alene	CdA Resort	Heliport	Private	Private	River City Helicopters
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai Health	Heliport	Private	Private	Kootenai Health
	Coeur d'Alene	Magee	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Coeur d'Alene	Rockford Bay	Heliport	Private	Private	Roger R Killackey Jr.
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Heliport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Sheldon	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sheldon
	Coeur d'Alene	Brooks	Seaplane Base	Public	Public	City of CdA
	Hauser Lake	Smith Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Earl O. Smith, III
	Hauser Lake	Sutherland	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sutherland
	Hayden Lake	Ranch Aero	Airport	Private	Private	Carl Nyberg
	Post Falls	Nichols Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	John Nichols & Henry Nichols
	Post Falls	Hubof's	Heliport	Private	Private	John Hubof
	Spirit Lake	Treeport	Airport	Private	Private	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Worley	Rock Creek Farm	Airport	Private	Private	RJ Watson/Nancy Rutledge
Shoshone	Clarkia	Stocking Mead.	Airport	Public	Private	Clearwater Potlatch Timber
	Kellogg	Shoshone Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Shoshone County

Enplanements

County	City	Airport Name	CY 18 Enplanements	CY 17 Enplanements	% Change
Benewah	St. Maries	St. Maries Mun	1	4	-75.00%
Bonner	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	46	3	1433.33%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary Cnty	141	82	71.95%
Kootenai	Hayden Lake	CdA-Pappy	434	31	1300.00%
Shoshone	Kellogg	Shoshone Cnty	1	0	0.00%

Housing

Total Units (2017)

County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Benewah	4,706	3,508	2,596	912
Bonner	24,935	17,563	12,782	4,781
Boundary	5,359	4,490	3,317	1,173
Kootenai	67,941	58,873	41,729	17,144
Shoshone	7,096	5,614	3,933	1,681

Units by Housing Type (2017)

County	Total Housing Units	Single Family Units	2 or More Units in Structure	Mobile Home & All Other Types of Units
Benewah	4,706	3,320	318	1,026
Bonner	24,935	18,110	2,038	3,207
Boundary	5,359	4,169	428	665
Kootenai	67,941	51,235	9,996	5,466
Shoshone	7096	5378	831	851

Real Median Value of Owner Occupied Units

County	2000	2010	2017	% Change from 2010
Benewah	\$118,663.57	\$129,508.30	\$150,800.00	16.44%
Bonner	\$165,995.66	\$248,803.35	\$222,700.00	34.16%
Boundary	\$129,196.62	\$183,838.61	\$181,300.00	40.33%
Kootenai	\$160,129.15	\$231,640.86	\$212,900.00	32.95%
Shoshone	\$93,597.55	\$152,672.39	\$117,500.00	25.54%

Hospitals/Care Services

Number of Establishments

County	Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS Code 621)	Hospitals (NAICS Code 622)	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623)	Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624)
Benewah	11	0	1	4
Bonner	121	4	6	37
Boundary	26	0	8	8
Kootenai	494	4	50	110
Shoshone	22	1	3	8

Recreational Facilities

Community Parks

County	Number of Parks	per 1000 pop
Benewah	7	0.767796424
Bonner	15	0.370589979
Boundary	5	0.462620281
Kootenai	47	0.330155876
Shoshone	8	0.629822075

County	Name	City	Type
Benewah	Plummer City Park	Plummer	Park
	Plummer School Park	Plummer	Park
	Benewah Nitsch E Nen Fairgrounds	St. Maries	Park
	Mullan Trail Historical Monument	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries City Park	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries Historical Trail	St. Maries	Park
	Tensed City Park	Tensed	Park
Bonner	Clark Fork Tennis Courts	Clark Fork	Tennis
	Oldtown Park	Oldtown	Park
	4H Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River City Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River Downtown Park	Priest River	Park
	West Bonner Park	Priest River	Park
	3rd Avenue Pier	Sandpoint	Park
	9th Grade Center Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Farmin Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Lakeview Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Shooting Range	Sandpoint	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Bonner (con't)	Travers Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Triangle Park	Sandpoint	Park
	War Memorial Field	Sandpoint	Park
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Golf Course	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Kootenai River Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Memorial Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Riverside Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
Kootenai	Sundown Park	Bonnors Ferry	Park
	Bayview Park	BAYVIEW	Park
	Bluegrass Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Bryan Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Canfield Sports Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	CdA Soccer Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	East Tubbs Hill Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fernan Lake	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fort Sherman Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Higgins Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Independence Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Jenny Stokes Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	MacEuen Playfield	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Memorial Field Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Mill River Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	North Pines Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Northshire Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Persons Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Phippeny Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Ramsey Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Shadduck Land Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Sunset Rotary Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Tubbs Hill	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Winton Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Dalton Gardens Horse Arena	Dalton Gardens	Park
	Hauser Lake	Hauser	Park
	Fincane Park	Hayden	Park
	Porter's Lake	Kootenai County	Fish
	Black Bay Park	Post Falls	Park
	21st & Idaho Soccer Field	Post Falls	Park
	Beck Park	Post Falls	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Chase Field	Post Falls	Park
	Falls Park	Post Falls	Park
	Kiwanis Park	Post Falls	Park
	McGuire Park	Post Falls	Park
	Q'Emilin Park	Post Falls	Park
	Skateboard Park	Post Falls	Park
	Sportsman Park	Post Falls	Park
	Treaty Rock Park	Post Falls	Park
	White Pine Park	Post Falls	Park
	Warren Playfield	Post Falls	Park
	Lakeland Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Montana Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Rathdrum Mountain Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Stubb Meyer Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Spirit Lake Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Volunteer Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Mowry State Park	Worley	Park
Shoshone	Kellogg City Park	Kellogg	Park
	Kellogg Park	Kellogg	Park
	Mullan Ball	Mullan	Park
	Mullan Park	Mullan	Park
	Gene Day Park	Osburn	Park
	Osburn Playground	Osburn	Park
	West Shoshone Park	Pinehurst	Park
	Wallace Park	Wallace	Park

Boat Ramps

County	Number of Boat Ramps	per 1000 pop
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	51	1.260005929
Boundary	11	1.017764619
Kootenai	48	0.337180469
Shoshone	0	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Benewah	Benewah Lake	Benewah Lake	10	0
	Chatcolet Use Area	Chatcolet Lake	50	40
	Rocky Point	Chatcolet Lake	30	0
	Hawleys Landing	Chatcolet Lake	0	52
	Aqua Park	St. Joe River	20	10
	First Street	St. Joe River	1	0
	St. Maries River	St. Maries River	15	0
	Shadowy St. Joe Campground	St. Joe River	15	15
Bonner	Chase Lake	Chase Lake	10	0
	Johnson Creek	Clark Fork	28	30
	Cocolalla Lake	Cocolalla Lake	15	0
	Freeman Lake	Freeman Lake	10	0
	Granite Lake	Granite Lake	4	0
	Jewel Lake	Jewel Lake	4	0
	Kelso Lake	Kelso Lake	6	0
	Bottle Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Floating Restaurant	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Garfield Bay	Lake Pend Oreille	32	25
	Hope Boat Basin	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Island View Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	40
	Lakeview Landing	Lake Pend Oreille	8	0
	Pringle Park	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Red Fir Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	50
	Sam Owen Park	Lake Pend Oreille	10	100
	Sandpoint Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Springy Point	Lake Pend Oreille	20	40
	Sunnyside	Lake Pend Oreille	4	0
	Talache	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Trestle Creek	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Whiskey Rock	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Mirror Lake	Mirror Lake	10	0
	Albeni Cove	Pend Oreille River	15	13
	Bonner Park West	Pend Oreille River	10	0
	Dock N Shop	Pend Oreille River	16	0
	Laclede	Pend Oreille River	6	0
	Morton Slough	Pend Oreille River	6	15
	Priest River Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	15	19
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	60	68

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Bonner (con't)	Thama	Pend Oreille River	8	0
	Willow Bay Marina	Pend Oreille River	48	20
	Bishops Marina	Priest Lake	2	0
	Blue Diamond Marina	Priest Lake	20	5
	Cavanaugh Bay Marina	Priest Lake	10	0
	Coolin	Priest Lake	10	0
	Elkins Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Grandview Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Granite Creek Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Hills Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Indian Creek	Priest Lake	50	93
	Kalispell Boat Launch	Priest Lake	35	0
	Kanisku Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Lionhead	Priest Lake	10	47
	Outlet Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Priest Lake Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Round Lake	Round Lake	22	53
	Shepard Lake	Shepard Lake	10	0
Boundary	Bonner Lake	Bonner Lake	6	0
	Brush Lake	Brush Lake	10	0
	Dawson Lake	Dawson Lake	8	0
	City Launch	Kootenai River	2	0
	Copeland	Kootenai River	10	0
	Deep Creek	Kootenai River	10	0
	Porthill	Kootenai River	3	0
	McArthur Lake	McArthur Lake	10	0
	Perkins Lake	Perkins Lake	8	0
	Robinson Lake	Robinson Lake	10	0
	Smith Lake	Smith Lake	8	0
Kootenai	Black Lake	Black Lake	6	0
	Medimont	Cave Lake	12	0
	Popcorn Island	Cave Lake	0	4
	3rd Street	Coeur d' Alene Lake	60	0
	Bell Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	30
	Booth Park	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Carlin Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Fullers Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Mineral Ridge	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Kootenai (con't)	Gasser Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	10
	Goulds Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Higgins Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	70	0
	Harlow Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	4	0
	Harrison	Coeur d' Alene Lake	40	0
	Kidd Island Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	5	0
	Loft's Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	12	0
	Mica Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Old Mission	Coeur d' Alene River	20	0
	Rockford Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Spokane Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Squaw Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	3	0
	Sunup Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Fernan Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	20	0
	Fernan East Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	4	0
	Hauser Lake	Hauser Lake	4	0
	Honeysuckle Beach	Hayden Lake	37	0
	Sportsman Park	Hayden Lake	8	0
	Killarney Lake	Killarney Lake	20	0
	Buttonhook	Lake Pend Oreille	0	0
	Hudson Bay Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	40	0
	Eagle Boat Launch	Lake Pend Oreille	50	212
	Scenic Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	5	0
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake	15	0
	Bronze Bay	Spirit Lake	4	0
	Maiden Rock	Spirit Lake	6	0
	Sportsmans Access	Spirit Lake	20	0
	Post Falls Park	Spokane River	20	0
	Thompson Lake	Thompson Lake	20	0
	Lower Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	4	0
	Middle Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	10	0
	Upper Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	6	0

Campgrounds

County	Number of Campgrounds	per 1000 pop
Benewah	14	1.409061
Bonner	48	1.073177
Boundary	10	0.836960
Kootenai	37	0.229095
Shoshone	42	3.282275

County	Name	Sites	Type
Benewah	Benewah	51	IDPR
	Chatcolet	30	IDPR
	Ed's R&R Shady River RV Park	14	Private
	Hawleys Landing	38	IDPR
	Mission Mountain	3	IDPR
	Misty Meadows RV Park	50	Private
	MMM Campsite #1	1	IDPR
	MMM Campsite #2	1	IDPR
	Riverside Campground	30	Private
	RV Park Milepost 382	11	Private
	Shadowy St Joe	14	USFS
	Sheep Spring	3	BLM
	Soaring Hawk RV Resort	100	Private
	Tingley Springs	6	BLM
Bonner	Albeni Cove	14	COE
	Alpine Park	15	Private
	Baritoe	19	USFS
	Beaver Creek	45	USFS
	Best Western Edgewater	20	Private
	Beyond Hope Resort	100	Private
	Country Inn	18	Private
	Cozy RV Park	9	Private
	Dickensheet	11	IDPR
	Garfield Bay Resort	24	Private
	Green Bay Campground	8	USFS
	Idaho Country Resort	187	Private
	Indian Creek	41	IDPR
	Inn at Priest Lake	12	Private
	Island View Resort	60	Private
	Jeb & Margaret's Trailer Haven	125	Private
	Kaniksu RV Resort	80	Private

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Bonner (con	Kelso Lake Resort	18	Private
	Lionhead	47	IDPR
	Luby Bay	52	USFS
	Navigation	5	USFS
	Nordman	5	USFS
	Nordman Store RV Park	14	Private
	North Cove	5	USFS
	Osprey	18	USFS
	Outlet Campground	28	USFS
	Plowboy	4	USFS
	Porcupine Lake	5	USFS
	Priest Lake RV Resort	10	Private
	Priest River Recreation Area	20	COE
	Reeder Bay	24	USFS
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	67	COE
	River Country Motel & RV Park	21	Private
	River Delta Resort	56	Private
	River Lake RV Park	31	Private
	Rocky Point	7	USFS
	Round Lake State Park	51	IDPR
	Saw Owen	80	USFS
	Schneider	5	USFS
	Silver	8	USFS
	Springy Point	38	COE
	Three Pines	7	USFS
	Travel America Plaza	78	Private
	Trestle Creek RV Park	18	Private
	Trunnell Enterprises RV Park	14	Private
	Whiskey Rock Bay	9	USFS
	White Pine	51	IDPR
	Willow Bay Marina & RV Park	20	Private
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Resort	61	Private
	Carriage House Inn RV Park	20	Private
	Copper Creek	16	USFS
	Hemlocks Resort	18	Private
	Idyl Acres RV Park	10	Private
	Loewenshaw Vineyards RV Park	40	Private
	Meadow Creek	21	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Boundary (con't)	Robinson Lake	10	USFS
	Smith Lake	7	USFS
Kootenai	Alpine Country RV Park	25	Private
	Bayview RV Park	8	Private
	Beauty Creek	15	USFS
	Bell Bay	26	USFS
	Black Rock Marina	20	Private
	Blackwell Island RV Park	182	Private
	Buttonhook	13	IDPR
	Carlin Bay Resort	24	Private
	Cedar Motel & RV Park	39	Private
	Cedar View RV Park	39	Private
	Coeur d' Alene Casino	30	Private
	Coeur d' Alene KOA	90	Private
	Coeur d' Alene RV Resort	191	Private
	Corral	6	IDPR
	Gilmore	42	IDPR
	Harrison City RV Park	30	City
	Honeysuckle	8	USFS
	Hudson Bay Resort	14	Private
	Kestrel	23	IDPR
	Killarney Lake	11	BLM
	Lakeland RV Park	33	Private
	Mokins Bay	16	USFS
	Nighthawk Campground	21	IDPR
	Popcorn Island Boat Camp	1	BLM
	Ravenwood RV Resort	113	Private
	Redtail	26	IDPR
	River Walk RV Park	42	Private
	Scenic Bay RV Park	18	Private
	Silverwood RV Park	127	Private
	Snowberry	43	IDPR
	Suntree RV Park	111	Private
	Tamarack RV & Campground	50	Private
	View of the Bay RV Park	10	Private
	Westside Resort	7	Private
	Whitetail	60	IDPR

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Windy Bay Boat Camp	7	BLM
	Wolf Lodge RV Park	105	Private
Shoshone	Beaver Creek	3	USFS
	Berlin Flats	9	USFS
	Big Creek	8	USFS
	Big Hank	30	USFS
	Blue Anchor RV Park	46	Private
	Bumblebee	25	USFS
	Camp 3	4	USFS
	CCC Campground	3	USFS
	Cedar Creek	3	USFS
	Cliff Creek	1	USFS
	Conrad Crossing	8	USFS
	Country Lane Inn & RV Resort	47	Private
	Crater Lake Campsite	1	BLM
	Crater Peak Campsite	1	BLM
	Crystal Gold Mine & RV Park	21	Private
	Devils Elbow Campground	20	USFS
	Donkey Creek	1	USFS
	Down by the Depot RV Park	60	Private
	Elsie Lake	5	USFS
	Fly Flat	14	USFS
	Gold Creek	2	USFS
	Heller Creek	4	USFS
	Huckleberry Flat	39	BLM
	Kahnderosa RV Park	42	Private
	Kit Price	52	USFS
	Line Creek Stock Camp	9	USFS
	Little North Fork	5	USFS
	Lookout Pass Ski Area	12	Private
	Loop Creek	3	USFS
	Mammoth Springs	8	USFS
	Marble Creek	1	USFS
	One Eye's Landing & RV Resort	44	Private
	Orphan Point Campsite	1	BLM
	Packsaddle Creek	2	USFS
	Silver Leaf Motel	7	Private
	Spruce Tree	9	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Shoshone (cont)	Squaw Creek	5	USFS
	St. Joe Resort	20	Private
	Swiftwater RV Park	24	Private
	Tin Can Flat	11	USFS
	Turner Flat	11	USFS

Policy Capital

Voter Participation

County	Voter Turnout 2008 (%)	Voter Turnout 2016 (%)
Benewah	58%	79%
Bonner	60%	81%
Boundary	57%	83%
Kootenai	60%	77%
Shoshone	55%	74%

County Descriptions

County	Rural Urban Continuum Code_2013	Description
Benewah	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Bonner	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Boundary	7.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
Kootenai	3.00	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
Shoshone	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area

Land Ownership

County	Total Acres	Total Private %	Total State %	Total Federal %	Total Other %
Benewah	496,640	77.6%	12.2%	9.8%	0.4%
Bonner	1,112,064	39.6%	15.3%	44.3%	0.8%
Boundary	812,032	25.6%	13.2%	61.0%	0.2%
Kootenai	796,928	62.1%	5.5%	31.9%	0.5%
Shoshone	1,685,760	22.0%	3.4%	74.5%	0.1%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

County	Payment 2012	Federal Acres 2012	Payment per Acre 2012	Payment 2019	Federal Acres 2019	Payment per Acre 2019
Benewah	\$57,167	\$43,023	\$1.33	\$119,796	\$47,212	\$2.54
Bonner	\$528,602	\$454,843	\$1.16	\$1,083,390	\$454,071	\$2.39
Boundary	\$161,550	\$475,622	\$0.34	\$112,196	\$475,236	\$0.24
Kootenai	\$565,961	\$241,943	\$2.34	\$630,137	\$244,571	\$2.58
Shoshone	\$416,795	\$1,227,088	\$0.34	\$1,213,862	\$1,231,988	\$0.99

Protected Areas

Type	Benewah Acres	Bonner Acres	Boundary Acres	Kootenai Acres	Shoshone Acres
Access Area	-	546	-	238	24
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	-	-	-	16	27
Forest Stewardship Land	-	653	2,042	-	54,754
Habitat or Species Management Area	2,231	2,621	2,958	7,037	12,097
Military Land	-	87,643	-	3,517	-
Mitigation Land	-	40	-	-	-
National Forest/National Grassland	31,494	448,502	483,853	237,592	1,160,722
National Landscape Conservation System-Wilderness	5,563	-	671	3,356	11,902
National Trail	-	131	-	87	899
National Wildlife Refuge	-	-	2,764	-	-
Native American Land	223,975	-	5,403	102,861	-
Not Designated	-	8	-	-	-
Other Designation	-	8	-	34	-
Private Conservation Land	-	4,713	-	10	15,404
Protective Management Area - Feature	-	-	-	-	417
Protective Management Area - Land, Lake or River	1,204	1,065	3,177	26	20,862
Recreation Management Area	-	5,823	830	439	3,750
Research and Educational Land	-	5,267	-	4,313	-
Research Natural Area	-	4,081	3,865	281	3,094
Resource Management Area	8,068	11,839	3,615	7,097	43,896
State Other	-	68	9	89	5
State Park	8,428	1,000	-	3,195	176
State Trust Lands	53,008	167,521	102,962	32,337	54,908

Social Capital

Social Capital Index

Total Population (2016)

County	Religious Organizations	Civic and Social Associations	Business Associations	Political Organizations	Professional Organizations	Labor Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations*
Benewah	5	2	1	0	0	0	76
Bonner	25	3	3	0	2	0	284
Boundary	7	1	0	0	0	0	82
Kootenai	73	10	9	0	2	6	635
Shoshone	6	2	2	0	0	1	130

*Excludes non-profits with an international approach

Social Facilities (2016)

County	Bowling Centers	Physical Fitness Facilities	Public Golf Courses	Sports Clubs, Managers and Promoters
Benewah	0	0	0	0
Bonner	1	6	2	0
Boundary	0	1	1	0
Kootenai	2	22	11	1
Shoshone	1	1	3	0

Census Response Rate

County	2010
Benewah	65%
Bonner	60%
Boundary	65%
Kootenai	77%
Shoshone	72%



PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC
11100 N Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835-9798
(208) 772-0584
(208) 620-2313 FAX
www.pacni.org

Resolution # 19-04

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 2019-2020 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FOR THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL 5-COUNTY AREA, KNOWN AS REGION I IN IDAHO, COMPOSED OF BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI AND SHOSHONE COUNTIES, AS PRESENTED TO THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS, the Panhandle Area Council (PAC) was officially designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration as an Economic Development District and qualifies as an area-wide planning organization, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is necessary in order to meet the statutory requirement pursuant to 13 CFR §303.6; and

WHEREAS, PAC, as part of its strategic planning program, is responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the region with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, PAC is organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business and other community interests; and

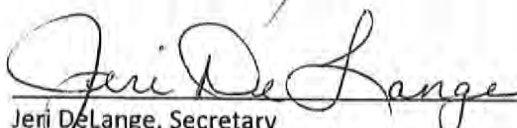
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and PAC have prepared its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Panhandle Area Council does hereby adopt the 2019-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Region I Economic Development District of the State of Idaho.

ADOPTED this 26th day of September, 2019.


Alan Wolfe, Chairman


Kyle Hendricks, Vice-Chairman


Jeri DeLange, Secretary


Darrell Raver, Treasurer



KOOTENAI COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

CHRIS FILLIOS • LESLIE DUNCAN • BILL BROOKS

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO COUNTY OF Kootenai

The undersigned, Chris Fillios, representing Kootenai County, 451 N Government Way, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, hereby affirm that:

I am the Chairman of the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners and thereby authorized to make these statements:

I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.

The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

Expenses to facilitate distant learning, including technology improvements, in connection with school closing to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.

Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Expenses to improve access to telehealth services.

Whereas, the State of Idaho received CARES Act funds to fund projects across the state including distance learning, telehealth services, public safety, commerce, and overall well-being. The Broadband Grant initiative grant program is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, and help Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency. Kootenai County will monitor the funding award to confirm the projects follow procedures that comply with the CARES Act criteria, federal, state, and local requirements, and the terms and conditions of the grant agreement.

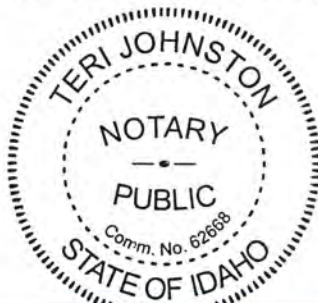
Signature

Chris Fillios

Date

7/15/21

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021



Notary Public for STATE

Idaho

Residing at

Hayden Lake, ID

Commission Expires

11-21-25

451 N Government Way • P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000

Phone: 208-446-1600 • Email: kcbocc@kcgov.us • Website: www.kcgov.us



201 E. Fourth Ave.
Post Falls, ID 83854
Phone: 208.773.5016
www.postfallschamber.com

Idaho Department of Commerce
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702

July 15, 2021

To whom it may concern,

This past year has shown businesses across the United States the importance of technology and reliable internet service specifically. Businesses and individuals were forced to adapt and work from home, learn from home, and conduct medical appointments via telehealth, making reliable internet imperative for day-to-day life.

Northern Idaho has many wonderful things to offer, however we have several rural areas that simply do not have access to reliable internet service, making it difficult for them to conduct normal daily activities.

Expanding the internet infrastructure in Kootenai County, and specifically Post Falls will benefit thousands of residents who choose to work, live, and learn in our beautiful community. As a strong proponent of economic development activity, the Post Falls Chamber of Commerce fully supports efforts being made by Intermax Networks to expand the broadband opportunities for Post Falls.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christina Petit".

Christina Petit, CEO/President of the Post Falls Chamber of Commerce
































And the Post Falls Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors:

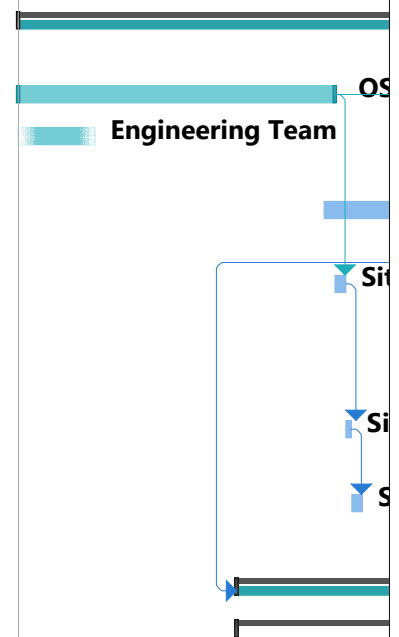
Brian Brigham, Northwest Specialty Hospital; **Scot Frazer**, Cascade Defense;
Julie Holt, Kootenai Health Foundation; **Cindy Jordan**, Jordan Sales & Service;
Eric Knudtsen, Knudtsen Chevrolet; **Jerry Lyon**, First Interstate Bank;
Randy Oaks, Haddock Insurance; **Mark Woodworth**, The Murray Group;
Dena Naccarato, Post Falls School District; **Graydon Stanley**, North Idaho College;
Christi Fleischman, Knock Marketing & Design; **Tag Jacklin**, Riverbend Commerce Park;
Tavis Thom, State Farm Insurance; **Bob Seale**, City of Post Falls

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget


Line Item	Grant Dollars			Total
Construction and Materials	1,278,000			1,278,000
Engineering, Legal, Professional, Permitting	78,200			78,200
Equipment, Installation, Validation	152,360			152,360
Project Management and Grant Admin	5,000			5,000
Totals	1,513,560			1,513,560

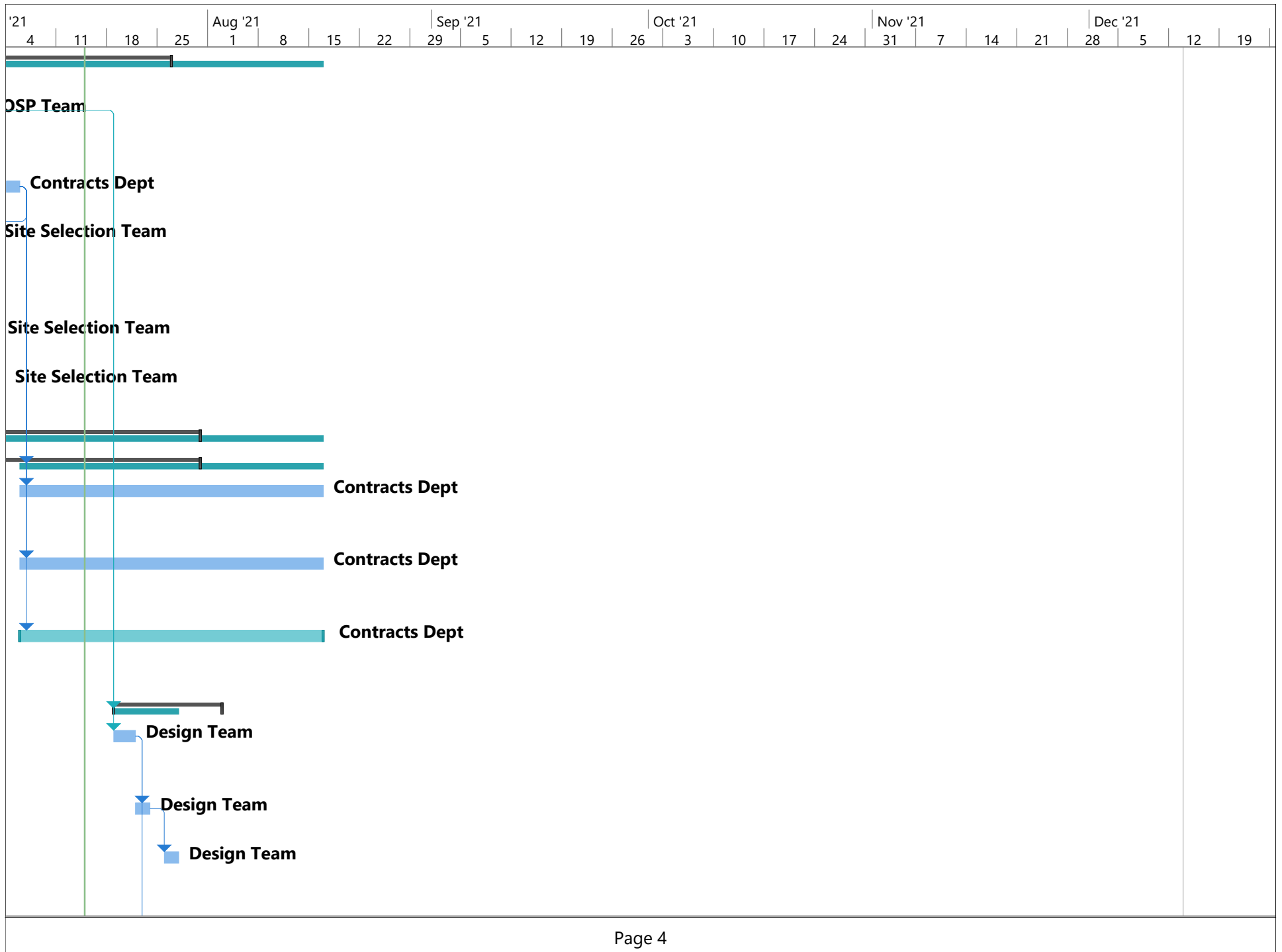
<i>Total Project Cost</i>	<i>1,513,560</i>
<i>Intermax Match Investment</i>	<i>(400,000)</i>
<i>Grant Application Request</i>	<u><u>1,113,560</u></u>

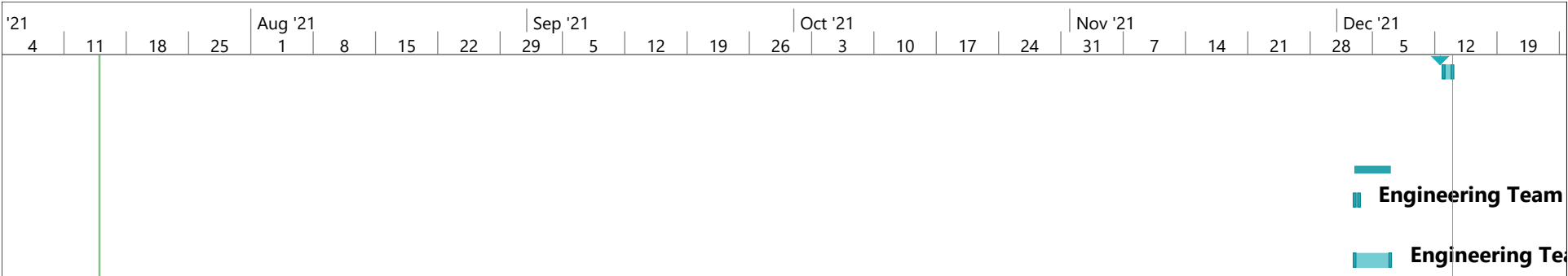
ID	 Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names	23	Jun '21	30	6	13	20	27	Jul '21
1		 Preliminary Planning and Design	40 days	Tue 6/1/21	Mon 7/26/21		Design Team								
2		 OSP Engineering	21 days	Tue 6/1/21	Tue 6/29/21		OSP Team								
3		 Network Engineering	5 days				Engineering Team								
4	 	 Land Lease agreement	5 days	Tue 6/29/21	Mon 7/5/21		Contracts Dept								
5		 Review Site Requirements and site plan from OSP Team	1 day	Wed 6/30/21	Wed 6/30/21	2	Site Selection Team								
6		 Meet with Contractor	4 hrs	Thu 7/1/21	Thu 7/1/21	5	Site Selection Team								
7		 Site Survey	1 day	Thu 7/1/21	Fri 7/2/21	6	Site Selection Team								
8															
9		 Permit Application	30 days	Mon 6/21/21	Fri 7/30/21	4	Contracts Dept								
10		 Right of Ways	30 days	Mon 6/21/21	Fri 7/30/21	4	Contracts Dept								
11		 Site Disturbance Plan	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21	4	Contracts Dept								
12		 Kootenai Electric Pole Attachments	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21	4	Contracts Dept								
13		 Idaho Department of	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21	4	Contracts Dept								
14		 Active Site Design	11 days?	Mon 7/19/21	Mon 8/2/21	2	Design Team								
15	 	 Network Equipment Selection	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21	2	Design Team								
16	 	 Integration Design	2 days	Thu 7/22/21	Fri 7/23/21	15	Design Team								
17		 Physical Connection Design	2 days	Mon 7/26/21	Tue 7/27/21	16	Design Team								



ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names	23	Jun '21	30	6	13	20	27	Jul '21
18			Scope of work	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21		Infrastructure Spe								
19																
20			Equipment Ordering	42 days	Thu 7/22/21	Fri 9/17/21	15									
21			Infrastructure and logical equipment selection	1 day	Thu 7/22/21	Thu 7/22/21		Engineering Team								
22			Backbone Fiber, Strand, Attachments, and Conduit	30 days	Thu 7/22/21	Wed 9/1/21	18	Contractor								
23			Recive Equipment	1 day	Fri 9/17/21	Fri 9/17/21	21,22	Warehouse								
24																
25			Pre Assembly	5 days	Mon 9/20/21	Fri 9/24/21										
26			Program Infrastructure Equipment	5 days	Mon 9/20/21	Fri 9/24/21	23	Engineering Team								
27																
28			Site Work	90 days?	Mon 8/9/21	Fri 12/10/21										
29			Backbone	88 days?	Mon 8/9/21	Wed 12/8/21		Contractor								
30			Boring	20 days	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/25/21										
31			Trenching	60 days	Mon 8/9/21	Fri 10/29/21										
32			Place Vaults	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21	22									
33			Pull Entry Cable (New Pipe)	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21										
34			Splicing					Contractor								
35			Fiber Extension to Active Sites	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21										
36			Installment of new Backbone to Active Equipment	2 days	Thu 12/9/21	Fri 12/10/21	35									

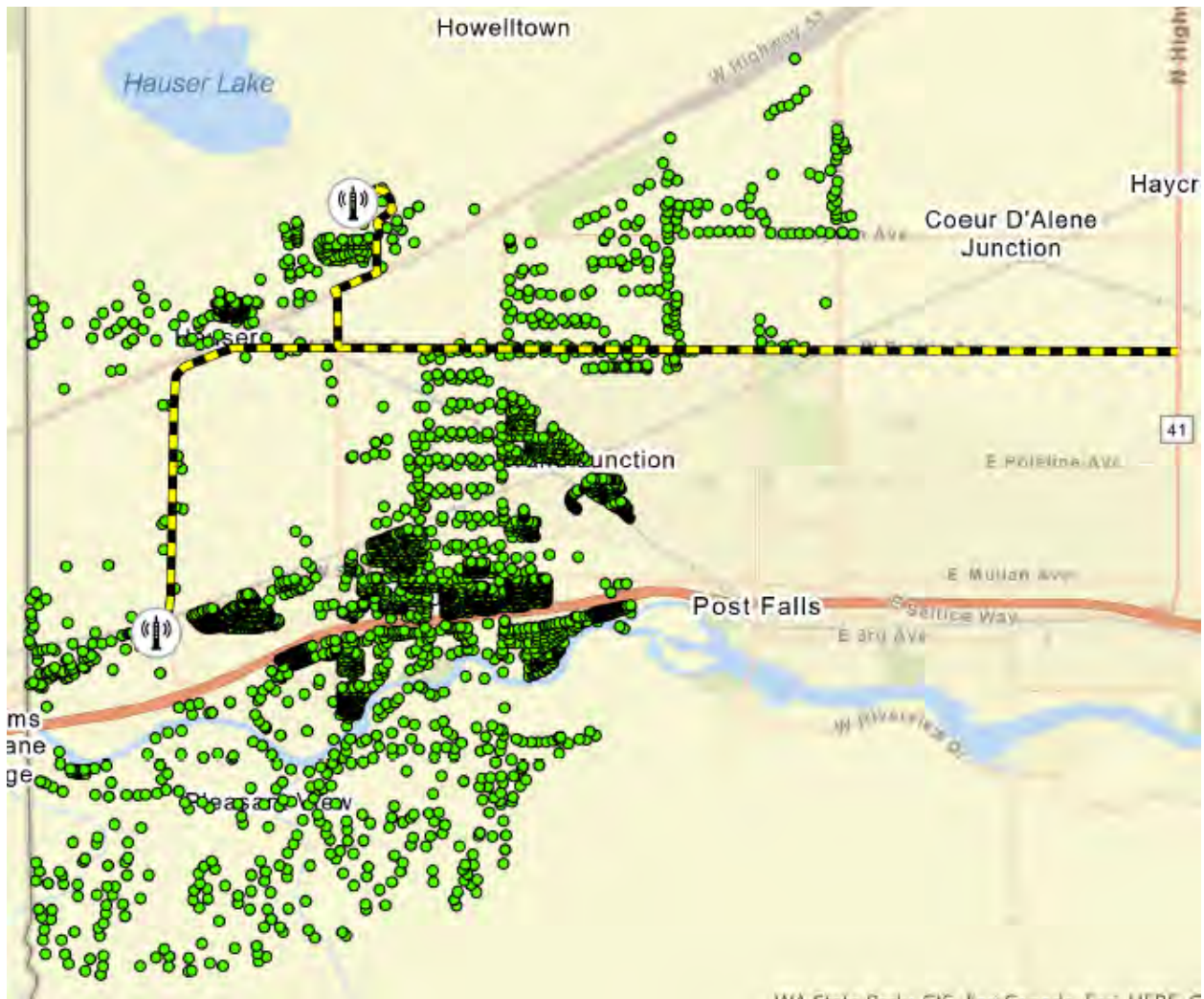
ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names	23	Jun '21	30	6	13	20	27	Jul '
37			Active Site Integration	1 day	Mon 12/13/21	Mon 12/13/21	36									
38																
39			Turn Up													
40			Management modifications	4 hrs	Fri 12/3/21	Fri 12/3/21		Engineering Team								
41			Testing	2 days	Fri 12/3/21	Mon 12/6/21		Engineering Team								





Scope of Work West Kootenai Rural Fiber

Project Area



This project will build fiber connections to two 2020 CARES act microwave towers in rural Kootenai county. Both the Payment Peak and Beck towers serve large blocks of rural areas. This project will build about 11.5 miles of last mile fiber to two existing last mile fixed wireless towers. One of those towers feeds a smaller, more remote last mile site. The route of the new fiber will entail 4 railroad crossings. The short time frame for the CARES act grant does not allow for the railroad crossing permit process. This proposal will cover the cost of the fiber in the road up to the RR crossings on both sides.

Type of infrastructure installed

This project will build about 11.5 miles of last mile fiber to two existing last mile fixed wireless towers.

Locations of underserved households

See map above for possible locations in rural parts of Kootenai county to the west of Post Falls.

Known existing infrastructure

The existing fixed wireless providers are Ptera and AirPipe, both from Spokane. We believe the service is less than 25x3 so these residences are underserved. The Intermax fixed wireless service presently provides 25x3 service which overlaps some small neighborhoods served by Spectrum Cable.

Known existing anchor institutions

There are no schools or government facilities within the unserved or underserved area of this project.

Middle mile infrastructure utilized

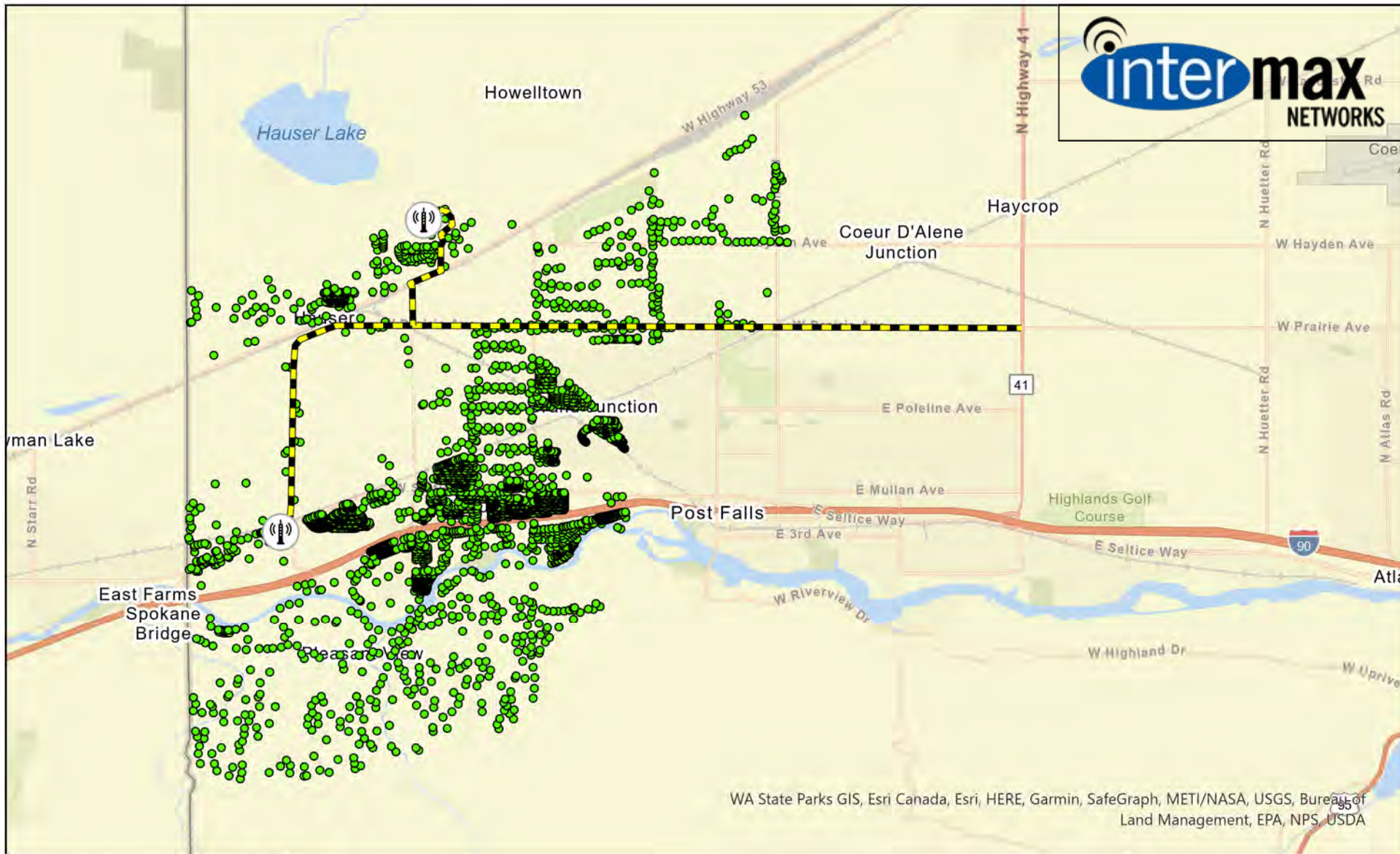
This project is to build middle mile infrastructure from a central point to two remote towers. It would enhance existing fixed wireless middle mile back haul radios.

Locations of existing infrastructure

Much of this area is only served by aging copper lines. Some is served by fixed wireless providers and/or cable plant.

Project plan

Intermax is confident that we can complete the project on time and has contractors lined up to perform the work.

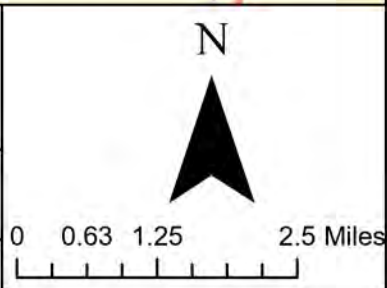


WA State Parks GIS, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA



Unincorporated Kootenai County West Kootenai Rural Fiber Project

<p>3760 Addresses</p> <p>Fiber connectivity will upgrade connection capacity to be served from 2020 CARES act Microwave Towers</p>	<p>Upgrade will result in increasing speeds to 100 Mbps X 10 Mbps to last mile customers</p>
<p>Current service provided to project area with 211 Census Blocks: Satellite, Fixed wireless and Cable service with access and speeds unproven</p> <p>Please see attached KMZ for detailed list of all Census Block Identification Numbers.</p>	



July 14, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Tom Kealey, Director
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702

Mr. Kealey,

I'm writing you today in support of Intermix Networks' grant application for broadband funding. With an increased need for reliable, strong internet services, these types of projects are integral to rural communities like Post Falls.

Projects like the fiber feed to the Landings and River's Edge condos as well as the fiber extension on Prairie Avenue will enhance the quality of connectivity for Post Falls residents and businesses. The past year has especially demonstrated the vital need for this type of technology.

We pride ourselves on our small town ethos in Post Falls, but we have some rural areas that do not have access to the reliable internet service that is needed to conduct normal daily activities. It is important to us that our residents and businesses have the tools they need to be successful in their endeavors.

Expanding the internet infrastructure in our area will benefit many residents who have chosen to work, live, and learn in our wonderful community. We thank you for your consideration and hope that you will choose to fund Intermix's project.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Jacobson", written in a cursive style.

Ronald G. Jacobson
Mayor

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant
Match

Community: West Kootenai Rural Fiber Project

Contributor name (& title): Mike Kennedy, President

Agency/Business: Intermax Networks

DESCRIPTION OF DONATION:

Date: July 15, 2021

This is a match that Intermax will contribute for the completion of the project.

Total Amount Contributed to Project \$ 400,000

I hereby certify that the above listed contributions have been made in the amount (s) shown.


Contributor Signature

MICHAEL R. KENNEDY

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant
Match

Community: West Kootenai Rural Fiber Project

Contributor name (& title): Mike Kennedy, President

Agency/Business: Intermax Networks

DESCRIPTION OF DONATION:

Date: July 15, 2021

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MICHAEL R. KENNEDY

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant
Match

Community: West Kootenai Rural Fiber Project

Contributor name (& title): Mike Kennedy, President

Agency/Business: Intermax Networks

DESCRIPTION OF DONATION:

Date: July 15, 2021

This is a match that Intermax will contribute for the completion of the project.

Total Amount Contributed to Project \$ 400,000

I hereby certify that the above listed contributions have been made in the amount (s) shown.


Contributor Signature

MICHAEL R. KENNEDY

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Jody Bieze
Applicant ID	APP-004863
Company Name	Kootenai County
Recipient Address	Kootenai County 451 Government Way Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816
Phone	(208) 446-1608
Email	jbieze@kcgov.us
Amount Requested	\$71,251.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: The Landings in Post Falls

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

- a. Jody Bieze
- b. Director
- c. Kootenai County
451 N. Government Way

Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

d. jbieze@kcgov.us

e. (208) 446-1608

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Post Falls, Kootenai County

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

a. Nancy Mabile
Dorian Komberec
Panhandle Area Council, Inc.

b. nmabile@pacni.org
dkomberec@pacni.org

c. (208) 772-0584 ext. 3014
(208) 772-0584 ext. 3010

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

The project will provide last mile fiber facilities to provide broadband to 62 household units in The Landings in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. The Landings is a multi-family development of condos and rental units in an older part of the city. Based on speed tests and surveys completed, residents report they are struggling with consistent bandwidth and don't have sufficient speeds.

The project will tap into a fiber middle mile backbone and will run fiber to the development to

hard-wire every unit. Availability of fiber broadband service to the premise will supercharge distance learning, work from home and access to telehealth services. The Landings conducted a survey of their residents (with names anonymized) results of which we will discuss in the project impact section of this proposal.

Type of infrastructure installed:

The project will tap into a fiber network backbone constructed nearby and will run fiber to the development to hard-wire every unit. Electronics will be XGS-PON thus capable of providing Gbps service to each unit.

Locations of underserved households:

Based on speed tests and surveys completed, residents report they are struggling with consistent bandwidth and don't have sufficient speeds.

According to the resident survey, residents claim they are frustrated and feel disconnected:

"At this time, we have no cable/fiber options. Speeds are very slow." -current resident

"Please do not give up too easily on making this happen!" -current resident

Known existing infrastructure:

Currently the buildings are served by older copper infrastructure and older fixed wireless. Neither is capable of speeds in the 100Mbps to 1Gbps capacity.

Known existing anchor institutions:

There are no schools or government facilities within the area to be served.

Middle mile (backbone) infrastructure utilization:

This project will tap into Intermax owned fiber for middle mile transport to our internet point of presence.

Locations of existing infrastructure:

There is existing copper infrastructure but it is not capable of serving bandwidth at current speeds.

Project plan:

Intermax is confident that we can complete the project on time and has contractors lined up to perform the work.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Internet access is now considered one of the primary necessities by homeowners, on par with water and power. It is the 2nd most important consideration in home purchases among Americans. Expanding rural broadband capacity is essential in facilitating greatly enhanced access to telework, telemedicine, distance learning and public safety as well as providing service in a currently underserved growing area. With Intermax bringing fiber to the home, it fulfills all CARES Act criteria.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

All three of the CARES act target uses require large bandwidth for successful use. Distance

learning is graphic intensive so it needs big connection capacity. Work from home is often remote network log-in applications which need low latency times to perform just like “in-office” networked computers. Some Intermax fiber connections regularly test at 1 ms latency times. Many national services struggle to get to 50 ms latency times. Telehealth is usually 2-way video and sometimes involves sending large image files. Fiber connections make telehealth connections work smoothly.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

This project makes sense for the Cares Act grants as a Fiber to the Home project because we are leveraging a middle-mile network backbone nearby. The per address served cost is approximately \$1500 per address, which is very efficient and on the low end of the spectrum of fiber build costs. This cost performance is accomplished by cost sharing with Intermax . The grant application is for 75% of the cost and the applicant is providing about 25% of the money.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

\$23,750 - Intermax.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

95001.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

62

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$1,532.27

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1 Gig Fiber

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes. Permits and access to public rights of way are obtainable in the time required.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

Intermax Networks will provide both.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be scoped, purchased, constructed, and completed by Intermax. The applicant's designee (Jody Bieze of Kootenai County) will serve the role of Grant Administrator in coordination with Panhandle Area Council and will conduct reviews of completion and attest that the work is completed before payment. Accounting will be performed by Intermax and reviewed / approved by the County and PAC before completion and reimbursement.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No federal funds have been received for this area and none are anticipated in the next two years.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

This project area has not received any state funds in the past two years.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

The total project cost is estimated at \$95,001. Intermax is proposing to pay \$23,750 as a match, leaving the remaining request to the state of \$71,251. This equates to an approximate 75%-25% public to private cost share to accomplish this goal.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[The Landings Speed Tests Combined.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:02 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[The Landings Project Scope of Work.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:54 AM)

[Intermax Networks Fiber to The Landings.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 11:51 AM)

[The Landings Map.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:51 AM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[The Landings Budget State Grant .pdf](#) (7/15/2021 5:35 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[The Landings Project Plan Schedule.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:41 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[CARES Act Certification_15JUL21.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 5:47 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Pier 20 and 21 HOA Letter of Support for the Landings.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:59 AM)

[River's Edge HOA letter of support.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:58 AM)

[PF Chamber Letter in support of the Landings.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:57 AM)

[Landings LOS from PF Intermax.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 11:56 AM)

[THE LANDINGS MATCH SIGNED_07152021_015738.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 10:40 AM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

[2021_ceds_update_panhandle_area_council.pdf](#) (7/15/2021 5:48 PM)

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

No Attachments

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Dorian Komberec

Question: Type your title.

