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NATURAL RESOURCE

SOILS AND GEOLOGY

Information presented in this section was summarized from the Soil Survey of Payette County, Idaho (Soil Conservation Service 1976). While the survey is over 40 years old, information about the geology and soils of the area is still relevant.

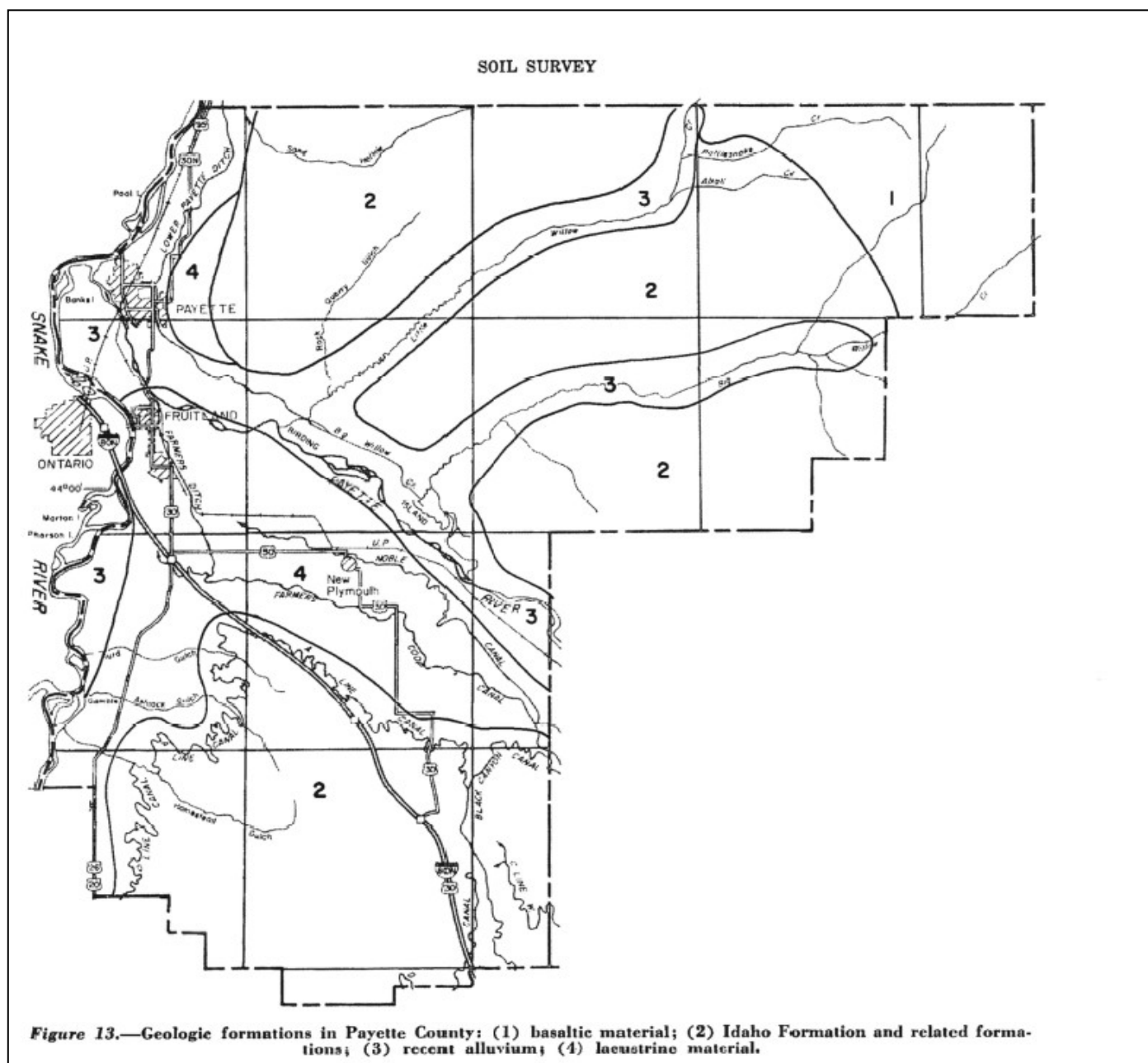
Payette County is located in the far west region of the Snake River Plain. This area consists of an elongated arc extending through central Idaho from Ashton on the east to Weiser on the west. On the north side of the river, extending to the lower Payette Canal and extension, are soils generally medium textured on the surface with a brown compact subsoil and are underlain with mixed and stratified deposits of sand, gravel and cobbles. In the undisturbed state, the soil had topography of slight mound sand depressions with a cover of sagebrush and perennial grasses. When leveled for cultivation less permeable subsoils in the mounds containing high content of sodium were exposed.

The soils adjacent to the Payette River, and in places extending back as far as one to three miles, have generally medium to coarse textured soils with heavier textured subsoils. The soils are deep and nearly level or very gently sloping, with somewhat poorly drained sandy loams on stream bottoms and alluvial fans. These soils are mildly alkaline and non-saline and of the Moulton-Letha-Notus association. This association is best suited to pasture and other forage crops.

The soils in the northeastern part of the county are very gently sloping to steep, deep, well-drained loams and course sandy loams on hilly dissected terraces. This alluvial material is of the Haw-Saralegui association. The soils formed in old, medium-textured to coarse textured alluvial material derived from acid igneous rock and are mildly alkaline and nonsaline. These soils have a surface layer of loam and a subsoil of clay loam. This association is best suited for livestock grazing, wildlife, and watershed. The soils in the southern part of the county are very gently sloping to moderately sloping well-drained silt loams that are moderately deep over a hardpan. These soils are of the Elijah-Purdam association. The soils formed in old medium-textured to coarse-textured alluvium with a thin top layer of loess and are moderately alkaline and non-saline. These soils are best suited for livestock grazing, wildlife, and watershed.