Community Development Specialist

Question: Type the submission date.

July 16, 2021



Pathways to Elevate

North Idaho

2021 Update

2020-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

2020 – 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2021 UPDATE



Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC)
North Idaho Economic Development Corporation
11100 N. Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835
208-772-0584
www.pacni.org

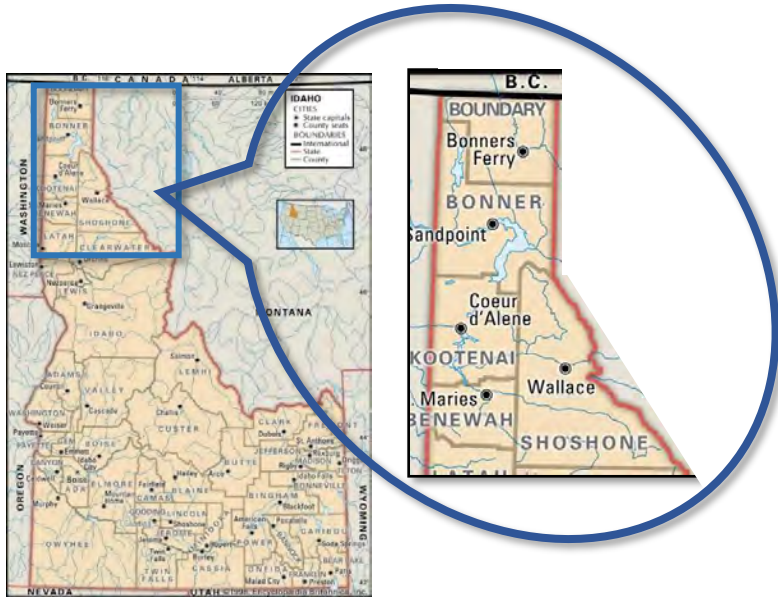
Serving Idaho Economic Development District Region I of Panhandle Area Council
Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties



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Executive Summary



Idaho Region I Map

The Panhandle is bordered to the north by British Columbia, Canada; to the east by Montana; to the west by Washington; and to the south by Idaho's Latah and Clearwater Counties.

The Panhandle Area Council, Inc. (PAC) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in 1971 in the State of Idaho. It is structured to promote and assist economic development; fostering a stable and diversified economy within the five northern counties of Idaho. The Panhandle Region includes the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone, 35 cities and the Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai Indian Tribes within the Panhandle of north Idaho.

PAC is recognized in different capacities, as listed below:

- *Economic Development District* – designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA).

- *Certified Development Corporation (CDC)* – certification by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- *Private Sector* – PAC houses a business incubator center/co-work space designed to assist start-up companies.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) falls under the authority of Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 USC §3162) and EDA at 13 CFR part 303, and is made possible by funding through the Planning Partnership Assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and local community partnerships.

There are 5 counties, 35 cities and 2 Tribal Nations in Region I of Idaho. There are also 5 local economic development corporations (EDC's) in addition to the Regional Planning District—Panhandle Area Council. With a diverse industry base within each of the 5 counties, each of the EDC's naturally have a different focus for economic development.

Included in this 2021 Update is the inclusion of a new Chapter on Qualified Opportunity Zones. This chapter has been appropriately placed as Chapter 3, behind the Technical Report. The only other changes include moving the other chapters down by one and adding Opportunity Zones as Appendix B.

This CEDS would not be possible without the partnership of the 5 EDC's: Timber Plus (Benewah County); Bonner EDC (Bonner County); Boundary EDC (Boundary County); CdA EDC (portions of Kootenai County); and Silver Valley EDC (Shoshone County). They were active participants in development of the CEDS and took a leadership role in assisting with the CEDS Committee, who are identified in Appendix A. The outcome of the partnership builds on the

POWER OF WE.



Chapter 1 – Building the Pathways

Guiding principles for development of this CEDS follow the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) *Seven Principles of CEDS Standards of Excellence*:

- Build resilient economies and communities by focusing and targeting strategies on the existing and potential competitive advantages;
- Foster a collaborative framework to strategically align public and private sector investments;
- Use modern scenario, data and analysis tools and planning techniques that provide policy makers, stakeholders and the public with evidence-based and factual based information;
- Transform the CEDS into a strategy-driven planning process focused on regional visioning, priorities setting and performance outcomes;
- Promote and support peer reviews and exchanges across EDD boundaries, enhancing organizational resources and positioning the CEDS as a building block for the State of Idaho and local strategies;
- Communicate in a compelling and modern communication style, including use of online media; and
- Engage the public, private, nonprofit and educational sectors, along with the general public in the development and implementation of the CEDS.

PAC shares the vision and similar goals as the other five Economic Development Districts in the State of Idaho. As a unit, the Districts celebrate each region individually, and the State of Idaho as a whole, collaborating on accelerating economic development and diversification. The goals support progress in education, transportation, entrepreneurial resources and community infrastructure which provides beneficial results for three Pathways: Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals, and Strengthen Communities.

Vision

Promote the continued prosperity, progress and productivity of north Idaho by creating thriving, connected, sustainable and evolving people, communities and economies.

We seek to **Elevate Industry** by creating the environment for thriving economies that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.

We seek to **Advance Individuals** by fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.

We seek to **Strengthen Communities** by enhancing our communities' characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

Chapter 2 – Technical Report

Background



Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo

For thousands of years nations of tribal people lived in family bands along the lakes and rivers of north Idaho. The Kootenai Indians lived to the north near what is now the U.S.-Canadian border. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe occupied much of the land between the Kootenai and Nimipu.

As friction grew between settlers and the tribes, General William Sherman toured the West and recommended to Congress that a new military fort be constructed on the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The building of Fort Coeur d'Alene began in spring 1878 as a small pioneer village – later to be established as the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Gold and silver were discovered at the same time in the Silver Valley, today's Shoshone County, and towns like Murray, Prichard and Eagle City sprang up overnight. Kellogg was established in 1892 and named after Noah Kellogg, founder of The Bunker Hill Mine. Wallace became the hub of one of the richest mining districts in the world, and Bunker Hill later became the one of the largest employers in the state during the late 1970s. In August 1981, the mine closed, idling 2,100 miners. Even though it operated for just eight months that year, the mine pumped nearly \$106 million into the Idaho economy in 1981.

After the U.S. Geological Survey highlighted the region's abundant timber resources in the late 1800s, several eastern lumber companies began building empires in the Idaho Panhandle. In 1871 Frederick Post decided a falls on the Spokane River was the ideal location for a sawmill, negotiated a treaty with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and opened the area's first commercial mill in 1880. The settlement of Post Falls grew up around the mill.

These major eastern companies purchased vast tracts of timber and built mills, railroads, logging camps, company stores and even towns. By 1910 thousands of people had swarmed into the region. Coeur d'Alene grew from a small pioneer town of 500 to a modern city of 7,000. At the confluence of the St. Maries and St. Joe Rivers, St. Maries became a steamboat stop and major distribution center for raw logs. Waterfront towns like Sandpoint, Harrison, St. Maries, Post Falls, Priest River, Bonners Ferry and Spirit Lake became bustling timber centers, and many other communities in the timber-rich Panhandle began as logging centers.



First lumber mill, Post Falls

The village of Bayview was the terminus for lake steamers bringing lumber and lime from other points on Pend O'Reille lake. After the start of World War II, Farragut Naval Training Center was built just west of Bayview. The second largest training center in the country, it processed 293,381 sailors in one 15-month period. After the war, the center was decommissioned and given to the State of Idaho for a state park.

Geography

Encompassing approximately 4.9 million acres, the region is substantially forested and mountainous, with many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. The natural features make for some of the nation's best fishing and hunting, while winters provide many opportunities for skiing (downhill and cross-country) and snowmobiling. The Panhandle is ranked third in population and fifth in geographic size among Idaho's six regions.

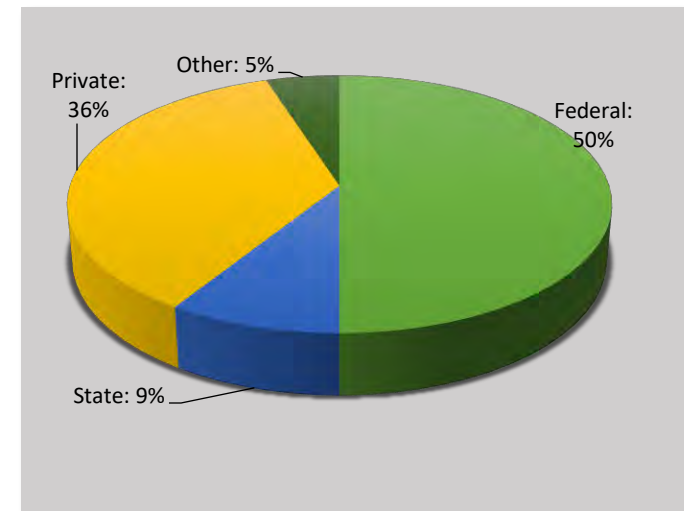
The area includes many mountain ranges including the Selkirks, Cabinet, Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The primary rivers include the St. Maries, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Kootenai, and Pend Oreille. Glacial activity helped form the Priest Lake, Pend Oreille Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Purcell Trench is home to some of the richest agricultural soil in the region.

Understanding the region's economy requires understanding factors related to geography, land use, distance and urban development. Land use patterns and the natural environment of a region changes slowly but has an impact on what is possible and suitable in terms of economic development opportunities. Land use and geography of the region go together with the ability to diversify the region's economy. It is quite difficult in some areas of the region to increase business activity as over half of the land in the region are state and federal lands.

Land Use:

Type	Square Miles	Percent
Agricultural Cropland	294.7	03.71682
Barren	0.79	00.00999
Developed/Low Intensity	58.37	00.02195
Developed/Med Intensity	19.74	00.73650
Developed/High Intensity	1.74	00.24908
Developed/Open Space	51.17	00.64565
Evergreen/Deciduous Forest	6,058.08	76.43956
Fallow/Idle Cropland	10.22	00.12895
Herbaceous Wetlands	26.16	00.33009
Open Water	269.89	03.40544
Perennial Ice/Snow	0.10	00.00126
Shrubland	1,113.59	14.05104
Woody Wetlands	20.90	00.26371

Land Ownership:

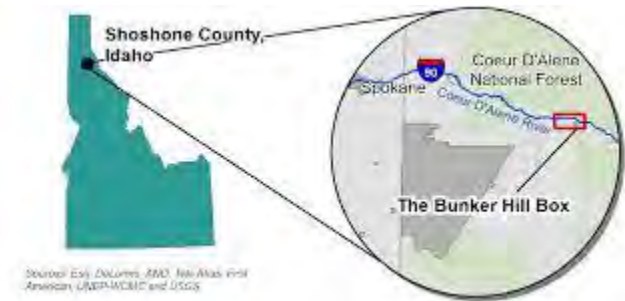


Natural Resources

Forest lands, agricultural lands, mining and waterways serve as the primary natural resources for the region. There are several unique landscapes in the region. The vegetation, climate, land use and wildlife are diverse and somewhat dependent on topography. The diversity of natural resources plays an important role necessary for the public and private sectors plan for existing and future development of the region. The previous section on Geography and following Environment sections provide more information on natural resources. Detailed information can be obtained from the Comprehensive Plans for each county in the region.

Environment

More than a century of mining in the Silver Valley resulted in mine tailings deposited throughout the valley floor and toxic emissions from smelting activities resulted in widespread metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. In 1983 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a 21-square mile area, aka "the box" as a nationally recognized Superfund Site. Cleanup and ecological restoration around the lead smelter have included the removal of lead-contaminated soil from lawns and parks, the containment of tons of mine tailings and the planting of thousands of trees. Lead levels in children have fallen dramatically to levels equivalent to national averages. The Panhandle Health District, the State of Idaho and EPA continue to educate Silver Valley children to avoid lead-contaminated areas and accidental lead ingestion.



Workforce Development and Use

North Idaho College (NIC) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and north Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. NIC's Workforce Training Center in Post Falls offers a wide variety of credit-free classes for career development and personal interest. Classes are open to the public, and generally without pre-admission, academic or residential requirements. A catalog of classes offered are published each fall, spring and summer, and is mailed to all north Idaho residents. Each of the following programs are offered through NIC.

- Workforce Development offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Development offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; computers and technology, and industry and trades including apprenticeship instruction in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Specialized industry-specific training programs are offered in Certified Nursing Assistant, Commercial Truck Driver, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Fighter 1 Academy, and Welding Certification.

- The NIC Venture Network is a hub of on campus resources and services dedicated to help launch, build, and grow a business or product idea. All Venture Network programs are accessible to both regional community members and students, all conveniently located on North Idaho College's downtown Coeur d'Alene Campus.
- Community Education offers personal interest courses in response to community interests and needs. Students may cultivate a hobby, develop a skill, and enjoy group activities in the pursuit of lifelong learning. Classes are designed to be practical, affordable, enjoyable and sensitive to the time constraints of today's busy world. Types of classes are offered in categories such as arts, crafts, healthy living, home and garden, language, money management, music, recreation and test preparation. A growing number of classes are available online.
- Customized Training is the regional leader responding to the training needs of business and industry for the incumbent worker. It specializes in assessing, developing and delivering industry and company specific training to employees at the request of an organization. Customized training works directly with the organization to clearly identify and deliver convenient, affordable and high-quality training solutions for increased knowledge, performance and productivity.
- The Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC) exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margin, sales, cash flow, management, productivity and exporting by providing a) no cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on the average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho.
- The Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is a nationally recognized measure of participation in an approved non-credit continuing education program. One Continuing Education Unit (1.0) is defined as 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.
- There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills. Reinforcing basic skills and developing job-related skills are integral components of all programs.

The Idaho PTECH Network is a partnership between industry, high schools and community colleges that prepares students for careers in Idaho's high growth industries, including aerospace/advanced manufacturing, technology and health care. The mission is to build a pathway between industry and education so that students gain the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and employers gain access to a pipeline of qualified employees.

Transportation Access

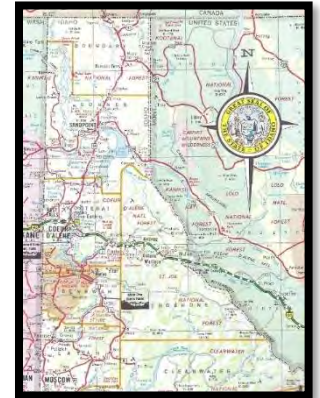
North Idaho is considered a cross-roads economic market—a market where fewer products are manufactured or produced compared to the amount of freight that comes into or that moves through the area. This region's economy imports substantially more goods and services (consumer related) than it exports. This region has a difficult time balancing freight loads (trucks leave here either empty or partially empty), which makes transportation costs for manufacturers and

producers relatively high compared to other markets. As a result, our main transportation objective is to operate and maintain a regional transportation system that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to support communities and the regional economy.

The good news is that because this region is in a cross-roads environment, many believe there are reasonably good opportunities to grow and attract businesses to the area, as long as there is a good transportation system that can provide reliable access to outside markets.

For a region to use the regional transportation system (road, rail, air, water) as a competitive tool for economic development, strategic transportation investments targeting safety, reliability and travel time need to be identified, prioritized, promoted and constructed. In some cases, those transportation investments may be located outside Region I, but can demonstrate a beneficial interest to the region.

Rail transportation has a significant presence within this region, serviced by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF), Montana Rail Link (MRL), Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). According the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Idaho-Canada port at Eastport ranks 9th of 23 ports with U.S. entry for loaded rail and truck containers.



Air

Idaho's airports serve as vital business links and support critical services such as medical care, agricultural support, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, law enforcement, recreation and environmental services. Aviation plays several key roles in providing economic stability and expansion in Region I. As part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and the Idaho State Airport System Plan (ISAP), airports in north Idaho provide yet another opportunity to connect people and commerce in the region to the nation and to the world. There are 54 airports in the region, of which, 13 are for public use, and 6 are classified as general aviation and identified in the NPIAS: Boundary County Airport, Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington Airport, Priest River Municipal Airport, Sandpoint Airport, Shoshone County Airport, and the St. Maries Airport.

As the region continues to grow both in population and the economy, airports can be expected to have additional demands placed on their facilities and services. Working closely with local jurisdictions, agencies, and the surrounding communities on an ongoing basis is essential to the protection and preservation of these important transportation facilities and the quality of life as well as the economic opportunities around them.

Public Transportation

The following free public transportation options are available in the region include:

- ***Citylink Transit*** is a partnership between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, State of Idaho and Kootenai County, and serves Western Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It operates four routes, 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

- ***Benewah Area Transport*** offers quality public transportation to the elderly and persons with disabilities as well as the general public. It serves the Valley Vista Care facility in St. Maries, as well as residents in Benewah County and the lower parts of Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. Service is available Monday-Friday except holidays, 8 hours a day.
- ***Selkirks-Pend Oreille Transit (SPOT)*** is a not-for-profit collaborative venture between the cities of Dover, Sandpoint, Ponderay and Kootenai in Bonner County.
- ***Silver Valley Transport*** serves Shoshone County between Pinehurst and Mullan, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays offers trips to Coeur d’Alene. The Silver Express Paratransit Service is also available for the disabled.

The Inland Pacific Hub: A Global Reach for Commerce

The mission of the Inland Pacific Hub Study is to expand and integrate the regional transportation system to maximize efficiency, affordability and safety. The study area includes Eastern Washington, North and North-Central Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. It advocates strategic, multi-modal transportation planning and investment that expands the region’s capacity for global commerce and promotes collaboration that positions the region internationally as an affordable, safe and efficient transportation hub.

There are nearly 20 million people living within 16 hours of driving time from the region. Interconnecting Air, Rail and Road systems provide a value of an integrated system with improved efficiencies of fuel, time, flexibility and reliability. Capitalizing on regional strengths, five of the thirteen identified potential locations for interconnected transfer points are located in north Idaho.

Scenic Byways

The Idaho Transportation Department is the lead agency for administration of the Idaho Scenic Byways Program. There are currently thirty scenic byways in the State of Idaho, of which six are located in the region: Lake Coeur d’Alene Scenic Byway, Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage, Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, St. Joe River Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway. In addition, the International Selkirk Loop is a scenic route traversing through north Idaho, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, Canada. Details on the Region’s Scenic Byways can be found at www.visitidaho.org.

Industry Clusters

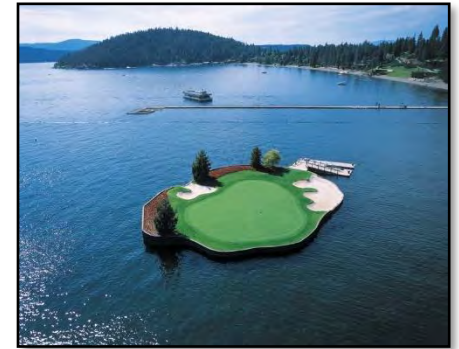
Industry clusters are concentrations of highly productive industries within a region that are related to each other, contribute to the identity of that region and provide significant employment opportunities. The clusters identified below are specific to each county within north Idaho and offer economic stability and prosperity to the region.

Tourism

Although people often refer to the tourism industry, there is no formal compilation of industries or occupations that make up this sector. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector combined with accommodations and food services most closely represent the components that form the backbone of tourism in north Idaho.

Development of golf courses, ski areas, amusement parks and restaurants have made north Idaho a more attractive place to live, and these amenities have played an especially important role in attracting well-heeled retirees to the region. The region's convention business draws people who would otherwise never visit. They become enchanted with north Idaho and decide to relocate. Some move their businesses to take advantage of the amenities and lifestyle.

The tourism industry took its bumps through the recession losing 385 jobs, a loss of 3.3 percent. During its peak, employment in the industry grew 27 percent from 9,322 jobs in 2003 to 11,841 jobs in 2008. However, the industry is resilient and has contributed to the rebounding economy in Kootenai County from the most recent contraction. Other counties around the region did not grow as fast in this industry leading up to the bubble and, therefore, felt fewer losses when the bubble burst.



There are 11,456 people employed in the region's tourism sector today and is projected to grow by another 1,730 jobs by 2020. In 2013, north Idaho had 700 tourism-related employers, 63 percent in Kootenai County and 20 percent in Bonner County.

While tourism does not sell its products or services outside the region, it does draw consumers of those products and services from outside the region and, therefore, brings new money into the regional economy similar to the new money brought into the economy by export-oriented sectors. Tourism has also fueled second home construction in the region.

Health Care

Due to the growing retiree population, the region has created a regional health care hub, which supports growth and fosters stability, inching its way to a primary employer. Representing only 9.5 percent of total employment in 1993 and jumping to 14.9 percent by 2013, health care is the only industry to make such a substantial push over the time period. The region's health care industry is projected to remain strong and expanding at a faster rate than any other industry in the region, growing 42.3 percent from 10,622 jobs in 2010 to 15,143 by 2020, at an annual rate of nearly 3.6 percent (source: Idaho Department of Labor Long-Term Industry Projections).

Health care has been the region's plow horse through the recession — adding 1,050 jobs from 2007 to 2010 and continues to add jobs each year. Health care and social assistance accounted for 16 percent of the region's total payroll in 2013. Of that, 42 percent was in ambulatory health care services, 37 percent in hospitals, 15 percent in nursing residential care facilities and only 7 percent in social assistance (due to the markedly lower wages). In 2013, north Idaho had 706 health care and social assistance employers, nearly 70 percent of those – or 492 – were in ambulatory health care services including physicians, dentists and other health practitioners.

Hospitals make substantial contributions to local and regional economies through the purchase of goods and services and the employment of large numbers of workers. In addition, research hospitals are a key component of the knowledge-based economy supporting an experienced and educated workforce and originating and transferring knowledge and innovation.

Wood Products

The wood products industry has played a major role in north Idaho's economy for over a century. While wood products manufacturing accounted for 2.2 percent of total jobs in north Idaho in 2018, the multiplier effects are substantial. For every 10 jobs created in wood products manufacturing, nearly 25 more are created in other sectors which includes logging, trucking of logs, lumber and wood chips and machine shops. The 149 logging operations add an additional 527 jobs to the forest products sector and transportation of logs and timber add another 400 jobs approximately. The industry generates a strong positive impact on the regional economy due to its heavily oriented exporting component and above-average wages.

Although it appears the composition of the main industries has not changed much over the past three decades, it has changed substantially within each industry. Wood product manufacturing went from capturing 54.3 percent of manufacturing employment and 6.6 percent of total employment in 1993 to as low as 24 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, by 2018. The mixture of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and furniture related manufacturing took its place making the region less vulnerable to specific market conditions.

The recession started for the nation in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Most areas felt the depths of the recession in 2009. For north Idaho, the region experienced the depths in 2012 and didn't start seeing signs of recovery until 2013. Of the 8,250 jobs lost from 2007 to 2012 in north Idaho, 11 percent were in manufacturing and almost all of those jobs lost were in wood product manufacturing – 93 percent. The 2008 closure of the second largest sawmill in the region, JD Lumber mill in Priest River, sent the industry in a tailspin. Although many of those jobs were absorbed from other area mills as the industry started to recover, the sector has only regained 225 of the nearly 860 jobs lost through the recession.



A couple new elements have been added to the cluster—cross-laminated timber and biomass. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is an advanced product designed for increased dimensional stability and strength in framing systems. CLT is made of multiple layers of wood, with each layer oriented crosswise to the next. Used for long spans in floors, walls or roofs, CLT can be prefinished, which reduces labor onsite, and is equally suited to new construction and additions to existing buildings. Because of its high strength and dimensional stability, it can be used as an alternative to concrete, masonry and steel in many building types. A local company, Idaho Forest Group, has brought this innovative wood composite technology to the U.S. This brings a whole new perspective growth to the industry with a global presence. Workforce training will be needed as more architects, engineers and builders learn the advancements the product.

With 87 percent of north Idaho in forest, the region has a significant source of organic matter – biomass – for producing wood products, mulch, paper, even plastics as a replacement for petroleum and for negating heat and steam to run turbines that produce electricity. The environmental benefits include reduced dependence on fossil fuels and forest restoration and enhancement by removing diseased trees and invasive species and reducing fuels that feed forest fires. Developing

biomass projects can expand and diversify rural economies and replace some of the jobs lost in the severe contraction of the logging sector as well as benefit from available timber industry infrastructure.

The output of Idaho's wood products sector is likely to grow considerably in the next 10 years as the housing market continues to recover, housing starts to normalize and technology advances. The mills across the state have leapt back into full production. Growing population and increased prosperities in China and other Asian countries have greatly increased exports of Idaho wood products, which should continue. Declining competition from imported western Canadian wood products due to the risk of disease and pests is also expected to reduce timber harvests in British Columbia and Alberta. The Forest Service is willing to increase harvests of timber on its lands, and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Panhandle Forest Collaborative are expected to lead to more federal timber sales.

Aerospace



The aerospace industry only contributes a fraction of jobs to the region's total, but it increased 2.5 times over the past decade. While small, north Idaho and the state has a broad range of industry activities that include aircraft manufacturing, aircraft component manufacturing, advanced aerospace research, flight training, military aircraft development, space exploration and airport operations. The industry encompasses the design, development, production and operation of aircraft. Its top tier includes companies directly involved in the production and operation of aircraft. The second tier involves primary suppliers to those companies, and the rest of the industry supplies those suppliers. The standards enforced by the Federal Aviation Administration make supplying to larger companies difficult but eventually profitable.

The region's close proximity to the nation's third largest employer in the industry, Boeing (Seattle area), and the Air Force's refueling unit, Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, gives the region a competitive edge over other areas and has created a tertiary supply market.

North Idaho has 20 percent of the state's aerospace employment, second to the state's airport hub in the southwestern region – Boise. From 1999 to 2009, regional aerospace employment grew at a faster rate than anywhere else in the state, giving aerospace a higher concentration of jobs there than in any of the other five regions.

Mining

Mining is the lifeline of Shoshone County, representing three-quarters of the region's mining employment. The mines in the Silver Valley have seen highs and lows through the past 30 years but continue exploration efforts and a few operations. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District in Shoshone County is ranked second in the nation to produce silver, and third in lead. These mines are the deepest in the United States.

The Galena mine is the second most prolific silver mine in U.S. history, delivering over 200 million ounces to date. The mine is now owned by U.S. Silver & Gold which also owns the Drumlummon Mine Complex in Montana. More zones are being evaluated for bulk mining development.

The closure of the Lucky Friday mine located in Mullan of January 2012 cut the mining workforce by nearly 9 percent until it reopened after one year of being shut down by the federal Mine and Safety Administration. Upon its return, mining employment hit a 20-year high in 2013, employing 844. The region overall reached a record of 1,126 employed in the mining industry.

Other mining exploration and operations include the Crescent mine owned by United Mine Services; Sunshine mine owned by Sunshine Silver Mines Corp, Star mine owned by Hecla; the Coeur, Dayrock, Galena, and Caladaya all owned by U.S. Silver and Gold.



The industry provides employment opportunities paying nearly three times more, on average, than other industries in the county and contributes 36 percent of total wages. Mining operations are highly cyclical and dependent on the world market prices for silver and gold as well as the supply and demand for other minerals rich in this region such as copper, lead, zinc, ore and garnet—making it one of the most volatile industries.

Precious metal prices remained strong in 2012. Although investment capital shortages continued to impact exploration, optimism in the overall mining industry was reflected strongly by exploration activity. According to the Idaho Geological Survey, 2011 demonstrated an increase in both the number of active projects in Idaho and the amount of drilling and other exploratory work compared to the previous year.

Silver and Gold Prices

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$17.62	\$13.98	\$18.51	\$15.43	\$20.70	\$13.75	\$18.23	\$13.70	\$22.05	\$15.28
Gold	\$1,360.25	\$1,176.70	\$1,351.20	\$1,162.00	\$1,372.60	\$1,073.60	\$1,298.00	\$1,049.60	\$1,379.00	\$1,144.50

The mining industry has the potential for research and development efforts, workforce development and creation of small business. In collaboration with partnering agencies, companies and communities, the mining industry could become a national hub for mining training and development. The motions have been set forth but just need momentum.

Sources on the following pages include the U.S. Census Bureau (2012-2016 ACS), Stats America: Measuring Distress, Idaho Department of Labor, National Association of Realtors, Feeding America Map of the Meal Gap 2018, and Google.

AT A GLANCE: REGION I — PANHANDLE



Benewah, Bonner, Boundary,
Kootenai and Shoshone Counties

POPULATION

2016 Census
230,072

2018 Estimate
238,453

2025 / 2030 Projection
270,093 / 292,294

Females
50.4%

Males
49.6%

Minority
5.4%

Median Age
42.1

Age 65+
42,394

Age 15-64
140,520

Under 15
41,932

ECONOMIC



Median Household Income
\$49,817

Per Capita Income
\$27,152

County Property Tax
\$1.04 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.8%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
15.5%

IDAHO
13.2%



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$303,480

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Wal-Mart
4. Coeur d'Alene Casino
5. Qualfon Data



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	913	1137	224	\$39,665
Mining	1,126	689	-437	\$95,776
Construction	4,407	6,425	2,018	\$41,155
Manufacturing	7,724	8,070	346	\$46,745
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	16,345	17,200	855	\$36,088
Financial Activities	3,541	4,240	699	\$50,881
Professional and Business Services	8,266	8,978	712	\$42,815
Education and Healthcare	16,935	20,163	3,228	\$39,886
Leisure and Hospitality	10,923	13,534	2,611	\$18,789
Government	4,952	5,163	211	\$48,469
Other Services	1,923	2,399	473	\$29,590

Workforce Trends

Source: labor.idaho.gov

Population

With its stunning scenery, great fishing and hunting opportunities and pleasant lifestyle, the Panhandle has attracted thousands of new residents since the early 1970's. Over the last few decades, many retirees have chosen to move to the region, joined by many workers during periods of job growth.

While the U.S. population grew 8.1 percent between 2008 and 2018, Idaho's population grew faster at 14 percent and the Panhandle's at 14.5 percent to 240,202. The largest cities in 2017 are:

Coeur d'Alene	50,665
Post Falls	33,290
Hayden	14,693
Sandpoint	8,390
Rathdrum	8,281
Bonnars Ferry	2,603
St. Maries	2,443
Dalton Gardens	2,389
Kellogg	2,081



Labor Force & Employment

The Panhandle economy has traditionally relied on natural resources — forest products, mining and agriculture. Over the past 25 years, it has successfully diversified and grown. Today, a variety of manufacturing, health care and tourism are major drivers of the region's economy. In addition, five large call centers and several corporate headquarters provide hundreds of jobs. Rapid population growth also bolstered construction, retail, services and health care over the last 10 years.

After four years of remarkable job growth, the Panhandle's unemployment rate fell to a record low 2.7 percent in May 2007. Since then, U.S. Housing starts have fallen to a 25-year low, resulting in the loss of nearly 1,400 logging and mill jobs. Many other sectors also experienced job losses in the recession. Unemployment peaked in the Panhandle at 17 percent in late 2009 and again in August 2010, the first in 23 years.

Despite the slowdown, most manufacturers have held their own. In the last 20 years, dozens of manufacturers have moved from California to the Panhandle for its low business costs and excellent business climate.

Tourism plays a major role in the Panhandle. Its largest employers are the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the casino hotels of the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Schweitzer and Silver Mountain ski resorts and Silverwood Theme Park.



Covered Employment & Wages

A favorable business climate and growing customer base help Panhandle businesses prosper. The number of private-sector employers grew 30 percent between 2000 and 2008, while the growth statewide was 27 percent. Although the Panhandle lost 951 private employers between 2008 and 2013 for a 12 percent decrease, the number has been steadily increasing since 2013 to 7,872 in 2017.

Overall, north Idaho's economy has greatly diversified over the past decade. A service-based economy is focusing more on health care, retail, manufacturing and business support services. With emerging industry clusters in aerospace and manufacturing, the shift in nature of the firms in north Idaho has created a more stable employment and economic base.

In addition to private-sector employers, the region has 81 federal, 68 state and 252 local government agencies including five community hospitals. There are 12 employers through the Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribes.



AT A GLANCE: BENEWAH COUNTY



Square Miles: 787
County Seat: St. Maries (2,402)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Median Age
9,092	49.5%	46.5
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 65+
9,148	50.5%	1,970
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Age 15-64
9,194 / 9,260	2.9%	5,399
		Under 15
		1,681



ECONOMIC

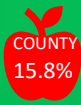
Median Household Income
\$43,472

Per Capita Income
\$23,120

County Property Tax
\$1.11 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.3%

Food Insecurity Rate:



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$205,800

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
8.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.2%

Occupied Housing Units
3,508

Assisted Living Facilities
1



HIGHER EDUCATION

None



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Valley Vista Care
2. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
3. Jack Buell Trucking
4. Potlatch Corporation
5. Stimson Lumber



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	148	175	27	\$51,765
Mining	30	32	2	\$44,117
Construction	86	92	6	\$38,554
Manufacturing	505	578	73	\$52,553
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	665	677	12	\$37,963
Financial Activities	84	71	-13	\$38,143
Professional and Business Services	134	142	8	\$44,171
Education and Healthcare	775	807	32	\$36,012
Leisure and Hospitality	151	160	9	\$11,494
Government	614	601	-13	\$40,342
Other Services	61	116	55	\$31,543

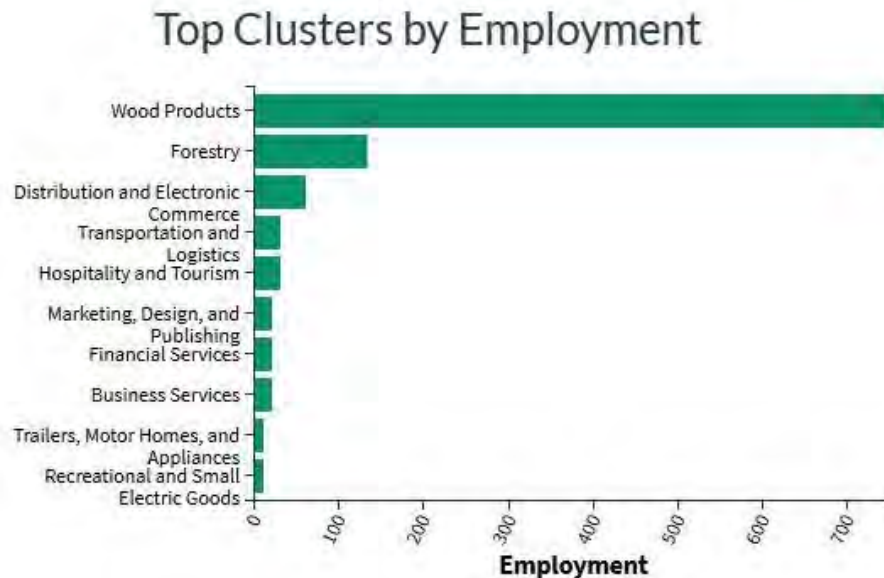
Benewah County's economy remains heavily dependent on forest products. Over one in six jobs is in the forest products industry. Despite the county's beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities, tourism employs around 150. Dependence on forest products makes the county vulnerable to high unemployment.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with its reservation extending from western Benewah County into southern Kootenai County, has driven growth in the last 10 years. Today, approximately 600 work at its headquarters, retail stores, medical clinic, farm and school. The Tribe operates a casino with hotel and golf course in employing an additional 800 in Worley just over the Kootenai County line.

Because so much of the county's income is from forests and farms, employment peaks in late summer and drops off as winter approaches, hitting its lowest level in spring when load limits on muddy roads force many loggers out of the woods. In 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate peaked at March-April at 7.6 percent and fell to 2.7 percent in September.

Benewah County is struggling to overcome a legacy of economic stagnation, which has hampered business growth. The number of private sector businesses with employees in Benewah County has fluctuated during the last 10 years from 309 in 2013 to 297 in 2018.

Timber Plus, the county's economic development organization, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are strenuously recruiting job opportunities to the area. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/timberplus3b/> and <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/employment/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Creek area of Benewah County is one of 2 places in the world where 6-point Star Garnets are found. The other is India. This is the reason for Idaho being called the Gem State.

Benewah County has the longest serving County Commissioner in Idaho—Jack Buell, elected 1973. (The 2nd longest serving commissioner was Bud McCall, also a Benewah County Commissioner who lost re-election November 2018.)

Emida was named after its first settlers. It's a composite of the last names, East, Miller & Dawson.

Tensed and Desmet were founded by a developer who planned to name them the same forwards and backwards. That didn't happen due to a clerical error at the time of recording.

The Post Office in Santa, ID hires an extra employee at Christmas time to help postmark letters from "Santa".



AT A GLANCE: BONNER COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,919
County Seat: Sandpoint (7,365)
Established in 1907

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
42,536	49.9%	9,228
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
43,545	50.1%	25,769
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
46,618 / 48,883	4.7%	6,858



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$45,607

Per Capita Income
\$25,909

County Property Tax
\$0.82 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
8.6%

Food Insecurity Rate:



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$313,200

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
90,048

Assisted Living Facilities
54



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Bonner General Hospital
2. Lighthouse
3. Schweitzer Mountain Resort
4. Wal-Mart
5. Quest Aircraft



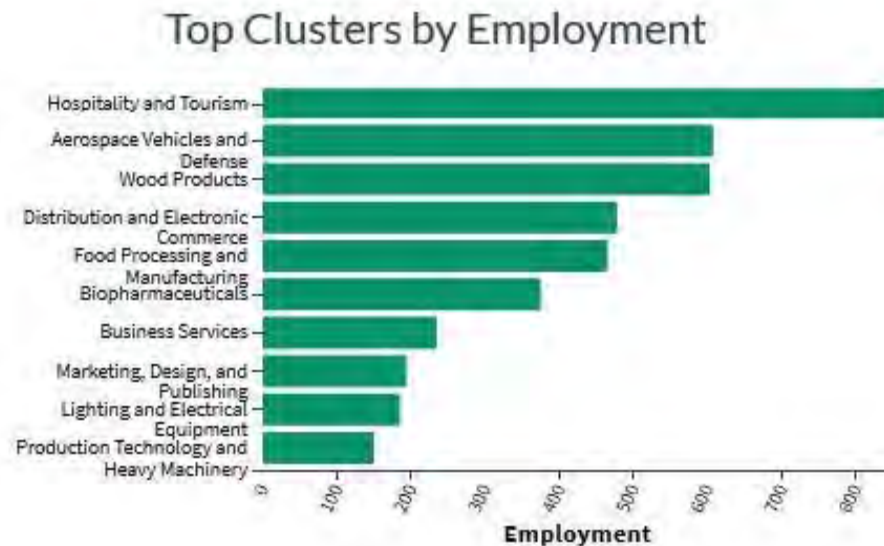
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	194	193	-1	\$38,754
Mining	128	121	-7	\$58,414
Construction	641	866	225	\$35,128
Manufacturing	2,004	2,268	264	\$47,945
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	2,947	2,837	-110	\$32,383
Financial Activities	449	563	114	\$40,975
Professional and Business Services	1,009	1,108	99	\$47,289
Education and Healthcare	2,403	2,718	315	\$34,675
Leisure and Hospitality	1,727	2,154	427	\$18,058
Government	829	887	58	\$45,772
Other Services	464	490	26	\$27,220

The county's beauty and recreational opportunities continue to draw many tourists in both summer and winter. Like many counties around the region, Bonner County has a rich history within the wood products industry. In recent years, the county has enjoyed considerable success in diversifying and expanding its economy. The aerospace sector has taken off with companies like Aerocet, Quest Aircraft, Cygnus and Tamarack Aerospace Group. Also contributing to the expansion is Litehouse salad dressings, Unicep Packaging plastic applicators, Diedrich's coffee-roasting machines and Encoder Products electronics. The county's mainstay, sawmills, have been suffering from low prices. Since the timber industry's troubles, steep drops in construction and other effects of the recession slowed the local economy; however, the county continues to lay the foundation for strong growth in the future.

The development of Schweitzer Mountain Resort and Sandpoint's reputation as a haven for the arts contributed to tourism growth. Schweitzer's expansions since 1990 have boosted winter employment at local motels, restaurants and stores. As important as the winter tourism is, the summer brings even more tourists. Not captured in employment numbers are those businesses with no employees. Bonner County has an increasingly strong entrepreneurial culture that contributes significantly to the local economy. According to the U.S. Census, Bonner County has 4,216 total non-employer establishments over 1,509 businesses with employees.

The Bonner County Economic Development Corporation and Priest River Development Corporation are working to bring more jobs to the county. They can show potential employers the county's high quality of life, excellent business climate and low business costs. For more information: <http://bonnercountyedc.com/> and <http://www.priestriveredc.com/>.



DID YOU KNOW?

Bonner County is the only place in America where the three great transcontinental railroads all cross—Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

In 1909 the post office in Dover was originally called "Welty".

Lake Pend Oreille, the majority of which is in Bonner County, is Idaho's biggest at 43 miles long with 111 miles of shoreline. It's also the deepest—at 1,158 feet deep, there are only four deeper lakes in the nation.

Dr. Forrest Bird, an inventor and aviator who studied high-altitude breathing problems of World War Two pilots lived in Bonner County. He later created medical devices that saved lives and aided thousands of people with respiratory ailments.

During World War Two, Farragut Naval Training Station was the largest city in Idaho with a population of about 42,000 people.

AT A GLANCE: BOUNDARY COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,278
County Seat: Bonners Ferry (2,543)
Established in 1915

POPULATION

2016 Census

11,681

Females

50.1%

2018 Estimate

12,020

Males

49.9%

2025 / 2030 Projection

12,879 / 13,556

Minority

6.0%

Median Age

43.7

Age 65+

2,328

Age 15-64

6,832

Under 15

2,163



HOUSING

Median Home Value

\$261,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

1.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate

1.0%

Occupied Housing Units

4,490

Assisted Living Facilities

2



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Boundary Community Hospital
2. Kootenai River Inn
3. Alta Forest Products
4. Idaho Forest Group
5. Kootenai Tribe



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,512

Per Capita Income
\$24,606

County Property Tax
\$1.10 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.9%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	290	392	102	\$37,030
Mining	10	4	-6	\$53,249
Construction	186	238	52	\$45,839
Manufacturing	367	464	97	\$45,425
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	589	587	-2	\$32,469
Financial Activities	75	81	6	\$37,662
Professional and Business Services	297	255	-42	\$34,295
Education and Healthcare	683	820	137	\$32,486
Leisure and Hospitality	278	297	19	\$17,503
Government	440	461	21	\$50,464
Other Services	57	73	16	\$21,779

On the Canadian border, Boundary County benefits from economic activity at its two ports—Porthill and Eastport. These major international freight hubs employ many people and bring thousands of visitors through the county and throughout the region. The Kootenai Tribe’s Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa helps realize the county’s tourism potential and has recently undergone a major expansion.

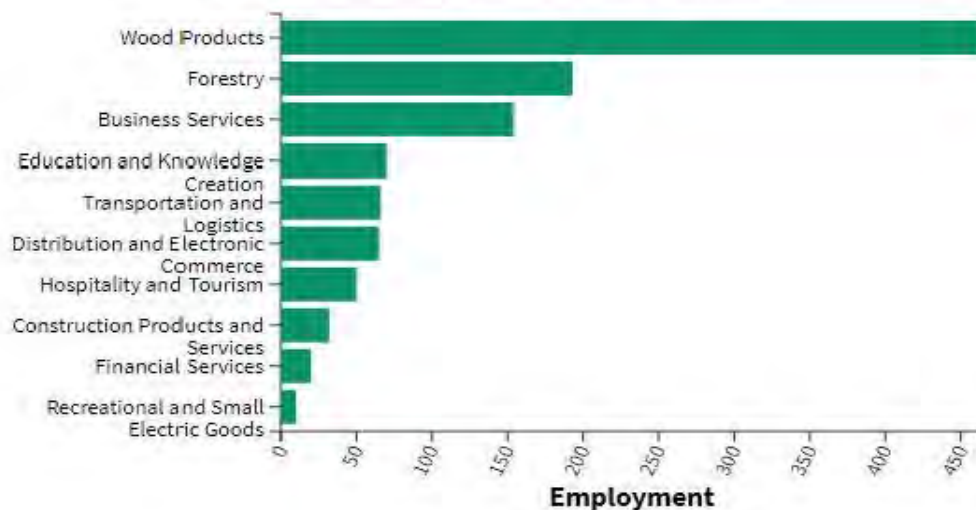
Lumber mills, logging and the U.S. Forest Service play a dominant role in the local economy. Grain farms, a large hops farm owned by InBev (formerly Anheuser-Busch), Christmas tree farms and ornamental tree nurseries contribute to the agricultural economy.

Bonniers Ferry, named by tourists as Idaho’s “friendliest city,” has made major improvements to its downtown, plus added a visitor’s center and pedestrian underpass to connect the two economies of the Kootenai River Inn and the downtown to attract more visitors.

The county’s long-term success in diversifying and expanding its economy provides a good environment for attracting new businesses. Population growth and increased tourism also help the county’s businesses thrive.

From 2000 to 2017, the number of private-sector employers in Boundary County grew 15 percent from 374 to 430. The industries creating the newest businesses were health care and professional and business services. The Boundary Economic Development Council has been vital to providing opportunities for businesses to locate and prosper in the county. For more information visit <http://www.boundaryedc.com/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Boundary County at the Idaho-Canada border is less than 800 football fields long.

Boundary is bordered by two states and a foreign country (Canada). Only one of two counties in the nation to do so.

The Kootenai River starts in Canada, flows through Boundary County and then back into Canada.

Northern Boundary County is home to the Continental Mine, which was established in 1915 and produced lead and copper for ammunition in World War One.

The County has 2 of the 20 remaining peace monuments at the Canadian port of entries.

Teddy Roosevelt hunted and camped in the area that became Boundary County in 1888. When Roosevelt became President, he established the USFS land and Glacier park in the area.

In 1864 the Kootenai River ferry operation was established by Edwin Bonner to accommodate traffic headed to gold fields in British Columbia.

AT A GLANCE: KOOTENAI COUNTY



Square Miles: 1,316
County Seat: Coeur d'Alene (44,137)
Established in 1864

POPULATION

2016 Census	Females	Age 65+
154,311	50.6%	26,135
2018 Estimate	Males	Age 15-64
161,217	49.4%	94,804
2025 / 2030 Projection	Minority	Under 15
187,909 / 206,524	5.7%	29,189

Median Age
39.1



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$326,600

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
2.1%

Rental Vacancy Rate
3.9%

Occupied Housing Units
58,873

Assisted Living Facilities
40



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College
University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene
Lewis-Clark State College Coeur d'Alene



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Kootenai Health
2. Hagadone Hospitality
3. Coeur d'Alene Casino
4. Center Partners (call centers)
5. Silverwood Theme Park



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$53,189

Per Capita Income
\$28,275

County Property Tax
\$1.05 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
9.7%

Food Insecurity Rate:



LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	268	360	92	\$37,634
Mining	120	110	-10	\$205,372
Construction	3,320	5,032	1,712	\$41,515
Manufacturing	4,679	4,615	-64	\$45,951
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,880	11,853	973	\$36,797
Financial Activities	2,800	3,376	576	\$54,183
Professional and Business Services	6,479	7,191	712	\$42,460
Education and Healthcare	12,261	14,910	2,649	\$41,872
Leisure and Hospitality	8,347	10,235	1,888	\$19,354
Government	2,682	2,870	188	\$51,819
Other Services	1,262	1,650	388	\$29,871

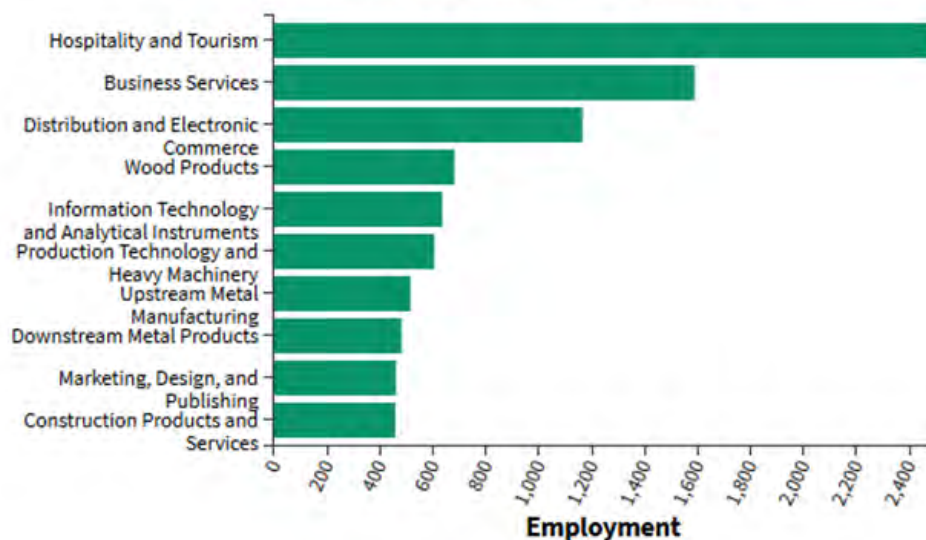
Kootenai County—north Idaho’s largest and fastest growing county—experienced significant employment growth over the last 25 years. The local economy grew at an astounding rate from diversifying the manufacturing base, expanding tourism and adding new call centers and other business services such as co-work spaces. Tourism and population growth fueled the construction boom and boosted retail, health care, services and government jobs. Entrepreneurs abound, the U.S. Census reports 12,725 non-employer establishments in 2017 and 4,659 businesses with employees.

Also promoting economic diversification and growth during the last decade was the relocation of many manufacturing operations and eight call centers to Kootenai County. Over 4,700 people work in the county’s manufacturing businesses while over 1,500 people work at call centers. Kootenai County’s low business costs, good business climate and quality of life have attracted many new employers. Despite the recent recession, the county continues to lay the foundation for further economic growth.

Kootenai County’s growing population and economic development provide many opportunities for business creation. The number of private-sector employers increased slightly in 2017 by 3,120, employing 49,174 workers.

The Coeur d’Alene Area Economic Development Corporation-Jobs Plus continues to be one of the premier EDCs in the entire state, recruiting dozens of businesses over the last 20 years. More recently, the EDC’s focus has turned toward retention of current employers and the growth of the health care, aerospace and high-tech sectors. For more information: <https://www.cdaedc.org/>.

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Silverwood is the only amusement and water park in the inland northwest (including Washington, Oregon and Montana).

Hayden is home to Rocky Mountain Construction—worldwide roller coaster manufacturer of I-Box track and Topper Track for wooden roller coasters.

Coeur d’Alene’s Old Mission State Park contains the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was constructed between 1850 and 1853.

North Idaho College sits on the grounds of the original Fort Sherman, established in 1878 after the Battle of the Little Big Horn by General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame.

The U.S. Navy’s Acoustic Research Detachment, located at the most southern end of Lake Pend Oreille in Kootenai County, is where new submarine and surface ship shapes and subsystems are tested.

There is a 60-mile walking/biking trail along Lake Coeur d’Alene.

AT A GLANCE: SHOSHONE COUNTY



Square Miles: 2,636
County Seat: Wallace (784)
Established in 1861

POPULATION

2016 Census
12,452

2018 Estimate
12,612

2025 / 2030 Projection
13,493 / 14,071

Females
50.0%

Males
50.0%

Minority
5.8%

Median Age
47.2

Age 65+
2,733

Age 15-64
7,716

Under 15
2,041



HOUSING

Median Home Value
\$141,300

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
4.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate
4.0%

Occupied Housing Units
5,614

Assisted Living Facilities
4



HIGHER EDUCATION

North Idaho College



LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

1. Dave Smith Motors
2. Wal-Mart
3. Shoshone Medical Center
4. Hecla Mining
5. Lookout Pass Ski Resort



ECONOMIC

Median Household Income
\$39,835

Per Capita Income
\$23,834

County Property Tax
\$1.58 per \$100 value

% of Families Below Poverty Level
12.1%

Food Insecurity Rate:

REGION I
17.1%

REGION I
15.5%



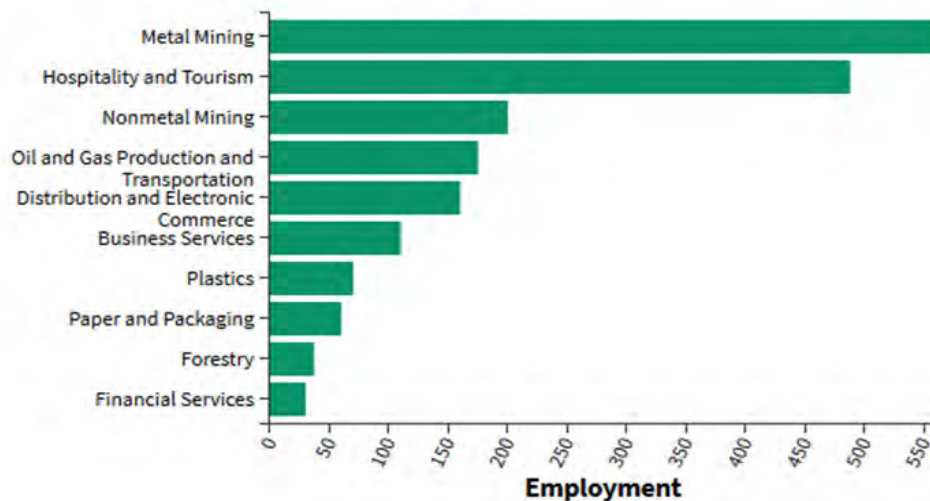
LARGEST INDUSTRIES

Job Comparison	2013	2018	Change in Jobs	2018 Earnings Per Worker
Agriculture	13	18	5	\$27,605
Mining	844	422	-422	\$82,243
Construction	175	197	22	\$54,027
Manufacturing	169	143	-26	\$34,815
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	1,268	1,246	-22	\$38,472
Financial Activities	133	148	15	\$26,953
Professional and Business Services	350	281	-69	\$41,478
Education and Healthcare	814	907	93	\$33,063
Leisure and Hospitality	420	689	269	\$14,921
Government	387	345	-42	\$38,899
Other Services	82	69	-13	\$45,110

The Silver Valley was named for the rich silver deposits and mining industry key to the settling of the area. The mining industry declined from a peak of 4,200 jobs in 1981 to just 310 in 2003. The Lucky Friday and Galena mines were the only ones left open. The Sunshine Mine reopened in 2007 after closing in 2001. By mid-2008, mining employed 700. Then the global recession hit, slashing prices for silver, lead and zinc. Sunshine shut down again and the Galena laid off workers in late 2008. In the last half of 2009, higher prices for silver and other minerals raised hopes and mining employment was back to 782 in 2015. However, workers at the Lucky Friday mine have been on strike since 2017, reducing mining employment around 480. The three richest silver mines in the United States are in Shoshone County.

Shoshone County is developing its tourism sector and strengthening its entrepreneurial culture. In 1990, the world's longest gondola opened, running from Kellogg to the Silver Mountain ski area. In 2008, Silver Mountain Resort broke ground on an 9-hole golf course and opened an indoor water park. Silver Rapids Waterpark was named one of the top 10 water parks in the nation and Silver Mountain Bike Park has received several awards for best park in the Northwest. Wallace's charming and historic downtown draws many travelers off Interstate 90. Lookout Pass Ski and Recreation Area, along I-90 on the Idaho - Montana border, offers free ski school for youth. In the summer, Lookout Pass is your headquarters for the incredible Route of the Hiawatha bicycle trail. Hikers, bicyclists, snowmobilers and outdoor enthusiasts are increasingly exploring the county's hundreds of miles of trails. The ski areas, tourist facilities, lodging, restaurants and bars employ over 600 people, and have attracted new out of state investors. Through grass roots efforts, more entrepreneurs are exporting and moving from their homes to storefronts. For more information: www.silvervalleyedc.com

Top Clusters by Employment



DID YOU KNOW?

Wallace was home to the last stoplight on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. It was retired in 1991.

Silver Mountain Resort in Kellogg is home to the longest Gondola in North America at 3.1 miles and is the longest single-stage Gondola in the Nation.

Prostitution and gambling were openly practiced until an FBI raid in 1988.

Actress Lana Turner was born in Burke and lived in Wallace.

Dante's Peak was filmed in Shoshone County.

There are two ski resorts within 25 miles of each other. Both offer winter sports and summer bicycling activities.

Devastating fire events occurred in 1910 and 1972. Both influenced national policy and safety.

Shoshone County Airport is a mile-long runway—one of the longest general aviation runways in Idaho.

Chapter 3 – Qualified Opportunity Zones

The Basis of Qualified Opportunity Zones

Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ) are a community development program added to the US Tax Code. This program was established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities thereby spurring economic development and job creation in distressed communities. Private investment vehicles that place 90% or more of their funds into a QOZ can earn tax relief on the capital gains generated through those investments. Tax benefits increase the longer investments are in place.

Investing

An investor can take advantage of these tax incentives even if they do not live, work, or have an existing business in a QOZ. This can be done by investing the amount of a recognized eligible gain into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) and electing to defer the tax on that gain. A QOF is an investment vehicle that files either a partnership or corporate federal income tax return and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property.

To become a QOF, an eligible corporation or partnership self-certifies by annually filing Form 8996 with its federal income tax return. An LLC that chooses to be treated either as a partnership or corporation for federal income tax purposes and is organized for the purpose of investing in QOZ property can be a QOF. In order to be eligible for the tax benefits, QOFs must:

- Be organized as a corporation or partnership,
- Be certified by the U.S. Treasury (self-certification),
- Have 90% of the QOF's assets invested in a QOZ, and
- Investments may include stocks, partnership interest or real estate (substantial rehabilitation requirement)

Qualified Opportunity Zones can spur economic development through a temporary deferral, step-up basis or permanent exclusion as follows:

Temporary Deferral:

First, an investor can defer tax on any prior eligible gain to the extent that a corresponding amount is timely invested in a QOF. The deferral lasts until the earlier of the date on which the investment in the QOF is sold or exchanged, or December 31, 2026.

Step-up Basis:

If the QOF investment is held for at least 5 years, there is a 10% exclusion of the deferred gain. If held for at least 7 years, the 10% exclusion becomes 15%. Additionally, the amount of eligible gain to include is decreased to the extent that the amount of eligible gain deferred exceeds the fair market value of the investment in the QOF.

Permanent Exclusion:

If the investor holds the investment in the QOF for at least 10 years, the investor is eligible for an adjustment in the basis of the QOF investment to its fair market value on the date that the QOF investment is sold or exchanged. As a result of this basis adjustment, the appreciation in the QOF investment is never taxed.

A similar rule applies to exclude the QOF investor's share of gain and loss from sales of QOF assets. This is essentially a permanent exclusion from taxable income of capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in a QOF if the investment is held for at least 10 years. This exclusion only applies to gains accrued after an investment in an QOF.

Creating a Qualified Opportunity Zone

Localities qualify as QOZs if they have been nominated for that designation by the State and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his/her delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In the Panhandle Region there are five QOZs with various opportunity sites. Additional details on the following sites can be found in Appendix B.

Bonnors Ferry

1. 7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID
 - Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795-acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. 138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID
 - 7.92-acre commercial property on Highway 95, including outbuildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery, or retail store.

Sandpoint

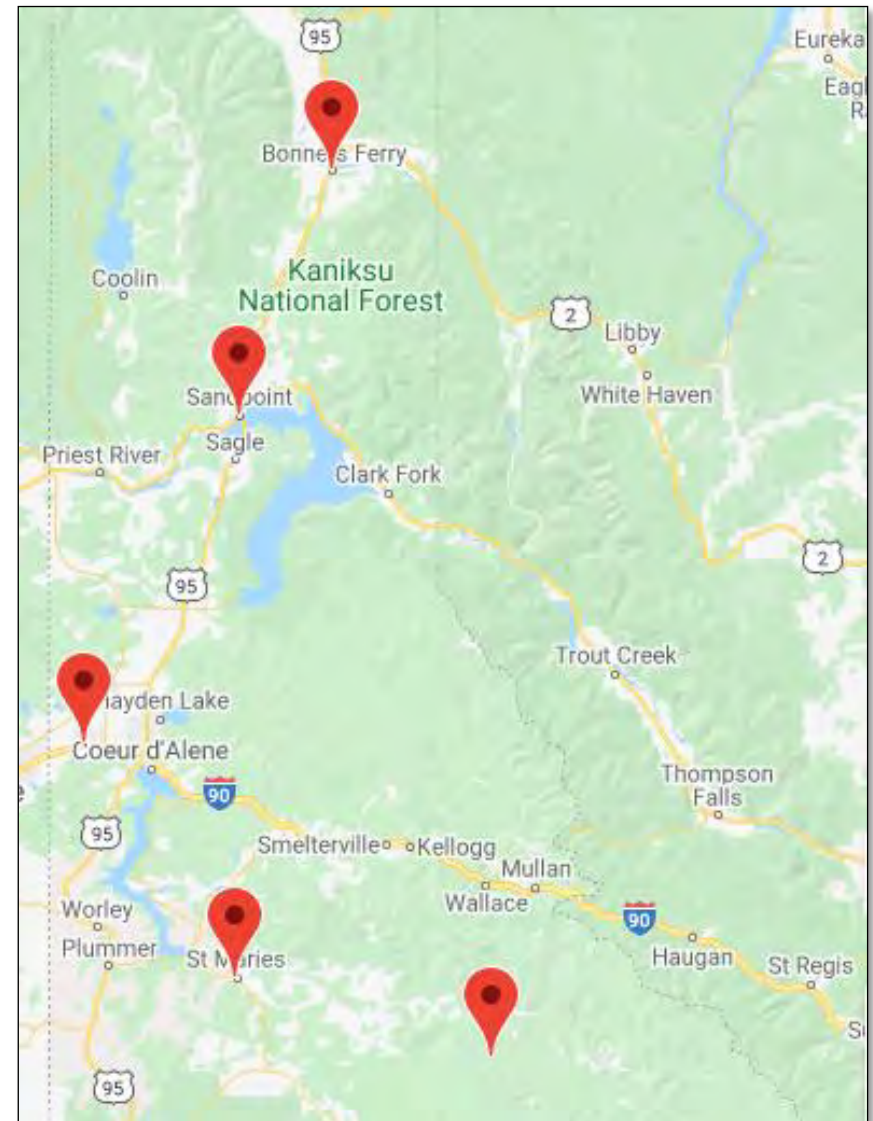
1. 624 Larch Street
 - 10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
2. 330 N. First Avenue
 - 0.33 acres with waterfront access and high-speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.
3. Various commercial/mixed use properties within the City Center.

Post Falls

1. 1908 E. Seltice Way
 - 8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller
 - 5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.

St. Maries

1. 414 S. 1st Street
 - 0.5 acres of county-owned land zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.
2. 1827 St. Joe River Road
 - 4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.



Shoshone County

1. 163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville
 - 13.9-acre mill site with office building storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. building.
2. 8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - 10,000 sq. ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement, and apartment.
3. 210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg
 - Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.

Future Work Plan

On an annual basis, the Panhandle Area Council will continue to work through the CEDS Committee, bringing together key Economic Development leaders to continue to amplify the role of QOZs as a powerful economic development tool. The annual workplan will revisit and, where appropriate, expand on the following items:

1. Inventory/map the Opportunity Zones in the region:
 - a. Provide a general overview of the Opportunity Zones within the larger regional and distinct census tract context.
 - b. Provide Information on the communities in which the Opportunity Zones reside.
 - c. Identify common attributes that allow the Opportunity Zones to share a common typology within the region.
 - These groupings (i.e., urban/rural, industry cluster, proximity to anchor institutions, etc.) may help gauge the compatibility of potential Opportunity Zone projects within the existing environment (see both www.statsamerica.org and the U.S. Census Bureau On the Map Tool, <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>).
 - d. Map the location of the Opportunity Zones among existing local and regional assets and typology to provide an overall spatial context (see the public edition/open map of www.policymap.com).
2. Identify key partners/collaborations:
 - a. Overview of local/regional stakeholders involved with Opportunity Zones, including public/private/nonprofit organizations actively involved in the planning and implementation of community and economic development.

- This may include Community Development Corporations, community groups, state and local governments, leaders of anchor institutions, and philanthropic organizations. Identify any local or regional “champions” of Opportunity Zones – including regional consortiums (see below) that may have been established specifically to leverage Opportunity Zones – as touchpoints and points-of-contact for potential investors.
- b. Highlight specific local or state incentives that may be available:
 - A focus should also be given to economic inclusiveness, and how the Opportunity Zone effort is working to maximize economic benefits for people in low-income communities.
- 3. Recognize linkages with the data, goals/objectives, and priority projects within the CEDS:
 - a. Re-emphasize key data elements (including socio-economic data points and trends) from the CEDS that have a direct linkage to or impact on the individual Opportunity Zones as investment-ready locations.
 - b. Key data on population, higher education enrollment, workforce, and major employers may be particularly ripe for inclusion.
 - c. Identify any SWOT-related linkages, including market strengths and specific assets (e.g., infrastructure highlights) that may be key to driving investor interest.
 - d. Highlight specific goals or objectives within the CEDS that have a connection to the Opportunity Zones and identify specific priority projects that may address asset gaps in each of the Opportunity Zone communities.
 - e. Determine if incorporating Opportunity Zones in the CEDS may require specific updates to the CEDS.

Chapter 4 – The Region’s Disaster Resiliency

Sustainability and resiliency in disaster recovery are a collaborative effort of interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Pre-disaster activities focus on integrating resiliency practices into day-to-day operations, while recovery begins at the beginning of a disaster, whether natural or man-made. Coordination is critical to recovery efforts from pre-disaster to full economic recovery. The County Offices of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, focus on coordination of the immediate needs during and after a disaster. PAC serves as a coordinator of interagency economic recovery activities. This is achieved through collaboration with each County Office of Emergency Management, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and other local, State, Tribal and Federal agencies at all levels of the whole community.

Planning is always the first step in Disaster Resiliency. Each County Office of Emergency Management has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to foster public awareness of any hazard, and encourage public involvement in emergency planning, training and exercise. The LEPC’s partner with local, state and tribal governments, first responders and business and industry for planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the LEPC, each County Office of Emergency Management has an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Region’s Disasters

As noted in Chapter 3, the region is abundant with many natural features including mountains, prairies and valleys; rivers, lakes and streams. The area is subject to natural disasters such as wildfires, landslides, windstorms, winter storms, excessive moisture, flooding and dam failure. Threats of man-made hazards are also present, such as hazard-material spills, transportation (ground and air) accidents, amber alerts, cyber-attacks, civil unrest and terrorism.

Existing challenges include the increasing number of oil and coal shipments through the region by truck and by rail, which has the potential to have a significant negative impact. A cyber-attack can jeopardize all citizens, public/private sectors and infrastructure systems such as power. Boundary County borders Canada, which introduces additional threats such as drugs and arms trafficking, and terrorism.

Recovery challenges in the Region include environmental impacts such as endangered species and historical preservation.

In addition, in 1987 a 100 square mile area of Shoshone County was designated as a National Superfund Site as a result of lead contaminated soils from mining activity. This was recently expanded to include the entire Coeur d’Alene Basin, which stretches from Mullan, a few miles from the Idaho-Montana border to the mouth of the Coeur d’Alene River in Kootenai County. The contaminated grounds make it difficult to sell property without assurances that there has been remediation. The Panhandle Health District manages the Institutional Controls Program (ICP), which is “a locally-enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Superfund site”. (<http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/institutionalindex.cfm>)

Excessive moisture and flooding will carry contaminants, resulting in re-contamination of areas considered “clean” by the Superfund clean-up efforts.



Disaster Planning for Economic Recovery

Each of the five Offices of Emergency Management in the region are well versed in planning for natural and man-made hazards, and each have a hazard mitigation plan. In addition, each office has an Emergency Operations Plan in the event of an emergency, and cross jurisdictional boundaries when the assistance is needed. However, communities are often unprepared for the chaos that is likely to emerge after a disaster strikes and have difficulty planning for long-term economic recovery when there are pressing humanitarian, cleanup and building needs to address.¹

The success of any recovery effort is dependent on all stakeholders. Preparation for individuals and families is critical not only to reduce stress factors, but also to improve their ability to undertake their own recovery. Establishing public confidence immediately after the disaster is a critical role of the business community. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base.²

When local leadership and the business community work together on recovery planning, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster.³ Through each County's EOP there is a framework in place for roles and responsibilities of local, state, Tribal and federal governments for pre- and post-disasters. A gap that needs to be filled is identification of private sector business and industry that could support recovery efforts.

Economic Development District Role

As the Region I Economic Development District of Idaho, PAC can assist municipalities in both Pre-Disaster and Post Disaster Roles as an Analyst, Catalyst, Gap Filler, Advocate, Educator and Visionary⁴. The chart on the following page identifies the pre- and post-disaster role of PAC. This information was extracted from www.restoreyoureconomy.org and edited as appropriate for the region, serving as a guide for PAC to coordinate and collaborate with state and local governments, Tribal Nations, Private Industry and the general public.



¹ *Leadership in Times of Crisis – A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency*, International Economic Development Council, March 2015.

² *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, FEMA, September 2011.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ www.restoreyoureconomy.org, September 9, 2019.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Role of the Economic Development District:

Role	Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster
Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how possible disasters could impact local businesses/industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current conditions/damage to critical industries, businesses, property and infrastructure • Assess impacts on long-term viability of businesses/industries
Catalyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in each County's LEPC • Establish Business Recovery Task Force to work on preparedness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Business Recovery Task Force to identify immediate and long-term recovery efforts • Garner input and support for critical recovery initiatives
Gap Filler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to public and private institutions regarding setting up a bridge loan program for a disaster event • Assist Counties in identification of business and industry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concerted outreach to reconnect with businesses and identify at-risk companies • Assist with bridge-loan financing • Provide business recovery assistance and services • Develop programs/initiatives as needed to support long-term recovery
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist each County in their planning processes for Mitigation and EOP • Advocate for mitigation and preparedness efforts • Advocate for tiered business re-entry procedures • Address impacts/adequacy of community's emergency management plan from a business perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek funding opportunities for recovery initiatives • Communicate priorities and need for policy changes, if necessary, to state and federal leaders
Educator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate small businesses on business continuity planning • Educate business on community's emergency management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flow of accurate information to businesses • Communicate "open for business" messages • Develop and distribute a disaster recovery guide for businesses
Visionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage key stakeholders in visioning process to identify scenarios for post-disaster redevelopment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envision how community can build back stronger, more resilient • Connect public/private resources for building back a more resilient community

Chapter 5 – SWOT and The Region’s Pathways

SWOT Analysis

Leading to the Region’s Pathways was an in-depth look at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Approximately 200 people representing small businesses, tribes, municipalities, community organizations and the general public generated over 500 individual written comments in a community survey that became part of the analysis. Regional stakeholders and the CEDS Committee refined the SWOT, which was used as a foundation for the development of the strategies and action plan.

Committee participants identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the areas of Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life and Place. Common themes were identified within each category, which aligned with the Goals and Objectives.

Notable Strengths: strong health care systems and outdoor recreation

Prominent Weaknesses: low wages, lack of a diverse housing stock and broadband accessibility and affordability

Opportunities to Impact Positive Economic Growth: increase broadband/connectivity and mentoring/coach youth, plus including youth in community and economic development planning activities

Critical Threats: lack of affordable housing/housing stock and a high percentage of service sector jobs vs a low percentage of living wage jobs

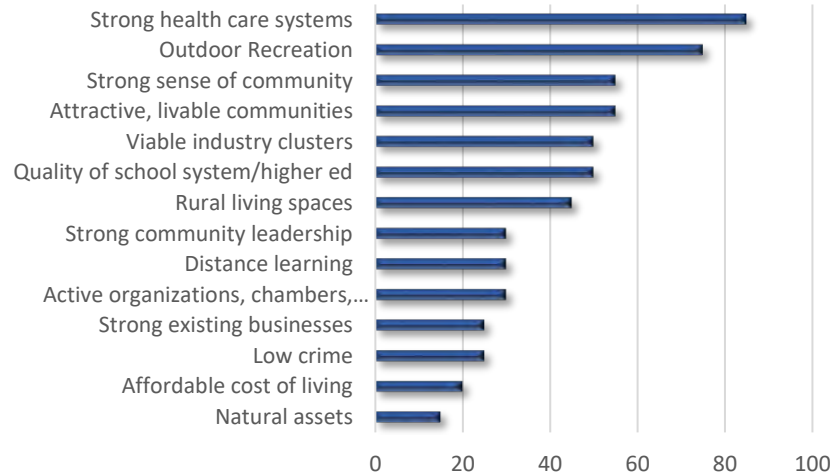
Using the Opportunities as a guide, critical success factors were considered with development of strategies.

A star (★) on the following SWOT Table signifies specific strategies developed by the Committee.

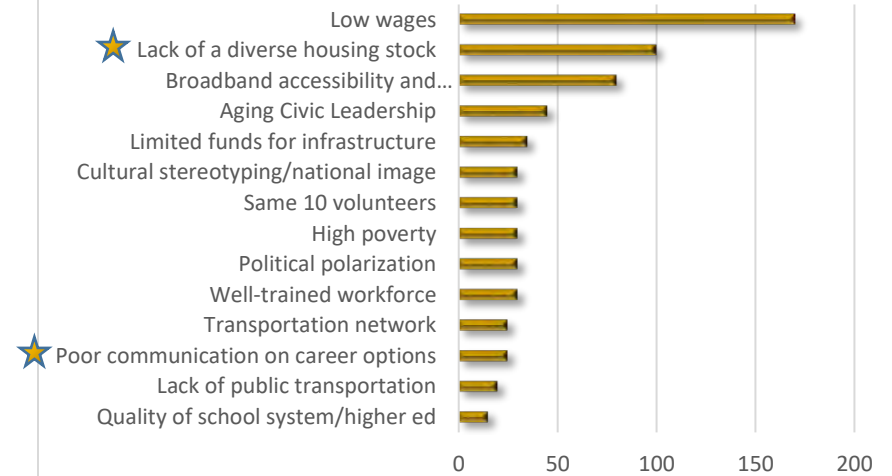


CEDS Committee developing strategies from SWOT. June 2019

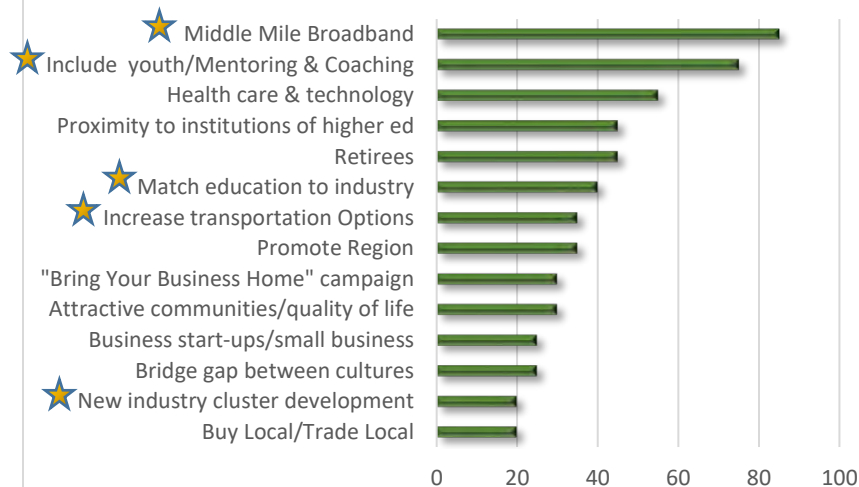
Top Strengths



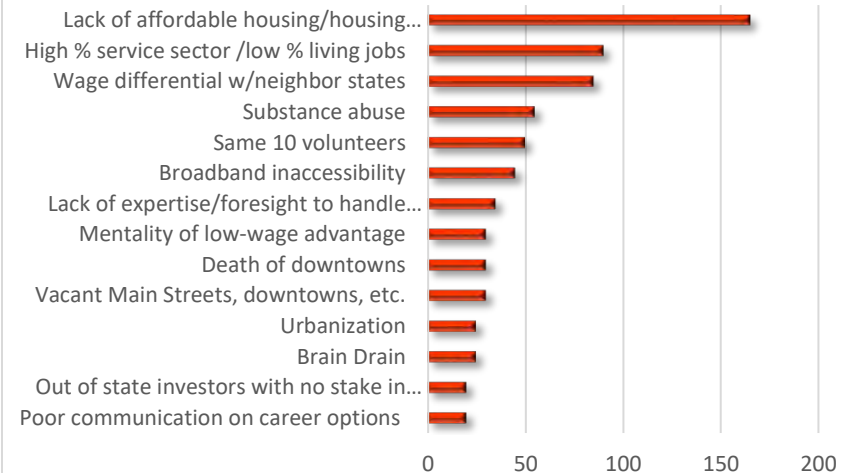
Top Weaknesses



Top Opportunities



Top Threats

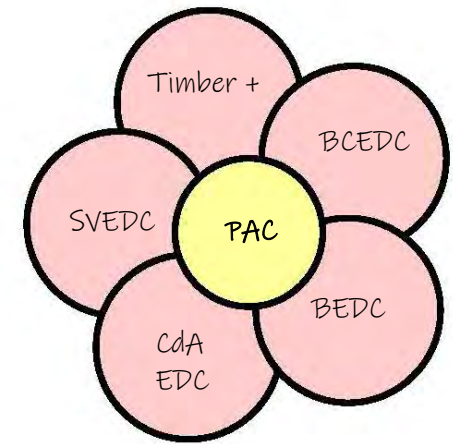


The Power of We

Within the Region 1 of Idaho, Panhandle Area Council's Economic Development District also includes an Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in each County:

- Benewah: Greater St. Joe Development Foundation (aka Timber Plus)
- Bonner: Bonner County Economic Development Corporation (BCEDC)
- Boundary: Boundary County Development Council (BEDC)
- Kootenai: Coeur d'Alene Area Economic Development Corporation (CdA EDC, aka Jobs Plus)
- Shoshone: Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC)

Each of these organizations have their own visions and missions to further economic development. As the regional planning district, PAC embraces each of the EDC's and serves in the capacity of coordinator for economic development matters or projects on the regional level. As a flower grows, so does the **POWER OF WE** for comprehensive regional economic development.



Regions Pathways

The Region's Pathways are categorized into three broad goals—**Elevate Industry**, **Advance Individuals** and **Strengthen Communities**. Each are entwined with each other, following a course of process of change to assist in strengthening the region's economy. Within each are two objectives that align with local areas of economic development focus. The objectives include *Economic Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Education and Workforce; Power of the People, Healthy Community; and Infrastructure*. The PAC CEDS Committee refined the Strategies for coordination of regional resources to achieve the greatest impact.

Elevate Industry	Advance Individuals	Strengthen Communities
<p><i>Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.</i></p>	<p><i>Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.</i></p>	<p><i>Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.</i></p>

The following six pages identify the objectives and strategies/tasks developed by each of the EDC's and strategy committee for each of the three Pathway Goals.



GOAL: ELEVATE INDUSTRY — Energize existing industries, empower business opportunities and invigorate innovation and research for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed and globally competitive.


Economic Empowerment Objective:

An ever-changing economic climate demands the discovery of new ways of combining resources

Strategies	Tasks
On a quarterly basis, the Region will convene economic development representatives from each county to discuss regional strategies and improve collaboration.	Hold a regional meeting after the quarterly Inland Northwest Partners Meeting.
By 2022 the Region will have a map of existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify appropriate support cast, including Idaho Department of Labor, North Idaho College Workforce Development, Panhandle Area Council & County EDC's.2. Identify gaps of local employers and representatives of industry.3. Send invites to identified cluster businesses, for an exercise to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles (SWOT).4. Utilize PAC and County EDC's to promote:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Business to region compliment or fill gaps within clusters,b. Entrepreneurship to compliment or fill gaps within clusters, andc. Promote increasing workforce base wage.5. Continue monitoring obstacles and updating mapping data.
By 2022 the Region will continue existing known annual technology-based conferences, lean on existing local business to discover any existing unknown conferences.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and research for existing and emerging tourism and technology-based conferences.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify existing conglomerates, andb. Promote tourism, medical and technology conferences.2. Identify gaps in available conferences.3. Create and maintain a common platform to promote local conferences.
By 2023 the Region will have a system in place supporting collaborative relationships with local trade and businesses, strengthening industry clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify from a master business/cluster list.2. Send invites to identified cluster businesses.3. Create a collaborative business/sector database supporting clusters.4. Quarterly reporting regarding the collaboration.
By 2024 the Region will expand annual or bi-annual economic forums with a focus on healthcare, aerospace and other emerging technologies to help grow local businesses and strengthen existing clusters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Research gaps for missing/unknown forums.2. Discover and project emerging clusters to assist identifying a needs forum.3. Complete outreach efforts to identify interest in a forum.4. Collaborate with interested parties in completing a needed/desired forum.

Entrepreneurship Objective:*A comprehensive entrepreneurial environment must be established to create, develop and implement ideas*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will promote entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify existing organizations. 2. Identify seed capital sources, tax incentives and other financial resources such as Angel funding, Venture Capital. 3. Identify educational and training programs, and personal and business growth strategies to keep entrepreneurs and business owners.

 **GOAL: Advance Individuals** — Engineer talent pipelines, cultivate K-through-career, and expand high quality jobs to enable people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives.


Education and Workforce Objective:*Lifelong learning is recognized as critical to advancing individuals*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will have collaboration between industry and education to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold an awareness campaign to provide tools, resources and opportunities on career options of vocational, professional, non-traditional and 4-year. 2. Create a “map” to target markets, including employers, counselors, students, parents and educational institutions.
By 2025 the Region will have support for diversity of relevant lifelong learning opportunities throughout the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing initiatives/programs at an accessible location to all.
By 2025 the Region will provide support to STEAM-related and other IT programs in our schools for regional gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the gaps and prioritize.

Power of the People Objective:*Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous and meaningful lives*

Strategies	Tasks
By 2021 the Region will ensure higher education is aware of industry needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a database on existing information resources, both inside and out of the region for opportunities. 2. Use messaging through social media, press, events and K-Gray on availability of resources, career advancement and training, and internships/mentorships.
By 2022 the Region will have a plan to attract and retain educated and trained youth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities and create market for youth to want to be here.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2022 the Region will investigate opportunities to engage growing retirement population in community development and education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDA EDC develop forum action plan and presentation for retirees and employers to learn the benefits of experienced/seasoned/senior levels and share with County EDC's. 2. Hold a forum for retirees to get engaged and recharge.
By 2023 the Region will educate population and leadership on manageable growth strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research examples of successful growth strategies.
By 2025 the Region will have improved transparency in government to build trust using creative methods of reaching all demographics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County EDC's will work to build strong relationships between Cities and Counties. 2. Create and execute communication plan to reach all demographics in local cities and county-wide.
By 2025 the Region will strengthen civics engagement in schools.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for students to engage in civic activities.

 GOAL: Strengthen Communities — Inspire community vitality, develop infrastructure solutions, and galvanize regional collaboration thereby enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths and assets to improve economic competitiveness.	
<p align="center">Infrastructure Objective:</p> <p align="center"><i>Livable communities provide service options and support infrastructure to contribute to economic vitality</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
Ongoing, the Region will include economic resiliency in disaster recovery. (See Chapter 3 for more information)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with North Idaho Emergency Managers group to identify economic impacts of transfer payments.
By 2022 the Region will encourage communities to identify housing needs and solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and hold an annual regional housing forum. 2. Encourage communities to develop a housing needs assessment. 3. Encourage a variety of housing types through zoning. 4. Develop communication plans with developers to provide a variety of housing options.
By 2024 the Region will optimize access of high-speed internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and recruit partners, pursue resources together and innovate solutions. 2. Pursue grant opportunities to expand infrastructure.

Strategies	Tasks
By 2025 the Region will optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services & recreation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support development of multi-modal communities. 2. Promote, expand walk paths, trail networks, bike lanes. 3. Interface with ITD and KMPO groups. 4. Develop a partnership with transport/economic development agencies/businesses. 5. Identify strategic infrastructure needs. 6. Promote carpool, van pool, bike share. 7. Expand public transportation. 8. Work with the business community to assist in and/or promote the use of carpool, van pool, bike sharing, and support trail development.
By 2023 the Region will identify strategic infrastructure and investment needs for the airport, rail and highway systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop partnerships between transportation networks and economic development agencies/businesses. 2. Work with each airport, highway district and rail to identify economic development related needs. 3. Interface with ITD and hold annual or biannual meetings with KMPO and county designated transportation groups.
<p align="center">Healthy Community Objective: <i>Economic opportunities are enhanced when health care and public health practices address community needs.</i></p>	
Strategies	Tasks
By 2020 the Region will have resource guides on crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local agencies within communities to create a resource list.
By 2020 the Region will support initiatives and projects that help people remain active and engaged throughout their lives regardless of age and income levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify groups that provide opportunities and services 2. Work with the identified groups to provide opportunities.
By 2023 the Region will have strengthened community events that have a positive economic impact and improved livability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify events/groups. 2. Work with groups to identify needs. 3. Include a focus on health care in annual economic forums.

Chapter 6 – Action Plan

The following Action Plan was developed and will be fulfilled by the CEDS Committee. Considered in the development of the Action Plan are the SWOT, Barriers Inhibiting Economic Development Growth, and the Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. The following activities will be evaluated quarterly and revised annually.

Activity	Lead Coordinator	Timeframe
Convene County economic development Executive Directors on a quarterly basis to discuss collaboration and partnerships in implementation of local and regional strategies.	PAC	Quarterly 2020-2025
Collaborate with the North Idaho Emergency Managers on economic resiliency.	PAC	Annually 2020-2025
Map existing cluster ecosystems and identify new and developing cluster needs, opportunities and obstacles.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022
Develop a framework for entrepreneurial business start-up development and second stage business growth.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2023
Conduct an all-industry conference to discuss industry trends, education needs, how to maintain employees, HR trends and fiscal realities of the region.	PAC/Elevate Industry Team	2022-2025
Develop an annual regional housing forum to collaborate on housing needs and solutions.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2022-2025
Develop database of information resources and use messaging with higher education to match education to industry needs	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2021-2023
Research and develop a resource guide on Regional crisis centers, mental health clinics, community centers and social services.	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2021
Explore how to optimize transportation systems for easier access to jobs, shopping, services and recreation	PAC/Strengthen Communities Team	2020-2025
Identify tools, resources and opportunities on career options to develop a workforce prepared for local jobs.	PAC/Advance Individuals Team	2023

Chapter 7 – Performance Measures

The region struggles to maintain a consistent source of jobs that also match the skills of the labor force. There is a great need for training workers not only for the current jobs available but for the future economy. The wood products industry will continue to thrive as it heads into the technological world. Idaho Forest Group is already positioning its mills to allow for the most recent technologically advanced product in their market—cross-laminated timber. The mining industry will continue to fluctuate with the business cycle—when a recession looms, metal prices rise, and during boom years, metal prices tumble.

It is difficult to understand what the economic picture will look like in north Idaho in 10 years, but it will most likely have a similar feel with health care being the leading employer and manufacturing becoming more technologically advanced. Both will need a well-educated and trained workforce to fulfill the needs of current and future employers.

PAC will ensure the progress of this CEDS is efficiently monitored and evaluated. The primary goal of the performance measures is to oversee the Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Action Plan in order to ensure regional advancement, as follows:

1. Monitor all action strategies on a quarterly basis:
 - a. Identify status of each initiative
 - b. Report findings to PAC
2. The CEDS Committee will meet quarterly, conducting a review of the findings to identify successes and barriers:
 - a. Identification of which initiatives were successfully implemented
 - b. Provide status of long-term initiatives
 - c. Identify and resolve any obstacles
 - d. Recommend changes to enable continued progress
3. The CEDS Committee will use the quarterly findings to examine progress of the longer-term strategies:
 - a. Has there been an increase in employment and investment?
 - b. Are economic development efforts more efficient?
 - c. Has the quality of life been enhanced and promoted?
 - d. Are the current and future workforce needs of businesses being met?
 - e. Are current and future infrastructure needs being addressed?
4. The Quarterly meeting of the CEDS Committee will review the progress of the Action Plan and make recommendations for changes.

Chapter 8 – Regional CEDS Development Process

This plan was developed with broad involvement and guidance from PAC partners and stakeholders. There were 127 respondents to a survey that focused on assets, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Respondents had an opportunity to request to be part of the planning team, which resulted in 55 members. Coordination of this planning document is a large undertaking, which requires time, commitment and resources from business and industry, state and local government, economic development professionals and the general public to align resources focused on a shared economic development vision.

Planning meetings with the north Idaho EDC'S were held monthly between March and September 2019. Two of the meetings, in June and again in August, included a larger planning team of 30 to develop strategies and actions for the Pathways to Elevate North Idaho. The remaining meetings ironed out details on every component of the CEDS.

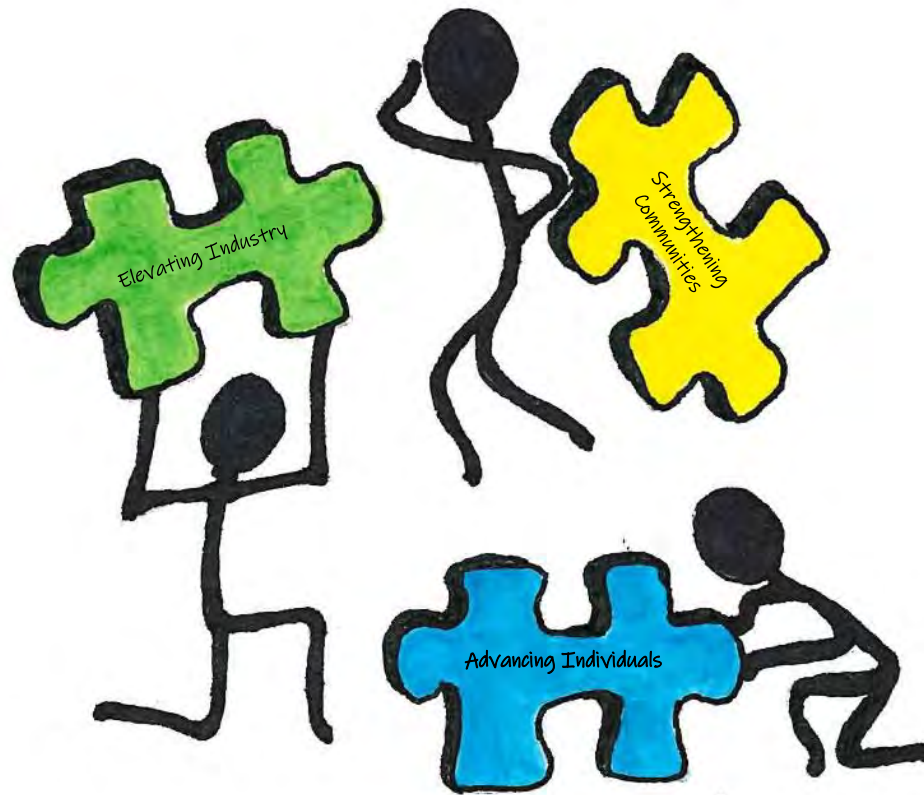
Asset mapping is an inventory of key resources in the region that can be used or leveraged for economic and community development. It highlights gaps and inefficiency that can help reallocate resources to key challenge areas, and also provides a baseline against which to measure progress over time. The Asset Inventory for Region 1 can be found at Appendix C.

The SWOT analysis was a thorough process which began with the survey, where approximately 30 items in each SWOT category were offered for selection by respondents. Each strength, weakness, opportunity and threat were then categorized into the eight capitals defined by the WealthWorks model of economic development and narrowed by the Executive Directors of the north Idaho EDC's. The SWOT were further defined under five additional areas of economic development, which included Talent/Workforce, Infrastructure, Civic Leadership, Business and Industry, and Quality of Life. The results were combined into one table for each SWOT item and used by the larger CEDS Committee planning team in June to identify strategies for the objectives and goals.

We are a community, with a desire to implement the “power of we”. The CEDS is a community-based economic development document, and will thrive or fail, as a community. Divided into three teams of Elevate Industry, Advance Individuals and Strengthen Communities, August brought a new life to the Committee. Members chose which team they wished to represent for regional economic development. Each team prioritized the strategies, developing tasks and actions to achieve the objectives and goals for the next five years.



Appendix A – CEDS Committee



CEDS COMMITTEE

The CEDS Committee acted in an advisory capacity to oversee the update of the Strategies and Action plan; provided information and coordination as necessitated for plan update. Every effort was made to find persons from both the public and private sectors. Those that participated in the planning process are listed below. A special thank you is extended to the following for assistance in development of the Strategies and Action Plan for input into this CEDS.

Adam Admundson, Planning Technician, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Alex Barta, Executive Director, Timber Plus
Melissa Cleveland, Community Development Director, City of Hayden
Don Davis, Retired (Idaho Transportation Department)
Joan Genter, Member, Coeur d'Alene Airport
Gynii Gilliam, Executive Director, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Brenda Hamilton, Coordinator, North Idaho College
Andy Helkey, Manager, Panhandle Health District-Kellogg
Vicki Isakson, Director, Workforce Training & Community Education, North Idaho College
Wally Jacobson, Executive Director, Panhandle Area Council
Nancy Mabile, Economic Development Specialist, Panhandle Area Council
Jon Manley, Planning Manager, City of Post Falls
Andrea Marcoccio, Executive Director, Bonner County EDC
Glenn Miles, Executive Director, Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization
Matthew Palmer, Retired (Chevron Corp.)
James Perkinson, Account Manager, Advanced Benefits
Colleen Rosson, Executive Director, Silver Valley EDC
Carey Schram, President, The Center, Inc.
Robert Seale, Community Development Director, City of Post Falls
Karen Thurston, CEO, Base Two Solutions / Instructor, NIC
Cindy Tindall, Retired (CA Workforce Development)
Clifton Warren, Board Member, SWOT Bus
Corinne Weber, Volunteer Coordinator, Ronald McDonald House
Dennis Weed, Executive Director, Bonner Economic Development Council

Loren Whitten-Kaboth, Investor Relations/Special Projects, Coeur d'Alene Area EDC
Linda Wilhelm, Broker, Coldwell Banker-Schmeidmiller Realty
Blair Williams, Owner, The Art Spirit Gallery
Alan Wolfe, Board Chairman, Panhandle Area Council
Sam Wolkenhauer, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor



Appendix B – Opportunity Zones



BONNERS FERRY

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone is bordered by the south and west banks of the Kootenai River. The area is traditionally sustained by timber and may be ideal for value-added wood products manufacturing.

The opportunity zone includes the Kaniksu National Forest, downtown and southern Bonners Ferry, the Kootenai River Inn Resort and a number of parcels with rail access.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Near US Highway 95 with direct access to State Highway 2



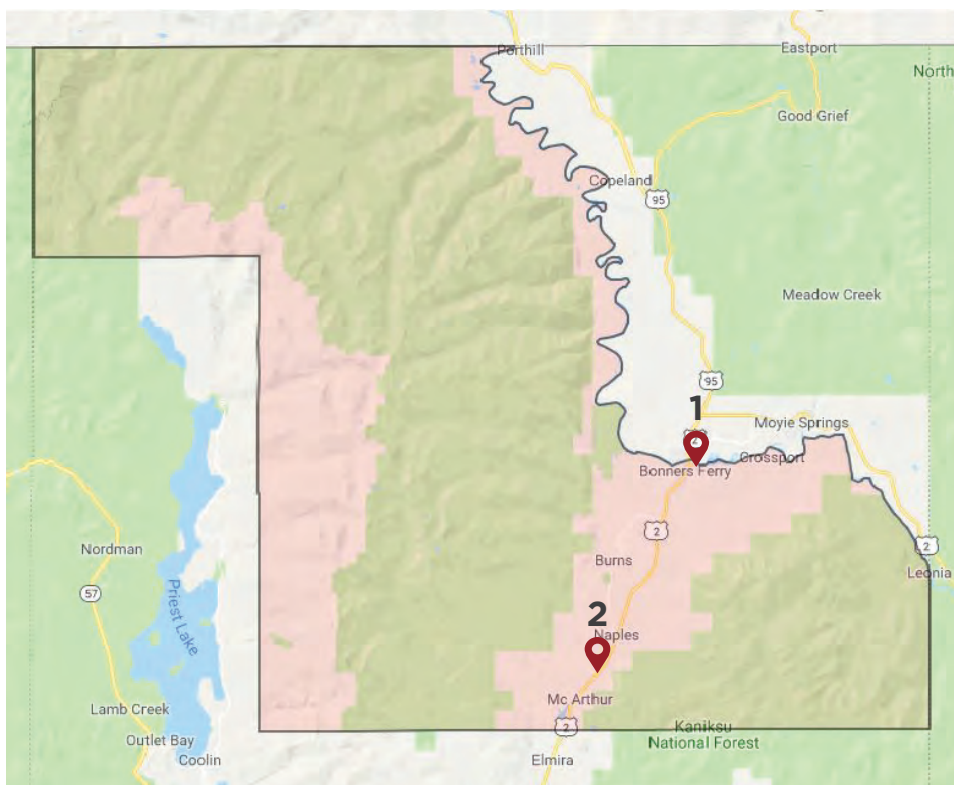
Shares its northern border with Canada



Rail access

INVESTMENT SITES

1. **7168 1st St., Bonners Ferry, ID**
Former Safeway building of 14,206 square feet on 0.795 acre lot. Recommended use as a retail grocery store, small manufacturing, office space or community center. Includes loading areas, parking and is retail adjacent.
2. **138 Latigo Ln., Naples, ID**
7.92 acre commercial property off Highway 95, including out buildings, greenhouses and living quarters. Recommended use as a manufacturing plant, nursery or retail store.





Quick Facts About Bonners Ferry, Idaho

2,629

City
Population

5,326

Census Tract
Population

\$35,892

City Median
Income

18%

City Population
with a College
Degree

LUMBER INDUSTRY

The skill sets of Boundary County citizens are predominately in the lumber industry and wood by-product sector. Due to the longevity of the industry, skills are strongest in value-added wood products and wood by-products. The most likely type of industry to develop in this census tract would be in the value-added wood products business.



Courtesy Boundary County Museum

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

This opportunity zone includes a foreign trade zone. The FTZ program is in support of businesses with a U.S. location that imports parts, materials or components for manufacturing and finished goods or parts for distribution, either exported or sold in the U.S. Foreign goods and domestic goods held for export are exempt from state and local inventory taxes.



RAIL USE

There are two parcels within the opportunity zone with rail track sidings and several parcels with direct rail access. The rail track sidings parcels are ideal for inventory deliveries and final product shipping. Investors with interest in these parcels are both outside of the state and outside of the country.



COMPANY HIGHLIGHT

Bonners Ferry is home to multi-million dollar Panhandle Door, Inc., and Überleben, a modern bushcraft company known best for its fire-focused products.



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POST FALLS

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

The City of Post Falls has long seen this Opportunity Zone as a critical piece to the city's identity, economic development and downtown core. It is regarded as a recreational gem.

The Post Falls Opportunity Zone provides the city with an important tool to assist with developing the area into

a vibrant gathering place for its citizens to enjoy, resulting in tourism growth and an increased housing for the workforce labor market.