The soil in the western side of the county is characterized by nearly level soils and moderately steep, deep, well-drained silt loams of the Greenleaf-Nyssaton association. Greenleaf soil is formed in alluvial and lacustrine sediment. The soil is calcareous and moderately to strongly alkaline, depending on depth, and is suited for irrigated crops and home sites. Severe limitations exist for use of septic tank absorption fields in Greenleaf soil because of its moderately slow permeability. Due to its low shear strength, moderate limitations exist for its use in local roads and streets, and its suitability for road fill is fair to poor.

In Payette County, gravel pits are valuable economic operations providing gravel and fill material for existing and future roads and other construction activities in southwestern Idaho. Gravel pits are, in general, a non-renewable resource and are regulated by Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). Gravel pit owners are required to provide reclamation plans to IDL for closure.



Soil Survey PG. 88

WATER RESOURCES

HYDROLOGY

The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is charged with the development of the Idaho Comprehensive State Water Plan. The plan includes the statewide water policy plan and associated component basin and water body plans which cover specific geographic areas of the state (IDWR 2012). On November 28, 2012, IWRB adopted a revised Idaho State Water Plan. The revised plan is the result of extensive public involvement and reflects the changing landscape of water in Idaho. The 2012 plan updates many policies from previous plans and adds policies related to new water management issues.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources has also prepared General Lithologies of the Major Ground Water Flow Systems in Idaho. The majority of Payette County is in the “Payette Valley” watershed analysis area; the following excerpt from the Groundwater Resources of Idaho document describes the water in the Payette Valley:

The Payette Valley groundwater system is primarily within the unconsolidated valley fill material comprising of sands, gravels, silts and clays. Sand and gravel aquifers yield quantities of groundwater suitable for agriculture and municipal use (Norvitch, 1966). The groundwater system is recharged primarily by river runoff from the

surrounding mountains, leakage from the Payette River and its tributaries, and infiltration of diverted irrigation water. The quality of groundwater is reported as generally suitable for domestic use, but nitrate plus nitrite as nitrogen and concentrations of dissolved fluoride occasionally exceeded primary drinking water standards. Levels of dissolved iron and manganese, and dissolved solids commonly exceeded the secondary standards.

The state may assign or designate beneficial uses for bodies of water in Idaho. These beneficial uses are identified in sections 3.35 and 100.01 - .05 of the Idaho water quality standards (WQS). These uses include:

- Aquatic Life Support: cold water biota, seasonal cold-water biota, warm water biota, and salmon spawning;
- Contact Recreation: primary (swimming) and secondary (boating);
- Water Supply: domestic, agricultural, and industrial; and
- Wildlife Habitat and Aesthetics.

While there may be competing beneficial uses in streams, federal law requires DEQ to protect the most sensitive of these beneficial uses (IDEQ 2003).

The geology and soils of this region lead to rapid to moderate moisture infiltration. Slopes are moderate to steep, however, headwater characteristics of the watersheds in the south end of the county lead to a high degree of infiltration as opposed to a propensity for overland flow. Thus, sediment delivery efficiency of first and third order streams is relatively low. The bedrock is typically well fractured and moderately soft. This fracturing allows excessive soil moisture to rapidly infiltrate into the rock and thus surface runoff is rare. Natural mass stability hazards associated with slides are low. Natural sediment yields are low for these watersheds. However, disrupted vegetation patterns from farming (soil compaction) and wildland fire (especially hot fires that increase soil hydrophobic characteristics), can lead to increased surface runoff and debris flow to stream channels.

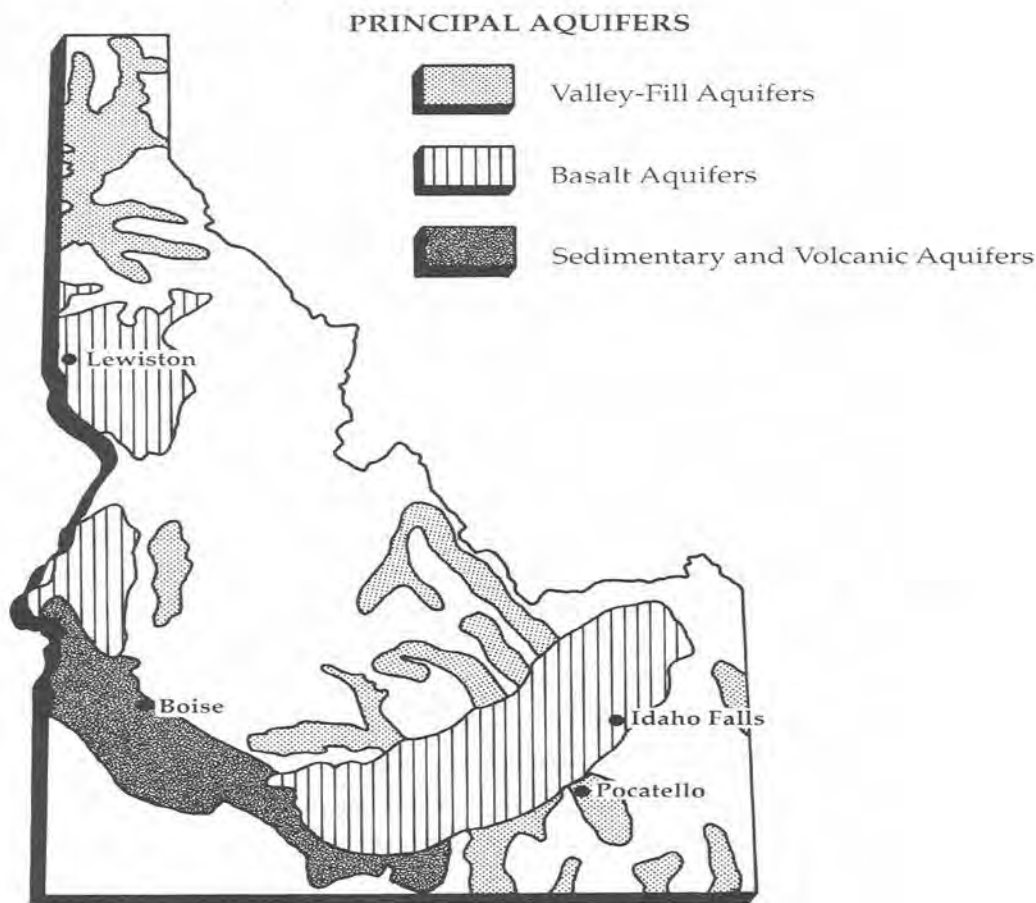
A significant component of Payette County's infrastructure is the water sources that are maintained for use by communities. While the Idaho Water Resources Board does not monitor all drinking water supplies in the State, they are charged with maintaining standards on municipal drinking water supplies. These include community water sources, water used in a business, and similar drinking water supplies in the County. There are 39 collection points in Payette County that are monitored for these purposes (IDEQ 2003). Three categories of municipal water are recognized: Groundwater, spring-groundwater, and surface water. The former two are generally considered resistant to surface disturbances such as fire, flood, landslide, and severe weather events. The latter is considered much more influenced by many hazards. Earthquakes can impact all collection types, while landslides that directly impact any of them will have an impact. There are no surface-water collection points in Payette County as maintained by the State of Idaho.