In order to assist with increased growth, the city believes the addition of more medical and commercial facilities, along with housing, is needed in this area.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



U.S. Post Office, City Hall and the Chamber of Commerce



Two former mill sites



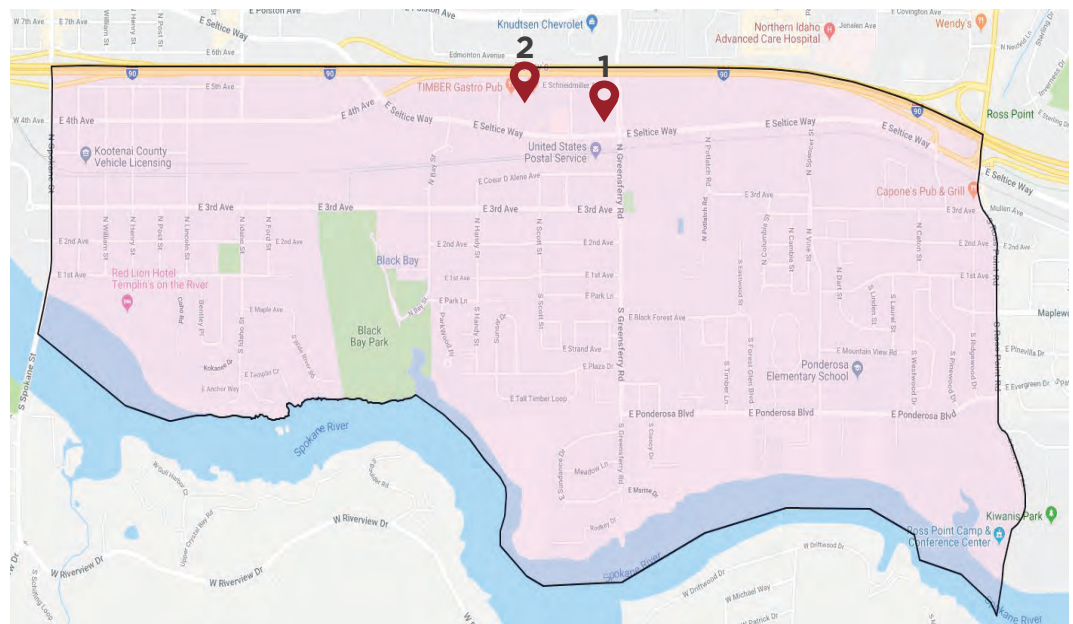
Three city parks, two churches, a cultural center and access to nature paths



Access to a main artery for interstate 90

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 1908 E. Seltice Way**
8,600 square foot commercial/retail/office facility, ample parking.
- 2. 1700 E. Schneidmiller**
5,800 square feet of class-A office space near the recently completed Greensferry overpass with 50,000+ daily traffic counts.



★ Quick Facts About Post Falls, Idaho

33,426

Population

3.1%

Unemployment Rate

\$52,101

Median Income

28.3%

Population with College Degree

URBAN RENEWAL

On the west side of the census tract, the Post Falls Urban Renewal Agency has invested over \$1 million in street improvements, including new sidewalks, pavement, median planters and more. The city also built a new City Hall facility and expanded the City Hall campus.

The URA has designated the east side of the census tract as the East Post Falls Urban Renewal District. This district includes the newly built Spencer Street, which relieves congestion previously common to this area. The URA also built the Greensferry Bridge over I-90, connecting the north side of Post Falls to this tract.



The Spencer Street and Greensferry Bridge projects exceeded \$16 million in investments with the intent to encourage additional private investment in the area.

RECREATION

Post Falls purchased 500 acres south of the census tract, known as the Community Forest. The city intends to develop this site as a multi-use nature area, allowing for recreational opportunity, while providing an opportunity to reuse highly-treated Class A reclaimed water for irrigation.



LOCAL PRIORITIES

With recent predictions of dramatic traffic increases along I-90, the city believes the addition of more medical, commercial and housing developments are needed in this area.

Additionally, parking for this area is a critical element to continue the development of commercial sites. The city is currently reviewing potential locations and parking area types as part of the City Center Parking Plan.



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SANDPOINT

Idaho Opportunity Zone

OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone encompasses downtown Sandpoint and shoreline along Lake Pend Oreille and Sand Creek, and is part of Idaho's growing aerospace and technology industry.

With the completion of the US 95 bypass, the City is employing several strategies to revitalize its

downtown and encourage mixed use residential development and historic preservation within the zone.

Industries that will likely thrive in this opportunity zone are the hotel, retail, restaurant and entertainment industries, as well as technology and software.

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. 624 Larch Street**
10 acres available with infrastructure in place, including fiber. The property is zoned for commercial or mixed use.
- 2. 330 N. First Avenue**
0.33 acres with waterfront access and high speed fiber in a prime downtown location with significant development potential.

Additional opportunity sites can be found at sandpointidaho.gov/opportunityzone.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Access to US Highway 95 and Idaho State Highway 2



Seven parks, three grocery stores and a hospital



Direct access to Lake Pend Oreille



Quick Facts About Sandpoint, Idaho

8,278

Population

5.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,358

Median Income

33.5%

Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

The City of Sandpoint has made economic development a top priority and has worked to foster lasting partnerships with local business, both large and small.

Additional local priorities include completion of a fiber build-out and provision of a redundant loop. Most areas of the city, including the downtown, have access to a gigabit of synchronous fiber at affordable rates, and providers continue to build out the network.



Parks and trail planning remain a priority for Sandpoint, including a parks master planning effort and a multi-modal, city-wide transportation plan.

The watershed master plan completion will include a recreation element and the city is also working with the Union Pacific Railroad to acquire and complete a community trail that will connect to the City of Ponderay and provide additional recreational opportunities to underserved populations.

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CITY GROWTH

The area is one of the fastest growing micropolitan regions in the country, with 5% growth according to 2017 Census data.

The city implemented a downtown revitalization plan worth over \$8 million, including a complete rebuild of the downtown streets including expanded sidewalks, utilities, stormwater planters, lighting and other furnishings.

The aerospace sector in Sandpoint continues to thrive with expansions of Quest Aircraft and Tamarack Aerospace Group.



Sandpoint also boasts an established biomedical sector including Biomedical Innovations, Percussionaire and Unicep Packaging.

In the tech sector, Kochava continues to expand to now approximately 100 employees.

Litehouse Foods recently completed an expansion of their manufacturing facility and Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort constructed a new lodge and is slated to install new chair lifts next year.

For businesses downtown, sales are generally up and two new breweries recently opened, along with new restaurants.

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OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This zone includes the communities of Kellogg, Wardner, Smelterville and Shoshone County. Once home to the largest silver processing facility in the world, it contains a destination resort, Silver Mountain, with skiing and mountain biking. The trail of the Coeur d'Alenes which ranks as one of the top trails in

the country runs through the area. The zone contains several historic buildings and a number of parcels have been cleared or are in the process of being approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for redevelopment.

WHAT’S IN THE ZONE?



Access to Interstate 90



Recreation including Silver Mountain Ski Resort, Silver Rapids indoor water park, Silver Mountain Bike Park and a golf course



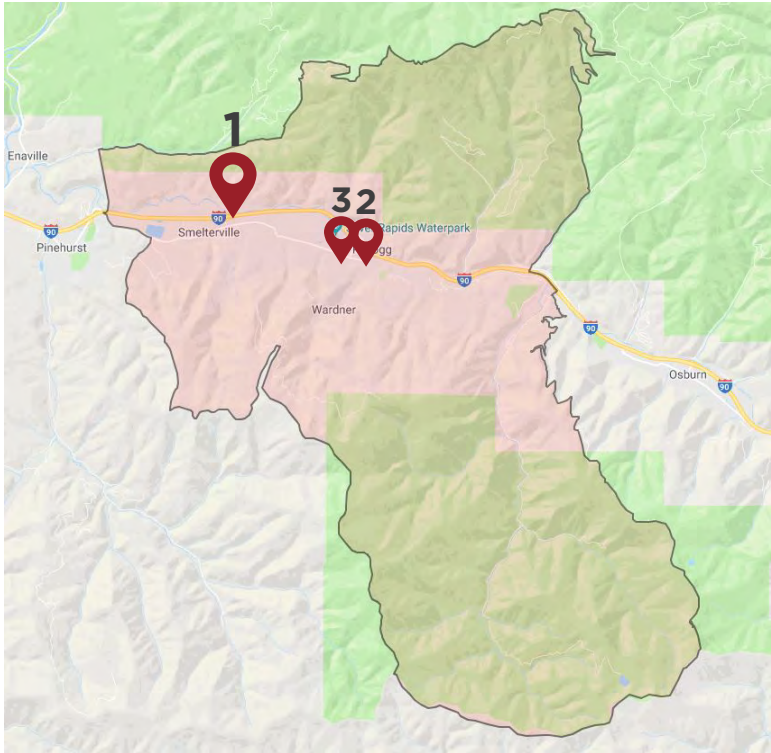
Shoshone County Airport



North Idaho College campus in Kellogg

INVESTMENT SITES

- 1. **163 E. Commerce Drive, Smelterville**
13.9 acre mill site with office building, storage facility and 14,900 sq. ft. planner building.
- 2. **8 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
10,000 sq.ft. mixed-use retail office with loading dock, basement and apartment.
- 3. **210 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg**
Two story building with retail/restaurant space and eight lodging rooms.



Quick Facts About Shoshone County, Idaho

12,529

Population

6.4%

Unemployment
Rate

\$40,908

Median Income

23.8%

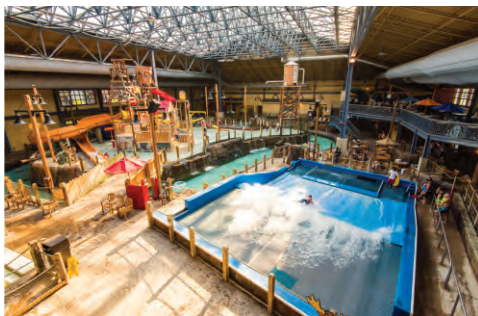
Population With
College Degree

LOCAL PRIORITIES

Housing is a top priority for this opportunity zone. The county's proximity to Coeur d'Alene has created a rise in the real estate market, and multi-family dwellings and newer residential homes are in short supply. Affordable housing is quickly becoming a major concern for the area.

To support housing developments as well as other investments, new water lines, sewer lines and pavement have been placed through most of the Silver Valley.

In addition to housing needs, the county is focused on creating a more inviting place to raise a family. This includes investment in educational opportunities for higher compensated jobs, as well as creating a more attractive community environment. Kellogg has an "uptown" that currently has a ghost town feel to it. The town is in need of businesses to fill store fronts.



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INVESTMENTS

The three communities in this zone are a part of a Superfund site. This designation creates unique grant and redevelopment funding opportunities.

Infrastructure and recreational upgrades have been made in the communities including the 72-mile, award-winning Trail of the Coeur d'Alene's and wetland habitat revitalization. Over 7,000 properties within the Superfund site boundaries have been remediated and more than 1,800 acres of cleaned-up property have been transferred for economic development projects.



Additional recent investment projects include a technology and innovation hub, including residential, retail and office space. A large investor has also purchased several properties to be rehabilitated for office space and mixed use space. Several of those properties are available for lease or purchase, and are either shovel-ready or move-in ready.



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Dan Martinsen, Shoshone County, 208-752-8891, pz@co.shoshone.id.us

Andy Helkey, Panhandle Health District, 208-783-0707, ahelkey@phd1.idaho.gov

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ST. MARIES

Idaho Opportunity Zone



OPPORTUNITY ZONE OVERVIEW

This opportunity zone includes the eastside of St. Maries, Idaho, that sits east of Coeur d'Alene Avenue.

Timber is the dominate industry in this zone. Investment potentials identified by the community include residential housing, lodging facilities and value-added timber product facilities or businesses.

WHAT'S IN THE ZONE?



Scenic views of the Saint Joe National Forest and Saint Joe River



Access to Idaho State Highway 3 and Idaho State Highway 6



Near Saint Maries Municipal Airport

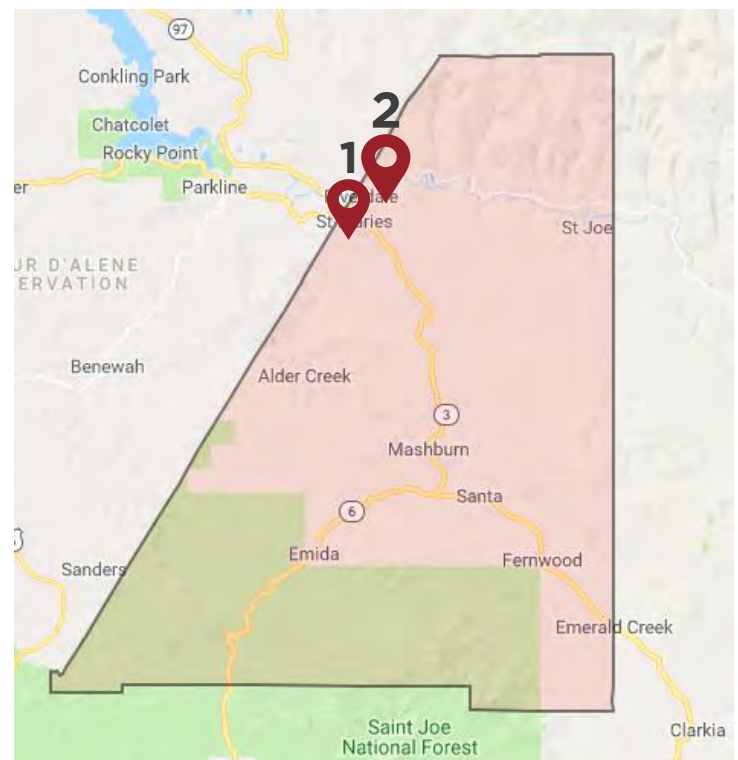
INVESTMENT SITES

1. 414 S. 1st Street

0.5 acres of county-owned land, zoned for apartment complex/residential housing use.

2. 1827 St. Joe River Road

4 acres including 1,400 feet of St. Joe River front property, ideally suited for a marina or RV park.





Quick Facts About St. Maries, Idaho

2,439

City Population

4,487

Census Tract
Population

\$43,064

City Median
Income

20.3%

City Population
with College
Degree

Alex Barta

Economic Development Director
Benewah County
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LOCAL PRIORITIES

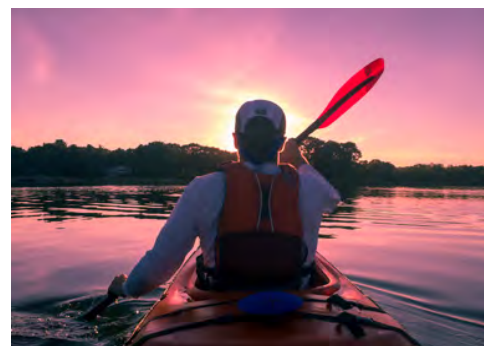
This opportunity zone includes county-owned property located in the St. Maries city limits. The property is underdeveloped and exempt from taxes. It is the county's desire to use the property for housing development due to St. Maries' lack of adequate workforce housing.



Stakeholders are advised to work closely with the local economic development organization, engineers and elected officials to secure necessary infrastructure funding through Community Development Block Grants and other available funding resources. Additionally, a newly-formed Benewah Community Foundation is in the process of building an endowment to support community projects.



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REC-TECH

St. Maries boasts significant access to fishing, golf, boat racing, water sports, biking, camping and a variety of winter sports, making it an ideal location for recreation technology companies.

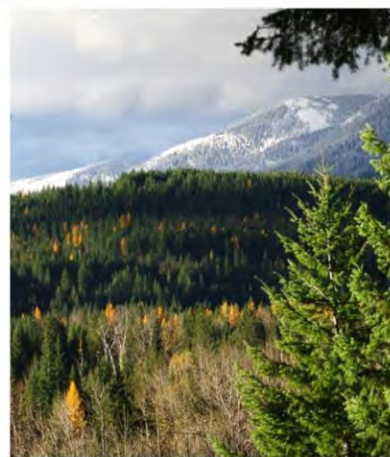
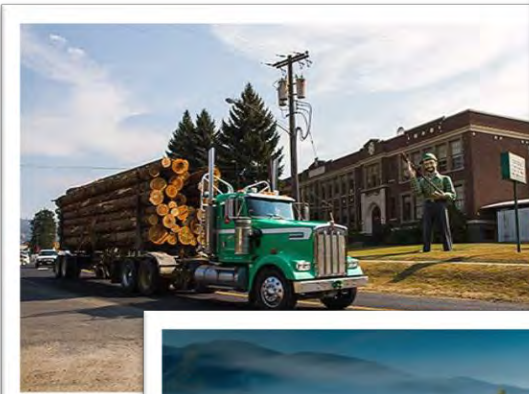


St. Maries is currently home to PEET Dryer, a patented shoe-drying company known for its innovative products that keep boots, gloves and more dry and ready for the next adventure. PEET's employees love the outdoors and have been taking advantage of the adventures in their backyard for over 50 years, proving that the St. Maries workforce is loyal and innovative.

St. Maries' largest annual event, Paul Bunyon Days, includes three days of logging competitions, water events, a demolition derby and more.

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Appendix C – Asset Inventory



Asset Inventory Table of Contents

Cultural Capital	C-1	Physical Capital	C-15
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• Public Libraries	C-4	• Ports	C-16
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• Land Cover.....	C-14	• Social Capital Index	C-31

Cultural Capital

Creative Vitality Index

Measures of Creative Vitality

County	Photography Store Sales	Music Store Sales	Book and Record Store Sales	Art Gallery & Individual Artist Sales	Performing Arts Participation	Dance and Other Performing Arts Companies	Musical Groups and Artists
Benewah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$170,527	\$1,404,362	\$50,058	\$134,406	\$856,965
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$519,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai	\$0	\$240,247	\$720,365	\$4,187,077	\$1,178,867	\$551,874	\$787,478
Shoshone	\$69,711	\$0	\$66,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Indian Reservations

Reservation	Tribe	Population 2015	Acres
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	1,251	345,000
Kootenai	Kootenai	71	13

Historic Places

County	Number of Historic Places	Historic Places per 1000 pop.
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	17	0.420001976
Boundary	8	0.74019245
Kootenai	42	0.29503291
Shoshone	23	1.810738466

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Benewah	Chatcolet	Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Plummer Point CCC Picnic and Hiking Area	Building
	Chatcolet	Rocky Point CCC Properties	Building
	Desmet	Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart	Building
	St. Maries	Benewah County Courthouse	Building
	St. Maries	Kootenai Inn	Building
	St. Maries	St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial	Site
	St. Maries	St. Maries Masonic Temple No. 63	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Bonner	Bayview	Lake Pend Oreille Lime and Cement Industry Historic District	District
	Coolin	Vinther and Nelson Cabin	Building
	Dover	Dover Church	Building
	Priest River	Hotel Charbonneau	Building
	Priest River	Lamb Creek School	Building
	Priest River	Priest River Commercial Core Historic District	District
	Priest River	Priest River High School	Building
	Priest River	Settlement School	Building
	Sandpoint	Bernd, W. A., Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Nesbitt, Amanda, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Olson, Charles A. and Mary, House	Building
	Sandpoint	Priest River Experimental Forest	District
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Community Hall	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Federal Building	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint High School	Building
	Sandpoint	Sandpoint Historic District	District
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County Courthouse	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Fry's Trading Post	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Harvey Mountain Quarry	Site
	Bonnors Ferry	North Side School	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House	Building
	Bonnors Ferry	US Post Office - Bonners Ferry Main	Building
	Eastport	Snyder Guard Station Historical District	Building
	Eastport	Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp	Site
	Porthill	U.S. Inspection Station--Porthill, Idaho	Building
Kootenai	Athol	Cedar Mountain School	Building
	Bayview	Bayview School II	Building
	Camp Mivoden	East Hayden Lake School II	Building
	Cataldo	Cataldo Mission	Building
	Clarksville	Clark House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene City Hall	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Federal Building	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Masonic Temple	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Davey, Harvey M., House	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	First United Methodist Church	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Fort Sherman Buildings	District
	Coeur d'Alene	Gray, John P. and Stella, House	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Coeur d'Alene	Inland Empire Electric Railway Substation	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai County Courthouse	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Mullan Road	Site
	Coeur d'Alene	Prairie School II	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Roosevelt School	Building
	Coeur d'Alene	Sherman Park Addition	District
	Coeur d'Alene	St. Thomas Catholic Church	Building
	Harrison	Crane, Silas W., and Elizabeth, House	Building
	Harrison	Harrison Commercial Historic District	District
	Hayden Lake	Finch, John A., Caretaker's House	Building
	Hayden Lake	Thunborg, Jacob and Cristina, House	Building
	Lane	Lane School II	Building
	McGuire	McGuire School	Building
	Medimont	Cave Lake School	Building
	Medimont	Indian Springs School II	Building
	Pleasant View	Pleasant View School II	Building
	Post Falls	Cougar Gulch School III	Building
	Post Falls	Post Falls Community United Presbyterian Church	Building
	Post Falls	Spokane Valley Land and Water Company Canal	Structure
	Post Falls	Treaty Rock	Site
	Post Falls	Washington Water Power Bridges	Structure
	Post Falls	Young, Samuel and Ann, House	Building
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County Jail	Building
	Rathdrum	Rathdrum State Bank	Building
	Rathdrum	St. Stanislaus Kostka Mission	Building
	Rockford Bay	Bellgrove School II	Building
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake School II	Building
	Silver Sands Beach	Upper Twin Lakes School	Building
	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Historic District	District
Shoshone	Avery	Avery Depot	Building
	Avery	Avery Ranger Station	District
	Avery	Bullion Tunnel	Structure
	Avery	Cedar Snags	Site
	Avery	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	District
	Avery	Grand Forks	Site
	Avery	Mallard Peak Lookout	Building
	Avery	Red Ives Ranger Station	Building

Historic Places (continued)

County	City/Place	Property Name	Type
Shoshone (con't)	Kellogg	US Post Office - Kellogg Main	Building
	Mullan	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Building
	Murray	Feehan, John C., House	Building
	Murray	Murray Courthouse	Building
	Murray	Murray Masonic Hall	Building
	Pinehurst	Pine Creek Baptist Church	Building
	Pritchard	Magee Ranger Station	District
	Red Ives	Halm Creek, Bean Creek Fire	Site
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Railway Depot	Building
	Wallace	Pulaski, Edward, Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route	Site
	Wallace	US Post Office - Wallace Main	Building
	Wallace	Wallace 1910 Fire Memorial	Object
	Wallace	Wallace Carnegie Library	Building
	Wallace	Wallace Historic District	District

Public Libraries*

County	Number of Libraries	Libraries per 1000 pop.
Benewah	4	0.438740814
Bonner	6	0.148235992
Boundary	1	0.092524056
Kootenai	8	0.056196745
Shoshone	6	0.472366556

*Non-University

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Fernwood	Tri-Community Branch
	Plummer	Plummer Public
	St. Maries	St. Maries Public
	Tensed	Tensed-Desmet Branch
Bonner	Blanchard	West Bonner County District - Blanchard Branch
	Clark Fork	East Bonner County District - Clark Fork Branch
	Priest Lake	Priest Lake District
	Priest River	West Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District
	Sandpoint	East Bonner County District - Bookmobile
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	Boundary County District

Public Libraries (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai	Athol	Kootenai County - Athol
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Public
	Harrison	Kootenai County - Harrison
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Hayden
	Hayden	Kootenai County - Bookmobile
	Post Falls	Post Falls Public
	Rathdrum	Kootenai County - Rathdrum
	Spirit Lake	Kootenai County - Spirit Lake
Shoshone	Clarkia	Clarkia District
	Kellogg	Kellogg Public
	Mullan	Mullan Public
	Osburn	Osburn Public
	Pinehurst	Kootenai County - Pinehurst
	Wallace	Wallace Public

Museums

County	Number of Museums	Museums per 1000 pop.
Benewah	2	0.219370407
Bonner	2	0.049411997
Boundary	3	0.277572169
Kootenai	7	0.049172152
Shoshone	11	0.866005353

County	Town/City	Name
Benewah	Plummer	Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
	St. Maries	Hughes House Historical Society
Bonner	Coolin	Priest Lake Museum Association
	Sandpoint	Bonner County Historical Museum
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Free Museum
	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary County Historical Society
	Bonniers Ferry	Dr. Marjorie Timms
Kootenai	Athol	Brig Museum at Farragut State Park
	Cataldo	Old Mission State Park
	Cataldo	Rose Lake Community Historical Society Inc.
	Coeur d'Alene	Drummond Gallery
	Coeur d'Alene	Museum of North Idaho
	Harrison	Crane Historical Society

Museums (continued)

County	Town/City	Name
Kootenai (con't)	Rathdrum	Westwood Historical Society
Shoshone	Kellogg	Portal Bunker Hill Mine Museum
	Kellogg	Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum
	Kellogg	Staff House Museum
	Mullan	Captain John Mullan Museum
	Mullan	Mullan Historical Society
	Murray	Sprag Pole Museum
	Wallace	Coeur d'Alene District Mining Museum
	Wallace	Historic Wallace Preservation Society
	Wallace	Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum
	Wallace	Oasis Bordello Museum
	Wallace	Wallace District Mining Museum Inc.

Economic Capital

Employment

Employment by Industry

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Total Employment	3,457	14,207	3,647	62,242	4,464
Farm	N/A	41	221	75	N/A
Mining	N/A	126	N/A	113	421
Construction	92	883	246	5,046	207
Manufacturing	580	2,233	462	4,653	144
Government	597	882	457	2,863	339
Forestry, Fishing and Related Activities	174	165	145	270	N/A
Utilities	N/A	161	N/A	363	34
Wholesale Trade	52	2,179	61	1,630	87
Retail Trade	352	2,163	463	8,831	1,070
Transportation and Warehousing	252	344	56	1,147	59
Information	42	276	31	722	N/A
Finance and Insurance	47	277	63	2,647	62
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	N/A	297	19	733	85
Professional and Technical Services	N/A	502	130	2,307	168
Management of Companies and Enterprises	28	25	N/A	208	N/A
Administrative and Waste Services	46	303	96	3,972	87
Educational Services	237	895	269	4,115	363

Employment by Industry Continued

Industry	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Health Care and Social Assistance	571	1,833	544	10,891	557
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	N/A	482	N/A	2,568	263
Accommodation and Food Services	160	1,647	289	7,442	403
Other Services, Except Public Administration	114	493	75	1,646	69

N/A=Undisclosed or Unavailable

Number of Jobs

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	4963	5137	5042	3457	-30.34%
Bonner	20258	23445	23369	14207	-29.87%
Boundary	5270	5421	5494	3647	-30.80%
Kootenai	60423	71589	74799	62242	3.01%
Shoshone	6267	5940	6285	4464	-28.77%

Real Wage Per Job

County	2000	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2000
Benewah	\$36,800.36	\$38,430.34	\$37,183.02	\$40,463.65	9.95%
Bonner	\$33,956.31	\$36,634.01	\$34,954.95	\$36,347.51	7.04%
Boundary	\$33,743.25	\$32,939.08	\$34,198.99	\$37,170.91	10.16%
Kootenai	\$35,435.42	\$36,266.98	\$36,885.34	\$39,470.32	11.39%
Shoshone	\$35,533.16	\$35,585.11	\$39,340.50	\$38,577.52	8.57%

Labor Force Participation Rate (2018)

County	Persons 16 Years and Over	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Armed Forces
Benewah	7246	3817	3429	4,021	3,835	186	0
Bonner	34439	17992	16447	19,610	18,807	803	3
Boundary	9034	4202	4832	5,295	5,061	235	0
Kootenai	118783	72211	46572	77,765	75,065	2,700	110
Shoshone	10366	5457	4909	5,068	4,777	291	0

Unemployment Rate (2018-2019)*

Month/Year	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone
Jan-18	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	7.4
Feb-18	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Mar-18	8.4	5.7	7.0	4.7	7.8
Apr-18	8.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
May-18	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.5
Jun-18	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8
Jul-18	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.8
Aug-18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5
Sep-18	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0
Oct-18	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.6
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.7
Dec-18	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	5.6
Jan-19	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.1	7.9
Feb-19	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.0	7.6
Mar-19	10.1	5.8	6.6	4.8	7.8

*Unadjusted

Income

Total Personal Income (Not adjusted for inflation)

County	2005	2010	2017	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$238,507,000	\$284,734,000	\$326,219,000	36.78%
Bonner	\$1,082,366,000	\$1,233,464,000	\$1,712,338,000	58.20%
Boundary	\$218,305,000	\$272,727,000	\$412,213,000	88.82%
Kootenai	\$3,638,022,000	\$4,412,072,000	\$6,656,049,000	82.96%
Shoshone	\$339,738,000	\$399,719,000	\$442,549,000	30.26%

Real Per Capita Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$30,972.27	\$32,701.37	\$35,520.00	14.68%
Bonner	\$32,151.39	\$32,119.11	\$39,310.00	22.27%
Boundary	\$24,908.54	\$27,422.07	\$34,576.00	38.81%
Kootenai	\$33,951.23	\$33,842.73	\$42,224.00	24.37%
Shoshone	\$30,932.30	\$33,508.96	\$35,285.00	14.07%

Real Median Household Income

County	2005	2010	2018	% Change from 2005
Benewah	\$46,294.28	\$43,381.43	\$43,472.00	-6.10%
Bonner	\$48,206.48	\$47,158.17	\$45,607.00	-5.39%
Boundary	\$44,992.36	\$43,535.41	\$39,512.00	-12.18%
Kootenai	\$51,152.86	\$51,515.59	\$53,189.00	3.98%
Shoshone	\$40,527.51	\$42,468.10	\$39,835.00	-1.71%

Earned Income Tax Credit

County	Total Returns Filed	Total Returns Receiving the EITC	% of Returns Receiving EITC	Sum of EITC Received	Total Returns Receiving the Child Tax Credit	% of Returns Receiving Child Tax Credit	Sum of Child Tax Credit Received
Benewah	3637	834	23%	\$1,772,282.00	636	17%	\$809,064.00
Bonner	16529	3452	21%	\$7,166,469.00	2365	14%	\$2,899,667.00
Boundary	4100	983	24%	\$2,146,418.00	685	17%	\$911,377.00
Kootenai	58824	12012	20%	\$24,255,091.00	10328	18%	\$13,207,449.00
Shoshone	5004	1094	22%	\$2,169,889.00	779	16%	\$999,196.00

Poverty

Poverty Rate %

County	2010	2018	%Change from 2010
Benewah	16.8	15.8	-5.95%
Bonner	17.4	14.0	-19.54%
Boundary	17.1	18.3	7.02%
Kootenai	14.6	12.6	-13.70%
Shoshone	20.8	17.4	-16.35%

Poverty Rate by Age (2018)

County	Children Under 18 Poverty Rate (%)	Persons 65 & Over Poverty Rate (%)	Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (%)
Benewah	21.4	8.4	25.0
Bonner	18.2	8.0	22.6
Boundary	26.4	7.4	36.6
Kootenai	18.6	6.6	20.8
Shoshone	27.2	6.9	32.3

Federal Funds (2010)

County	Agriculture and Natural Resource Functions	Community Resource Functions	Defense and Space Functions	Human Resource Functions	Income Security Functions	National Functions	Total Federal Funds
Benewah	\$9,400,184	\$30,913,010	\$950,678	\$7,872,492	\$72,461,610	\$6,595,881	\$128,193,855
Bonner	\$4,627,381	\$66,561,299	\$4,027,084	\$4,840,675	\$245,168,421	\$16,178,135	\$341,402,995
Boundary	\$4,270,773	\$18,373,605	\$12,693,909	\$3,049,261	\$66,556,644	\$12,818,209	\$117,762,401
Kootenai	\$3,222,129	\$327,735,753	\$38,167,810	\$14,961,536	\$751,851,156	\$682,358,355	\$1,818,296,739
Shoshone	\$123,148	\$13,250,457	\$10,906,808	\$1,953,839	\$126,803,834	\$7,742,815	\$160,780,901

Cost of Living Index (September 2019**)

County	COLI*
Benewah	94.0
Bonner	108.4
Boundary	100.3
Kootenai	113.2
Shoshone	81.7

*US Average = 100

**https://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/idaho/idaho

Human Capital

Population

Total Population

County	2010	2018	% Change from 2010
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-63.94%
Bonner	40,877	44,727	8.61%
Boundary	10,972	11,948	40.39%
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	17.24%
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	0.24%
Total Region	212,393	240,202	11.58%

Rates of Change (2010-2018)

County	Birth	Death	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Natural Change
Benewah	888	981	1	69	(9)
Bonner	3,353	3,442	1	1,104	(4)
Boundary	1,095	908	1	8	25
Kootenai	14,532	10,710	(58)	3,697	365
Shoshone	1,126	1,499	11	270	(36)

Population by Race (2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Est)

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total Population
Benewah	7,667	311	22	801	111	215	9,127
Bonner	39,157	1,210	82	295	325	1,024	42,093
Boundary	10,294	526	25	156	106	303	11,410
Kootenai	136,632	6,560	664	2,124	1,261	3,943	151,184
Shoshone	11,467	430	36	281	59	300	12,573

Percent by Race

County	White	Latino	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Benewah	84.00%	3.41%	0.24%	8.78%	1.22%	2.36%
Bonner	93.02%	2.87%	0.19%	0.70%	0.77%	2.43%
Boundary	90.22%	4.61%	0.22%	1.37%	0.93%	2.66%
Kootenai	90.37%	4.34%	0.44%	1.40%	0.83%	2.61%
Shoshone	91.20%	3.42%	0.29%	2.23%	0.47%	2.39%

Population by Age (2017)

County	Under 15 Years	15 to 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Benewah	1,681	5,399	1,970
Bonner	6,858	25,769	9,228
Boundary	2,163	6,832	2,328
Kootenai	29,189	94,804	26,135
Shoshone	2,041	7,716	2,773

Median Age

County	2000	2010	2017
Benewah	39.2	44.8	46.5
Bonner	40.8	45.8	47.7
Boundary	38.3	42.8	43.7
Kootenai	36.1	38.9	39.7
Shoshone	41.8	46.2	47.2

Household Characteristics

Household Type (2018)

County	Family HH	Nonfamily HH	Female HH Without Husband, With Own Kids	Non Family HH: 65+ & Living Alone	Total Number of Households
Benewah	2,571	1,266	358	461	3,837
Bonner	11,591	5,509	1,359	1,691	17,100
Boundary	2,976	1,445	334	506	4,421
Kootenai	34,316	16,884	5,407	5,159	54,200
Shoshone	3,511	2,094	488	806	5,605

Teen Birth Rate (2017)

County	15-17 Female Population	15-17 Female Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-17
Benewah	148	2	1.35%
Bonner	810	4	0.49%
Boundary	239	3	1.26%
Kootenai	2823	18	0.64%
Shoshone	216	0	0.00%

Education

Terminal Degree Attainment (2017)

County	Population 25 Years & Over	No High School Diploma	% with No Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	% High School Graduate (or equivalency)	Some College, No Degree
Benewah	6,422	663	10.30%	2,508	39.10%	1,684
Bonner	30,832	1,936	6.30%	9,333	30.30%	9,322
Boundary	7,869	413	5.20%	2,926	37.20%	2,015
Kootenai	102,732	6,100	5.90%	27,945	27.20%	30,913
Shoshone	9,109	1,024	11.20%	3,406	37.40%	2,384
County	Associate Degree	% Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree
Benewah	445	6.90%	617	9.60%	286	4.50%
Bonner	2,521	8.20%	4,627	15.00%	2,293	7.40%
Boundary	685	8.70%	1,029	13.10%	403	5.10%
Kootenai	11,317	11.00%	17,039	16.60%	8,177	8.00%
Shoshone	843	9.30%	803	8.80%	326	3.60%

Colleges and Universities

County	Institution	Location	Type of School	Maximum Degree	Technical Training	ROTC	Entrance Test Required	2019 Total Enrollment
Kootenai	North Idaho College	Coeur d'Alene	Community College	2-Year Associate	Yes	Yes	COMPASS, ACT or SAT	5,275
Kootenai	University of Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					
Kootenai	Lewis-Clark State College	Coeur d'Alene	Extension Campus					

Health

County Health Rankings 2019 (out of 42 Idaho Counties)*

County	Health Outcomes	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Factors	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Benewah	41	40	34	42	35	28	40	37
Bonner	11	18	6	19	5	14	29	41
Boundary	9	10	11	25	15	29	33	29
Kootenai	14	12	18	20	24	7	20	39
Shoshone	38	38	23	40	31	21	41	15

*For more information visit: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>, 2 counties are not ranked

Infant Mortality (2017)

County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Infant Deaths
Benewah	97	0	0.00%
Bonner	425	2	2.16%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	11	6.80%
Shoshone	142	1	7.80%

Births with No/Late Prenatal Care (2017)

County	Live Births	3rd/No Trimester Care	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	2	2.06%
Bonner	425	2	0.47%
Boundary	121	0	0.00%
Kootenai	1809	10	0.55%
Shoshone	142	2	1.41%

Low Birth Weight Babies (2017)

County	Live Births	Low Birth Weight Babies	Percent (%)
Benewah	97	6	6.19%
Bonner	425	4	0.94%
Boundary	121	2	1.65%
Kootenai	1,809	89	4.92%
Shoshone	142	4	2.82%

Number of Physicians (2011)

County	Physicians	Rate per 1,000 Population
Benewah	9	0.9821
Bonner	66	1.6162
Boundary	9	0.8325
Kootenai	264	1.871
Shoshone	6	0.4738

Number of Insured/Uninsured (2017)

County	Number Insured - Under Age 65	Number Uninsured - Under 65	Percent Uninsured Under 65	Number Insured - Under Age 19	Number Uninsured - Under Age 19	Percent Uninsured - Under Age 19
Benewah	5,695	1,352	19	1,785	341	16
Bonner	26,815	5,601	17	8,166	811	9
Boundary	6,470	2,476	28	2,056	751	27
Kootenai	105,963	17,297	14	34,820	2,464	7
Shoshone	7,815	1,856	19	2,359	311	12

Natural Capital

Natural Amenities Index

County	Mean Temp. Jan. 1941-70	Mean Hours Sunlight Jan. 1941- 70	Mean Temp July 1941-70	Mean Relative Humidity July 1941- 70	Percent Water Area
Benewah	27.50	72.00	67.40	24.00	1.02
Bonner	25.70	72.00	65.20	24.00	9.48
Boundary	25.00	72.00	67.00	24.00	0.74
Kootenai	27.40	72.00	69.10	24.00	5.36
Shoshone	25.40	72.00	64.10	21.00	0.06

Total Land and Water Area

County	Acres	Square Miles
Benewah	502,000	787
Bonner	1,228,000	1,919
Boundary	817,920	1,278
Kootenai	842,210	1,316
Shoshone	1,888,941	2,636

Land Cover (incl. crop cover)

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Alfalfa	0.66	1.07	11.87	5.93	0.13
Barley	1.58	0.17	3.46	0.82	0.03
Barren	-	0.09	0.56	0.05	0.08
Canola	0.05	0.17	10.15	0.07	0.11
Deciduous Forest	0.09	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.23
Developed/High Intensity	0.07	0.31	0.05	1.10	0.22

Land Cover (incl. crop cover) Continued

Type	Benewah Square Miles	Bonner Square Miles	Boundary Square Miles	Kootenai Square Miles	Shoshone Square Miles
Developed/Low Intensity	3.55	13.48	5.06	32.13	4.15
Developed/Medium Intensity	0.56	2.63	0.72	12.67	3.15
Developed/Open Space	7.63	9.77	7.13	23.08	3.56
Dry Beans	0.13	0.15	1.31	0.87	0.05
Evergreen Forest	501.93	1,504.25	1,062.21	876.24	2,112.26
Fallow/Idle Cropland	5.64	0.38	1.12	2.89	0.19
Herbaceous Wetlands	4.08	6.63	6.80	6.33	2.32
Herbs	0.01	0.02	-	0.82	-
Lentils	11.23	0.14	0.01	5.68	0.02
Oats	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.06	-
Open Water	8.22	183.11	8.70	68.62	1.24
Other Crops	-	-	0.07	-	-
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	7.73	2.10	2.38	16.81	0.77
Pasture/Grass	25.66	2.32	1.71	30.15	0.74
Pasture/Hay	0.55	9.71	0.59	2.10	0.17
Peas	0.80	0.02	0.26	0.98	-
Perennial Ice/Snow	-	0.01	0.09	-	-
Shrubland	145.89	168.24	118.86	172.37	508.23
Sod/Grass Seed	6.73	0.10	1.62	10.68	0.01
Spring Wheat	9.06	0.45	5.69	9.51	0.02
Triticale	0.02	-	-	0.09	-
Winter Wheat	42.46	0.25	22.53	22.63	0.07
Woody Wetlands	1.17	10.77	2.10	6.30	0.56

Physical Capital

Roadway Miles*

County	Primary Roads	Secondary Roads	Local Roads	Private Roads
Benewah	26.2	72.2	1,301.6	58.2
Bonner	69.6	91.1	3,276.1	212.4
Boundary	62.2	11.2	1,756.9	167.8
Kootenai	112.7	112	2,948.8	181.2
Shoshone	40.9	24.4	3,093.2	59.4
Total Region	311.6	310.9	12,376.6	679.0

*Centerline Mileage

Scenic Byways

Name	Miles
Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway	48.2
Pend Oreille Scenic Byway	33.4
Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage	28.5
Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway	35.8
White Pine Scenic Byway	82.8
St. Joe River Scenic Byway	89.0
Total Region	317.7

Railway Miles*

County	Miles
Benewah	67.6
Bonner	185.8
Boundary	91.4
Kootenai	88.3
Shoshone	15.1
Total Region	448.2

*Includes abandoned lines

Ports

County	Number of Air/ Heli/Seaplane Ports	Airports per 1000 population
Benewah	3	0.32905561
Bonner	25	0.617649965
Boundary	2	0.185048113
Kootenai	21	0.147516455
Shoshone	3	0.236183278

Airports

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Benewah	St. Maries	Sky Island Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frederick Welch
	St. Maries	St. Maries Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Benewah County
	St. Maries	Benewah Comm Hospital	Heliport	Public	Private	Benewah County
Bonner	Cavanaugh Bay	Tanglefoot	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	Tanglefoot LTD
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	CX Ranch NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	James E. White
	Clark Fork	Delta Shores	Airport	Private	Private	Estate of James E. White
	Clark Fork	Riverlake	Airport	Private	Private	Riverlake Estates
	Clark Fork	Tuka	Airport	Private	Private	Jeff Bock, Owner
	Coolin	Cavanaugh Bay	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Glengary	Lake Pend Oreille	Seaplane Base	Private	Public	F. M. Bird
	Nordman	Priest Lake USFS	Airport	Public	Public	USFS
	Nordman	Phillabaume	Heliport	Private	Private	Stephen Phillabaum
	Priest River	Flying H Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Tom & Linda Hamilton
	Priest River	Flying W Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	George & Elin Weaver
	Priest River	Fox Creek	Airport	Private	Private	Manfred Hoffman
	Priest River	Priest River Muni	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Priest River	Valenov Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Frank D. Honorof
	Sagle	Timber Basin Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Timber Basin Airpark, Inc.
	Sandpoint	Beaux Ranch Field	Airport	Private	Private	Wiley F. & L'Marie Beaux
	Sandpoint	Bird NR 2	Airport	Private	Private	Forest M Bird
	Sandpoint	Olmstead Sky Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Merle L Olmstead
	Sandpoint	Rapoport Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Michael & Katherine Rapoport Family

Airports (continued)

County	City	Name	Type	Ownership	Use	Owner
Bonner (con't)	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	Airport	Public	Public	Bonner County
	Sandpoint	Seven Shamrock	Airport	Private	Private	Michael Durnin
	Sandpoint	Spear Valley	Airport	Private	Private	Mike Spear
	Sandpoint	Bottle Bay	Seaplane Base	Private	Private	Dr. Chip Houske
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry	Boundary Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Porthill	Eckhart Int'l	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
Kootenai	Athol	Hackney Airpark	Airport	Private	Private	Hackney Airpark Inc.
	Athol	Western Spur	Airport	Private	Private	Rogher Dunham
	Coeur d'Alene	Carlin Bay	Airport	Private	Private	Carlin Bay Property Owners Assn
	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene-Pappy Boyington	Airport	Public	Public	Kootenai County
	Coeur d'Alene	Hawk Haven	Airport	Private	Private	Douglas Wayne Colley
	Coeur d'Alene	Pisch's Place	Airport	Private	Private	Don Dean Pischner
	Coeur d'Alene	Regan Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Brent Regan
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Airport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Big Country	Heliport	Private	Private	James J Vansky
	Coeur d'Alene	CdA Resort	Heliport	Private	Private	River City Helicopters
	Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai Health	Heliport	Private	Private	Kootenai Health
	Coeur d'Alene	Magee	Airport	Public	Public	State of Idaho ITD, Div Aero
	Coeur d'Alene	Rockford Bay	Heliport	Private	Private	Roger R Killackey Jr.
	Coeur d'Alene	Scanlon	Heliport	Private	Private	John T. Scanlon
	Coeur d'Alene	Sheldon	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sheldon
	Coeur d'Alene	Brooks	Seaplane Base	Public	Public	City of CdA
	Hauser Lake	Smith Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	Earl O. Smith, III
	Hauser Lake	Sutherland	Heliport	Private	Private	William Sutherland
	Hayden Lake	Ranch Aero	Airport	Private	Private	Carl Nyberg
	Post Falls	Nichols Ranch	Airport	Private	Private	John Nichols & Henry Nichols
	Post Falls	Hubof's	Heliport	Private	Private	John Hubof
	Spirit Lake	Treeport	Airport	Private	Private	Treeport Home Owners Assoc
	Worley	Rock Creek Farm	Airport	Private	Private	RJ Watson/Nancy Rutledge
Shoshone	Clarkia	Stocking Mead.	Airport	Public	Private	Clearwater Potlatch Timber
	Kellogg	Shoshone Coun	Airport	Public	Public	Shoshone County

Enplanements

County	City	Airport Name	CY 18 Enplanements	CY 17 Enplanements	% Change
Benewah	St. Maries	St. Maries Mun	1	4	-75.00%
Bonner	Sandpoint	Sandpoint	46	3	1433.33%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	Boundary Cnty	141	82	71.95%
Kootenai	Hayden Lake	CdA-Pappy	434	31	1300.00%
Shoshone	Kellogg	Shoshone Cnty	1	0	0.00%

Housing

Total Units (2017)

County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Benewah	4,706	3,508	2,596	912
Bonner	24,935	17,563	12,782	4,781
Boundary	5,359	4,490	3,317	1,173
Kootenai	67,941	58,873	41,729	17,144
Shoshone	7,096	5,614	3,933	1,681

Units by Housing Type (2017)

County	Total Housing Units	Single Family Units	2 or More Units in Structure	Mobile Home & All Other Types of Units
Benewah	4,706	3,320	318	1,026
Bonner	24,935	18,110	2,038	3,207
Boundary	5,359	4,169	428	665
Kootenai	67,941	51,235	9,996	5,466
Shoshone	7096	5378	831	851

Real Median Value of Owner Occupied Units

County	2000	2010	2017	% Change from 2010
Benewah	\$118,663.57	\$129,508.30	\$150,800.00	16.44%
Bonner	\$165,995.66	\$248,803.35	\$222,700.00	34.16%
Boundary	\$129,196.62	\$183,838.61	\$181,300.00	40.33%
Kootenai	\$160,129.15	\$231,640.86	\$212,900.00	32.95%
Shoshone	\$93,597.55	\$152,672.39	\$117,500.00	25.54%

Hospitals/Care Services

Number of Establishments

County	Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS Code 621)	Hospitals (NAICS Code 622)	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623)	Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624)
Benewah	11	0	1	4
Bonner	121	4	6	37
Boundary	26	0	8	8
Kootenai	494	4	50	110
Shoshone	22	1	3	8

Recreational Facilities

Community Parks

County	Number of Parks	per 1000 pop
Benewah	7	0.767796424
Bonner	15	0.370589979
Boundary	5	0.462620281
Kootenai	47	0.330155876
Shoshone	8	0.629822075

County	Name	City	Type
Benewah	Plummer City Park	Plummer	Park
	Plummer School Park	Plummer	Park
	Benewah Nitsch E Nen Fairgrounds	St. Maries	Park
	Mullan Trail Historical Monument	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries City Park	St. Maries	Park
	St. Maries Historical Trail	St. Maries	Park
	Tensed City Park	Tensed	Park
Bonner	Clark Fork Tennis Courts	Clark Fork	Tennis
	Oldtown Park	Oldtown	Park
	4H Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River City Park	Priest River	Park
	Priest River Downtown Park	Priest River	Park
	West Bonner Park	Priest River	Park
	3rd Avenue Pier	Sandpoint	Park
	9th Grade Center Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Farmin Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Lakeview Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Shooting Range	Sandpoint	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Bonner (con't)	Travers Park	Sandpoint	Park
	Triangle Park	Sandpoint	Park
	War Memorial Field	Sandpoint	Park
Boundary	Bonnars Ferry Golf Course	Bonnars Ferry	Park
	Kootenai River Park	Bonnars Ferry	Park
	Memorial Park	Bonnars Ferry	Park
	Riverside Park	Bonnars Ferry	Park
Kootenai	Sundown Park	Bonnars Ferry	Park
	Bayview Park	BAYVIEW	Park
	Bluegrass Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Bryan Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Canfield Sports Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	CdA Soccer Complex	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	East Tubbs Hill Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fernan Lake	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Fort Sherman Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Higgins Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Independence Point	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Jenny Stokes Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	MacEuen Playfield	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Memorial Field Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Mill River Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	North Pines Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Northshire Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Persons Field	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Phippeny Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Ramsey Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Shadduck Land Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Sunset Rotary Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Tubbs Hill	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Winton Park	Coeur d'Alene	Park
	Dalton Gardens Horse Arena	Dalton Gardens	Park
	Hauser Lake	Hauser	Park
	Fincane Park	Hayden	Park
	Porter's Lake	Kootenai County	Fish
	Black Bay Park	Post Falls	Park
	21st & Idaho Soccer Field	Post Falls	Park
	Beck Park	Post Falls	Park

Recreational Facilities (continued)

County	Name	City	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Chase Field	Post Falls	Park
	Falls Park	Post Falls	Park
	Kiwanis Park	Post Falls	Park
	McGuire Park	Post Falls	Park
	Q'Emilin Park	Post Falls	Park
	Skateboard Park	Post Falls	Park
	Sportsman Park	Post Falls	Park
	Treaty Rock Park	Post Falls	Park
	White Pine Park	Post Falls	Park
	Warren Playfield	Post Falls	Park
	Lakeland Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Montana Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Rathdrum Mountain Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Stubb Meyer Park	Rathdrum	Park
	Spirit Lake Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Volunteer Park	Spirit Lake	Park
	Mowry State Park	Worley	Park
Shoshone	Kellogg City Park	Kellogg	Park
	Kellogg Park	Kellogg	Park
	Mullan Ball	Mullan	Park
	Mullan Park	Mullan	Park
	Gene Day Park	Osburn	Park
	Osburn Playground	Osburn	Park
	West Shoshone Park	Pinehurst	Park
	Wallace Park	Wallace	Park

Boat Ramps

County	Number of Boat Ramps	per 1000 pop
Benewah	8	0.877481628
Bonner	51	1.260005929
Boundary	11	1.017764619
Kootenai	48	0.337180469
Shoshone	0	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Benewah	Benewah Lake	Benewah Lake	10	0
	Chatcolet Use Area	Chatcolet Lake	50	40
	Rocky Point	Chatcolet Lake	30	0
	Hawleys Landing	Chatcolet Lake	0	52
	Aqua Park	St. Joe River	20	10
	First Street	St. Joe River	1	0
	St. Maries River	St. Maries River	15	0
	Shadowy St. Joe Campground	St. Joe River	15	15
Bonner	Chase Lake	Chase Lake	10	0
	Johnson Creek	Clark Fork	28	30
	Cocolalla Lake	Cocolalla Lake	15	0
	Freeman Lake	Freeman Lake	10	0
	Granite Lake	Granite Lake	4	0
	Jewel Lake	Jewel Lake	4	0
	Kelso Lake	Kelso Lake	6	0
	Bottle Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Floating Restaurant	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Garfield Bay	Lake Pend Oreille	32	25
	Hope Boat Basin	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Island View Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	40
	Lakeview Landing	Lake Pend Oreille	8	0
	Pringle Park	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Red Fir Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	10	50
	Sam Owen Park	Lake Pend Oreille	10	100
	Sandpoint Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	30	0
	Springy Point	Lake Pend Oreille	20	40
	Sunnyside	Lake Pend Oreille	4	0
	Talache	Lake Pend Oreille	6	0
	Trestle Creek	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Whiskey Rock	Lake Pend Oreille	20	0
	Mirror Lake	Mirror Lake	10	0
	Albeni Cove	Pend Oreille River	15	13
	Bonner Park West	Pend Oreille River	10	0
	Dock N Shop	Pend Oreille River	16	0
	Laclede	Pend Oreille River	6	0
	Morton Slough	Pend Oreille River	6	15
	Priest River Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	15	19
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	Pend Oreille River	60	68

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Bonner (con't)	Thama	Pend Oreille River	8	0
	Willow Bay Marina	Pend Oreille River	48	20
	Bishops Marina	Priest Lake	2	0
	Blue Diamond Marina	Priest Lake	20	5
	Cavanaugh Bay Marina	Priest Lake	10	0
	Coolin	Priest Lake	10	0
	Elkins Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Grandview Resort	Priest Lake	20	0
	Granite Creek Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Hills Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Indian Creek	Priest Lake	50	93
	Kalispell Boat Launch	Priest Lake	35	0
	Kanisku Resort	Priest Lake	10	0
	Lionhead	Priest Lake	10	47
	Outlet Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Priest Lake Marina	Priest Lake	15	0
	Round Lake	Round Lake	22	53
	Shepard Lake	Shepard Lake	10	0
Boundary	Bonner Lake	Bonner Lake	6	0
	Brush Lake	Brush Lake	10	0
	Dawson Lake	Dawson Lake	8	0
	City Launch	Kootenai River	2	0
	Copeland	Kootenai River	10	0
	Deep Creek	Kootenai River	10	0
	Porthill	Kootenai River	3	0
	McArthur Lake	McArthur Lake	10	0
	Perkins Lake	Perkins Lake	8	0
	Robinson Lake	Robinson Lake	10	0
	Smith Lake	Smith Lake	8	0
Kootenai	Black Lake	Black Lake	6	0
	Medimont	Cave Lake	12	0
	Popcorn Island	Cave Lake	0	4
	3rd Street	Coeur d' Alene Lake	60	0
	Bell Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	30
	Booth Park	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Carlin Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Fullers Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Mineral Ridge	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0

Boat Ramps (continued)

County	Name	Body of Water	Parking	Campsights
Kootenai (con't)	Gasser Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	0	10
	Goulds Landing	Coeur d' Alene Lake	6	0
	Higgins Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	70	0
	Harlow Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	4	0
	Harrison	Coeur d' Alene Lake	40	0
	Kidd Island Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	5	0
	Loft's Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	12	0
	Mica Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Old Mission	Coeur d' Alene River	20	0
	Rockford Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	15	0
	Spokane Point	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Squaw Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	3	0
	Sunup Bay	Coeur d' Alene Lake	10	0
	Fernan Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	20	0
	Fernan East Boat Ramp	Fernan Lake	4	0
	Hauser Lake	Hauser Lake	4	0
	Honeysuckle Beach	Hayden Lake	37	0
	Sportsman Park	Hayden Lake	8	0
	Killarney Lake	Killarney Lake	20	0
	Buttonhook	Lake Pend Oreille	0	0
	Hudson Bay Resort	Lake Pend Oreille	40	0
	Eagle Boat Launch	Lake Pend Oreille	50	212
	Scenic Bay Marina	Lake Pend Oreille	5	0
	Rose Lake	Rose Lake	15	0
	Bronze Bay	Spirit Lake	4	0
	Maiden Rock	Spirit Lake	6	0
	Sportsmans Access	Spirit Lake	20	0
	Post Falls Park	Spokane River	20	0
	Thompson Lake	Thompson Lake	20	0
	Lower Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	4	0
	Middle Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	10	0
	Upper Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	6	0

Campgrounds

County	Number of Campgrounds	per 1000 pop
Benewah	14	1.409061
Bonner	48	1.073177
Boundary	10	0.836960
Kootenai	37	0.229095
Shoshone	42	3.282275

County	Name	Sites	Type
Benewah	Benewah	51	IDPR
	Chatcolet	30	IDPR
	Ed's R&R Shady River RV Park	14	Private
	Hawleys Landing	38	IDPR
	Mission Mountain	3	IDPR
	Misty Meadows RV Park	50	Private
	MMM Campsite #1	1	IDPR
	MMM Campsite #2	1	IDPR
	Riverside Campground	30	Private
	RV Park Milepost 382	11	Private
	Shadowy St Joe	14	USFS
	Sheep Spring	3	BLM
	Soaring Hawk RV Resort	100	Private
	Tingley Springs	6	BLM
Bonner	Albeni Cove	14	COE
	Alpine Park	15	Private
	Baritoe	19	USFS
	Beaver Creek	45	USFS
	Best Western Edgewater	20	Private
	Beyond Hope Resort	100	Private
	Country Inn	18	Private
	Cozy RV Park	9	Private
	Dickensheet	11	IDPR
	Garfield Bay Resort	24	Private
	Green Bay Campground	8	USFS
	Idaho Country Resort	187	Private
	Indian Creek	41	IDPR
	Inn at Priest Lake	12	Private
	Island View Resort	60	Private
	Jeb & Margaret's Trailer Haven	125	Private
	Kaniksu RV Resort	80	Private

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Bonner (con	Kelso Lake Resort	18	Private
	Lionhead	47	IDPR
	Luby Bay	52	USFS
	Navigation	5	USFS
	Nordman	5	USFS
	Nordman Store RV Park	14	Private
	North Cove	5	USFS
	Osprey	18	USFS
	Outlet Campground	28	USFS
	Plowboy	4	USFS
	Porcupine Lake	5	USFS
	Priest Lake RV Resort	10	Private
	Priest River Recreation Area	20	COE
	Reeder Bay	24	USFS
	Riley Creek Recreation Area	67	COE
	River Country Motel & RV Park	21	Private
	River Delta Resort	56	Private
	River Lake RV Park	31	Private
	Rocky Point	7	USFS
	Round Lake State Park	51	IDPR
	Saw Owen	80	USFS
	Schneider	5	USFS
	Silver	8	USFS
	Springy Point	38	COE
	Three Pines	7	USFS
	Travel America Plaza	78	Private
	Trestle Creek RV Park	18	Private
	Trunnell Enterprises RV Park	14	Private
	Whiskey Rock Bay	9	USFS
	White Pine	51	IDPR
	Willow Bay Marina & RV Park	20	Private
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry Resort	61	Private
	Carriage House Inn RV Park	20	Private
	Copper Creek	16	USFS
	Hemlocks Resort	18	Private
	Idyl Acres RV Park	10	Private
	Loewenshaw Vineyards RV Park	40	Private
	Meadow Creek	21	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Boundary (con't)	Robinson Lake	10	USFS
	Smith Lake	7	USFS
Kootenai	Alpine Country RV Park	25	Private
	Bayview RV Park	8	Private
	Beauty Creek	15	USFS
	Bell Bay	26	USFS
	Black Rock Marina	20	Private
	Blackwell Island RV Park	182	Private
	Buttonhook	13	IDPR
	Carlin Bay Resort	24	Private
	Cedar Motel & RV Park	39	Private
	Cedar View RV Park	39	Private
	Coeur d' Alene Casino	30	Private
	Coeur d' Alene KOA	90	Private
	Coeur d' Alene RV Resort	191	Private
	Corral	6	IDPR
	Gilmore	42	IDPR
	Harrison City RV Park	30	City
	Honeysuckle	8	USFS
	Hudson Bay Resort	14	Private
	Kestrel	23	IDPR
	Killarney Lake	11	BLM
	Lakeland RV Park	33	Private
	Mokins Bay	16	USFS
	Nighthawk Campground	21	IDPR
	Popcorn Island Boat Camp	1	BLM
	Ravenwood RV Resort	113	Private
	Redtail	26	IDPR
	River Walk RV Park	42	Private
	Scenic Bay RV Park	18	Private
	Silverwood RV Park	127	Private
	Snowberry	43	IDPR
	Suntree RV Park	111	Private
	Tamarack RV & Campground	50	Private
	View of the Bay RV Park	10	Private
	Westside Resort	7	Private
	Whitetail	60	IDPR

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Kootenai (con't)	Windy Bay Boat Camp	7	BLM
	Wolf Lodge RV Park	105	Private
Shoshone	Beaver Creek	3	USFS
	Berlin Flats	9	USFS
	Big Creek	8	USFS
	Big Hank	30	USFS
	Blue Anchor RV Park	46	Private
	Bumblebee	25	USFS
	Camp 3	4	USFS
	CCC Campground	3	USFS
	Cedar Creek	3	USFS
	Cliff Creek	1	USFS
	Conrad Crossing	8	USFS
	Country Lane Inn & RV Resort	47	Private
	Crater Lake Campsite	1	BLM
	Crater Peak Campsite	1	BLM
	Crystal Gold Mine & RV Park	21	Private
	Devils Elbow Campground	20	USFS
	Donkey Creek	1	USFS
	Down by the Depot RV Park	60	Private
	Elsie Lake	5	USFS
	Fly Flat	14	USFS
	Gold Creek	2	USFS
	Heller Creek	4	USFS
	Huckleberry Flat	39	BLM
	Kahnderosa RV Park	42	Private
	Kit Price	52	USFS
	Line Creek Stock Camp	9	USFS
	Little North Fork	5	USFS
	Lookout Pass Ski Area	12	Private
	Loop Creek	3	USFS
	Mammoth Springs	8	USFS
	Marble Creek	1	USFS
	One Eye's Landing & RV Resort	44	Private
	Orphan Point Campsite	1	BLM
	Packsaddle Creek	2	USFS
	Silver Leaf Motel	7	Private
	Spruce Tree	9	USFS

Campgrounds (continued)

County	Name	Sites	Type
Shoshone (cont)	Squaw Creek	5	USFS
	St. Joe Resort	20	Private
	Swiftwater RV Park	24	Private
	Tin Can Flat	11	USFS
	Turner Flat	11	USFS

Policy Capital

Voter Participation

County	Voter Turnout 2008 (%)	Voter Turnout 2016 (%)
Benewah	58%	79%
Bonner	60%	81%
Boundary	57%	83%
Kootenai	60%	77%
Shoshone	55%	74%

County Descriptions

County	Rural Urban Continuum Code_2013	Description
Benewah	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Bonner	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
Boundary	7.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
Kootenai	3.00	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
Shoshone	6.00	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area

Land Ownership

County	Total Acres	Total Private %	Total State %	Total Federal %	Total Other %
Benewah	496,640	77.6%	12.2%	9.8%	0.4%
Bonner	1,112,064	39.6%	15.3%	44.3%	0.8%
Boundary	812,032	25.6%	13.2%	61.0%	0.2%
Kootenai	796,928	62.1%	5.5%	31.9%	0.5%
Shoshone	1,685,760	22.0%	3.4%	74.5%	0.1%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

County	Payment 2012	Federal Acres 2012	Payment per Acre 2012	Payment 2019	Federal Acres 2019	Payment per Acre 2019
Benewah	\$57,167	\$43,023	\$1.33	\$119,796	\$47,212	\$2.54
Bonner	\$528,602	\$454,843	\$1.16	\$1,083,390	\$454,071	\$2.39
Boundary	\$161,550	\$475,622	\$0.34	\$112,196	\$475,236	\$0.24
Kootenai	\$565,961	\$241,943	\$2.34	\$630,137	\$244,571	\$2.58
Shoshone	\$416,795	\$1,227,088	\$0.34	\$1,213,862	\$1,231,988	\$0.99

Protected Areas

Type	Benewah Acres	Bonner Acres	Boundary Acres	Kootenai Acres	Shoshone Acres
Access Area	-	546	-	238	24
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	-	-	-	16	27
Forest Stewardship Land	-	653	2,042	-	54,754
Habitat or Species Management Area	2,231	2,621	2,958	7,037	12,097
Military Land	-	87,643	-	3,517	-
Mitigation Land	-	40	-	-	-
National Forest/National Grassland	31,494	448,502	483,853	237,592	1,160,722
National Landscape Conservation System-Wilderness	5,563	-	671	3,356	11,902
National Trail	-	131	-	87	899
National Wildlife Refuge	-	-	2,764	-	-
Native American Land	223,975	-	5,403	102,861	-
Not Designated	-	8	-	-	-
Other Designation	-	8	-	34	-
Private Conservation Land	-	4,713	-	10	15,404
Protective Management Area - Feature	-	-	-	-	417
Protective Management Area - Land, Lake or River	1,204	1,065	3,177	26	20,862
Recreation Management Area	-	5,823	830	439	3,750
Research and Educational Land	-	5,267	-	4,313	-
Research Natural Area	-	4,081	3,865	281	3,094
Resource Management Area	8,068	11,839	3,615	7,097	43,896
State Other	-	68	9	89	5
State Park	8,428	1,000	-	3,195	176
State Trust Lands	53,008	167,521	102,962	32,337	54,908

Social Capital

Social Capital Index

Total Population (2016)

County	Religious Organizations	Civic and Social Associations	Business Associations	Political Organizations	Professional Organizations	Labor Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations*
Benewah	5	2	1	0	0	0	76
Bonner	25	3	3	0	2	0	284
Boundary	7	1	0	0	0	0	82
Kootenai	73	10	9	0	2	6	635
Shoshone	6	2	2	0	0	1	130

*Excludes non-profits with an international approach

Social Facilities (2016)

County	Bowling Centers	Physical Fitness Facilities	Public Golf Courses	Sports Clubs, Managers and Promoters
Benewah	0	0	0	0
Bonner	1	6	2	0
Boundary	0	1	1	0
Kootenai	2	22	11	1
Shoshone	1	1	3	0

Census Response Rate

County	2010
Benewah	65%
Bonner	60%
Boundary	65%
Kootenai	77%
Shoshone	72%



PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL, INC
11100 N Airport Drive
Hayden, ID 83835-9798
(208) 772-0584
(208) 620-2313 FAX
www.pacni.org

Resolution # 19-04

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 2019-2020 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FOR THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL 5-COUNTY AREA, KNOWN AS REGION I IN IDAHO, COMPOSED OF BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI AND SHOSHONE COUNTIES, AS PRESENTED TO THE PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS, the Panhandle Area Council (PAC) was officially designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration as an Economic Development District and qualifies as an area-wide planning organization, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is necessary in order to meet the statutory requirement pursuant to 13 CFR §303.6; and

WHEREAS, PAC, as part of its strategic planning program, is responsible for planning and coordinating economic development activities throughout the region with the goal of stimulating new private and public investments to create employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, PAC is organized in accordance with Federal requirements to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to broadly represent the economic development district area including representation of local government, business and other community interests; and

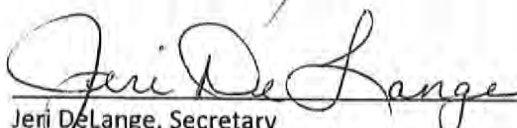
WHEREAS, the CEDS Committee and PAC have prepared its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Panhandle Area Council does hereby adopt the 2019-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Region I Economic Development District of the State of Idaho.

ADOPTED this 26th day of September, 2019.


Alan Wolfe, Chairman


Kyle Hendricks, Vice-Chairman


Jeri DeLange, Secretary


Darrell Raver, Treasurer



KOOTENAI COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

CHRIS FILLIOS • LESLIE DUNCAN • BILL BROOKS

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO COUNTY OF Kootenai

The undersigned, Chris Fillios, representing Kootenai County, 451 N Government Way, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, hereby affirm that:

I am the Chairman of the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners and thereby authorized to make these statements:

I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.

The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

Expenses to facilitate distant learning, including technology improvements, in connection with school closing to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.

Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Expenses to improve access to telehealth services.

Whereas, the State of Idaho received CARES Act funds to fund projects across the state including distance learning, telehealth services, public safety, commerce, and overall well-being. The Broadband Grant initiative grant program is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, and help Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency. Kootenai County will monitor the funding award to confirm the projects follow procedures that comply with the CARES Act criteria, federal, state, and local requirements, and the terms and conditions of the grant agreement.

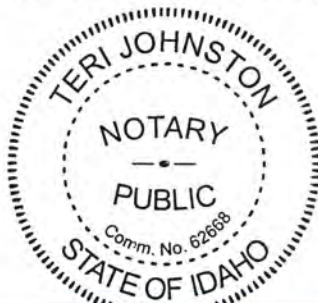
Signature

Chris Fillios

Date

7/15/21

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 15th day of July, 2021



Notary Public for STATE

Idaho

Residing at

Hayden Lake, ID

Commission Expires

11-21-25

451 N Government Way • P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000

Phone: 208-446-1600 • Email: kcbocc@kcgov.us • Website: www.kcgov.us

July 14, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Tom Kealey, Director
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702

Mr. Kealey,

I'm writing you today in support of Intermax Networks' grant application for broadband funding. With an increased need for reliable, strong internet services, these types of projects are integral to rural communities like Post Falls.

Projects like the fiber feed to the Landings and River's Edge condos as well as the fiber extension on Prairie Avenue will enhance the quality of connectivity for Post Falls residents and businesses. The past year has especially demonstrated the vital need for this type of technology.

We pride ourselves on our small town ethos in Post Falls, but we have some rural areas that do not have access to the reliable internet service that is needed to conduct normal daily activities. It is important to us that our residents and businesses have the tools they need to be successful in their endeavors.

Expanding the internet infrastructure in our area will benefit many residents who have chosen to work, live, and learn in our wonderful community. We thank you for your consideration and hope that you will choose to fund Intermax's project.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Jacobson", written in a cursive style.

Ronald G. Jacobson
Mayor



201 E. Fourth Ave.
Post Falls, ID 83854
Phone: 208.773.5016
www.postfallschamber.com

Idaho Department of Commerce
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702

July 15, 2021

To whom it may concern,

This past year has shown businesses across the United States the importance of technology and reliable internet service specifically. Businesses and individuals were forced to adapt and work from home, learn from home, and conduct medical appointments via telehealth, making reliable internet imperative for day-to-day life.

Northern Idaho has many wonderful things to offer, however we have several rural areas that simply do not have access to reliable internet service, making it difficult for them to conduct normal daily activities.

Expanding the internet infrastructure in Kootenai County, and specifically Post Falls will benefit thousands of residents who choose to work, live, and learn in our beautiful community. As a strong proponent of economic development activity, the Post Falls Chamber of Commerce fully supports efforts being made by Intermax Networks to expand the broadband opportunities for Post Falls.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christina Petit".

Christina Petit, CEO/President of the Post Falls Chamber of Commerce

And the Post Falls Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors:

Brian Brigham, Northwest Specialty Hospital; **Scot Frazer**, Cascade Defense;
Julie Holt, Kootenai Health Foundation; **Cindy Jordan**, Jordan Sales & Service;
Eric Knudtsen, Knudtsen Chevrolet; **Jerry Lyon**, First Interstate Bank;
Randy Oaks, Haddock Insurance; **Mark Woodworth**, The Murray Group;
Dena Naccarato, Post Falls School District; **Graydon Stanley**, North Idaho College;
Christi Fleischman, Knock Marketing & Design; **Tag Jacklin**, Riverbend Commerce Park;
Tavis Thom, State Farm Insurance; **Bob Seale**, City of Post Falls



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Christina Petit, CEO/President of the Post Falls Chamber of Commerce

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Tavis Thom, State Farm Insurance; **Bob Seale**, City of Post Falls

July 12, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702

To Whom It May Concern:

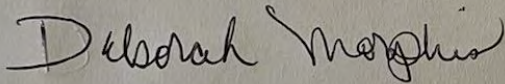
The Pier 20 & 21 Condominiums have never had access to cable for internet service. It has been an ongoing issue with our unit owners. Therefore, we are in support of the application submitted by Intermax Networks for the Idaho State Broadband Grant to assist with expanding broadband opportunities in our community. We have been working with Intermax Networks to bring fiber internet to our condominiums in Post Falls, to solve our issues with access to reliable highspeed internet.

Our condos have been trying to find a reliable internet provider for our owners to be able to work from home, participate in tele-health appointments, and stream movies and videos.

Our current sources for internet are not meeting our expectations, and we support having Intermax Networks provide a fiber internet solution for us.

Thank you for your consideration of this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Deborah Morphis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Deborah" being larger and more prominent than the last name "Morphis".

Deborah Morphis, President,
The Pier 20 & 21 Homeowners Association
Post Falls, Idaho

Idaho Department of Commerce
700 W State Street
Boise, ID 83702

July 12, 2021

To whom it may concern:

Please accept this letter in support of the application submitted by Intermax Networks for the Idaho State broadband Grant to assist with the installation of fiber optic cable in our community.

We have dealt with Intermax Networks as my internet provider for the past 3 years. The service that they currently offer us is slow due to having to use line of site communications with the antenna on the hill across the river from us. There is a major tv network antenna in the vicinity of the Intermax antenna which interferes with our signal. We do not have access to any cable high speed internet from any provider. Intermax Networks fiber cable would solve our problem of no high-speed internet access.

A few of our owners work from home and need the reliability of the high-speed internet, but we would all greatly benefit.

Thank you for your consideration with this project.

.

Sincerely
River's Edge Homeowners Association
Jon Patton
Keith Mills
Roy Christiansen

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars			Total
Construction and Materials	65,000			65,000
Engineering, Legal, Professional, Permitting	5,700			5,700
Equipment, Installation, Validation	23,360			23,360
Project Management and Grant Admin	941			941
Totals	95,001			95,001

<i>Total Project Cost</i>	<i>95,001</i>
<i>Intermax Match Investment</i>	<i>(23,750)</i>
<i>Grant Application Request</i>	<i>71,251</i>



Esri Community Maps Contributors: WA State Parks GIS, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, INCREMENT P, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA



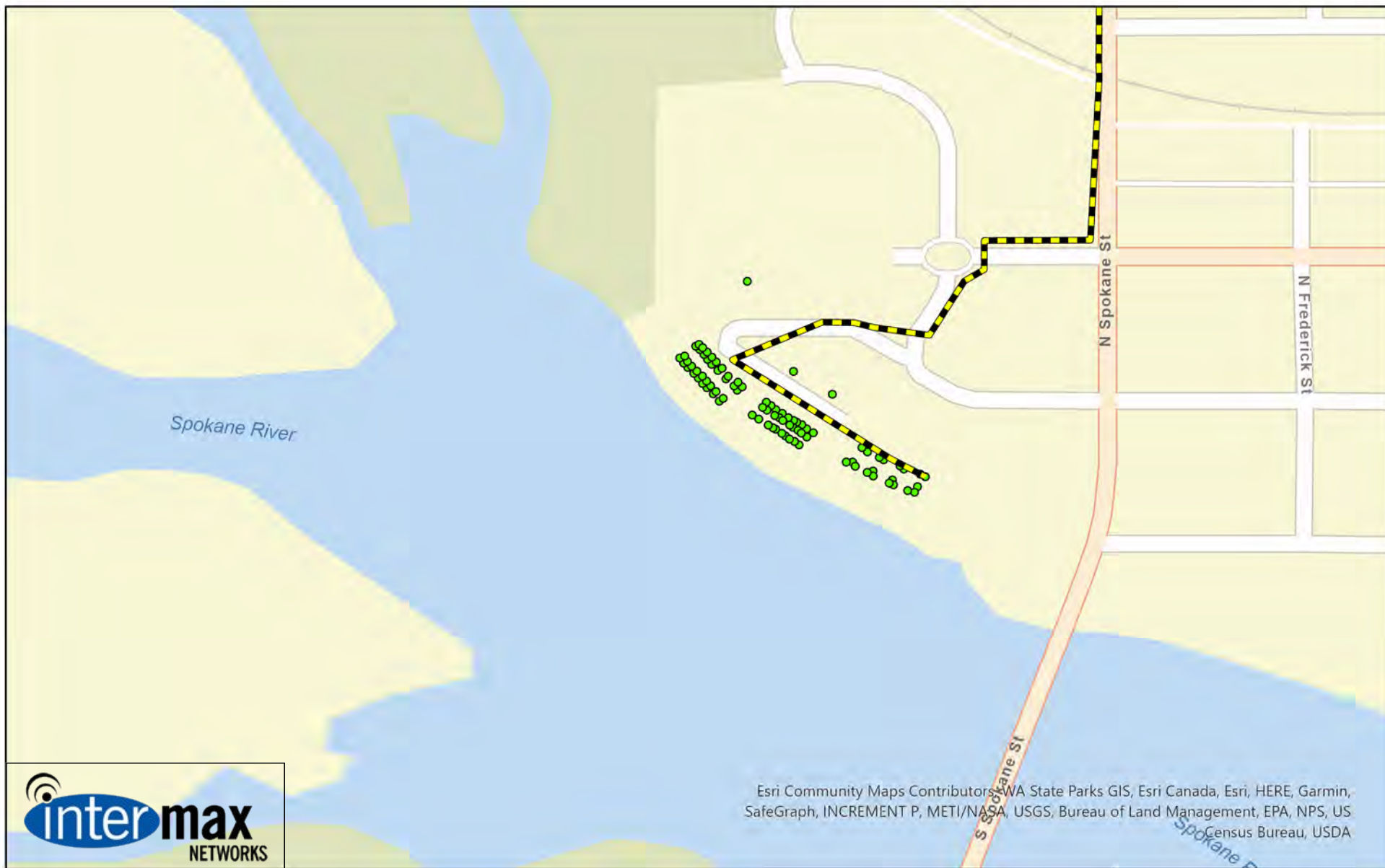
POST FALLS

WA State Parks GIS, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA

<p>Kootenai County</p> <p>The Landings Fiber to the Home</p>	
<p>● 62 Addresses</p>	<p>Proposed maximum broadband speed provided by the project: 10 Gbps (Easily upgradable) Speed to household: Gigabit Service available</p>
<p>Current service provided to project area with 3 Census Blocks: Satellite Cable and Fixed Wireless: Access and speeds unproven</p>	

N

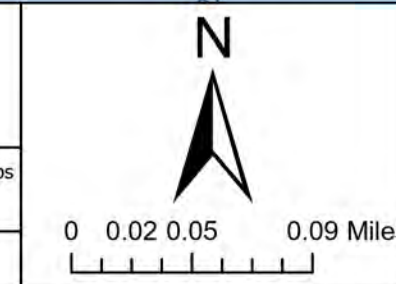
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POST FALLS

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Kootenai County	
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<p>Current service provided to project area with Satellite Cable and Fixed Wireless: Access and speeds unproven Census Block Identification Number: 160550004024038</p>	



Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant
Match

Community: The Landings Broadband Project

Contributor name (& title): Mike Kennedy, President

Agency/Business: Intermax Networks

DESCRIPTION OF DONATION:

Date: July 15, 2021



This is a match that Intermax will contribute for the completion of the project.

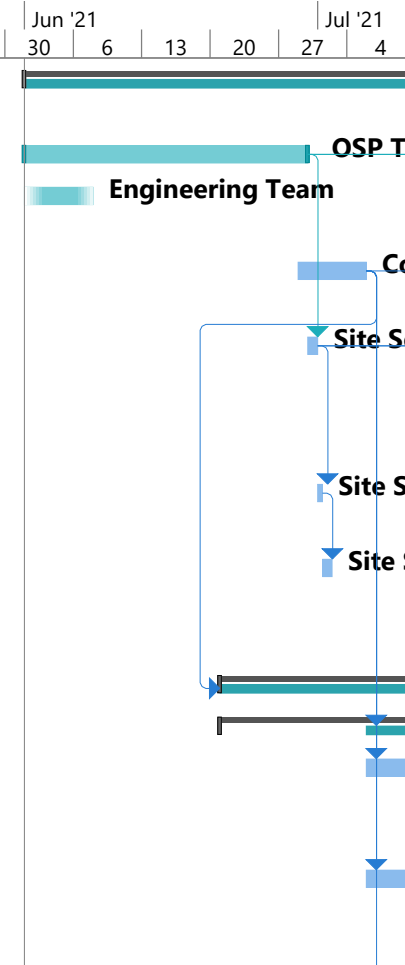
Total Amount Contributed to Project \$ 23,750

I hereby certify that the above listed contributions have been made in the amount (s) shown.





















Contributor Signature

























MICHAEL R. KENNEDY

ID	 	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names	23	Jun '21	30	6	13	20	27	Jul '21	4
1			Preliminary Planning and Design	40 days	Tue 6/1/21	Mon 7/26/21		Design Team									
2			OSP Engineering	21 days	Tue 6/1/21	Tue 6/29/21		OSP Team									
3			Network Engineering	5 days				Engineering Team									
4	  		Land Lease agreement	5 days	Tue 6/29/21	Mon 7/5/21		Contracts Dept									
5			Review Site Requirements and site plan from OSP Team	1 day	Wed 6/30/21	Wed 6/30/21	2	Site Selection Team									
6			Meet with Contractor	4 hrs	Thu 7/1/21	Thu 7/1/21	5	Site Selection Team									
7			Site and Building Survey	1 day	Thu 7/1/21	Fri 7/2/21	6	Site Selection Team									
8																	
9			Permit Application	30 days	Mon 6/21/21	Fri 7/30/21	4	Contracts Dept									
10			Right of Ways	30 days	Mon 6/21/21	Fri 7/30/21	4	Contracts Dept									
11			Site Disturbance Plan	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21	4	Contracts Dept									
12			Kootenai Electric Pole Attachments	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21	4	Contracts Dept									

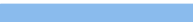






















Project: Twin Lakes Village Project
Date: Fri 7/16/21

Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			




















ID	 Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names	23	Jun '21	30	6	13	20	27	Jul '21	4
13	 	 Idaho Department of	30 days	Tue 7/6/21	Mon 8/16/21	4	Contracts Dept									
14	 	Active Equipment Rack Design	11 days?	Mon 7/19/21	Mon 8/2/21	2	Design Team									
15	  	Equipment Selection	3 days	Mon 7/19/21	Wed 7/21/21	2	Design Team									
16	  	Power plan	1 day	Mon 7/19/21	Mon 7/19/21	4	Design Team									
17	 	Power Backup Plan	1 day	Tue 7/20/21	Tue 7/20/21	16	Design Team									
18	 	Infrastructure Rack Design	5 days	Thu 7/22/21	Wed 7/28/21	5,15	Engineering Team									
19		Occupant deployment Plan	5 days	Thu 7/22/21	Wed 7/28/21	5,15										
20		Scope of work	3 days	Thu 7/29/21	Mon 8/2/21	18	Infrastructure Spe									
21																
22		Equipment Ordering	42 days	Thu 7/22/21	Fri 9/17/21	15										
23	 	Infrastructure and logical equipment selection	1 day	Thu 7/22/21	Thu 7/22/21		Engineering Team									
24		Backbone Fiber, Strand, Attachments, and Conduit	30 days	Tue 8/3/21	Mon 9/13/21	20	Contractor									
25		Customer Premisis Equipment	30 days	Tue 8/3/21	Mon 9/13/21	20										


Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje
Date: Fri 7/16/21

Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
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Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			




















ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names	23	Jun '21	30	6	13	20	27	Jul '21	4
26			Recive Equipment	1 day	Fri 9/17/21	Fri 9/17/21		Warehouse									
27																	
28			Pre Assembly	5 days	Mon 9/20/21	Fri 9/24/21											
29			Cabinet Assembly	3 days	Mon 9/20/21	Wed 9/22/21	26	Install Team									
30			Program Infrastructure Equipment	5 days	Mon 9/20/21	Fri 9/24/21	26	Engineering Team									
31																	
32			Site Work	62 days?	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 12/8/21											
33			Active and Passive Cabinet	27 days	Thu 9/23/21	Fri 10/29/21	29	Install Team									
34			Installation of Building Cabling and Equipment	20 days	Tue 9/14/21	Mon 10/11/21	25	Contractor									
35			Power Connection	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21	24	Contractor									
36			Installation of Rack and Equipment	2 days	Tue 9/14/21	Wed 9/15/21	24	Contractor									
37			Installation of Customer Premisis Equipment	14 days	Tue 10/12/21	Fri 10/29/21	34										
38			Backbone	29 days?	Fri 10/29/21	Wed 12/8/21		Contractor									

Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje
Date: Fri 7/16/21

Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

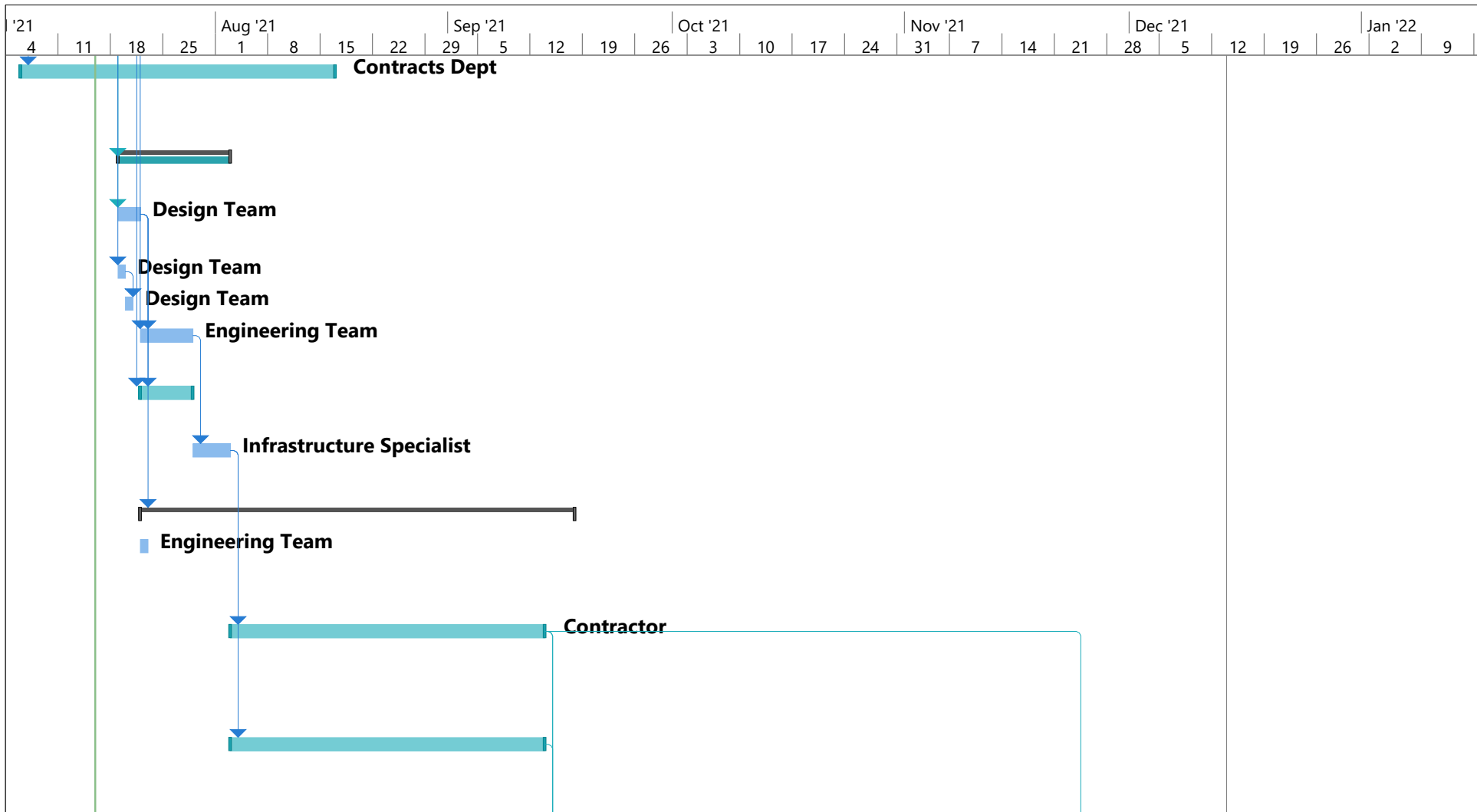
ID		Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names	23	Jun '21	30	6	13	20	27	Jul '21	4
39			Boring	20 days	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/25/21											
40			Trenching	20 days	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/25/21											
41			Place Vaults	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21	24										
42			Pull Entry Cable (New Pipe)	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21											
43			Splicing					Contractor									
44			Fiber Extension to Multi-housing Unit	10 days	Thu 11/25/21	Wed 12/8/21											
45																	
46			Turn Up														
47			Management Integration of Hardware	4 hrs	Thu 12/9/21	Thu 12/9/21	44	Engineering Team									
48			Testing	2 days	Thu 12/9/21	Mon 12/13/21	47	Engineering Team									

Project: Twin Lakes Village Project
Date: Fri 7/16/21

Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

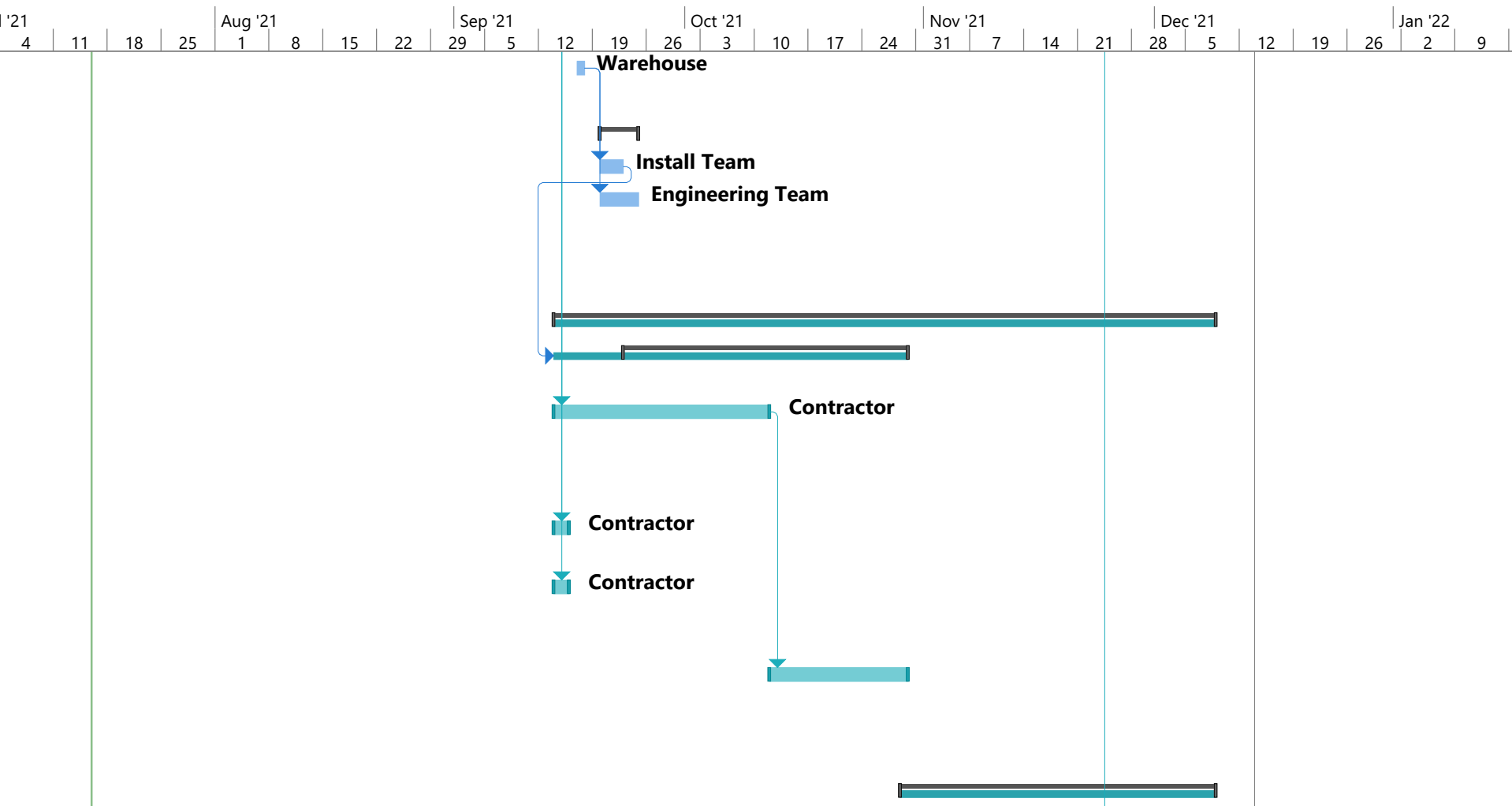


Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje Date: Fri 7/16/21	Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
	Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
	Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
	Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
	Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
	Inactive Task		Start-only			
	Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

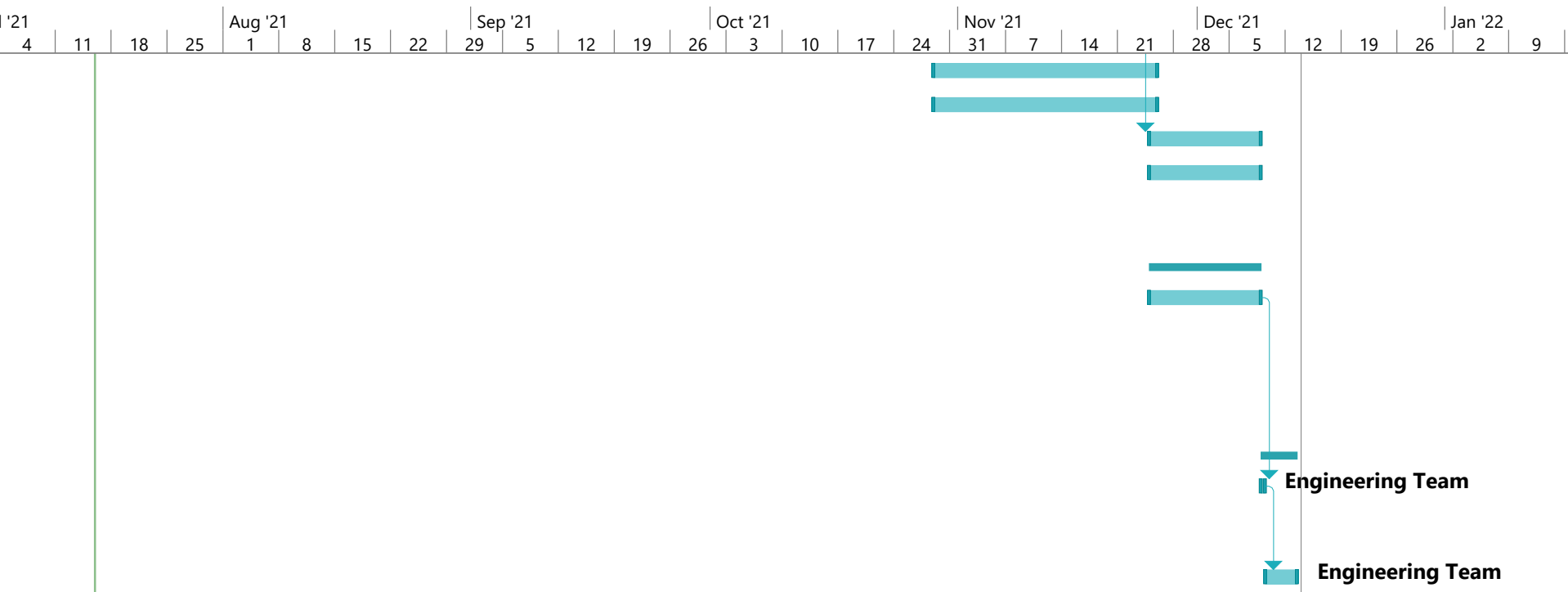


Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje
Date: Fri 7/16/21

Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
Inactive Task		Start-only			
Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			



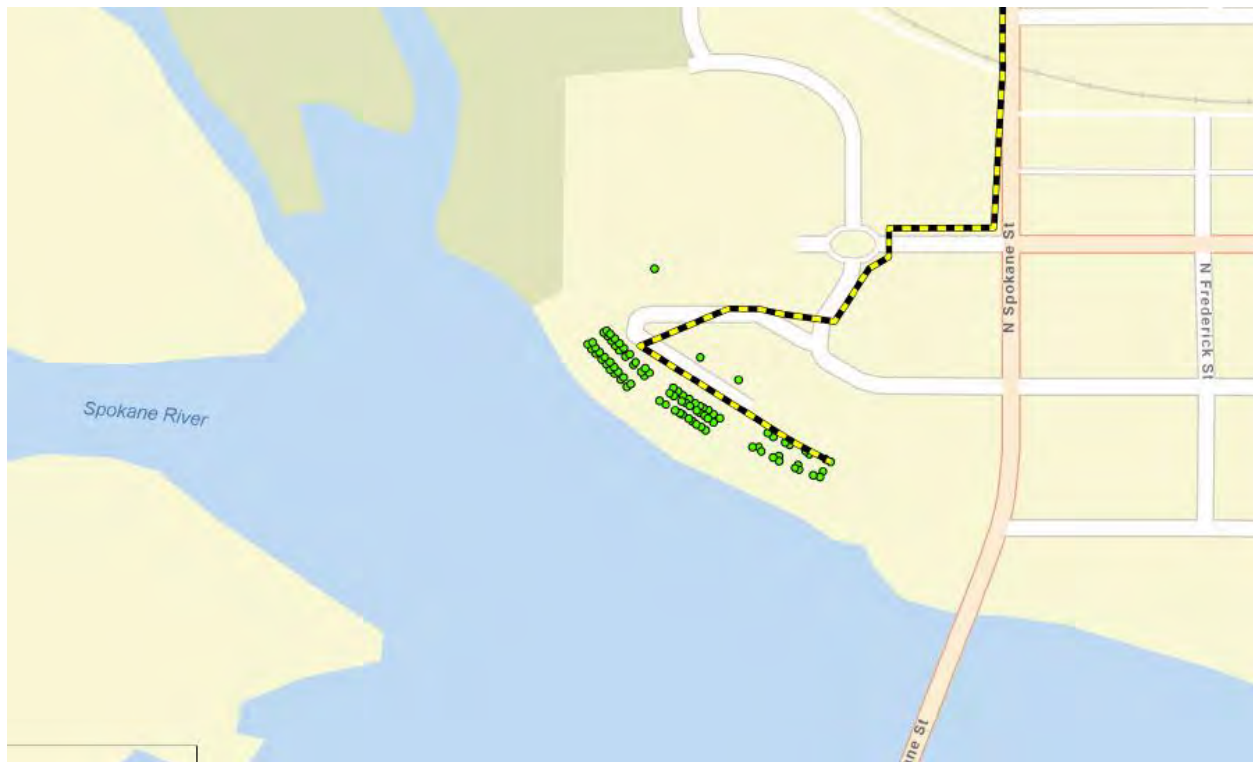
Project: Twin Lakes Village Project Date: Fri 7/16/21	Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
	Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
	Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
	Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
	Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
	Inactive Task		Start-only			
	Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			



Project: Twin Lakes Village Proje Date: Fri 7/16/21	Task		Inactive Summary		External Tasks	
	Split		Manual Task		External Milestone	
	Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
	Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Progress	
	Project Summary		Manual Summary		Manual Progress	
	Inactive Task		Start-only			
	Inactive Milestone		Finish-only			

The Landings Fiber to the Home Project - Scope of Work

Project Area



The project will provide last mile fiber facilities to provide broadband to 62 household units in The Landings in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. The Landings is a multi-family development of condos and rental units in an older part of the city. Based on speed tests and surveys completed, residents report they are struggling with consistent bandwidth and don't have sufficient speeds.

The project will tap into a fiber middle mile backbone and will run fiber to the development to hard-wire every unit. Availability of fiber broadband service to the premise will supercharge distance learning, work from home and access to telehealth services. The Landings conducted a survey of their residents (with names anonymized) results of which we will discuss in the project impact section of this proposal.

Type of infrastructure installed

The project will tap into a fiber network backbone constructed nearby and will run fiber to the development to hard-wire every unit. Electronics will be XGS-PON thus capable of providing Gbps service to each unit.

Locations of underserved households

Based on speed tests and surveys completed, residents report they are struggling with consistent bandwidth and don't have sufficient speeds.

According to the resident survey, residents claim they are frustrated and feel disconnected:

“At this time, we have no cable/fiber options. Speeds are very slow.” -current resident

“Please do not give up too easily on making this happen!” -current resident

Known existing infrastructure

Currently the buildings are served by older copper infrastructure and older fixed wireless. Neither is capable of speeds in the 100Mbps to 1Gbps capacity.

Known existing anchor institutions

There are no schools or government facilities within the area to be served.

Middle mile (backbone) infrastructure utilization

This project will tap into Intermax owned fiber for middle mile transport to our internet point of presence.

Locations of existing infrastructure

There is existing copper infrastructure but it is not capable of serving bandwidth at current speeds.