Payette County Emergency Management- mitigation Plan page 30-31

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and smaller confined feeding operations that may be significant contributors of pollution to surface and /or groundwater are subjected to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Waste and wastewater must be captured, treated, and stored onsite of CAFOs such as large dairies and feedlots. Collection or sewage lagoons must be constructed to contain all wastewater and contaminated runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event for the site locations. The facility must also be designed, permitted and managed to contain all runoff from winter precipitation. Animals confined in the CAFO must not be allowed direct contact with canals, streams, lakes, or other surface waters. Payette County has developed ordinances to address CAFOs. In regards to septic systems and water wells, the IDWR is responsible for permitting the construction of water wells. The Health District establishes guidelines for septic tank and leachfield locations and design. Under this current system, water well installation can result in wells being permitted and constructed without specific knowledge of local septic tank or field locations, risking well contamination (IDWR 1999). The IDWR Payette River State Water Plan suggests that where individual septic tanks continue to be used, counties and communities develop lot size requirements reflecting the assimilative capacity of soils, safely siting leachfields and wells. Depending on the location, it may be necessary to establish a community well away from the influences of septic systems to protect drinking water supplies.

Comprehensive Plan 2006

Image IDEQ http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/462354-aquifers_idaho_map.pdf



(Modified from Parlman, 1986)

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Vegetation in the County consists primarily of irrigated crops and rangeland. (COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2006) The most represented vegetated cover type is a Shrub/Steppe Annual Grass-Forb type at approximately 33% of the county's total area. The next most common vegetation cover type represented is Agricultural land, also at 33% of the total area. Perennial Grasslands are the third most common plant cover type at 18% of the total area.

Vegetative communities within the county follow the strong moisture and temperature gradient related to the major river drainages. Limited precipitation and steep slopes result in a relatively arid environment in the southern portion of the county, limiting vegetation to drought-tolerant plant communities of grass and shrub lands, with scattered clumps of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir at the higher elevations in the north end of the county. As moisture availability increases, so does the abundance of conifer species, with subalpine forest communities present in the highest elevations where precipitation and elevation provide more available moisture during the growing season. (Payette County, ID Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020)

Thirty-one of Idaho's official list of 59 noxious weeds exist in Payette County (Idaho Noxious weeds 9th edition). These plants may severely impact land use values and cause substantial economic losses. Wildlife populations are

determined largely by the supply of food, cover, and water. The Payette and Snake rivers, irrigation canals, and the other drainages that traverse the county provide an abundance of riparian habitat. Wildlife use riparian and wetland areas more than most other types of habitat. Big game and upland game animals use riparian areas for water, food, and cover. Beaver, muskrat, waterfowl, and several amphibians live in riparian areas almost exclusively. In addition, Payette and Snake rivers support warm water fishing opportunities. Critical big game wintering areas are located in the northeast portion of the county. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), who manages these lands within the county, prescribe management policies that affect wildlife and their associated habitat.

Comprehensive Plan 2006

AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Act, passed in 1963 and amended in 1977, is the primary legal authority governing air resource management. The Clean Air Act provides the principal framework for national, state, and local efforts to protect air quality. Under the Clean Air Act, OAQPS (Office for Air Quality Planning and Standards) is responsible for setting standards, also known as national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), for pollutants which are considered harmful to people and the environment. OAQPS is also responsible for ensuring these air quality standards are met, or attained (in cooperation with state, Tribal, and local governments) through national standards and strategies to control pollutant emissions from automobiles, factories, and other sources.

Smoke emissions from wildfires and ash from volcanic eruptions not only affect the immediate vicinity but also the surrounding air sheds. Climatic conditions affecting air quality in Idaho are affected by a combination of factors. Large-scale influences include latitude, altitude, prevailing hemispheric wind patterns, and mountain barriers. At a smaller scale, topography and vegetation cover also affect air movement patterns. Air quality in the area is generally moderate to good. However, locally adverse conditions can result from occasional wildland fires in the summer and fall, and prescribed fire and agricultural burning in the spring and fall. All major river drainages are subject to temperature inversions, which trap smoke and affect dispersion, causing local air quality problems. This occurs most often during the summer and fall months and could potentially affect all communities in Payette County. Wintertime inversions are less frequent, but are more apt to trap smoke from heating, winter silvicultural burning, and pollution from other sources.

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CLIMATE

PAYETTE, IDAHO (106891) Period of Record : 07/01/1892 to 05/27/2016

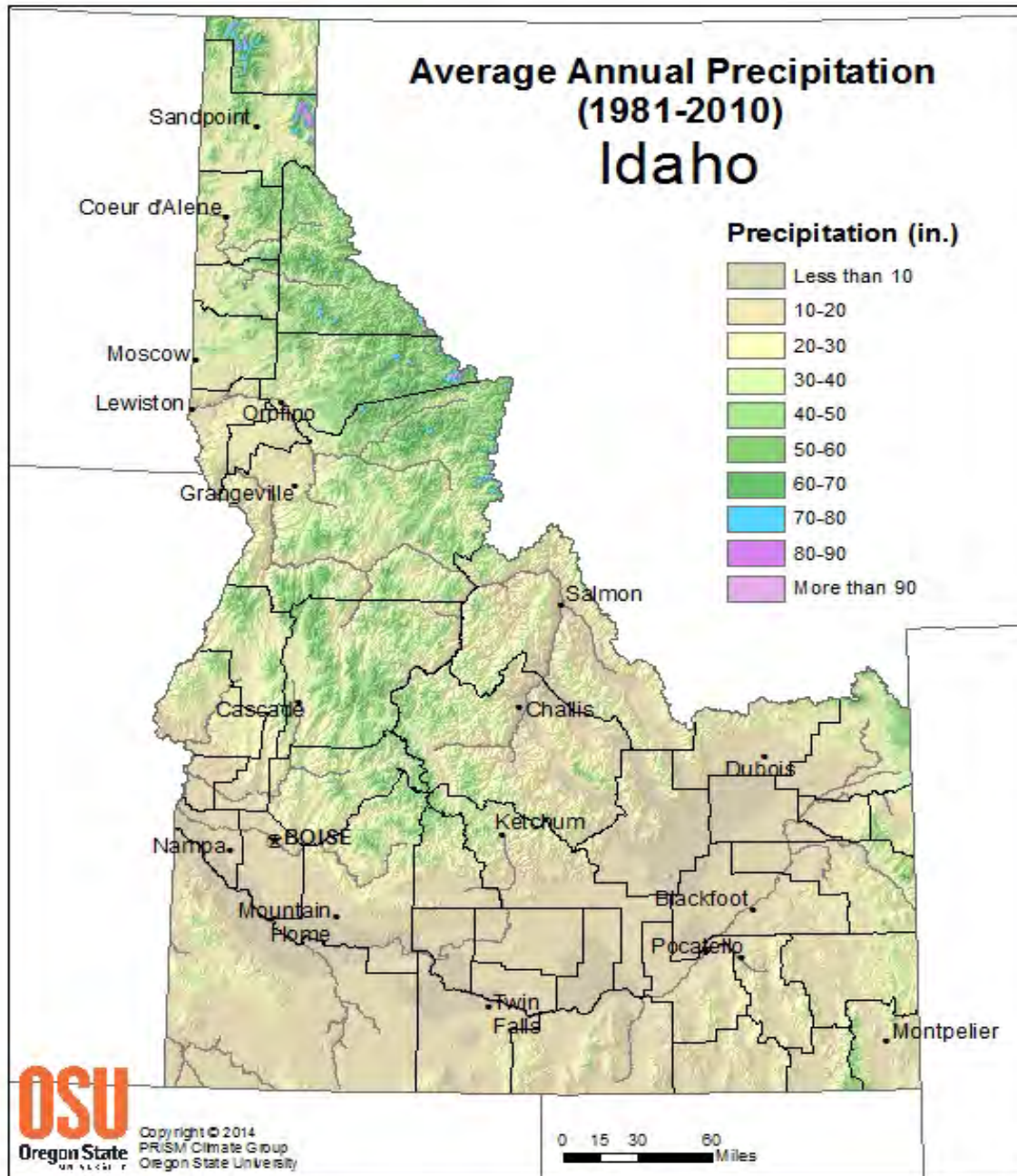
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	36.7	44.6	56.2	66.3	75.0	82.8	92.9	91.2	80.7	67.6	50.8	39.0	65.3
Average Min. Temperature (F)	19.6	24.2	30.6	36.2	43.5	50.1	56.2	53.9	44.6	35.3	27.6	21.9	37.0
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	1.51	1.13	1.03	0.82	0.95	0.82	0.25	0.27	0.42	0.81	1.20	1.50	10.71
Average Total Snow Fall (in.)	7.7	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	5.0	18.2
Average Snow Depth (in.)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Check [Station Metadata](#) or [Metadata graphics](#) for more detail about data completeness.

Western Regional Climate Center

Percent of possible observations for period of record.

Max. Temp.: 97.6% Min. Temp.: 97.5% Precipitation: 97.8% Snowfall: 94.3% Snow Depth: 89.9%



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HAZARDOUS AREAS

Payette County Mitigation 2020

Payette County Emergency Management finalized their Mitigation Plan in 2020; the plan identifies Hazardous areas throughout the County. This section has summarized there plan for full details please see the Mitigation Plan.

As described in PC-1.20, the facilities that emergency management currently uses to respond to emergency situations are inadequate. Payette County Emergency Management is in need of a separate facility dedicated to the department.

MULTI-HAZARD

Project ID: PCO-1.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Multi-Hazard	Medium Score: 60.0	Very High	By the end of the planning cycle (2025).
<p>Description of the Problem: Payette County does not have a facility that is solely designated as an Emergency Coordination Center (ECC). Currently, the county is conducting emergency response efforts and coordinating emergency operations out of the fire station which is inadequately equipped (it does not have appropriate communications or a conference room) and it is not under county control (the county does not have regular access to the building or any say on policy or procedures related to the building). The County is able to function with the current arrangement, but significant limitations are encountered when responding to higher-level emergencies. Several recent examples are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Emergency response personnel had to use the courtroom for meeting space during the 2017 snowstorms. The courtroom was still being used for other purposes which created scheduling conflicts. Emergency Management personnel routinely “borrows” space from other entities.In early 2020, the fire house was closed to any outsiders because it was thought that one of the firefighters had contracted COVID-19. Had emergency management staff been present in the building at that time, they would have also been exposed to the virus.			
<p>Project Description: Build a separate facility that is designated only as the Payette County Emergency Operations Center. This is a need that has been identified multiple times by the County.</p>			
Lead Agency	Payette County		
Potential Resources	County and city officials would be heavily involved in the planning but most of the work would be completed by contractors. Some public funding would likely be available, but most funding would be external.		