Project plan

Intermax is confident that we can complete the project on time and has contractors lined up to perform the work.

Becky Taylor

447 W. Waterside Dr. #401, Post Falls ID



Deborah Morphis

355 W. Waterside Drive #205, Post Falls, ID

A screenshot of a speed test application interface. The background is dark blue. At the top, there is a 'SHARE' button with icons for a link, Twitter, Facebook, and a menu. To the right of the share icons is the date and time '07/13/2021 5:36 AM'. Further right are 'RESULTS' and 'SETTINGS' buttons. Below the top bar, there are three large metrics: 'PING ms' with a value of '11', 'DOWNLOAD Mbps' with a value of '10.42', and 'UPLOAD Mbps' with a value of '3.74'. Each metric has a small icon above it (a circle with a slash for ping, a download arrow for download, and an upload arrow for upload). At the bottom, there is a 'Visionary' label with a person icon, a large circular 'GO' button, and a 'Ptera Inc. Spokane, WA' label with a globe icon.

Metric	Value
PING ms	11
DOWNLOAD Mbps	10.42
UPLOAD Mbps	3.74

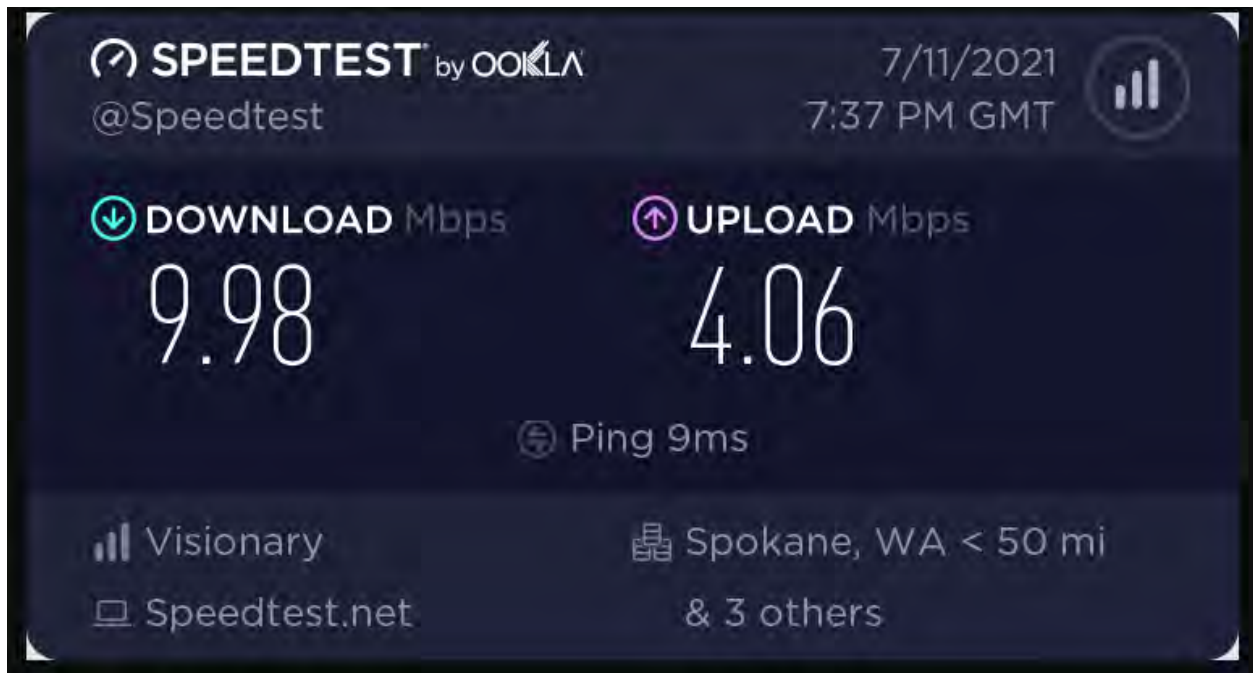
Jim Powers

415 West Waterside Drive #205, Post Falls, ID.



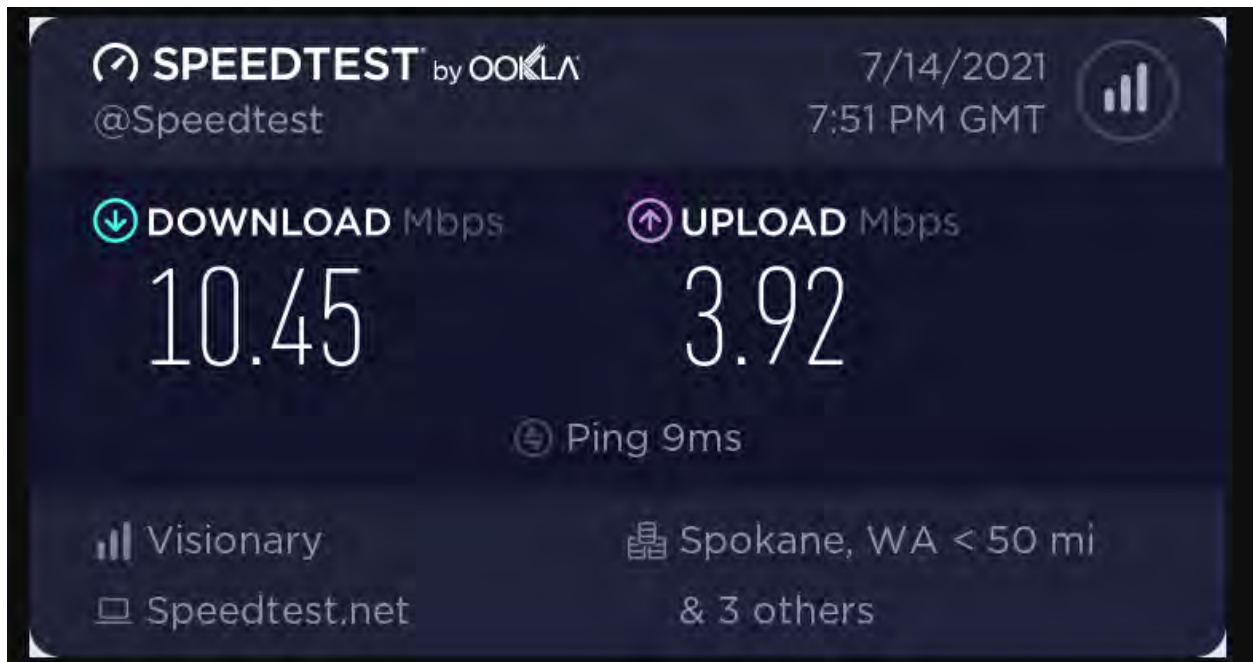
Jon Patton

447 W Waterside Drive, #301, Post Falls, ID



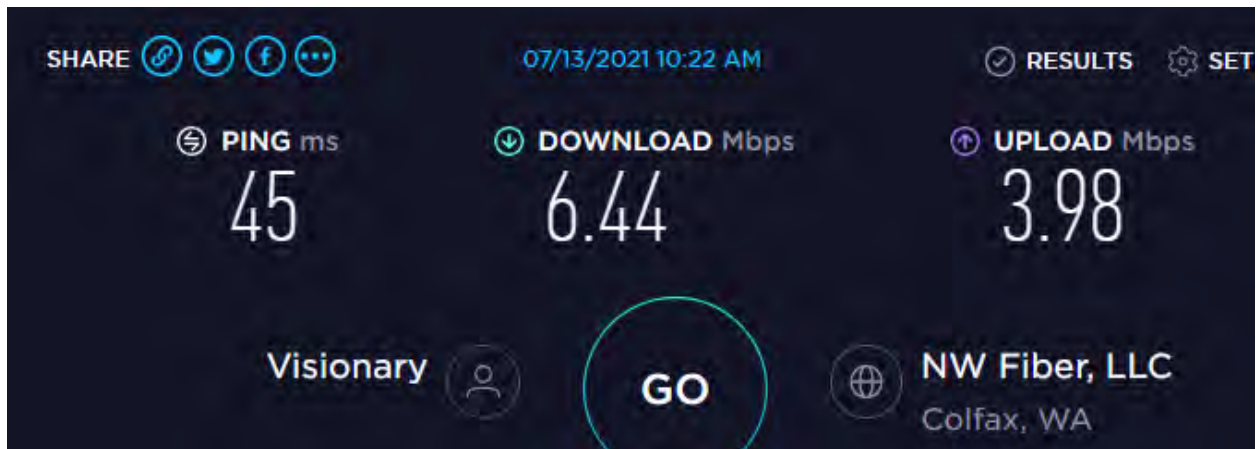
Linda and Guy Parkin

447 West Waterside Dr. #303, Post Falls, ID



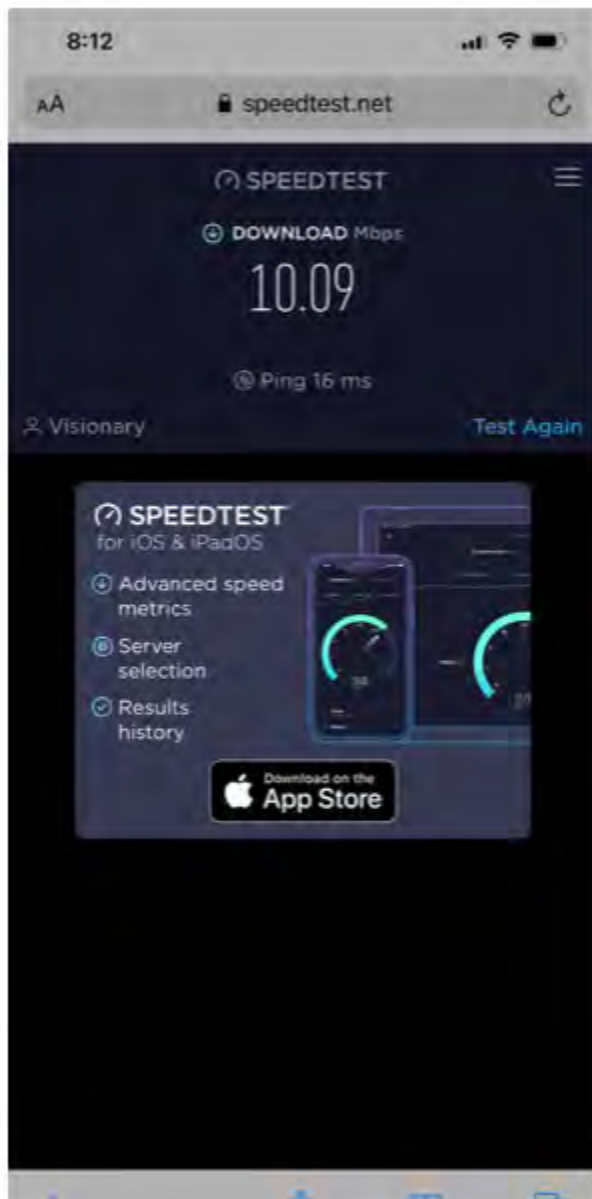
Lonnie Nuss

355 W. Waterside Drive, Unit 204, Post Falls, ID



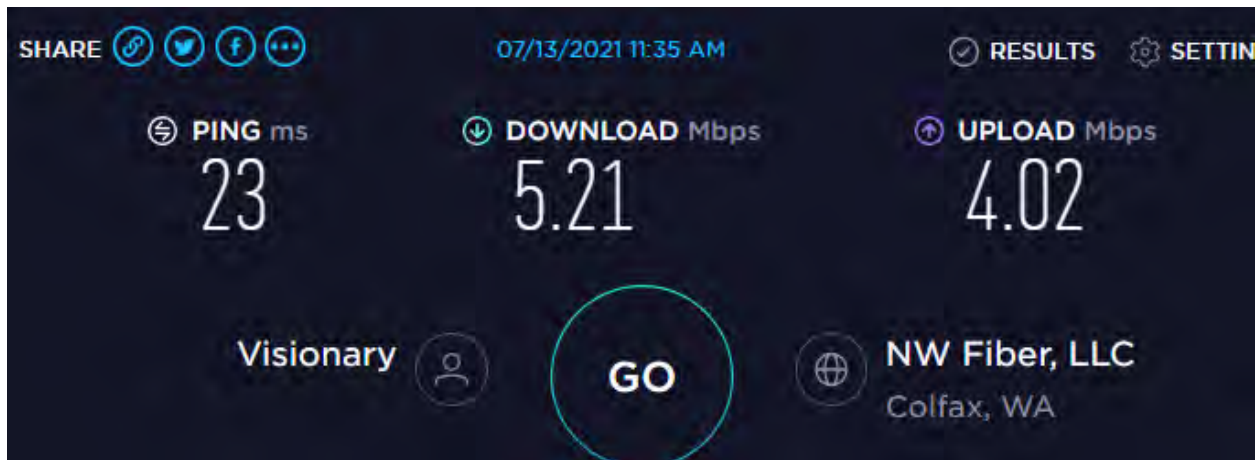
Roy Christiansen

447 W. Waterside Drive, #205, Post Falls, ID



Sharon and Dick Parmelee

355 W. Waterside Drive #405, Post Falls, ID



July 14, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Tom Kealey, Director
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702

Mr. Kealey,

I'm writing you today in support of Intermax Networks' grant application for broadband funding. With an increased need for reliable, strong internet services, these types of projects are integral to rural communities like Post Falls.

Projects like the fiber feed to the Landings and River's Edge condos as well as the fiber extension on Prairie Avenue will enhance the quality of connectivity for Post Falls residents and businesses. The past year has especially demonstrated the vital need for this type of technology.

We pride ourselves on our small town ethos in Post Falls, but we have some rural areas that do not have access to the reliable internet service that is needed to conduct normal daily activities. It is important to us that our residents and businesses have the tools they need to be successful in their endeavors.

Expanding the internet infrastructure in our area will benefit many residents who have chosen to work, live, and learn in our wonderful community. We thank you for your consideration and hope that you will choose to fund Intermax's project.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Jacobson", written in a cursive style.

Ronald G. Jacobson
Mayor

Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Lisa Millard
Applicant ID	APP-004864
Company Name	Osburn
Recipient Address	Osburn N/A Osburn, ID 83616
Phone	(208) 752-0001
Email	l.millard@cityofosburn.org
Amount Requested	\$245,746.85
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Two Mile

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

Lisa Millard
Municipal Clerk/Treasurer
PO Box 865, Osburn ID 83849
l.millard@cityofosburn.org
208-752-0001

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Osburn and Two Mile

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

Colleen Rosson - Executive Director
Silver Valley Economic Development Corp.
director@silvervalleyedc.com
208-352-6239

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found here. Frequently asked questions can be referenced here.)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Not Answered

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

Not Answered

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

Not Answered

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

J&R Electronics delivers internet as a “service” to customers, via a microwave modem, which then connects to one of their access points. They do not sell the modem to the customer, so the customer never has to worry about an unexpected cost, even if it fails. If a problem occurs, J&R Electronics will troubleshoot and repair or replace the defective unit at no cost to the customer. They evaluate each location to ensure service can be provided as promise. The minimum packages easily handle video conferencing opening doors for health care and educational opportunities not previously seen.

Microwave is cost efficient and quick to deploy, nimble and easy to maintain. It provides a higher reliability than the current experiences. This lower cost of this infrastructure allows residents and businesses a quality high speed service with a greater value in and less outages than currently experience. The cost of downtime is diminished increasing the business’ bottom line. In the larger eco

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

Total Match: \$86,044.85
South Fork Sewer Dist. cost share \$10,000
J&R - Sewer District tower \$2,874.85
J&R - Road & Power \$40,000
J&R - Tower & Shipping \$8,670
J&R -Tower Base Construction \$24,500

Question: Estimated total project cost?

331791.70

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

Not Answered

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

Not Answered

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

50 Mbps (download) x 10 Mbps (upload)

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

YES

CUP permitting is in process

Private property permissions are in place

Easements are in place

Roads are installed

Licensing is in place

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

J&R Electronics leases a 10 Gigabit fiber internet connection from Ziply Fiber, which is located at their headend in Kellogg, to serve all customers in the Silver Valley. The connection for Two Mile will be connected to the headend via a dedicated 1 Gigabit point-to-point fiber circuit. J&R Electronics owns all other wireless and wired infrastructure used to deliver services to the site and customers.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The grant will be administered by Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation (SVEDC). The SVEDC will audit for completion and ensure accounting is per general accepted accounting principles. Records will be maintained during the project and a final report will be provided with all applicable documentation to the city at project completion.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

Proposed service area did not receive state funding. Due to time constraints, and equipment shortages, this project area could not be included. This project will improve the existing service area to include an additional XXXXX households in the western and central sections of town, the South Fork CDA Sewer District, and county residents and businesses along the I-90 corridor not previously served.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

J&R Electronics has been in the radio business since 1954 and delivering wireless internet services in North Idaho since 2002. A truly local North Idaho company. When expanding their services to the Silver Valley, they hired an employee who lives in the Silver Valley, to offer better customer service. They use local contractors for construction needs. Additionally, their technology can be deployed more quickly and efficiently than traditional cable or fiber options, to

deliver much needed services to residents and businesses. J&R Electronics service gives the community another option for reliable internet and in many cases the only option, due to terrain or lack of traditional infrastructure. They contribute to the local and state economy in tax base, living wage employment, community involvement and provide solution driven service.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[TwoMile Osburn Speedtest ALL.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:52 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Twomile and SFSD Coverage Propagation with Locations.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:52 PM)

[2021 Grant RF Coverage Area TwoMile\(Osburn\).kmz](#) (7/16/2021 5:52 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Two Mile budget.JPG](#) (7/16/2021 5:53 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Two Mile Idaho-Cares-Act-Broadband-Grant-Project-Schedule.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:54 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[Two Mile CARES Cert.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:55 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[SVEDC.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:59 PM)

[LOS Shoshone Fire Dept Distric 1 - 2021.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:59 PM)

[LOS Shoshone County Public Works.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:59 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[LOC_District3Shop.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:58 PM)
[LOC_SouthFork Sewer District.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:58 PM)
[LOC - McGillvary Enviornmental.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 5:58 PM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

No Attachments

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

No Attachments

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Not Answered

Question: Type your title.

Not Answered

Question: Type the submission date.

Not Answered

Letter of Commitment for Internet Service

Service Provider:

J& R Electronics

14817 W Hwy 53,

Address

Rathdrum, ID 83858

City, State, ZIP Code

Business Name:

MCE Garbage & Recycling, LLC

850 Government Gulch Rd

Address

Smelterville, ID 83868

City, State, ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern,

J&R is working with Shoshone County to apply for the **Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant** to extend high speed internet connectivity for Shoshone County's various rural areas. The internet service packages offered vary depending on your needs, however all packages exceed the FCC's minimum service requirement of 25Mbps X 3Mbps.

This letter is regarding internet service, once available in our area and offered by J&R Electronics, we will work closely with J&R Electronics to deliver services to our location(s).

Please note that this letter is a letter of commitment only and is not intended to be legally binding nor a commitment to sign the actual contract.

Sincerely,

Kip R McGillivray, Mng Partner

Name and Position

Kip R. McGillivray

Signature

7-9-2021

Date

Letter of Commitment for Internet Service

Service Provider:

J& R Electronics

14817 W Hwy 53,

Address

Rathdrum, ID 83858

City, State, ZIP Code

Business Name:

South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer
District

1020 Polaris Ave PO Box 783

Address

Osburn, ID 83849

City, State, ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern,

J&R is working with Shoshone County to apply for the **Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant** to extend high speed internet connectivity for Shoshone County's various rural areas. The internet service packages offered vary depending on your needs, however all packages exceed the FCC's minimum service requirement of 25Mbps X 3Mbps.

This letter is regarding internet service, once available in our area and offered by J&R Electronics, we will work closely with J&R Electronics to deliver services to our location(s).

Please note that this letter is a letter of commitment only and is not intended to be legally binding nor a commitment to sign the actual contract.

Sincerely,

Peter Stayton, District Manager

Name and Position



Signature

7/15/2021

Date

Letter of Commitment for Internet Service

Service Provider:

J& R Electronics

14817 W Hwy 53,

Address

Rathdrum, ID 83858

City, State, ZIP Code

Business Name:

SHOSHONE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS
DISTRICT 3 SHOP

58834 SILVER VALLEY RD

Address

OSBURN, ID 83849

City, State, ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern,

J&R is working with Shoshone County to apply for the **Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant** to extend high speed internet connectivity for Shoshone County's various rural areas. The internet service packages offered vary depending on your needs, however all packages exceed the FCC's minimum service requirement of 25Mbps X 3Mbps.

This letter is regarding internet service, once available in our area and offered by J&R Electronics, we will work closely with J&R Electronics to deliver services to our location(s).

Please note that this letter is a letter of commitment only and is not intended to be legally binding nor a commitment to sign the actual contract.

Sincerely,

Jim Mason Director

Name and Position



Signature

7/15/2021

Date



Shoshone County Public Works

700 Bank Street, Suite 35, Wallace, ID 83873

Phone: 208-753-5475 * Fax: 208-753-1011

Jim Cason
Director

Jessica Stutzke
Administrative Assistant

Murray: 682-3957
Smelterville: 786-9471
Osburn: 752-8335
Marble Creek: 245-6721

7/15/2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

Re: J&R Electronics / Shoshone County Idaho Broadband Grant

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board:

Please accept this letter of support for the J&R Electronics broadband projects in Shoshone County. J&R Electronics service will accommodate new resident growth, our aging population and allow our utilities and public safety entities to operate efficiently and more access options in the unfortunate event of another emergency.

The past year has emphasized the true gaps in high-speed internet in our community. We have put the current broadband infrastructure to the test, and it has proven to be inadequate for our residents and businesses online needs. Families could not be online to complete required tasks at the same time, businesses could not accept credit cards or process online orders and video telehealth of conferencing was a challenge or impossible.

As more residents move to the area, it will continue to prove a detriment to our communities' ability to keep up with and move forward in this new digital age and hinder economic development activities.

J&R Electronics has proven their commitment to serving the Shoshone County communities prior to the pandemic and were quick to act in the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak. They were first on the scene to work with our school districts to provide free public Wi-Fi sites across the county. Those sites remain in operation to serve our communities.

An Idaho company, they have met with our public entities, private businesses, and residents to overcome broadband challenges highlighted by the pandemic. They offer reliable high-speed service, affordable rates, and exceptional service after the sale and continue to create a positive multiplier impact on the local economy. We feel J&R Electronics will use our tax dollars prudently and efficiently.

The award of the Idaho Broadband Grant for these projects would have a positive impact in our community. The Idaho grant funds will allow an Idaho company financial support to serve the broadband needs of our small communities in the ways it needs to be served to thrive.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jim Cason", is written over a horizontal line.

Jim Cason
Shoshone County Public Works Director



Shoshone County Fire Dist No. 1

AARON CAGLE, *Fire Chief*

58738 Silver Valley Rd • P.O. 723 Osburn, ID 83849

208.752.1101 • acagle@districtonefire.com



July 9, 2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 West State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board:

Shoshone County Fire Protection District One is one of many entities who are great need for reliable fast internet service, which is currently an underserved population. The District is writing this letter of support for J&R Electronics broadband project in Shoshone County as our recent upgrade to J&R has vastly improved our online abilities.

The equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, and current infrastructure is extremely inadequate and negatively impacts our local business and residents' online needs. It is essential for the public health emergency departments and would mitigate similar disruptions in the future.

The current growth of the Silver Valley residents has significantly increased with a young and aging population. The Fire services depend on high-speed internet as time is often the most crucial element to consider in saving lives. As real time online information will greatly assist emergency responder's situational awareness during emergency fire and medical calls when time is of the essence. Implementation of the new technology is advancing, and the current infrastructure is not supporting these vital needs. J&R Electronics services will be a positive asset to our community to assist with fire and medical services online emergency software and programs, which will provide a significant impact on our ability to provide emergency services to the community and tourist during the worst day of their lives.

Also, J&R services will be able to support business' in completing online tasks such as: credit card orders, shipping, receiving, and tracking merchandise with their online business affairs. The local schools and students require dependable internet access to complete their daily educational tasks, our young and aging residents depend on high-speed internet to process their financial banking needs and improve their online quality of life.

The Idaho Broadband Grant award would be a vast impact in our Silver Valley and allow Idaho business and residents to succeed with the support from J&R Electronics who proven their commitment to serving our local community.

Should you have questions or concerns please feel free to call 208-752-1101.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Cagle".

Aaron Cagle
Fire Chief



July 14,2021

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Broadband Advisory Board
700 W State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Re: Idaho Broadband Grant for Projects in the Silver Valley

Idaho Broadband Advisory Board and Commerce Grant Team,

Please accept this letter of support for the J&R Electronics broadband projects in Shoshone County. J&R Electronics service will accommodate new resident growth, our aging population and allow our utilities and public safety entities to operate efficiently and more access options in the unfortunate event of another emergency.

The past year has emphasized the true gaps in high-speed internet in our community. We have put the current broadband infrastructure to the test, and it has proven to be inadequate for our residents and businesses online needs. Families could not be online to complete required tasks at the same time, businesses could not accept credit cards or process online orders and video telehealth of conferencing was a challenge or impossible.

As more residents move to the area, it will continue to prove a detriment to our communities' ability to keep up with and move forward in this new digital age and hinder economic development activities.

J&R Electronics has proven their commitment to serving the Shoshone County communities prior to the pandemic and were quick to act in the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak. They were first on the scene to work with our school districts to provide free public Wi-Fi sites across the county. Those sites remain in operation to serve our communities.

An Idaho company, they have met with our public entities, private businesses, and residents to overcome broadband challenges highlighted by the pandemic. They offer reliable high-speed service, affordable rates, exceptional service after the sale and continue to create a positive multiplier impact on the local economy. We feel J&R Electronics will use our tax dollars prudently and efficiently.

The award of the Idaho Broadband Grant for these projects would have a positive impact in our community. The Idaho grant funds will allow an Idaho company financial support to serve the broadband needs of our small communities in the ways it needs to be served to thrive.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Martinsen", with a stylized, flowing script.

Dan Martinsen - President

TwoMile PROJECT TOTALS

Equipment Total for Project	\$	155,857.22
Labor Total for Project	\$	31,250.00
Grant Admin	\$	1,456.00
PROJECT TOTAL	\$	187,107.22
MATCH TOTAL	\$	(41,544.85)
REQUESTED GRANT TOTAL	\$	147,018.37
Number of HH		750
Cost Per HH	\$	249.48



State of Idaho Broadband Grant

CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF SHOSHONE

The undersigned, Colleen Rosson, representing Osburn City, 921 E. Mullan Ave., Osburn, ID 83849, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am grant administrator for Osburn City and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Installation of the point to point and multi point network will provide service to residents and businesses who have previously had low speeds or no connectivity at all. The speeds provided by this infrastructure will meet and exceed the minimum 25/3 as defined to be high speed internet. It will provide enhancement for connectivity options and reliability for health care, business, public safety and education solving some of the needs that were in full display during (and after) the pandemic.

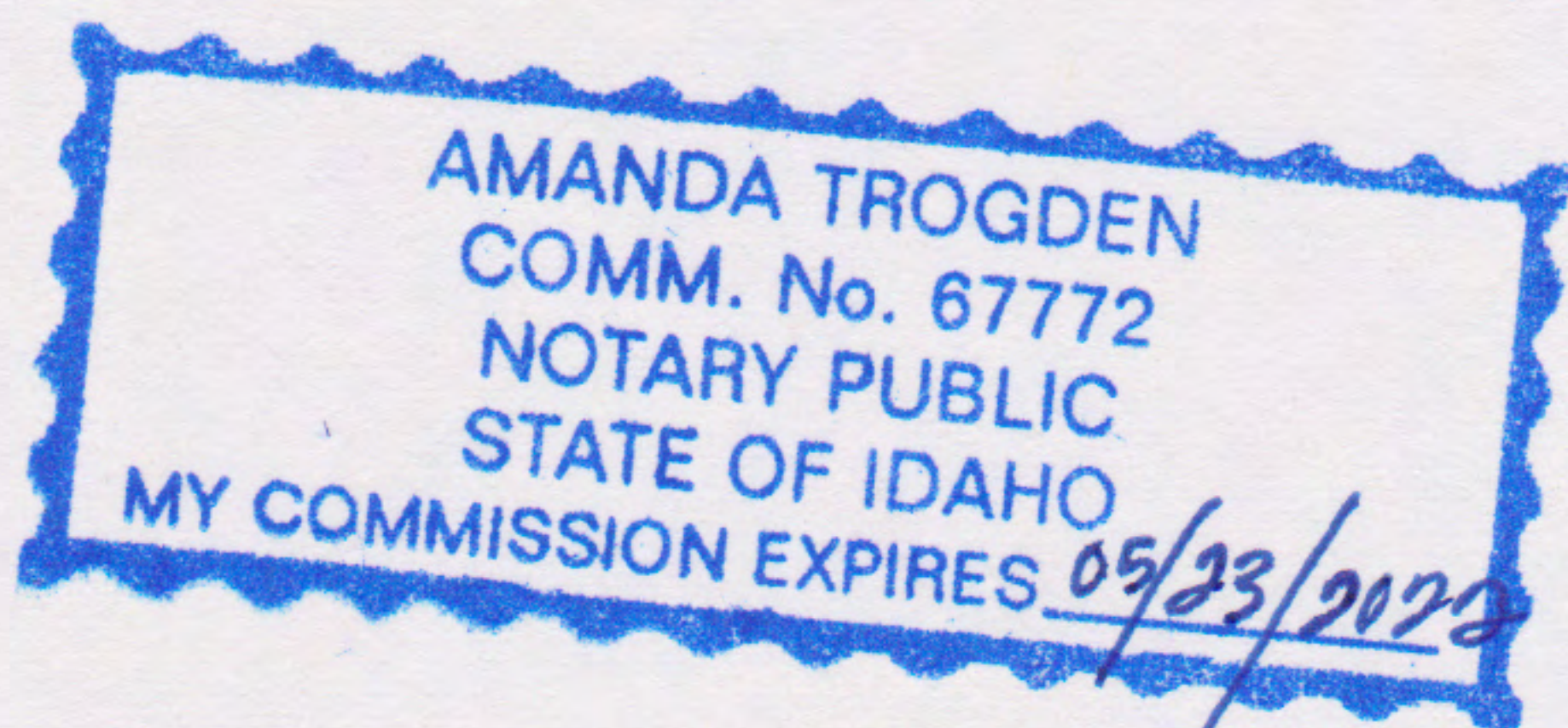
Colleen Rosson

7-16-2021

Signature

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 16 day of July, 2021



Amanda Trogden

Notary Public for STATE Idaho

Residing at Mullan

Commission expires 05/23/2022

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant – Two Mile Project Schedule

[illegible]



Two Mile and SFSD Tower RF Propagation/Coverage of 3 GHz and 5 GHz with Serviceable Locations

Two Mile CBGs in coverage area are.

CBG 160799604005

CBG 160799604004

Both Towers to be Fed via Licensed PTP links

Two Mile tower fed via Fiber POP at Wallace Middle School (East end of Osburn)

SFSD Tower will have PTP from Two Mile Site

High-speed Internet Service to be delivered Via Fixed Microwave 3 GHz (for NLOS as needed) and 5 GHz

RF Propagation/Coverage of 3 GHz (for NLOS as needed) and 5 GHz

Coverage Yellow 90 degree sectors show 270 degree coverage from Two Mile tower

Coverage – Blue/ 120 Sector at SFSD office on a 50ft tower

Combined- this location can see the entire underserved community and extends service to the farthest end of Osburn

Serviceable Locations 700 to 750

Black Dots indicate underserved locations that can be served – 90% are less than 1.5 miles from the tower location with 3 GHz or 5 GHz both technologies have proven to easily deliver base line package of 30Mbps X 5Mbps with low latency at sub 15ms ping times

The proposed project will support

E-learning

Tele-work

Including Anchor Institutions

Southfork Sewer District Office and 2 lift stations

McGillivray Environmental Main Shop

J&R will also install and provide free Wi-Fi at Osburn City park area west end of City

Wednesday, July 14, 2021 |

121 N 5th

Ziply

Ziply



Wednesday, July 14, 2021 |

121 N 5th
Ziply

Ziply



128 w fir
Zipty

3:33



Speed Test: Test the Speed...
www.broadbandnow.com



Bandwidth Calculator



Share this Result

Test Again

Download speed

3.31

Mb/s

Upload speed

838.68

kb/s

Your Internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.



Share Result URL

<https://www.broadbandnow.com/speedtest/75622047>



3:50

Speed Test: Test the Speed of Your I...

←

↻ Share this Result

↻ Test Again

Download speed

4.19

Mb/s

Upload speed

1.21

Mb/s

Your Internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.

Share Result URL

<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/94txpmt->

⌂

<url?https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/94txpmt->

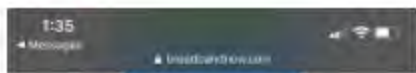
⌂

Share Result Image

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/5/3/8/94txpmt->

⌂

207 n 6th st



Share Class Result

 Test Applet

Downloaded from ascelibrary.org by University of California, San Diego on 06/01/15. Copyright ASCE, For All Rights Reserved, No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from ASCE.

7.64

Mb/s

- Utilized systems

838.68

kb/s

Your internet speed is fast enough for normal use by 1-2 people. Video services like Netflix may struggle in HD, or if multiple users attempt to stream at the same time.

[Share Result URL](#)

<http://the-nation.com/2008/01/29/india-should-lead-the-way/>

http://pc.elsevier.com/locate/elsevier

Share Result Image

<https://doi.org/10.1002/for>

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Network latency: 109 msec round trip time

501 walnut Ave, osburn
Suddenlink



Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 2021 5:03 PM

519 walnut Ave Osburn

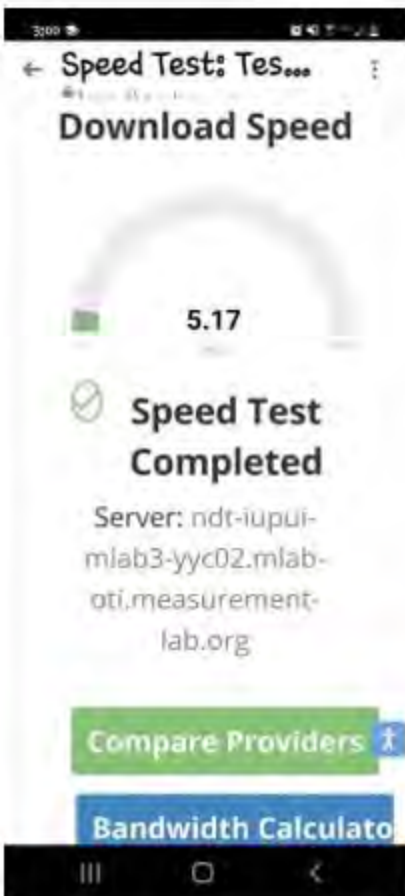
Ziply



Thursday, July 15, 2021

1210 e larch

Ziply



E Fir Avenue

Suddenlink

1:59

broadbandnow.com

Share this Result

Test Again

Download speed

1.09

Mb/s

Upload speed

838.51

kb/s

Your internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.

Share Result URL

<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/4384963670/>

<http://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/4384963670/>

Share Result Image

<https://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/211/3/9q350cm/>

<http://speedtest.broadbandnow.com/211/3/9q350cm/>

Network latency: 555 msec round trip time

July 14

E mullan Ave.
Ziply

2:33



broadbandnow.com

Compare Providers

Bandwidth Calculator

Share this Result

Test Again

Download speed

2.25

Mb/s

Upload speed

525.00

kb/s

Your internet speed is slower than average. It is sufficient for basic uses like email and web browsing but will likely struggle when streaming HD video, using Skype, and other video-based use cases.

Share Result URL

<https://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/970n730-ygfe-4/>



<http://broadbandnow.com/speedtest/970n730-ygfe-4/>



Share Result Image

Downloaded from broadbandnow.com on 2023-07-14 14:33:00



From: Brandy Davis <bdavis@southforksd.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 7, 2021 11:27 AM
To: Colleen Rosson <director@silvervalleyedc.com>
Subject: speed test

Here ya go!



Brandy Davis

District Secretary/Lab Tech
208-753-8041



Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Nancy Twineham
Applicant ID	APP-004866
Company Name	Bonner County
Recipient Address	Bonner County 1500 Hwy 2 Ste 308 Sandpoint, ID 83864
Phone	(208) 265-1438
Email	nancy.twineham@bonnercountyid.gov
Amount Requested	\$174,015.06
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Spring Creek

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

Bonner County Board of Commissioners
Dan McDonald Chairman
dan.mcdonald@bonnercountyid.gov
1500 Hwy 2 Suite 308, Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
208-265-1438

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

Spring Creek

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

Nancy Twineham Bonner County Comptroller or Designee
nancy.twineham@bonnercountyid.gov
208-265-1437

Project Requirements

2. Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found [here](#). Frequently asked questions can be referenced [here](#).)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

Spring Creek and the non-lake front areas of the Hope Peninsula are rural areas that have a very high density of trees in a rugged mountain terrain. Because of the lack of homes and businesses in this area, providers have been unable or unwilling to provide adequate speeds via the existing copper (DSL) infrastructure. Additionally, due to the density of trees in the area, it has been nearly impossible to provide fixed wireless service to these areas (except for one area). As a result, most rely on costly satellite service or mobile hotspots for their internet service. Some have no service, and instead travel when internet access is necessary.

The Spring Creek project will bring much needed fiber and wireless internet access to those who live in rural Bonner County's Spring Creek area between the cities of East Hope and Clark Fork and to portions of the Hope Peninsula. The fiber and wireless infrastructure will bring economic opportunities for the increasing number of individuals with home-based businesses, or tele-work jobs, being forced to work from places other than their homes. It will create equality with education among children and adults alike. It will also allow access to telehealth services. It will allow for better communication, safety, and overall response times to first responders in both Clark Fork and Sam Owen Fire Departments, by allowing an additional repeater to cover areas that are currently difficult for responders to communicate in. The lack of ability to communicate slows down communication and the ability to respond safely quickly to emergency calls.

It will additionally connect Bonner County's solid waste facility in Clark Fork, and their road and

bridge facility nearby. Finally, it will enable the option for several local and state organizations to connect to high speed, fiber internet. These include Idaho Transportation Department, Ellisport Bay Sewer District, and the USFS Sam Owen campground.

This project will provide up to 1Gbps fiber to 327 households in the project area. Kaniksu will partner with Bonner County to install and maintain over 8 miles of fiber, that will consist of both underground and aerial construction. This project will also consist of 100 Mbps wireless coverage for up to 107 homes on the eastern end of the project area.

Bonner County will partner with Kaniksu, LLC (DBA Kaniksu Internet) to operate the fiber and wireless equipment. Kaniksu has been operating wireless internet equipment since 2018, and fiber since 2020. Kaniksu has a strong reputation for reliability and customer service.

Where it is possible to provide wireless service, the equipment cost makes it cost prohibitive for the ISP to install and maintain such equipment, without passing on the high install cost to residents. This grant will enable more affordable rates for both installation and monthly service fees.

As it stands today, those living in this underserved area are victims of the digital divide that is plaguing those in rural areas. This digital divide impacts all aspects of their lives, work, play, education, health care, and limits their ability to provide for their families. The proposed project is important to help rectify the inequality that lack of internet access brings to this area.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

The proposed project will reduce the current digital divide & promote equal access in:

Economic Development: Widening socioeconomic gaps, amplified by COVID19, disproportionately impact those without access to high-speed internet. The project will remove this barrier, allowing for home-based businesses & non-seasonal remote work.

Public Safety: The project will allow emergency services to link additional radio repeaters to provide reliable communication between public safety entities, their volunteer staff, & our community, saving lives.

Telehealth: Telehealth is not available in communities without broadband. The project will rectify this unequal access by allowing those in the proposed service area to seek medical and mental healthcare remotely.

Education: Lack of home broadband contributes to the educational inequalities experienced in our community, laid bare by COVID19. We will address existing inequalities & provide students the means to complete homework & access remote learning

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

The community struggles to receive reliable, affordable internet. Due to the lack of infrastructure, residents pay for expensive service using satellite or cellular, which includes data limits and intermittency during high usage. These restrictive periods are often when people are trying to work or learn. These limitations make it impossible for residents to receive equal access to healthcare and education. With the lack of emergency communication available to some parts of the community, access to emergency care is limited or delayed.

The project will provide the community with reliable high-speed internet with speeds up to 1 Gbps, which will provide opportunities to telework, facilitate distance learning, and improving public safety.

The infrastructure proposed in the project is necessary for public health emergencies as it allows for better communication and allow residents to work and receive health care at home, should there ever be a need to shelter in place in the future.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

This project area lacks the density to make running fiber to the community cost effective to ISPs who serve other parts of the community. This project would mean that the “trunk” line for the community would be installed by the grant, enabling an ISP to absorb the remaining construction costs. Bonner County is partnering with Kaniksu has committed to providing fiber connectivity to most of the remaining addresses not served by the scope of this project. With the completion of this grant, addresses in the grant area will be able to receive monthly service rates starting at \$29.99 up to \$99.99, and no contracts for speeds up to 1Gbps/1Gbps. The installation costs will also be substantially less, starting at \$100 per address for installation. Without this grant, installation fees would be in the thousands of dollars per address, to cover the ISP costs of installing infrastructure.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

Multiple organizations in the community have offered financial support for this project. All companies working on this project are local to the project area and are running businesses in the project area. As a result, they have offered reduced rates to see this project complete. Idahope Excavation is owned by Mike and Teresa Stevens. Their business and home are based in separate addresses within the project area. Idahope has offered to reduce their excavation rates by roughly half to see this project move forward. Their match is estimated to be at \$64,476.25.

7B Boring is owned by Ben Wells, and they have offered to reduce their rates by \$5.00 per hour to assist in project cost matching. Their match is estimated to be at \$2,000.

Kaniksu, LLC is a local ISP based in Hope. Kaniksu has been working to provide fiber and wireless internet to those in Bonner County since 2018. Kaniksu has been working with the Clark Fork and Sam Owen Fire Departments to assist in getting matches for land and equipment necessary for the proposed repeater. Due to the brief application window for this grant, verbal agreements for matching have been made, however those agreements have not been able to finalize them. Kaniksu has committed to providing the matching funds if the agreements cannot be finalized. Kaniksu’s match, including the commitments for the repeater are estimated at \$68,529.94. This match includes labor, covering engineering and pole make ready work, and a reduced price on fiber and conduit.

In total this project is estimated to have a match of \$155,006.19. This represents a 47% match of the total project cost of the project.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

329021.25

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

As a direct result of the grant, 434 addresses can be connected to broadband service. Additionally, the grant proposal has an additional 29 addresses that are located within an area that would be affordable for the ISP to connect after the grant project work is completed.

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

Based on 434 households (fiber and wireless) the average cost per household would be \$758.11. This cost per household excludes the 29 addresses that can be connected after the grant is complete.

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

Fiber: 1Gbps/1Gbps. Wireless: 100Mbps/25 Mbps

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Yes, all permits permissions and zoning requirements can be met to see this project completed by December 31, 2021. While we have a verbal agreement for the repeater, three alternative locations have been identified, should the need to move it become necessary.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

Bonner County anticipates entering into a mutually agreeable service commitment MOU with the provider.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

The project will be scoped, purchased, constructed, and completed by Kaniksu. The applicant's designee will serve the role of Grant Administrator and will conduct reviews of completion and attest that the work is completed before payment. Accounting will be performed by Kaniksu and reviewed / approved by the County before completion and reimbursement.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

To the best of our knowledge, no existing federal funding has been awarded specific to this

project area.

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

To the best of our knowledge, no existing state funding has been awarded specific to this project area.

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

Most of the proposed project is in areas where modern fixed wireless or cable (fiber/copper) service is not possible. This grant project area is shaped to maximize the number of households that cannot consistently receive a minimum of 10 Mbps. Many of the households in the project area are forced to use mobile hotspots, satellite or unreliable wireless or cable systems that are antiquated and unable to provide a consistent connection.

The unavailability of a consistent, reliable internet connection makes the installation of a Fire/EMS repeater impossible and will provide consistent communication that will make first responders safer, and able to respond to the needs of the community more adequately.

The availability of internet service will allow the Bonner County Solid Waste facility and Road and Bridge facility to install cameras and security devices to ensure the premises are safe and protected against theft and vandalism. Issues both facilities are increasingly dealing with.

The awarding of this grant will enable the households in the project area to have the same opportunities and access to public safety, health, education, and prosperity that most others in Bonner County are afforded.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Speed Tests.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:54 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf & 1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Spring-Creek.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:46 PM)

[Spring-Creek.kmz](#) (7/16/2021 12:44 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Grant-Budget-Template.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:44 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Project-Schedule-Form.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:44 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[20210716_Bonner County - CARES Act.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:27 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Letters-of-Support.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:45 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

[Clark Fork Fire Department Grant request.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 2:02 PM)

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

No Attachments

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[Form 477 Analysis.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:47 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Joseph Kinner

Question: Type your title.

Consultant on behalf of Bonner County

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/2021



Bonner County

Board of Commissioners

Daniel McDonald

Jeff Connolly

Steven Bradshaw

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO COUNTY OF BONNER

The undersigned, Daniel McDonald, representing BONNER COUNTY, 1500, HWY 2 STE 308 SANDPOINT, IDAHO 83864, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS of BONNER COUNTY and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, inconnection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

The Project enables telework and distance leaning in situations covered by the current Stage 4 – Stay at Home Order when students and workers are Covid-19 positive and must telecommute.

The only caveat to the CARES Act compliance assurance above is that Treasury may review how much the project benefits apply to the current period ending in 2021 in comparison to the useful life of the infrastructure. These rules are set forth in 2 CFR 200.402 – 411. There is a possibility that Treasury or OMB may consider the costs as unreasonable given the benefit may only extend for two-weeks of the covered period ending 12/31/2021. The useful life of the funded infrastructure almost completely applies to periods post-dating the covered period. Since this is true of all the State of Idaho Broadband grant projects this is not peculiar to Bonner County and we presume the State itself has recognized and assumed this audit risk.

Signature: Daniel McDonald, Chairman

7/14/21
Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 16 day of July 2021



Alisa Schoeffel
Notary Public for STATE

Residing at Bonner County

Commission expires 6.13.2022

Clark Fork Fire Department City of Clark Fork

PO Box 10

Clark Fork, ID 83811

208-266-1337 Fax 208-266-1278



13 July 2021

To Whom it may concern,

I am the Fire Chief of Clark Fork Fire Department. Our department covers some rural, hard to reach areas where communication with firefighters, and other first responders can be challenging. Parts of our district includes areas with limited to no cell phone service and limited to no radio communication. Additionally, the service area includes portions of USFS recreational areas, where it is difficult to make and receive radio calls during an emergency response.

The grant being proposed by Bonner County to bring fiber internet to the Spring Creek area, would allow for the department to install and operate a radio repeater that would significantly close the communication gap in our service area. It would allow for quicker response times to fire and EMS calls and allow us to better address the emergency needs of the citizens in our district.

Additionally, as a homeowner in the proposed grant area, I share the frustration and concern over slow and inadequate internet service in our neighborhood. Because of hills, trees and other obstructions, it is very difficult to get wireless service in our neighborhood, forcing many to use cell phone or satellite providers for service that is data capped and often too slow to use.

I would encourage the Department of Commerce to approve the Spring Creek grant and enable our department to more adequately meet the needs of those in our district.

Respectfully,

Rich Harter
Chief – Clark Fork Fire Department
2475 East Spring Creek
Clark Fork, ID 83811

Spring Creek FCC Fixed Broadband Deployment (Form 477)

Map of Proposed Project Area



Providers Listed on Form 477 Data in Project Area

Provider	Tech	Down (Mbps)	Up (Mbps)
ViaSat, Inc.	Satellite	100	3
Pend Oreille Valley Networks, Inc.	Fixed Wireless	50	20
Wired or Wireless, Inc.	Fixed Wireless	30	10
Northwest Fiber, LLC	ADSL	25	2
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	Satellite	25	3
Northwest Fiber, LLC	ADSL	12	1
Northwest Fiber, LLC	ADSL	6	1
Wired or Wireless, Inc.	Cable	5	2
VSAT Systems, LLC	Satellite	2	1.3

Analysis of Form 477 Data

Provider	Tech	Down	Up	Notes
ViaSat, Inc.	Satellite	100	3	Satellite excluded
Pend Oreille Valley Networks, Inc	Fixed Wireless	50	20	No coverage in proposed project area
Wired or Wireless, Inc.	Fixed Wireless	30	10	No coverage (fixed wireless) in proposed project area
Northwest Fiber, LLC	ADSL	25	2	Ziply. Speeds not available in proposed project area (see speed tests)
Hughes Network, LLC	Satellite	25	3	Satellite excluded
Northwest Fiber, LLC	ADSL	12	1	Ziply Fiber, speeds not available for most in project area.
Northwest Fiber, LLC	ADSL	6	1	Ziply Fiber, speeds not available for many in project area.
Wired or Wireless, Inc.	Cable	5	2	Coverage not available for most of the proposed project area
VSAT Systems, LLC	Satellite	2	1.3	Satellite excluded

Idaho Cares Act Broadband Grant Budget

Line Item	Grant Dollars	Matched	Total
Fiber (Material)	\$ 21,318.02	\$ 2,478.84	\$ 23,796.86
Conduit (Material)	\$ 16,525.60	\$ 2,360.80	\$ 18,886.40
Vaults	\$ 12,757.50	\$ -	\$ 12,757.50
Enclosures	\$ 12,458.40	\$ -	\$ 12,458.40
Couplers	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00
Splice Connectors	\$ 750.00	\$ -	\$ 750.00
Mule Tape	\$ 1,095.00		\$ 1,095.00
Pole Connectors	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Vault Installation	\$ 8,750.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 12,250.00
Underground Fiber	\$ 40,976.25	\$ 80,976.25	\$ 121,952.50
Aerial Fiber	\$ -	\$ 13,095.30	\$ 13,095.30
Boring	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Repeater Land	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Splicing	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 5,600.00	\$ 8,400.00
Cable Installation	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Fiber Engineering	\$ -	\$ 16,995.00	\$ 16,995.00
Make Ready Work	\$ 10,668.09	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 20,668.09
Repeater Equipment	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Cabinet	\$ 3,141.50		\$ 3,141.50
Fiber OLT	\$ 3,598.00		\$ 3,598.00
Wireless 3.65 Gear	\$ 17,676.70		\$ 17,676.70
Totals	\$ 174,015.06	\$ 155,006.19	\$ 329,021.25
Match Percent	47%		

July 12, 2021

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide service along West Spring Creek Rd and side streets including Old Cougar Rd where my home is located at 185 Old Cougar RD Hope ID 83836.