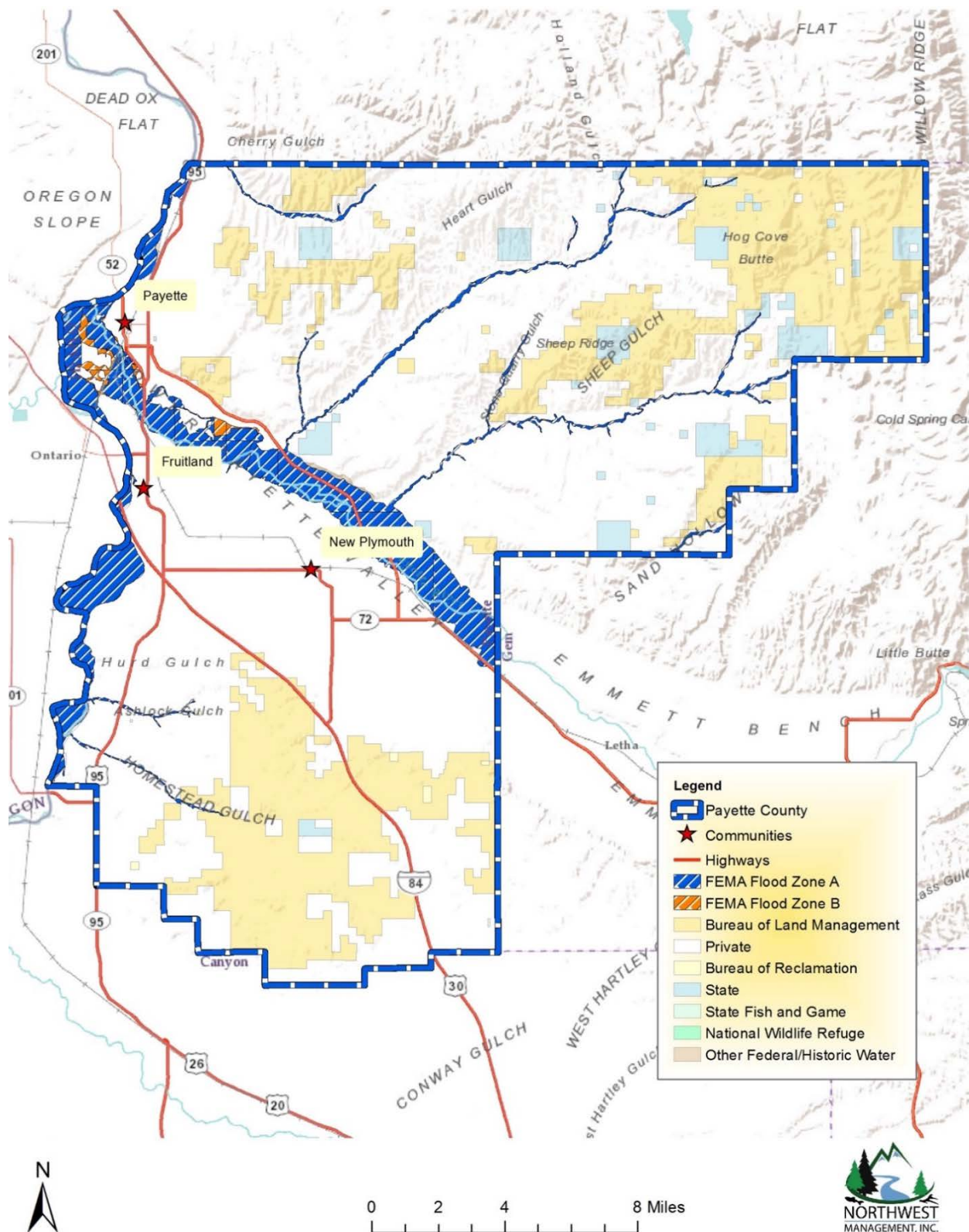
FLOOD

There are several different waterways in Payette County that typically flood onto roads causing minimal damage but often disrupting residents and other activity. Although there is usually little to no damage, there is always potential for moderate to severe damage as a result of a flood.

Given the impacts of recent flooding, mitigation projects that address flood problems and various other flood-concerns are a priority for the county. Heavy rain and rain on snow events have caused extensive flooding and, in some cases, revealed issues with inadequate drainage infrastructure. These events are costly and often result in extensive damage.