We currently have limited options for internet service and the service that we do have through our Mifi connection with Verizon has such slow speeds making this very unreliable, there are caps on the data and if those caps are exceeded the price is extremely expensive making this difficult as we are local business owners and rely on the internet to conduct our business. During the Covid-19 pandemic when getting products, groceries, etc sent to our home do to the stay at home order we were very limited as our current internet service is very poor. Our family, friends and elderly neighbors also have safety concerns as there are times we cannot call out in the event of an emergency due to restricted/limited wifi calling due to slow internet speeds. In the year 2021 with the technology available we feel this is unnecessary and ask that this grant be given to Kaniksu to provide a faster and better option to those of us who currently do not have any appropriate options for internet services.

Enclosed is a link of our speed test results

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/a40fd180-e324-11eb-85a3-79c9784dca54>

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in the near future both for our personal and business needs.

Thank you in advance for a fast and appropriate conclusion in this matter.

Sincerely,

Adam and Chrissy Mitton
Lightning Creek Construction LLC
(208)290-8453
amitton99@gmail.com



On behalf of Annie's Orchard,

We are in firm support of the Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant, awarded to Kaniksu Networks, to install fiber optics within Clark Fork, Idaho. Crucial access to fiber optic services would provide essential connection within the community of Clark Fork through means of innovative job opportunities and alternative online learning platforms for all individuals. The grant program provides resources aimed at addressing the needs for telehealth, e-commerce, distant learning, and a plethora of services pertaining to public safety. Annie's Orchard invests full support for all means of providing community advancement and believes that fiber optic installation would impart essential services to the growing population of Clark Fork. Any questions or concerns pertaining to the installation of fiber optics or Idaho Commerce Broadband Grant may be directed to a representative of Kaniksu Networks at 208-264-2220 or Ryan@Kaniksu.com.

Terry Chowning

Annie's Orchard

Clark Fork, ID 83811

P.O. Box 121 Clark Fork, Idaho 83811

Phone: 208-266-1245

Cell: 208-946-7822

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide service along Spring Creek and West Spring Creek . We live at 794 W Spring, Creek Road, Hope, ID

We currently have limited service through Ziply but unfortunately the speeds are not reliable, and they have data caps. If we exceed those data caps it is extremely expensive. We cannot stream movies, often have difficulty checking emails and are not able to do basic shopping. We have very limited cell service, so not having reliable internet means that we cannot even make phone calls via Wi-Fi. When the kids and grandkids come, they always complain about our internet speed, and when you have 6 people trying to use it, forget about it.... I am a realtor and do a LOT of work from home, but it's really tough.... and if my husband is trying to do some work, then it makes me trying to download a form near impossible.

Here is a link to our speed test results. <http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/c8485630-e3e2-11eb-bcde-638adb03d46f>

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in the near future.

Becky Freeland, GRI, CRS

becky@evergreen-realty.com

Evergreen Realty

321 N. First Ave.

Sandpoint, ID 83864

800-263-6370

Cell 208-290-5628

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu internet to provide service along West Spring Creek. We live at 2773 West Spring Creek and will be relocating just down the road to Old Cougar Road within the next year.

As of right now we have limited services that are offered which are extremely slow, overpriced, unreliable and have data caps which also result in more expenses. These internet providers (WildBlue, Hughes net) also do not offer speeds to which we can stream videos, it's very slow to check our emails and I can't even run my online business anymore. My significant other had to commute to Post Falls five days a week for three years to attend NIC when he should have been able to take most of his classes online, in the safety of our home instead of the treacherous daily commute. Having faster internet would result in multiple streams of income for us (with the plan to work from home eventually) as well as provide cell phone usage as cell phone reception is very limited as well. We would also like to install security cameras for the protection of our home, but WiFi is required for this too.

Here is a link to our speed results: <http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/ceb4fd30-e387-11eb-8fb0-2b6e19b768c9>

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in our area in the near future.

Thank You,
Cierra Piazza and Garrett Pomerleau

Clark Fork Fire Department City of Clark Fork

PO Box 10

Clark Fork, ID 83811

208-266-1337 Fax 208-266-1278



13 July 2021

To Whom it may concern,

I am the Fire Chief of Clark Fork Fire Department. Our department covers some rural, hard to reach areas where communication with firefighters, and other first responders can be challenging. Parts of our district includes areas with limited to no cell phone service and limited to no radio communication. Additionally, the service area includes portions of USFS recreational areas, where it is difficult to make and receive radio calls during an emergency response.

The grant being proposed by Bonner County to bring fiber internet to the Spring Creek area, would allow for the department to install and operate a radio repeater that would significantly close the communication gap in our service area. It would allow for quicker response times to fire and EMS calls and allow us to better address the emergency needs of the citizens in our district.

Additionally, as a homeowner in the proposed grant area, I share the frustration and concern over slow and inadequate internet service in our neighborhood. Because of hills, trees and other obstructions, it is very difficult to get wireless service in our neighborhood, forcing many to use cell phone or satellite providers for service that is data capped and often too slow to use.

I would encourage the Department of Commerce to approve the Spring Creek grant and enable our department to more adequately meet the needs of those in our district.

Respectfully,

Rich Harter
Chief – Clark Fork Fire Department
2475 East Spring Creek
Clark Fork, ID 83811

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide service along East Spring Creek and West Spring Creek Roads. We live at 2077 West Spring Creek Road.

We currently have limited service through a Verizon hotspot. We have tried conventional carriers such as HughesNet, but found them to be expensive and virtually unusable due to data caps and slow speeds. These are not as much of a problem using our cell phone hotspot, but still the speeds are extremely unreliable, and we cannot stream anything.

Our two daughters live out of state and cannot visit us due to their needs for high speed connectivity for their work (one is an attorney who is always on call, and the other is a website programmer who works free-lance, so must work while vacationing). Until we can get appropriate internet services, we fear they will not be able to visit us in this beautiful but remote part of the country.

In three speed tests, these were the results

Ping: 49, 50, 47

Jitter: 7, 10, 10

Download: 2.3, 3.4, 2.7

Upload: 0.1, 0.1, 0.1

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in the near future if Bonner County and Kaniksu are successful in obtaining this grant for our rural area.

Thank you for your time,

Ralph and Dedre Ahl

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide service along Spring Creek, West Spring Creek, and Denton rd . We live at 855 Denton Rd in Hope idaho.

We currently have limited service through Zipler Fiber but unfortunately the speed and service are not reliable. We have had constant equipment malfunctions, as well as we have no internet during prime time 6 pm to 10 pm. We typically cannot stream movies, often have difficulty checking emails and are not able to do basic shopping. We have very limited cell service, so not having reliable internet means that we cannot even make phone calls via Wi-Fi. Our Daughter is Homeschooled and our internet is not reliable enough for her school work most times. We run a home business and need to be able to upload photos which literally will shut down our internet and everything has to reboot and we still cannot get the photos to upload. So we have to go to a friend's house to upload photos for our business this is a huge strain.

Here is a link to our speed test results. <http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/48d22e00-e4cb-11eb-8075-a7955f53f627>

We are hopeful to receive reliable service in the near future.

Thank you for your time,

Jean Theander

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide service along Spring Creek and West Spring Creek, to include Bottle Brand Road. We live at 413 Bottle Brand Road, Hope, Idaho 83836.

We currently have limited service through HughesNet but unfortunately the speeds are not reliable, and they have data caps. If we exceed those data caps it is extremely expensive. We typically cannot stream movies, often have difficulty checking emails and basic online shopping. We have very limited cell service, so not having reliable internet means that we cannot even make phone calls via Wi-Fi. We have kids that often need access to the internet for school work. In the near future we plan on starting a business and e-commerce is the life line for most businesses.

Here is a link to our speed test results. <http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/05a66cd0-e51c-11eb-aea4-cdc3af84e444>

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in the near future.

Thank you for your time,

Mike and Emily Brambila
445 Bottle Brand Road
Hope, Idaho 83836

July 11, 2021

Robert Jediny

2824 West Spring Creek Rd

Hope, ID 83836

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide service along Spring Creek and West Spring Creek. We live at 2824 West Spring Creek Road.

We currently have very limited service through Verizon but unfortunately the speeds are not reliable at best and have a data cap. If we exceed those data caps it is extremely expensive. Streaming movies, on-line shopping and checking emails aren't possible due to the lack of signal.

We have very limited cell service, so not having reliable internet means that we cannot even make phone calls via Wi-Fi. Text messages are the only way to communicate from our house and sometimes the signal doesn't get through. I would like to be able to work from home but have to drive into town to work on-line which becomes an issue during inclement weather.

I tried to test internet speed results but lack a signal on my property.

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in the near future.

Thank you for your time,

Robert Jediny

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide Service along HWY 200. We live at 135 Calvary Way, Clark Fork Idaho, 83811.

We currently have limited service through ziply, but unfortunately the speeds are not reliable. We typically cannot stream movies, often have difficulty checking emails and are not able to do basic shopping. We have very limited cell service, so not having reliable internet means that we cannot even make phone calls via Wi-Fi. We have grown kids that want to visit and work remotely which has been largely enabled around the rest of the country by the recent pandemic. However, this basic practice is limited in our area, which provides a great inequity to our community.

Here is a link to our speed test results. <http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/aabf6700-e510-11eb-a259-754875b4ce0a>

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in the near future.

Thank you for your time,

Sherry Wold

To Whom it may concern.

Bonner County & Kaniksu Internet is working towards a grant that would bring fiber optic internet to our area. Being an all-volunteer fire department, I see this only as a huge bonus to our department and community. Response notification, emergency update information, hazard alerts, better communication to first responders, and partner agencies.

One specific obstacle is radio communication with Clark Fork Fire department and Clark Fork Valley Ambulance.

Many of our community members live in rural areas, and it is always challenge communicating prior to and during alarm calls. Radio traffic can now be linked to internet service if it is reliable and available. Kaniksu Internet has already worked with our agency to link two radio repeaters together. and it has helped make a large portion of our district capable of clear and reliable radio traffic. We would like to expand this option into some of our more remote areas, but it will only be possible with fast reliable internet service.

We are geographically located in North Idaho, a short distance from the Idaho, Montana border. On a number of occasions, we have responded either on the Montana line or into Montana. Upgrading our communication network would dramatically improve all emergency services response not only out of our area but into our neighbors in Montana.

In closing, please consider Bonner County and Kaniksu Internet for this grant. It has the potential to save lives and help us all better serve our community and outlying area.

Thank You
Tim Scofield
Fire Chief
Sam Owen Fire District
208-290-1712

Dear Idaho Department of Commerce,

I am writing in support of Bonner County receiving a grant to work with Kaniksu Internet to provide service along Spring Creek and West Spring Creek. We live at 1918 West Spring Creek Road, Hope Idaho.

We currently have limited service through HughesNet, but unfortunately the speeds are not reliable, and they have data caps. If we exceed those data caps our internet speeds slow down even more, and to add more is costly-only to have the same issue. We typically cannot stream movies, often have difficulty checking emails, struggle with on-line bill pay, and are not able to do basic shopping. We have had to use our cellular phone's data plan for most of these basic functions, as well as for important work-related tasks, such as educational training, advertising, and client connection. We also have limited cell service, so not having reliable internet means that we cannot consistently count on the use of phone calls via WI-FI. My wife is a licensed counselor in the state of Idaho, and was unable to successfully offer telehealth services to her clients in the midst of COVID-19, leaving them without the option of safe telehealth therapies. Not to mention the need for her to access on-line education for annual licensure requirements.

Here is a link to our speed test results. <http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/03b535b0-e25f-11eb-b783-9d238f725aec>

We look forward to receiving reliable internet in the near future.

Thank you for your time,
Timothy Sanders

Idaho CARES Act Broadband Grant - Project Schedule

Activity	Responsible Party	Start Date	End Date
Engineering	Big Bear Telecom	8/2/2021	8/13/2021
Material Ordering	Kaniksu	8/2/2021	8/27/2021
Permits	ITD, Bonner County	8/16/2021	9/3/2021
Lease Agreements	Clark Fork Fire Department	8/16/2021	8/20/2021
UG Conduit Install	Idaho Excavation	9/1/2021	11/30/2021
Drilling/Boring	7B Boring	9/1/2021	9/10/2021
Pole Make Ready Work	Avista	9/1/2021	9/30/2021
Aerial Fiber Install	Kaniksu	11/1/2021	11/19/2021
UG Fiber Install	Kaniksu	11/22/2021	12/3/2021
Fiber Connectors/Splicing	Kaniksu	10/18/2021	12/17/2021
Plant Testing	Kaniksu	12/20/2021	12/23/2021
Customer Installation	Kaniksu	12/20/2021	12/31/2021
Repeater Installation	Kaniksu, Clark Fork Fire Department	12/6/2021	12/10/2021
Repeater Testing	Clark Fork Fire Department	12/20/2021	12/23/2021

Becky Freeland
94 W Spring, Creek Road
Hope, ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/c8485630-e3e2-11eb-bcde-638adb03d46f>



SPEEDTEST

PING

20

ms

DOWNLOAD

1.0

Mbps

JITTER

1

ms

UPLOAD

0.5

Mbps



7/13/2021 7:01 AM

COPY LINK



Zipty Fiber

...




NW Fiber, LLC


Colfax, WA




Tim Sanders
1918 W Spring Creek Rd.
Hope, ID, 83836.

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/03b535b0-e25f-11eb-b783-9d238f725aec>






 PING


1,024

ms

 DOWNLOAD


35.7

Mbps

 JITTER

175

ms

 UPLOAD


0.0


Mbps

GO

7/11/2021 8:46 AM

COPY LINK







HughesNet

CenturyLink

Dallas, TX





Jean Theander
855 Denton Rd.
Hope, Idaho, 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/48d22e00-e4cb-11eb-8075-a7955f53f627>



SPEEDTEST

PING

71

ms

DOWNLOAD

0.3

Mbps



JITTER

7

ms

UPLOAD

0.2

Mbps

7/14/2021 10:46 AM

COPY LINK



Ziply Fiber



NW Fiber, LLC

Colfax, WA



Robin Lantrip
375 W Spring Creek Rd.
Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/308022d0-e4cb-11eb-b507-675a9acb469d>



SPEEDTEST

PING

10

ms

DOWNLOAD

2.8

Mbps



JITTER

1

ms

UPLOAD

0.8

Mbps

7/14/2021 10:45 AM

COPY LINK



Ziplay Fiber

...



Ptera Inc.
Spokane, WA



Kelly Thompson
3501 W Spring Creek Rd.
Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/bca5b900-e4d0-11eb-8da2-4d4c57470e98>



🔄 SPEEDTEST

📶 PING

743

ms

⬇️ DOWNLOAD

16.2

Mbps



📶 JITTER

556

ms

⬆️ UPLOAD

0.0

Mbps

7/14/2021 11:25 AM

COPY LINK



HughesNet

...



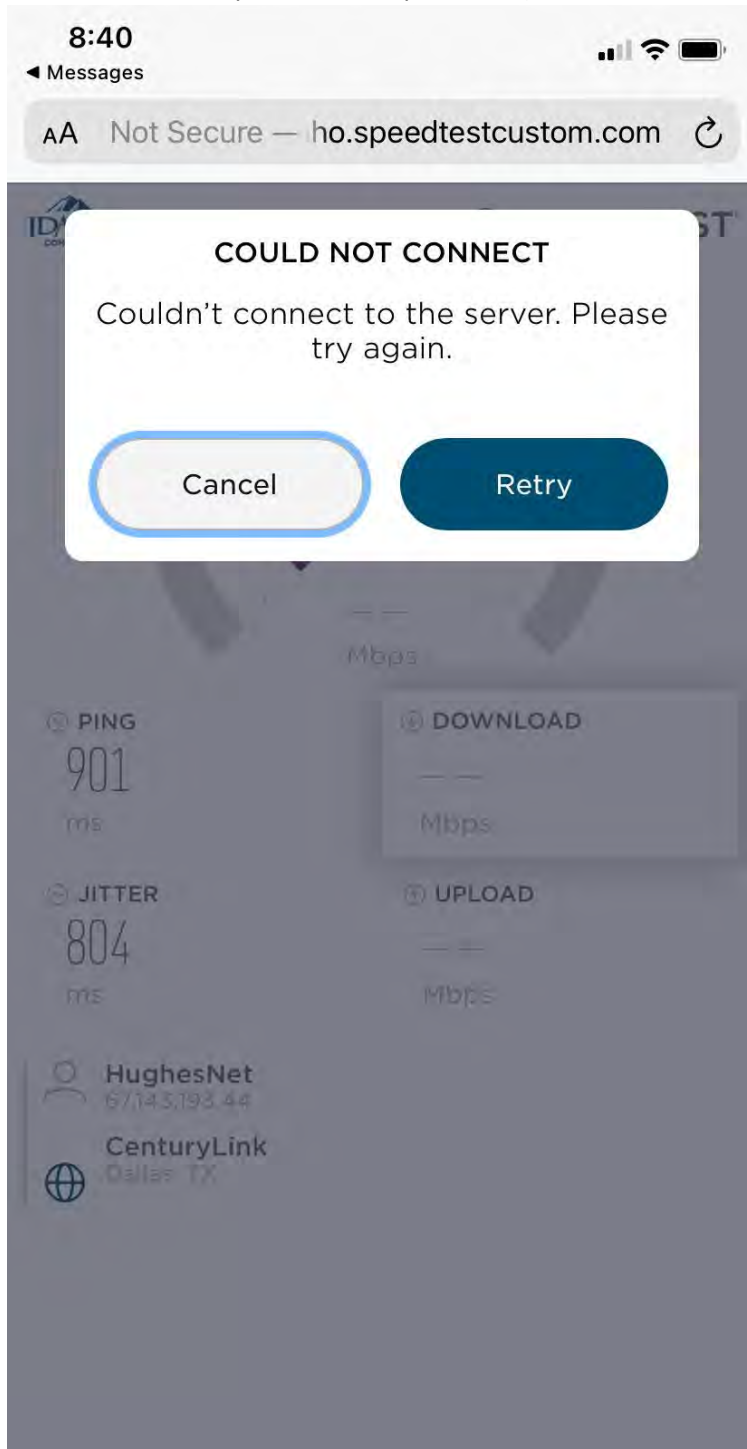
Twin Valley Communications

Miltonvale, KS




Mike & Teresa Stevens
264 Old Cougar Rd
Hope, ID 83836


Test unable to complete, 3 attempts made (Mike & Teresa Stevens)




Sherry Wold
135 Calvary Way
Clark Fork, ID 83811

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/aabf6700-e510-11eb-a259-754875b4ce0a>






PING


10

ms

DOWNLOAD


4.9

Mbps

JITTER

2

ms

UPLOAD


0.9


Mbps

GO


7/14/2021 7:02 PM

COPY LINK






Ziply Fiber



Ptera Inc.
Spokane, WA



John Lazerich
327/329 Cape of Art Loop
Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/d3b88700-e58c-11eb-a5c4-e91d99de04f2>



⌂ SPEEDTEST

📶 PING

51

ms

📶 DOWNLOAD

13.0

Mbps



📶 JITTER

42

ms

📶 UPLOAD

4.0

Mbps

7/15/2021 9:51 AM

COPY LINK



Performive

1.4.6



Bell Mobility
Vancouver, BC



Mike and Emily Brambila
445 Bottle Brand Road
Hope, Idaho 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/05a66cd0-e51c-11eb-aea4-cdc3af84e444>



SPEEDTEST

PING

965
ms

DOWNLOAD

1.0
Mbps



JITTER

824
ms

UPLOAD

0.0
Mbps

7/14/2021 8:25 PM

COPY LINK



HughesNet

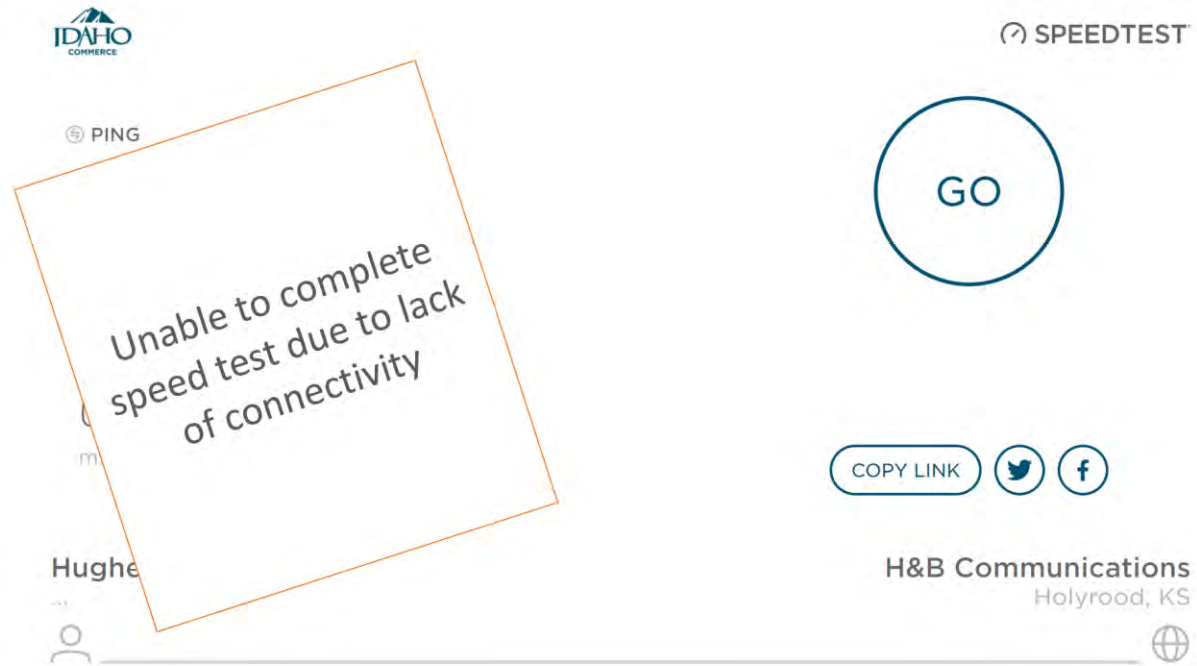


H&B Communications
Holyrood, KS



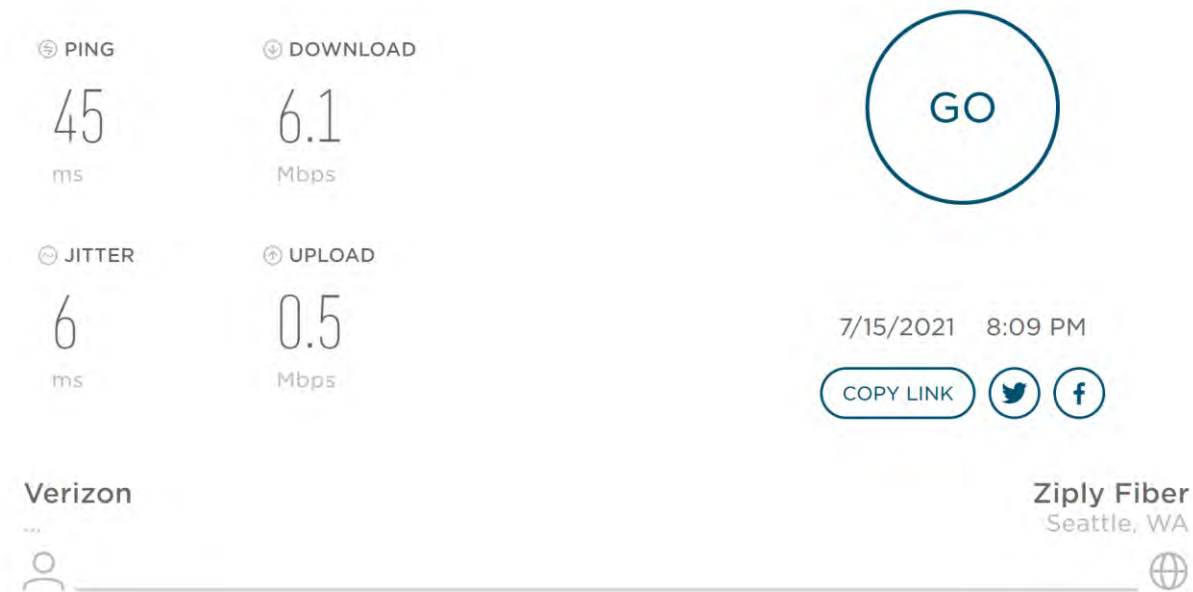
Robert Jediny
2824 West Spring Creek Rd
Hope, ID 83836

They only have a Verizon Hotspot.



Dedre Ahl
2770 W. Spring Creek Rd., Hope, ID 83836

This speed test is done via a Verizon Hotspot as that is the customer's only option for connectivity.

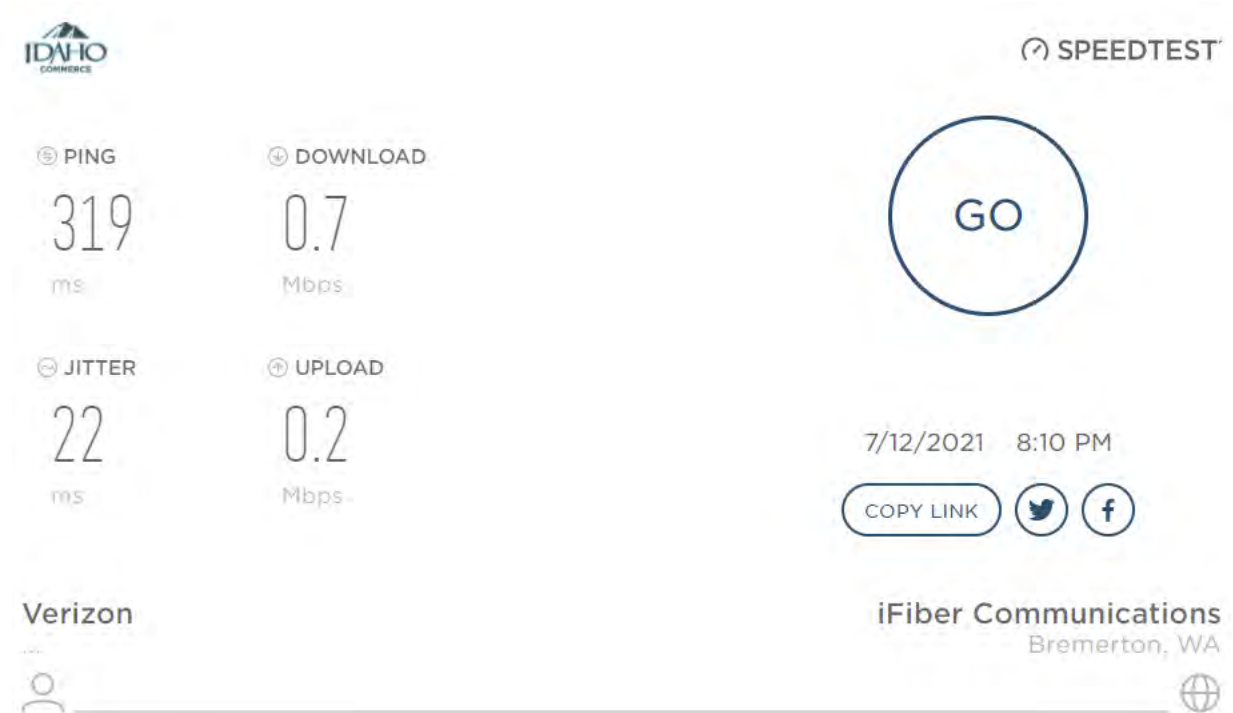


This speed test is done via a Verizon Hotspot as that is the customer's only option for connectivity.

Cierra Piazza

2773 W. Spring Creek Rd, Hope, Idaho 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/ceb4fd30-e387-11eb-8fb0-2b6e19b768c9> (Cierra Piazza)

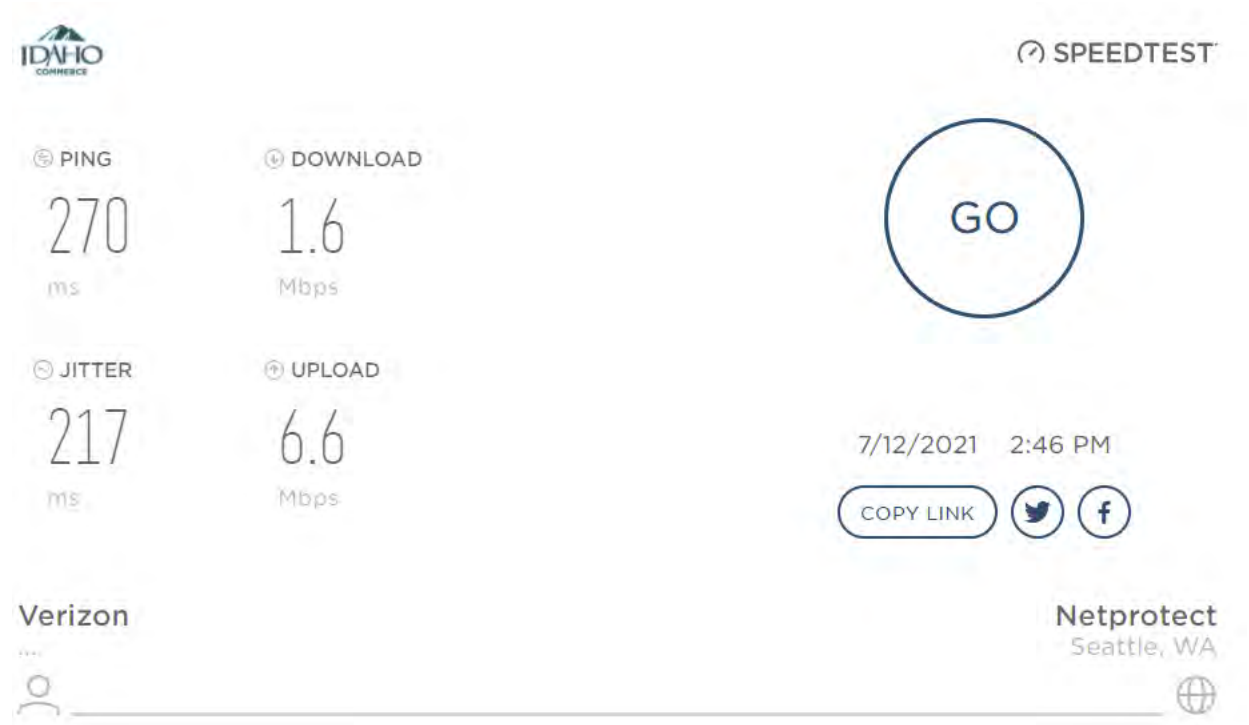


This speed test is done via a Verizon Hotspot as that is the customer's only option for connectivity.

Maddy Emmer

1118 West Spring Creek, Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/8c656870-e35a-11eb-a0a3-718c9ecfc32f>

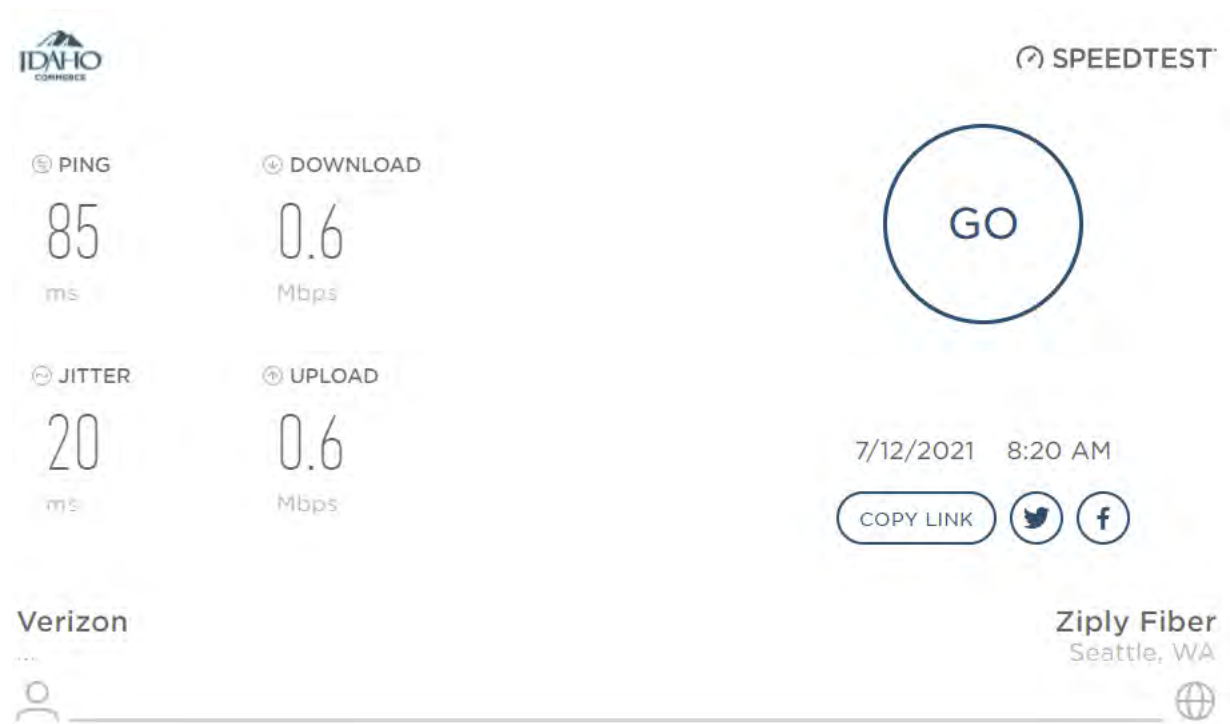


This speed test is done via a Verizon Hotspot as that is the customer's only option for connectivity.

Adam Mitton

185 Old Cougar Road, Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/a40fd180-e324-11eb-85a3-79c9784dca54>



Becky Freeland
94 W Spring, Creek Road
Hope, ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/c8485630-e3e2-11eb-bcde-638adb03d46f>



SPEEDTEST

PING

20

ms

DOWNLOAD

1.0

Mbps



JITTER

1

ms

UPLOAD

0.5

Mbps

7/13/2021 7:01 AM

COPY LINK



Zipty Fiber

...




NW Fiber, LLC


Colfax, WA




Tim Sanders
1918 W Spring Creek Rd.
Hope, ID, 83836.

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/03b535b0-e25f-11eb-b783-9d238f725aec>






 PING


1,024

ms

 DOWNLOAD


35.7

Mbps

 JITTER

175

ms

 UPLOAD


0.0


Mbps

GO

7/11/2021 8:46 AM

COPY LINK







HughesNet

CenturyLink

Dallas, TX





Jean Theander
855 Denton Rd.
Hope, Idaho, 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/48d22e00-e4cb-11eb-8075-a7955f53f627>



SPEEDTEST

PING

71

ms

DOWNLOAD

0.3

Mbps



JITTER

7

ms

UPLOAD

0.2

Mbps

7/14/2021 10:46 AM

COPY LINK



Ziply Fiber



NW Fiber, LLC

Colfax, WA



Robin Lantrip
375 W Spring Creek Rd.
Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/308022d0-e4cb-11eb-b507-675a9acb469d>



SPEEDTEST

PING

10

ms

DOWNLOAD

2.8

Mbps



JITTER

1

ms

UPLOAD

0.8

Mbps

7/14/2021 10:45 AM

COPY LINK



Ziplay Fiber

...



Ptera Inc.
Spokane, WA



Kelly Thompson
3501 W Spring Creek Rd.
Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/bca5b900-e4d0-11eb-8da2-4d4c57470e98>



🔄 SPEEDTEST

📶 PING

743

ms

⬇️ DOWNLOAD

16.2

Mbps



📶 JITTER

556

ms

⬆️ UPLOAD

0.0

Mbps

7/14/2021 11:25 AM

COPY LINK



HughesNet

...



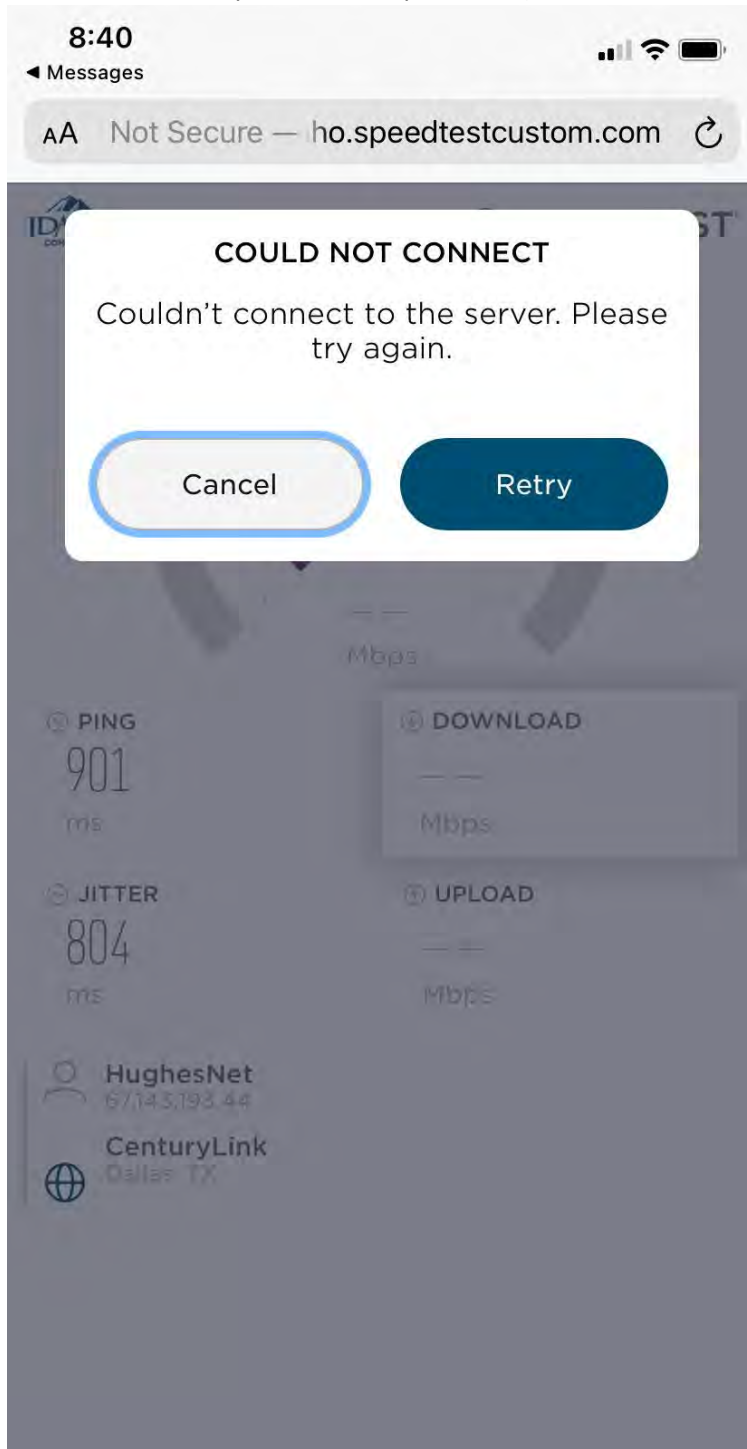
Twin Valley Communications

Miltonvale, KS




Mike & Teresa Stevens
264 Old Cougar Rd
Hope, ID 83836


Test unable to complete, 3 attempts made (Mike & Teresa Stevens)




Sherry Wold
135 Calvary Way
Clark Fork, ID 83811

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/aabf6700-e510-11eb-a259-754875b4ce0a>






 PING


10

ms

 DOWNLOAD


4.9

Mbps

 JITTER

2

ms

 UPLOAD


0.9


Mbps

GO


7/14/2021 7:02 PM

COPY LINK






Ziply Fiber



Ptera Inc.

Spokane, WA



John Lazerich
327/329 Cape of Art Loop
Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/d3b88700-e58c-11eb-a5c4-e91d99de04f2>



⌕ SPEEDTEST

📶 PING

51

ms

⬇️ DOWNLOAD

13.0

Mbps



📶 JITTER

42

ms

⬆️ UPLOAD

4.0

Mbps

7/15/2021 9:51 AM

COPY LINK



Performive

1.4.6



Bell Mobility
Vancouver, BC



Mike and Emily Brambila
445 Bottle Brand Road
Hope, Idaho 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/05a66cd0-e51c-11eb-aea4-cdc3af84e444>



SPEEDTEST

PING

965
ms

DOWNLOAD

1.0
Mbps



JITTER

824
ms

UPLOAD

0.0
Mbps

7/14/2021 8:25 PM

COPY LINK



HughesNet

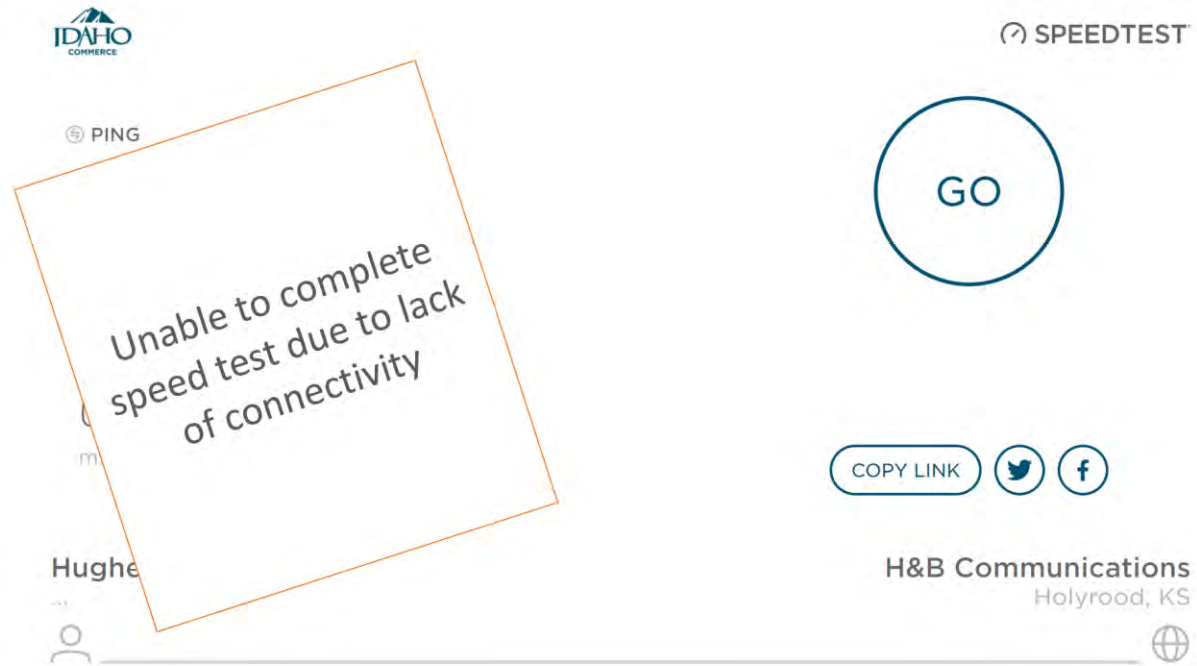


H&B Communications
Holyrood, KS



Robert Jediny
2824 West Spring Creek Rd
Hope, ID 83836

They only have a Verizon Hotspot.



Dedre Ahl

2770 W. Spring Creek Rd., Hope, ID 83836

Customer did not capture a screenshot or a link, but here are the results of their test.

In three speed tests, these were the results.

Ping: 49, 50, 47

Jitter: 7, 10, 10

Download: 2.3, 3.4, 2.7

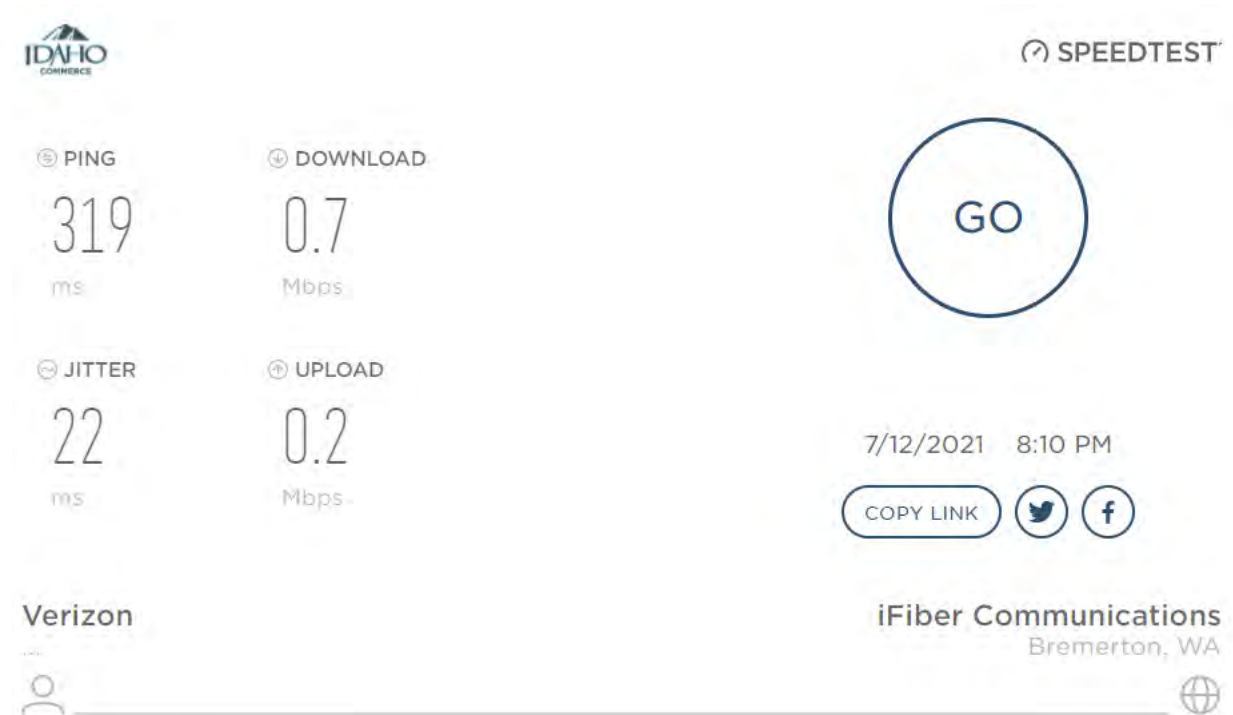
Upload: 0.1, 0.1, 0.1

This speed test is done via a Verizon Hotspot as that is the customer's only option for connectivity.

Cierra Piazza

2773 W. Spring Creek Rd, Hope, Idaho 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/ceb4fd30-e387-11eb-8fb0-2b6e19b768c9> (Cierra Piazza)

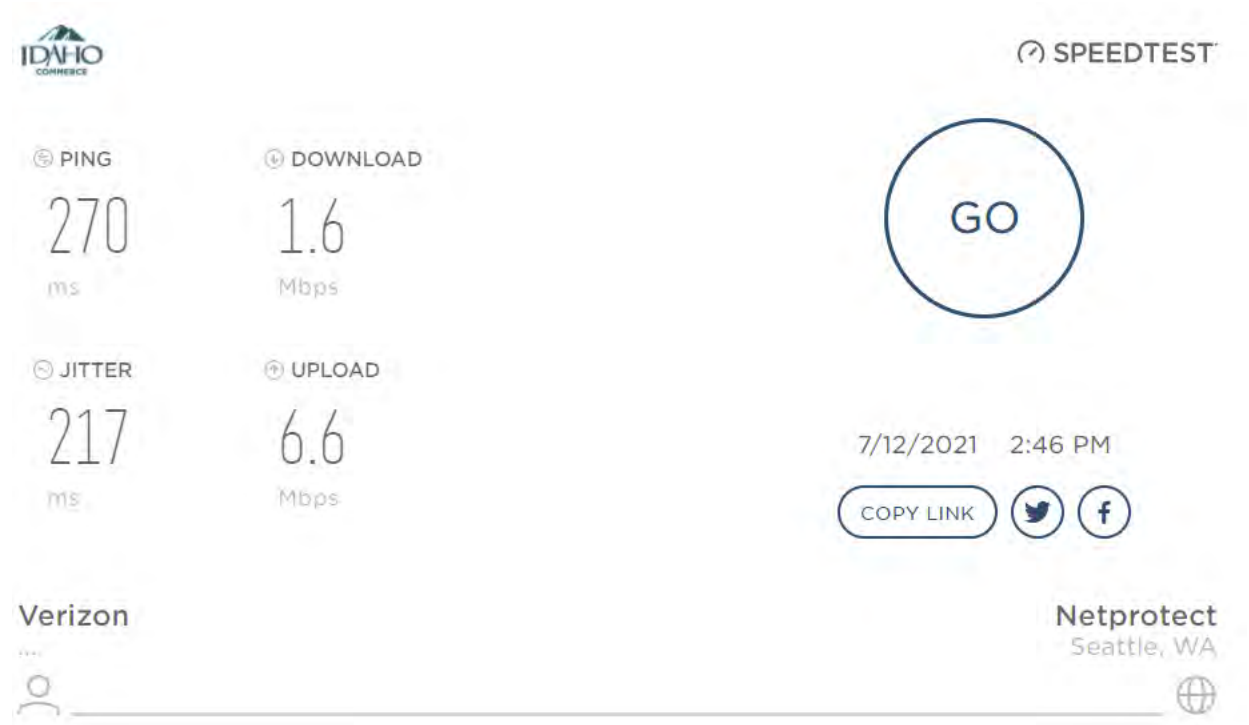


This speed test is done via a Verizon Hotspot as that is the customer's only option for connectivity.