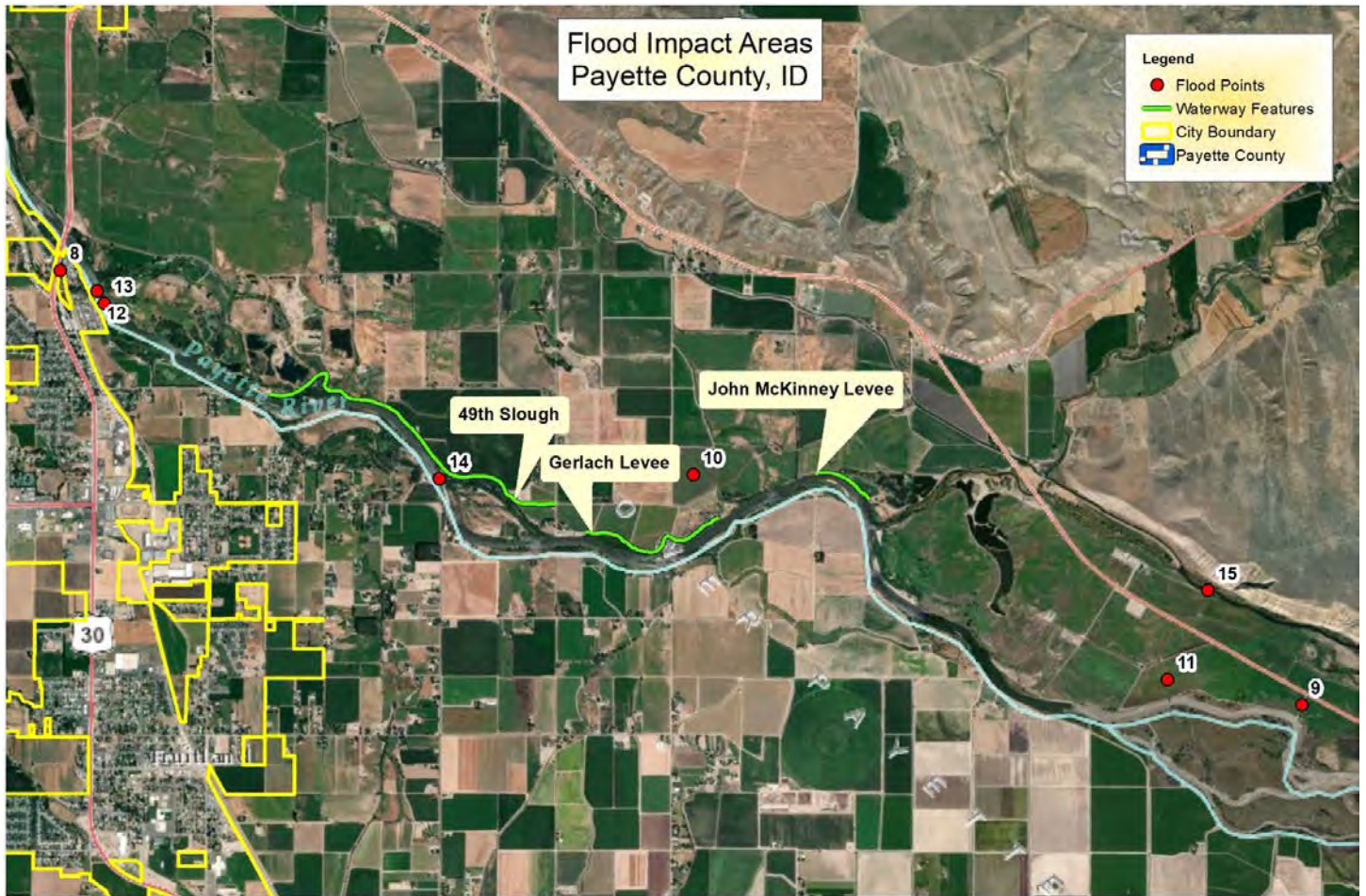
Although floods can happen at any time during the year, there are typical seasonal patterns for flooding based on a variety of natural processes that cause floods:

- **Fall and Early Winter:** Heavy rainfall on wet or frozen ground, before a snowpack has accumulated, typically cause fall and early winter floods
- **Winter and Early Spring:** Rainfall combined with melting of the low elevation snowpack typically cause winter and early spring floods.
- **Late Spring:** Late spring floods result primarily from melting of the snowpack.



Flood Impact Areas Payette County, ID

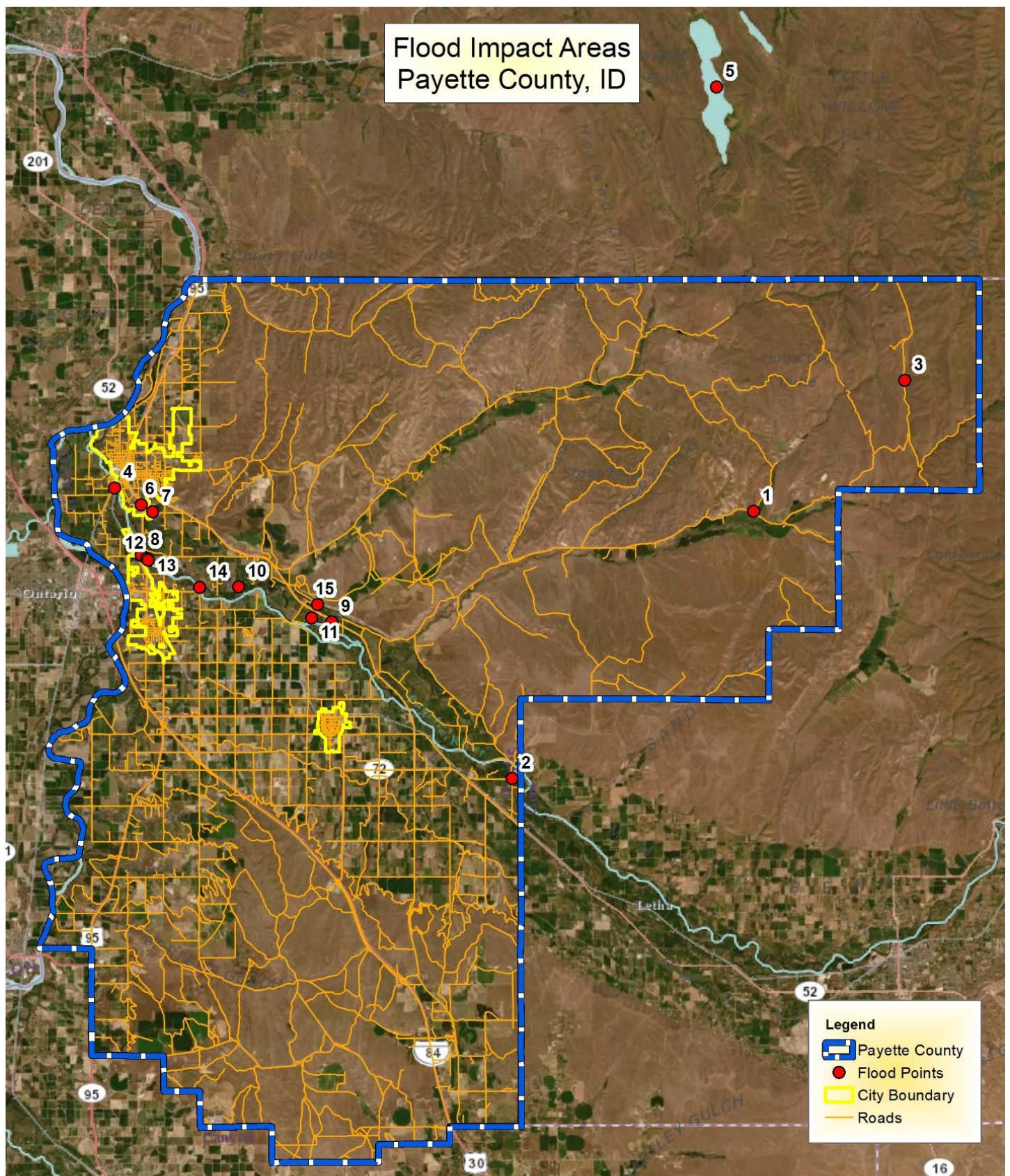
- Legend
- Flood Points
 - Waterway Features
 - City Boundary
 - Payette County



1:35,000

0 0.5 1 2 Miles





1) **Big Willow Creek:** high water crossings on Big Willow Road can flood during snowmelt-caused high flows in Big Willow Creek.

- 2) **Fremont and Dallas:** rural area (southeast of New Plymouth) with farms and homes that experiences flooding on roads from side channels and ditches.
- 3) **Four Mile Area:** the road gets soft during spring thaw/runoff and the bridge can be affected by high flows (4 Mile Rd and Four Mile Creek area).
- 4) **Washoe and Sixth:** area just west of Payette River, inside and outside Payette city limits, that floods due to side channels of the Payette.
- 5) **Paddock Valley Reservoir:** the reservoir is in Washington County to the north, but it could impact Payette County waterways because it feeds Little Willow Creek.

Project ID: PCO-2.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Flood	Medium Score: 63.3	1) High 2) Medium	Next one to two years (by 2023)
Description of the Problem: In the last several years, modifications to some of the drainage systems in the county have produced flooding that, historically, has not been an issue. These areas and events are often referred to as “New Flooding” because flooding only became an issue in these areas since 2017/2018. The causes of this new flooding are unclear and there is insufficient evidence or data to support current theories. These areas are described in detail in the “Analysis of Flood Impact Areas” section of the plan.			
Project Description: 1) Conduct an analysis of the potential river flows and impacts, especially focused on studying recent changes in flood patterns. 2) Install stream gauge monitoring systems, including video cameras, on Little Willow Creek and Big Willow Creek to better understand their flows during high-water events.			
Lead Agency	Payette County		
Potential Resources	1) Army Corps of Engineers with whom technical assistance will be required. 2) This project would require technical assistance from NOAA or the USGS. It may require external funding unless one of the federal agencies has funding available.		

Project ID: PCO-3.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Flood	High Score: 81.8	Very High	By the end of this planning cycle (2025)
<p>Description of the Problem: There are several levees in the county that are not up to standards and, even though they were constructed to protect property and direct water away from the cities, they do not adequately protect against flooding. If they are not brought up to standard, they could fail during a flood event. The following levees have been identified as being the highest priority (In general, there is less risk associated with upstream levees):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1) Chapman: Protects the City of Fruitland. • 1) Carpenter: Protects the City of Payette. • 2) 49 Slough: • 3) John McKinney/Atwood: Water eroded the backside of the levee as flood water returning to the river pooled and overtopped it. • 4) Bill Smith: Changes need to be made to the riverbank in the vicinity of the Bill Smith levee (probably the one furthest upstream that needs to be improved). • 5) Gerlach: Was damaged by the April 2019 high water that overtopped the levee when returning to the river. <p>A lack of coordination between entities that own or manage different aspects of the levees has resulted in conflicting priorities. Vegetation management is the primary source of contention between local agencies, state agencies, and private landowners. Without a levee/vegetation management plan there have been disagreements about the way vegetation on the levees should be managed.</p>			
<p>Project Description: Build up and improve levees so they meet minimum standards. Bring all partners together to agree on standards and develop a management plan for the maintenance of vegetation on levees.</p>			
Lead Agency	Payette County and Payette County Road and Bridge (responsible for maintenance), in partnership with the Army Corps of engineers, and State agencies.		
Potential Resources	Some in-house funding will likely be available for exploratory work, but most work will require external funding. The project will require technical assistance and equipment from the Army Corps of Engineers.		