Maddy Emmer

1118 West Spring Creek, Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/8c656870-e35a-11eb-a0a3-718c9ecfc32f>

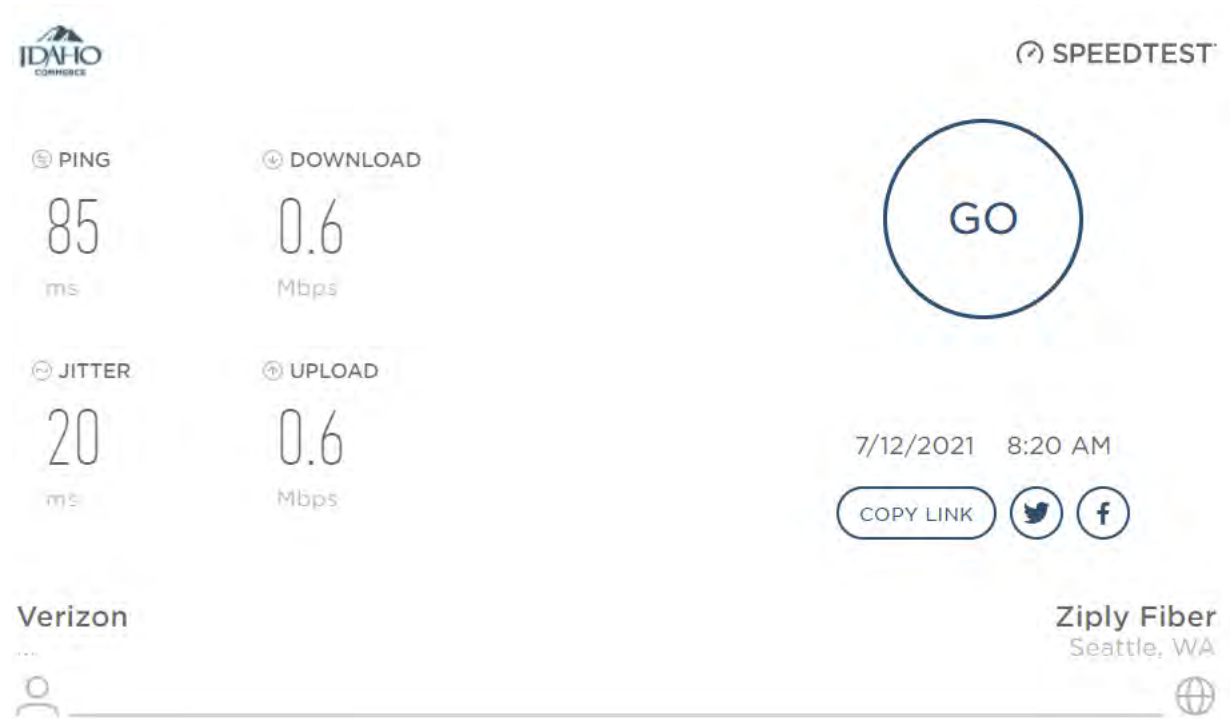


This speed test is done via a Verizon Hotspot as that is the customer's only option for connectivity.

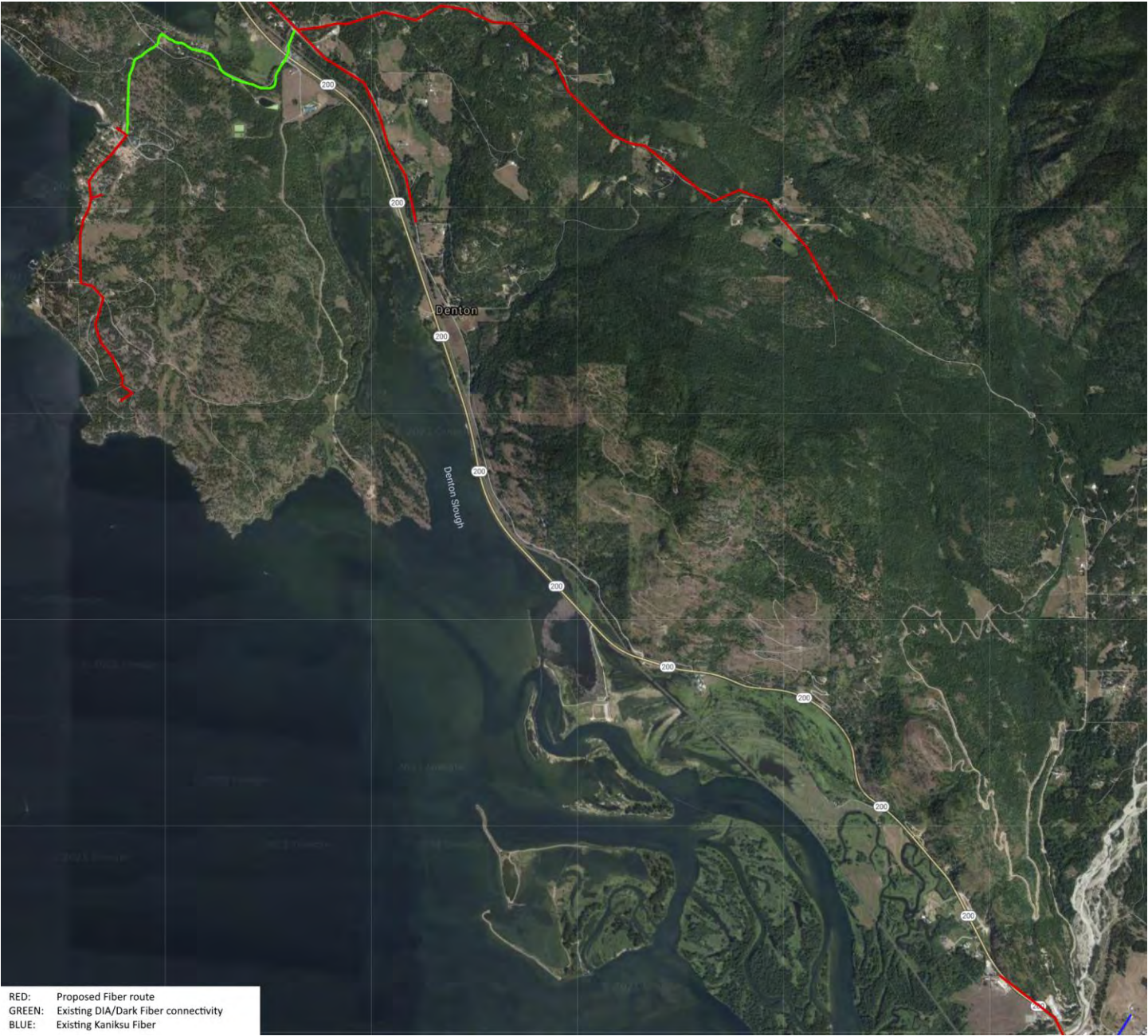
Adam Mitton

185 Old Cougar Road, Hope ID 83836

<http://idaho.speedtestcustom.com/result/a40fd180-e324-11eb-85a3-79c9784dca54>

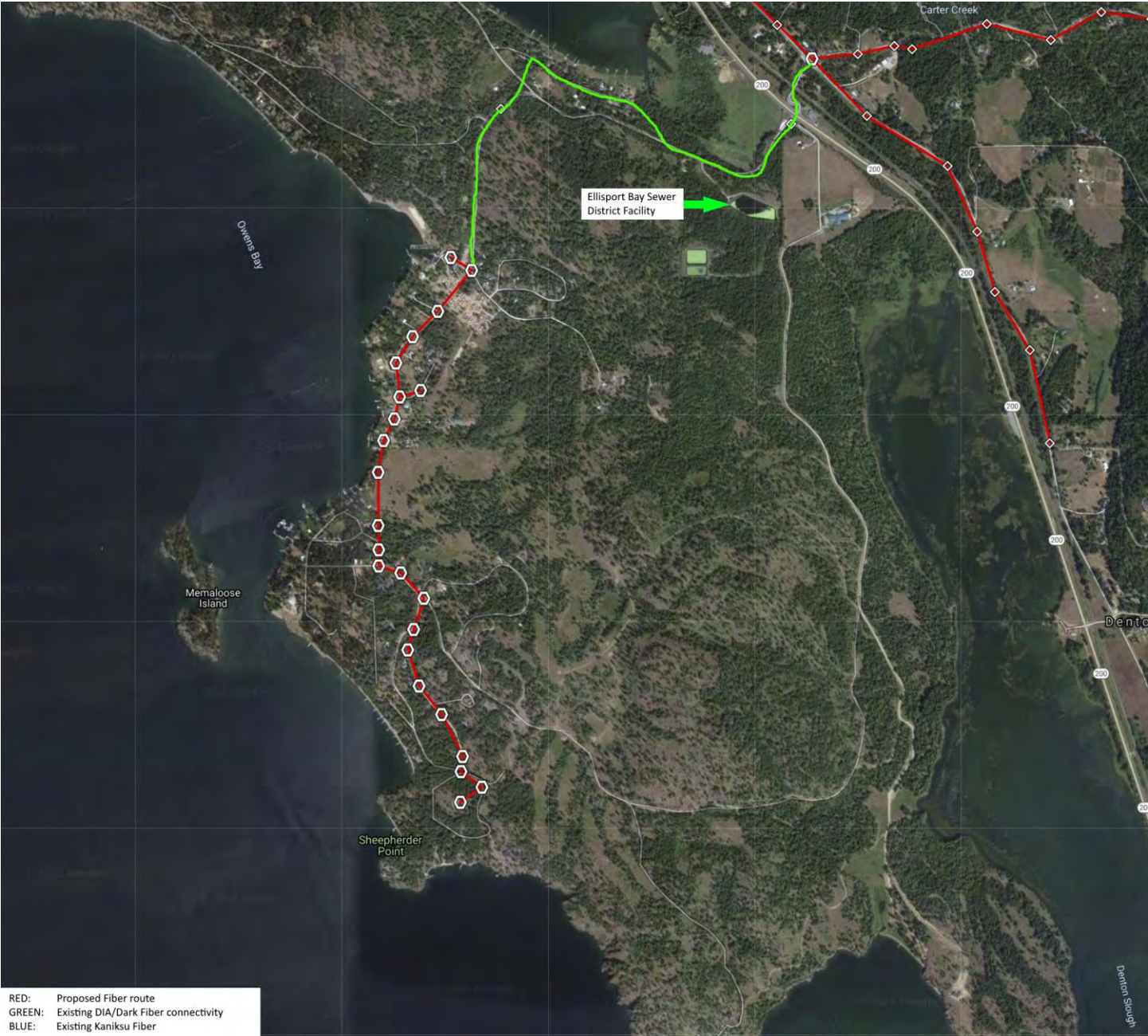


Project overview



RED: Proposed Fiber route
GREEN: Existing DIA/Dark Fiber connectivity
BLUE: Existing Kaniku Fiber

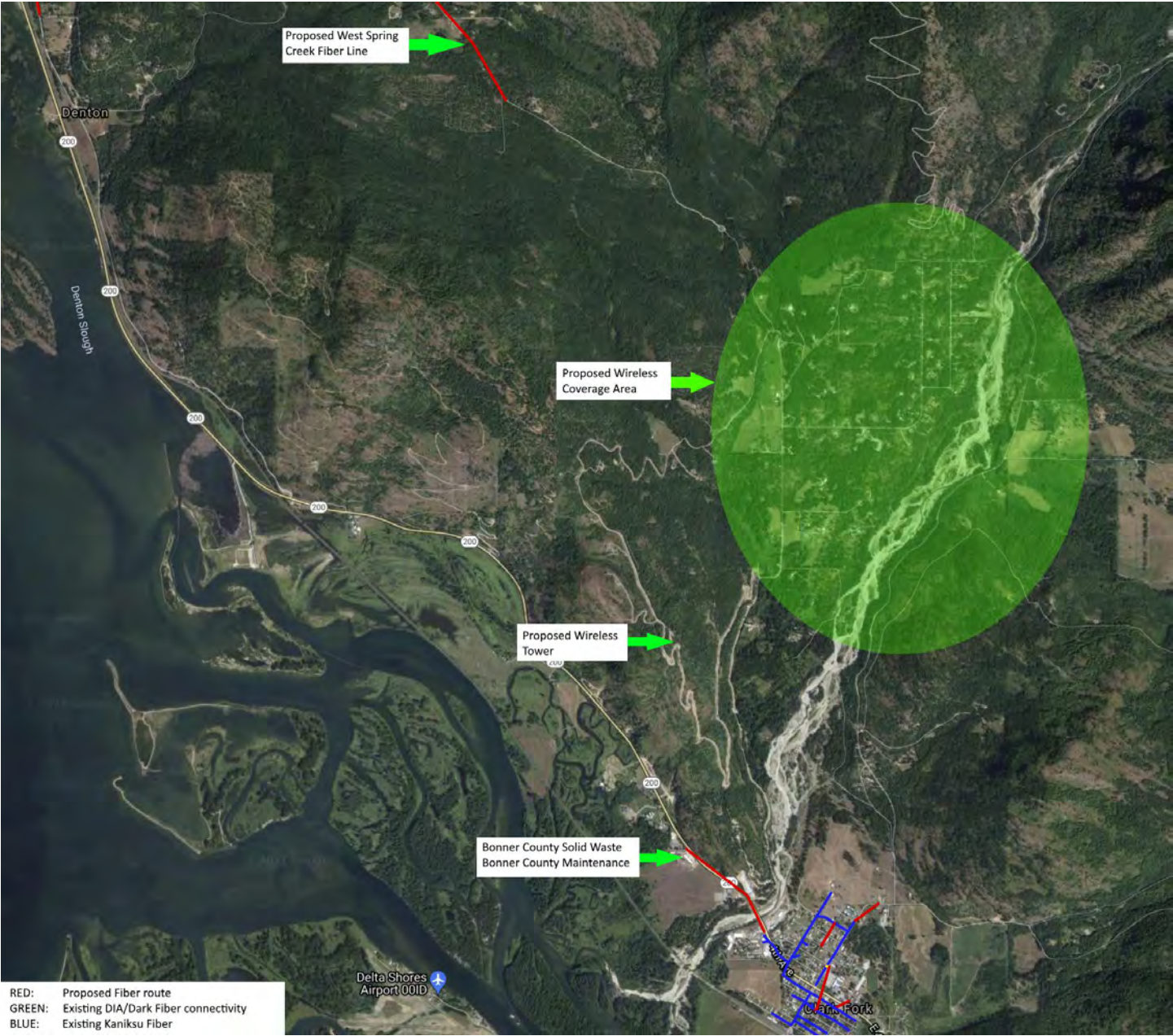
Hope Peninsula



West Spring Creek & Denton Road



East Spring Creek



Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant

Applicant	Nancy Twineham
Applicant ID	APP-004867
Company Name	Bonner County
Recipient Address	Bonner County 1500 Hwy 2 Ste 308 Sandpoint, ID 83864
Phone	(208) 265-1438
Email	nancy.twineham@bonnercountyid.gov
Amount Requested	\$1,356,643.00
Status	Submitted
Funded	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application Title: Blachard Fiber to the Home

Applicant Information

NOTICE: Grant applications, challenges, and responses to challenges will be posted to the Idaho Department of Commerce website

1. Program Description

The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board is soliciting projects that meet the CARES Act funding criteria for the \$10 million appropriated to the Idaho Department of Commerce from the Federal COVID Relief Fund. These funds may only be expended to provide financial assistance in broadband infrastructure consistent with CARES Act criteria. The Idaho Broadband Advisory Board seeks to fund broadband projects across the state that are necessary for the COVID-19 public health emergency, and may include assisting with or improving distance learning, telehealth, telework, and public safety. This Idaho Broadband Fund: CARES Act Broadband Grant (the "Broadband Grant") is designed to meet the CARES Act criteria, helping Idaho rebound from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question: Applicant's contact information: a. Name b. Title/Position c. Mailing Address d. Email Address e. Phone Number

Bonner County Board of Commissioners
Dan McDonald Chairman
dan.mcdonald@bonnercountyid.gov
1500 Hwy 2 Suite 308, Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
208-265-1438

Question: List the cities/communities in the census blocks where the project(s) will take place.

The proposed service area will serve the unincorporated are of Blachard, Bonner County, Idaho. Maps and census block list are attached.

Question: Grant Administrator a. Provide the name and title of the designated grant administrator. b. Provide the email address of the designated grant administrator. c. Provide the phone number of the designated grant administrator.

Nancy Twineham Bonner County Comptroller
nancy.twineham@bonnercountyid.gov
208-265-1437

Project Requirements

2.Eligible Projects

A. To be eligible for funding under the Broadband Grant, projects must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Projects must satisfy the CARES Act criteria, which is designed to address key areas of public health and safety by improving opportunities to telework, improving access to telehealth services, facilitating distance learning, and improving public safety (CARES Act Federal Register Guidance can be found here. Frequently asked questions can be referenced here.)
- Projects must be necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Projects must expand rural broadband capacity to assist with telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety. Projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for telework, telehealth, distance learning, and public safety have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and therefore would not be eligible uses of Broadband Grant funds. Projects must provide broadband service within the proposed project areas.
- Projects must be completed and operable and verified no later than December 31, 2021. **Projects that are not completed, operable, and verified by December 31, 2021 will not be reimbursed.**
- Include broadband infrastructure and equipment costs meeting CARES Act criteria. Satellite service is not eligible for grant award.

Eligible applicants may apply for multiple grants. County governments may apply for grants on behalf of unincorporated communities.

Question: Does your project meet the CARES Act criteria?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: I understand that the State of Idaho will provide no funding and have no obligations for CARES funded projects that fail to be completed by December 31, 2021.

☒ Yes

Scored Criteria

Scored Criteria

1. Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide: the broadband service being sought, the required technologies and equipment, and the installation and operation of the new broadband service. (30 Points)
 - a. Scope of Work: outlines the detailed plans of the infrastructure build. This may include, but is not limited to, the following: project area, type of infrastructure installed, locations of underserved households, known existing infrastructure, known existing anchor institutions (schools, hospitals, public facilities, etc.), potential middle-mile infrastructure that will be utilized, and locations of existing infrastructure.
2. Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community? (25 Points)
3. Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future? (20 Points).
4. Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000) (Y/N) (15 Points).
5. Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community (10 Points).

Question: Provide an overview of the project, including why the project is important and how it will address the broadband needs of the community. Include a scope of work description, along with a list of ISPs that can provide the proposed service.

The project will provide a fiber to the premise broadband connectivity network, enabling connectivity to residents, businesses and Community Anchor Institutions (CAI's) in Blanchard, Idaho. With funding support, Ziply will upgrade Central Office equipment and construct a fiber to the premise network. The project will provide 1/1Gbps connectivity. Availability of fiber to the remise in Blanchard will greatly enhance the livability, public safety, resident wellbeing and offer resiliency into the future. Given another public emergency such as the COVID 19 pandemic, Blanchard will have more than adequate connectivity to enable the community, its residents and businesses to function on line.

Question: Explain how the project will promote equal access in economic development, public safety, telehealth, education, including why current infrastructure is inadequate or negatively impacts the community?

The current communications infrastructure serving parts of the Proposed Service Area (PSA) is copper. Although copper telecommunications lines served communities well, the demands of virtual workspaces and video content exceeds the networking capacity copper lines offer. To provide the best long term solutions fiber optic networking supported by GPON (Gigabyte Passive Optic Network) an efficient, effective system for maximizing data capacity. GPON maximizes network service delivery by utilizing upstream and downstream data via Optical Wavelength Division Multiplexing.

This fiber to the premise project will provide the ability for residents to access the internet at speeds capable of teleworking, remote learning, accessing telemedicine and simply accessing the vast informational resources and entertainment provided today across the World Wide Web.

Question: Explain how your project meets Cares Act Criteria, is necessary for the public health emergency, and mitigates similar disruptions in the future?

According to Broadband Now, the FCC Broadband map Ziplly Fiber is the prominent wireline provider; there are small fixed wireless providers and satellite options. Wireline networks offer the most future proof and resilient connectivity solution to meet CARES Act criteria.

The proposed project to deploy a fiber to the premise capable network meets the CARES Act criteria by:

Being a broadband infrastructure (wireline) investment; Through enabling connectivity at speeds up to 1/1Gbps; Facilitating greatly enhanced access to telework, telemedicine, distance learning and public safety; and, providing service in a currently unserved area.

Question: Will this project deliver broadband infrastructure to a rural Idaho population (less than 25,000)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question: Explain how your project delivers a cost-effective broadband infrastructure solution to the community?

Zipty Fiber has an existing copper network across rural Bonner County, this project will benefit from the existing aerial and buried conduit network; copper lines will be replaced by fiber optic cables. The Zipty Fiber Central Office will be upgraded with Passive Optical Network electronics to facilitate Optical Line Transmission with up to 480 gigabit per second capacity each. Zipty Fiber maintains less than 40% uplink utilization to ensure the network electronics will support bursting of multi-Gig speed requirements.

Funding from the Idaho CARES Act will offset the costs of providing the necessary equipment upgrades and deployment of a fiber to the premise project. This project will provide residents, businesses and anchor institutions located in the Blanchard unincorporated area of Bonner County internet connectivity that will meet the needs of the community into the future.

Additional Requested Information (if applicable)

Question: Please detail any project match included to complete this project.

Zipty Fiber will provide 27.7% of the project costs in match. Zipty Fiber's contribution will be the costs associated with fiber drop connections.

Question: Estimated total project cost?

1722443.00

Question: Number of households that will be connected to broadband service under the scope of the grant if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

693

Question: What is the average cost per household of new broadband service based on this project cost if applicable? If not applicable please answer N/A.

\$ 2,558

Question: What is the maximum broadband speed that will be provided by the project?

1/1 Gbps

Question: Are permits, permissions, and zoning requirements all obtainable in order for the project to be completed and paid for by December 31, 2021 if it is a CARES funded project? Please provide details.

Permits from the County and State are required for right of way use.

Question: Please describe who will be providing the broadband service and ownership of the broadband infrastructure..

Bonner County anticipates entering into a mutually agreeable service commitment MOU with the provider.

Question: Describe how the project will be administered and audited for completion, and how the accounting will be performed.

Bonner County will provide project accounting. A construction contract will be developed between the County and Ziply Fiber to document scope of work, project schedule and agreed upon fund reimbursement for network construction costs upon completion. To demonstrated project completion, Ziply Fiber will provide the County Commissioners a screen shot of the completed network download/upload speed available.

Question: Has your project area received or been awarded any federal funds (CAFII/RDOF/USDA Reconnect) in the past two years, or will it receive federal funding over the next two years? If so, explain why additional funding was/is necessary in the project area?

No

Question: Has your project area received state funds (Cares Act Broadband Grants, E-Rate, etc.) in the past two years? If so, please explain what state funds were received and why the additional state funding was necessary in the project area.

No

Question: Include any other relevant information as to why your project should be considered for funding.

The Blanchard area of Bonner County has been recognized as a great place to live. Housing development is underway. In addition to meeting the needs of current rural Bonner County residents, this project proactively addresses the demands of new rural residents for connectivity.

Question: Submit 10 or more, recent, fixed location Speed Tests. Applicants can choose which speedtest application to use across the proposed project area (if applicable).

[Speed-Tests.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 1:08 PM)

Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Upload Required Attachments & Additional Supporting Documents

Project Attachment Templates:

[CARES Act Certification](#)

[Grant Budget Template](#)

[Project Schedule Form](#)

[Letters of Support/Community match template](#)

Question: Project Area Identification Documentation: Applicant must upload supporting documents identifying the scope of work for the proposed project(s). Applicant must include 1Pdf &1Shape/Kmz map clearly showing the location and details of the proposed project.

[Blanchard ID CARES Project Maps.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 12:58 PM)

[Blanchard Census Block Shaded Polygons Shape File \(1\).zip](#) (7/16/2021 12:58 PM)

Question: Grant Budget Template: Complete, upload, and attach to the application a completed Grant Budget Template for the project that outlines each of the various costs.

[Blanchard Budget 7-14-21.xlsx](#) (7/16/2021 1:00 PM)

Question: Project Schedule Form: Complete, upload, and attach to the application the Project Schedule Form.

[Blanchard Schedule.xlsx](#) (7/16/2021 1:00 PM)

Question: CARES Act Certification: Upload and attach to the application a notarized CARES Act Certification that this project meets the CARES Act criteria.

[20210716_Bonner County - CARES Act.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 4:29 PM)

Question: Letters of Support: Upload and attach to the application any Letters of Support or Community Match documentation. (if applicable)

[Community Letter.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 3:07 PM)

[Blanchard- Stoneridge Support Letter.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 1:02 PM)

[Support Blanchard - Olsen.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 1:01 PM)

[letter of support CARES 7-14-21.pdf](#) (7/16/2021 1:00 PM)

Question: Letters of Commitments from Anchor Institutions: Upload and attach to application letters of commitments from community anchor institutions or public safety networks which will utilize your service if the project is funded. (if applicable)

No Attachments

Question: Community Broadband Plan: Upload and attach a copy of your Community Broadband Plan (if applicable).

No Attachments

Question: Any applicable Site Plans, studies, or photographs.

[Stoneridge - Fiber Internet Needs 7621.docx](#) (7/16/2021 1:04 PM)

Signature

Your identity has been authenticated through the login process with a unique email address and password available only to you. You agree that by typing your name, title and date below, you are electronically signing the application. By electronically signing the application, you acknowledge and represent that you understand and accept all the terms and conditions stated within the application and declare that the information provided is true and that the documents you are submitting in support of your application are genuine and have not been altered in any way.

Question: Type your name.

Joseph Kinner

Question: Type your title.

Consultant on behalf of Bonner County

Question: Type the submission date.

07/16/2021



Bonner County

Board of Commissioners

Daniel McDonald

Jeff Connolly

Steven Bradshaw

State of Idaho Broadband Grant CARES Act Certification

STATE OF IDAHO COUNTY OF BONNER

The undersigned, Daniel McDonald, representing BONNER COUNTY, 1500, HWY 2 STE 308 SANDPOINT, IDAHO 83864, hereby swear (affirm) that:

1. I am CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS of BONNER COUNTY and thereby authorized to make these statements.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto.
3. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Idaho Department of Commerce that the project will meet the CARES Act Criteria. Further guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
 - i. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, inconnection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - ii. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

The Project enables telework and distance leaning in situations covered by the current Stage 4 – Stay at Home Order when students and workers are Covid-19 positive and must telecommute.

The only caveat to the CARES Act compliance assurance above is that Treasury may review how much the project benefits apply to the current period ending in 2021 in comparison to the useful life of the infrastructure. These rules are set forth in 2 CFR 200.402 – 411. There is a possibility that Treasury or OMB may consider the costs as unreasonable given the benefit may only extend for two-weeks of the covered period ending 12/31/2021. The useful life of the funded infrastructure almost completely applies to periods post-dating the covered period. Since this is true of all the State of Idaho Broadband grant projects this is not peculiar to Bonner County and we presume the State itself has recognized and assumed this audit risk.

Signature: Daniel McDonald, Chairman

7/14/21
Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this 16 day of July 2021



Alisa Schoeffel
Notary Public for STATE

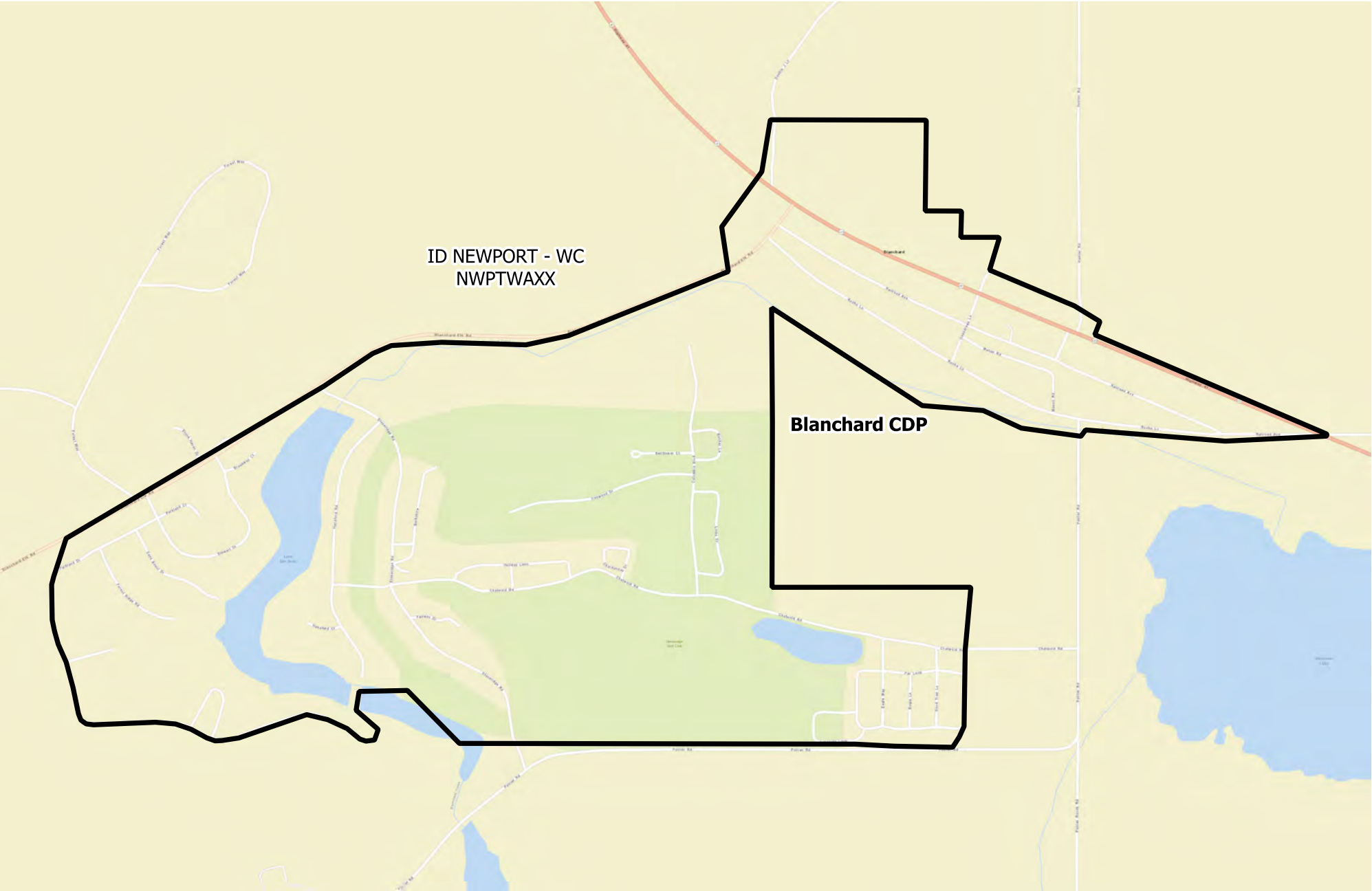
Residing at Bonner County

Commission expires 6.13.2022

Blanchard Fiber to the Premise

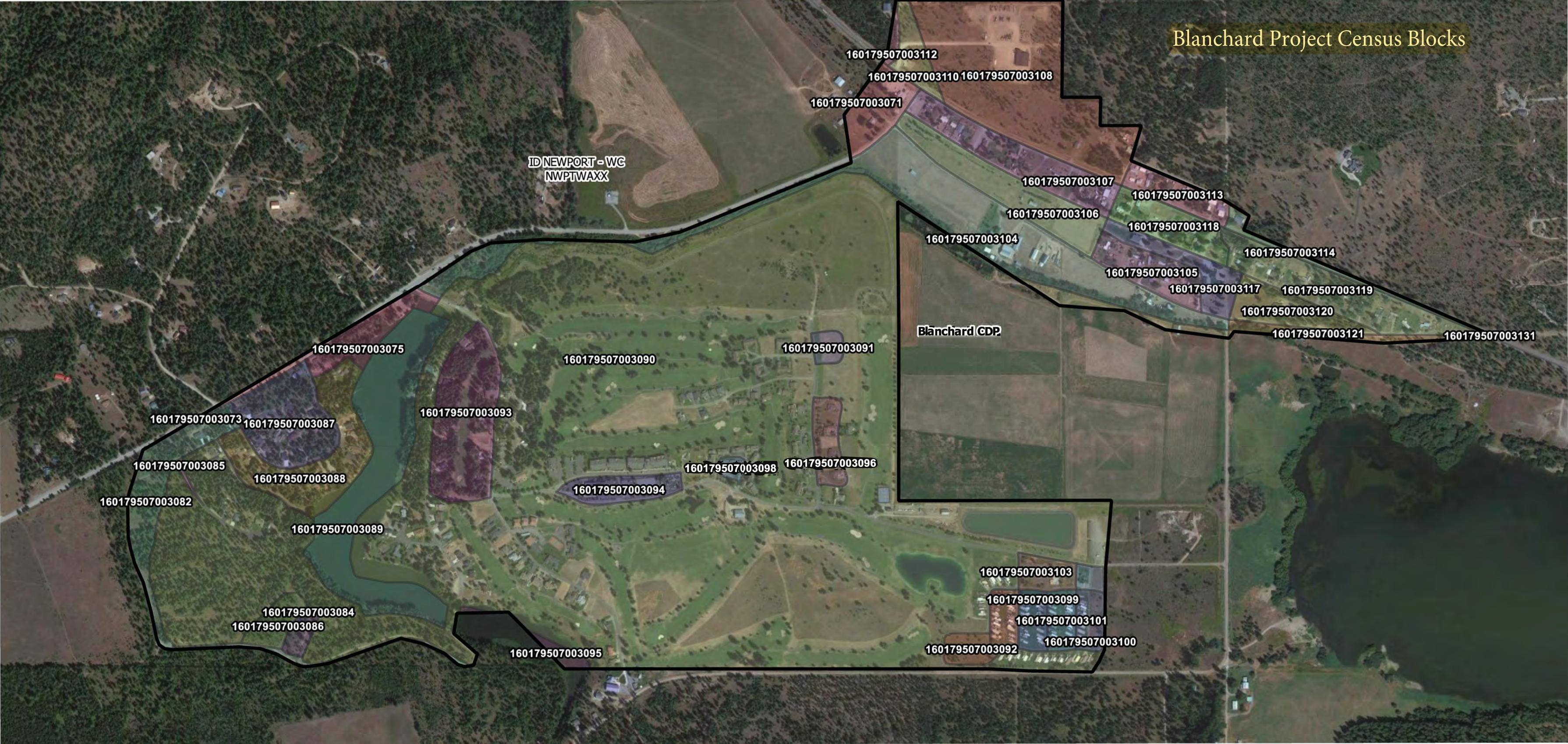
Activity	Total Project	ID CARES (76.5%)	Ziply Fiber (23.45%)
Remote Optical Line Terminal Engineering, Housing, Equipment and installation	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	
Outside Plant Fiber Planning, Engineering, Materials, Permitting and Construction	\$ 1,206,643	\$ 1,206,643	
Fiber Drop Connections	\$ 415,800		\$ 415,800
TOTAL	\$ 1,772,443	\$ 1,356,643	\$ 415,800

Blanchard, ID Project Area



Number of Households Served by the Project:			
Existing		310	
Under Dev. (Stoneridge)		383	
	TOTAL	693	
Current broadband speeds provided to the project area:			
ZIPLY SERVICE			
Max Down Mb	Max Up Mb	%	
12	1	55.8%	
30	1	13.1%	
18	1	7.0%	
0	0	6.4%	
6	0.512	5.5%	
0.384	0.384	4.4%	
15	2	3.8%	
9	1	1.7%	
1	0.128	1.2%	
115	7	0.6%	
0.768	0.384	0.3%	
3	0.384	0.3%	
Proposed broadband speeds to be provided to the project area			
up to 1G/1G to all households			
Current technology used to provide service to the project area			
Ziply: ADSL			
Proposed technology to be provided to the project area:			
GPON Fiber To The Premises to all households			

Blanchard Project Census Blocks



Blanchard Fiber to the Premise Schedule

Task	Start Date	Completion Date
Plan OSP Fiber Distribution	7/16/2021	8/9/2021
Contract Agreement execution	7/19/2021	8/2/2021
Engineer Broadband Core and GPON Equipment	8/9/2021	8/30/2021
Site Walk and Engineer OSP Fiber	8/9/2021	8/30/2021
Order Materials	8/30/2021	9/13/2021
Permitting and Pole Attachments	8/30/2021	10/15/2021
Installation and Construction	10/15/2021	12/15/2021

Dear Christina:

I am a currently Ziply customer located at the address below . I would like to request Ziply to consider expanding the service area for the propose 1G upload/1G download as part of CARES Act grants. If Ziply is willing to extend their area of fiber support north along Highway 41 to Roberts Lane and then east to the WA border, I am in favor this grant being awarded to you. There are many new residents north of Blanchard who could benefit from this upgraded fiber option.

My current Ziply download speed is 11.4 MBPS and my upland speed is 1.0 MBPS.

Thank you,

Andrew M. Scott, *CFS*

Senior Fisheries and Wildlife Biologist

Stonefly Services LLC

27091 HWY 41

Blanchard, ID 83804

208-255-8672

Email: stonefly70@reagan.com

West Bonner Library District
118 Main St.
Priest River, ID 83856
208.448.2207 • library@westbonnerlibrary.org

July 14, 2021

To Whom It May Concern,

I am the library director for library branches in Priest River and Blanchard, Idaho. It is my pleasure to support Ziplify Fiber, the City of Priest River and Bonner County's project to bring fiber to homes in Priest River and Blanchard through the State of Idaho CARES grant..

As one of the few sources of high speed internet in the area we can see how this project would positively affect our communities. With COVID and more people working from home we have seen a huge increase in wifi usage at both library branches. The residents of Priest River and Blanchard need high speed internet for their homeschool and distance learning needs, job searching and meetings on online platforms such as Zoom. Quite often the library parking lots are full before and after hours, as options for high speed internet are limited in many areas. To have the opportunity for high speed internet at home would be life changing for many people.

The West Bonner Library District looks forward to this exciting possibility for our communities.

Sincerely,

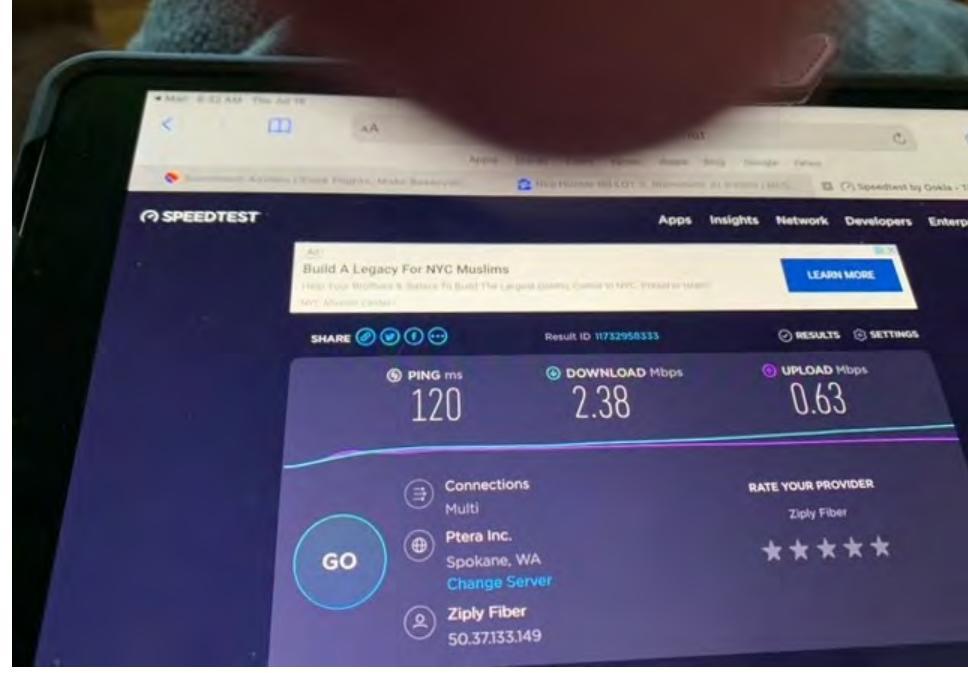
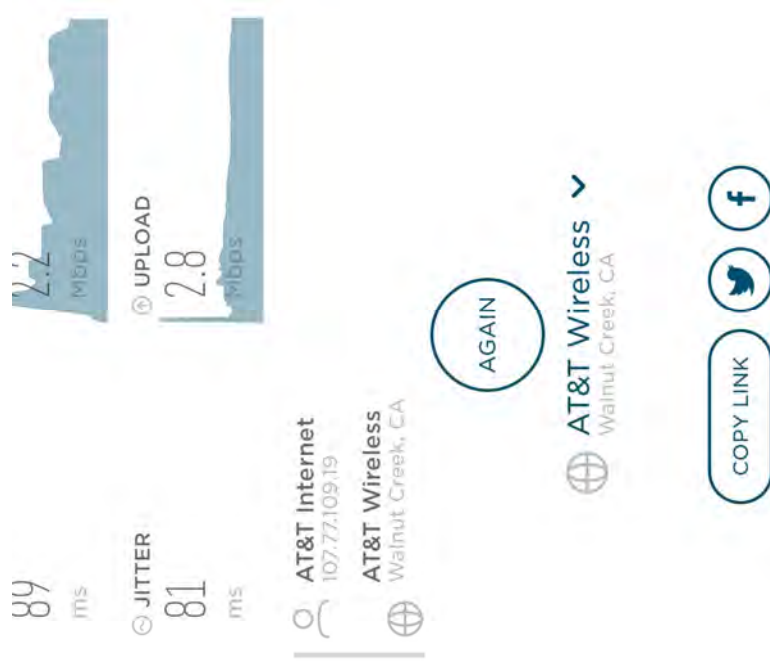
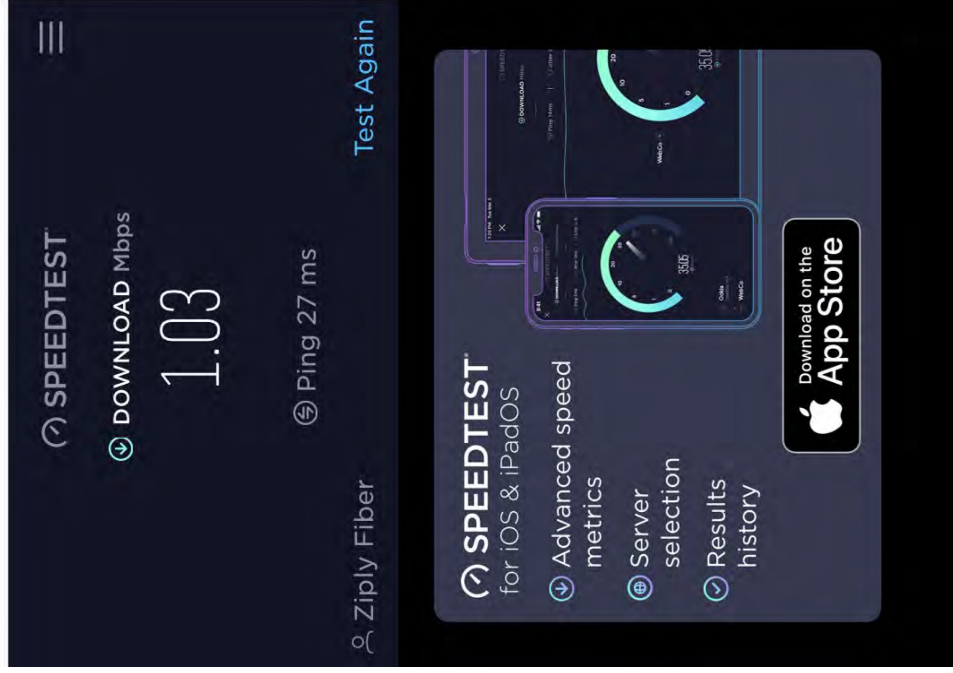
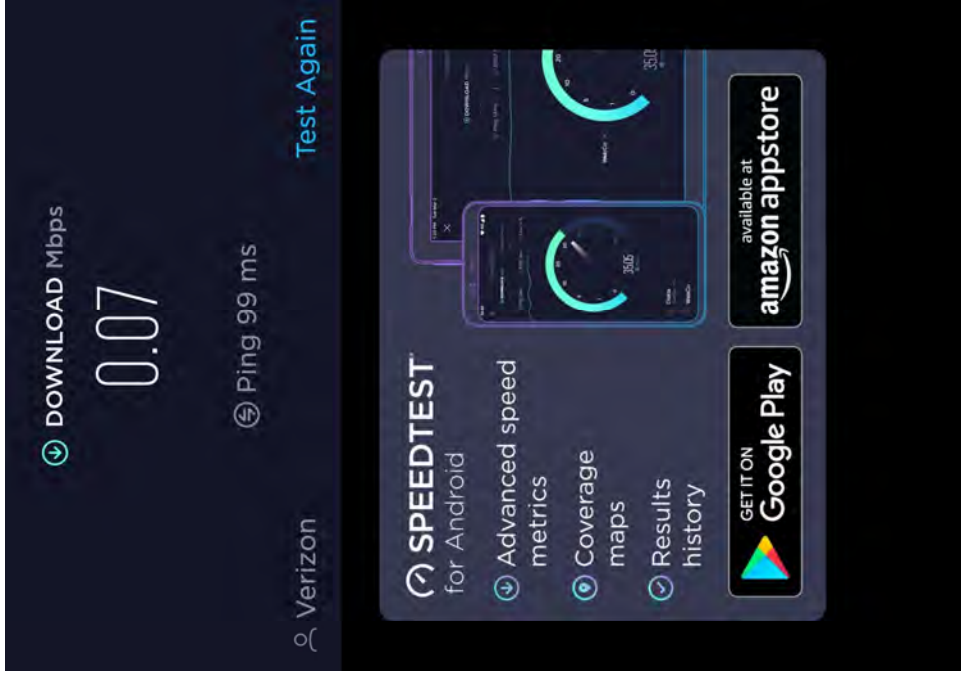


Katie Crill

Library Director

208.448.2207 x101

katie@westbonnerlibrary.org



Fiber Internet Needs 7-6-21

Stoneridge Resort is comprised of 150 units, 143 of them are deeded timeshare units, 3 are residential units and 4 are units owned by the association to fulfill handicap needs of our owners and guests.

We currently have 3 broadband lines, 2 serving the condo side of things one 1 serving the administrative side of things.

From a business point of view, we have had to do a lot of things differently due to not having fiber internet:

- Our business is a timeshare association so people come on vacation to a condo in which they own.
 - They can do a few things with their ownership, one of which is to place their unit in a rental program and Stoneridge Resort then serves as their rental agent.
 -
- We had to pass on various vendors selling reservation software due to cloud based software and the speed we would need in order to do business
- We have had to have a middle man for our direct bookings because the latency that

State	Room Rev 2021	%
WA - Washington	\$168,769.45	44%
ID - Idaho	\$85,044.63	22%
OR - Oregon	\$44,526.00	12%
Undefined State	\$27,215.42	7%
Other	\$15,455.00	4%
MT - Montana	\$15,196.00	4%
CA - California	\$14,101.80	4%
AZ - Arizona	\$10,398.00	3%
SD - South Dakota	\$1,965.00	1%
UT - Utah	\$1,782.00	0%
TX - Texas	\$1,725.00	0%
	386,178.30	

Where owners live:

(Of the 1013 Idaho owners, 204 live in Bonner County)

1984	4566	43%	WA
1013	4566	22%	ID
274	4566	6%	MT
210	4566	5%	CA
177	4566	4%	AB
147	4566	3%	OR
112	4566	2%	AZ
99	4566	2%	BC
82	4566	2%	UT
50	4566	1%	TX
47	4566	1%	FL
38	4566	1%	CO
36	4566	1%	NV
30	4566	1%	MN

A timeshare owner is a deeded owner and they share all of the same responsibilities as a typical residential homeowner, except they do so via their hoa. In our case, 65% of our owners are from this region.

It used to be that people came to vacation at Stoneridge to simply vacation. We have witnessed a huge change over the last few years, not just due to COVID-19 but due to lifestyle and the working environment. People are staying with us and work from their condominium. We host large groups when they are training at various workplaces also. Newport Hospital upgraded their technology and we had people traveling from all over to help with that training this spring.

Employees:

Approximately 49 employees, 30 full-time, 19 part-time. Most live in Bonner County.

Annual Payroll: \$1,250,000 annually in wages and benefits.

Fiber Internet Needs 7-6-21

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Other	\$15,455.00	4%
MT - Montana	\$15,196.00	4%
CA - California	\$14,101.80	4%
AZ - Arizona	\$10,398.00	3%
SD - South Dakota	\$1,965.00	1%
UT - Utah	\$1,782.00	0%
TX - Texas	\$1,725.00	0%
	386,178.30	

Where owners live:

(Of the 1013 Idaho owners, 204 live in Bonner County)

1984	4566	43%	WA
1013	4566	22%	ID
274	4566	6%	MT
210	4566	5%	CA
177	4566	4%	AB
147	4566	3%	OR
112	4566	2%	AZ
99	4566	2%	BC
82	4566	2%	UT
50	4566	1%	TX
47	4566	1%	FL
38	4566	1%	CO
36	4566	1%	NV
30	4566	1%	MN

A timeshare owner is a deeded owner and they share all of the same responsibilities as a typical residential homeowner, except they do so via their hoa. In our case, 65% of our owners are from this region.

It used to be that people came to vacation at Stoneridge to simply vacation. We have witnessed a huge change over the last few years, not just due to COVID-19 but due to lifestyle and the working environment. People are staying with us and work from their condominium. We host large groups when they are training at various workplaces also. Newport Hospital upgraded their technology and we had people traveling from all over to help with that training this spring.

Employees:

Approximately 49 employees, 30 full-time, 19 part-time. Most live in Bonner County.

Annual Payroll: \$1,250,000 annually in wages and benefits.

Optic Fiber

Penni Olsen <olsenpenni@gmail.com>

Thu 7/15/2021 7:36 AM

To: St. Germaine-Allen, Christina <christina.st.germaineallen@ziply.com>

You don't often get email from olsenpenni@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

WARNING: External email. Please verify sender before opening attachments or clicking on links.

As a full time resident of the Blanchard Community in Stoneridge, we fully support the opportunity to have the fiber optic in our area. It is greatly needed to all who live in the area. Please do not pass us by. Our community supports everyone, no matter where we live, economic status, or age. We have fund raising to support our schools and youth. The Blanchard Community Center and Library are an integral part of our community. We have many young families with school age children that could benefit greatly with this tool at their fingertips! Please connect us to the fiber optics, do not pass us by. Thank you!

Sincerely,
Penni Olsen
Keith Olsen
208-771-0995
305 Stewart Drive
Blanchard, ID 83804