Payette
County Emergency Management- mitigation Plan 2020

LANDSLIDE

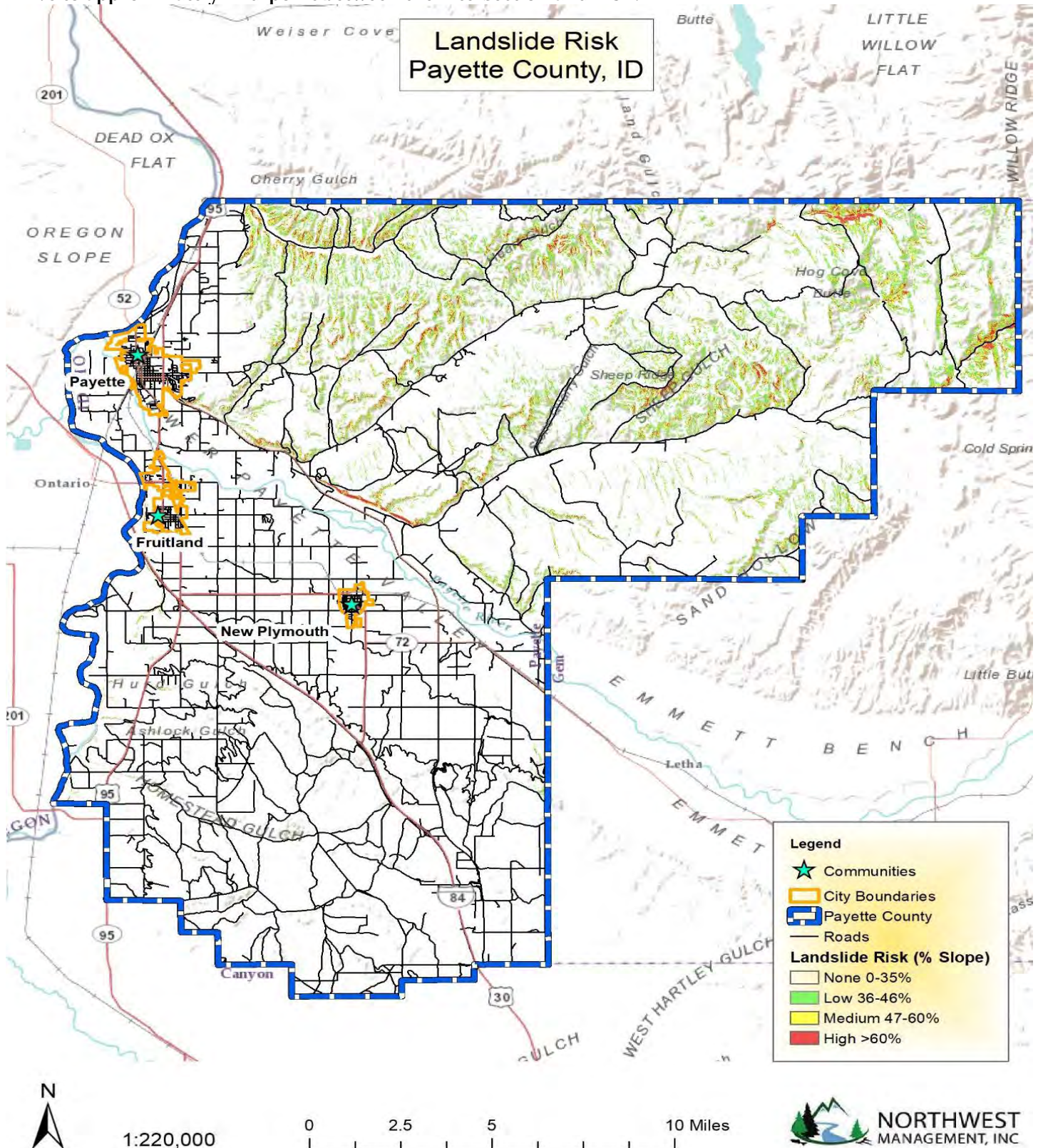
Hazard Priority Cost Timeline

Landslide Low
Score: 100 Low

Description of the Problem: Steep sections along Whitley Drive are prone to sliding. Most slides occur above the road, resulting in the need to use heavy equipment for clearing debris off of the road surface. Depending on the severity of the slide, the road could be impassable until crews have the opportunity to respond.

Project Description: Smooth out/reduce the slope of some of the steeper terrain above Whitley Drive. The steepest areas, which are the most slide-prone, are located from the intersection of Whitley Drive and SW 1st

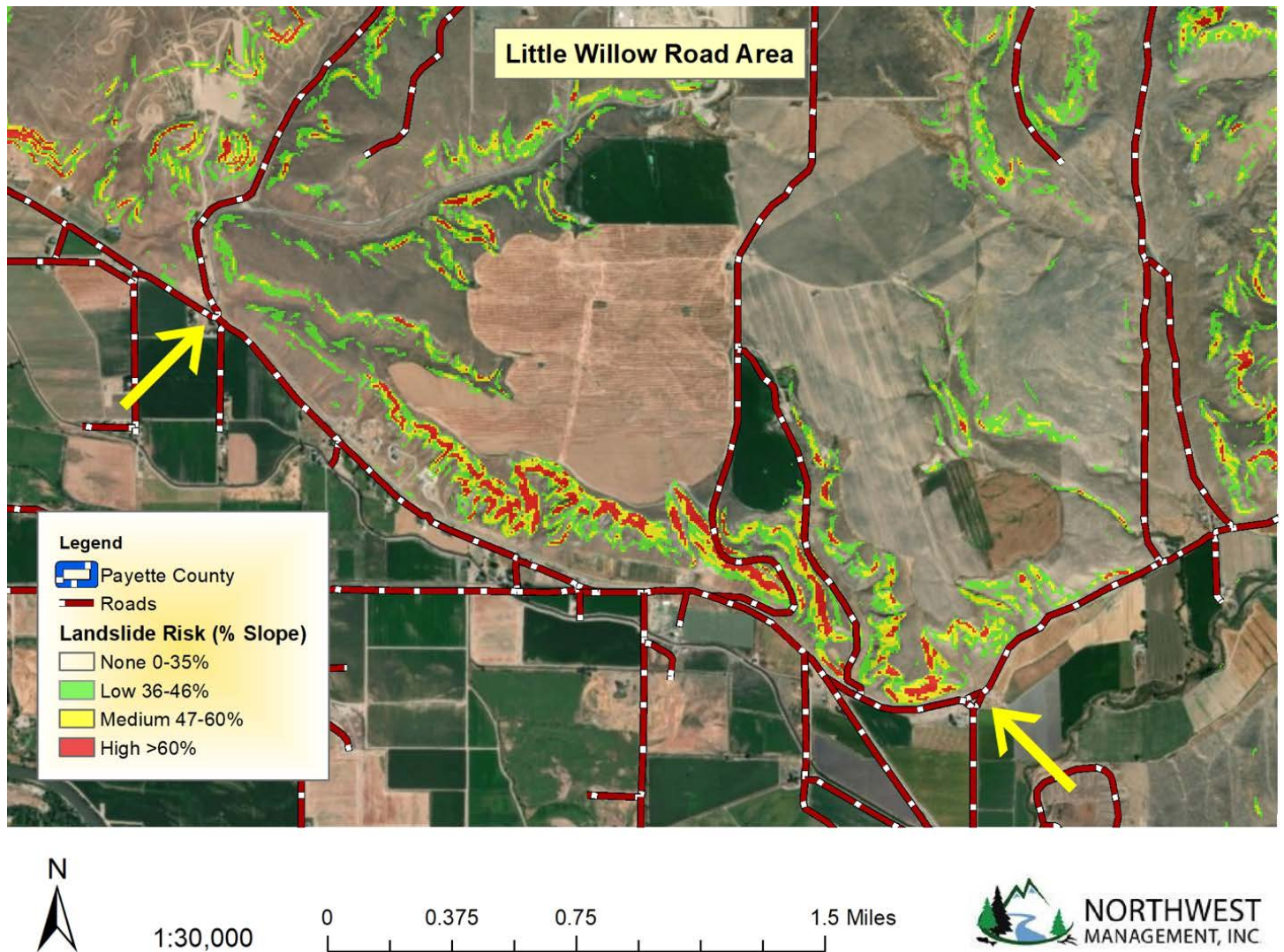
Drive to approximately mid-point between the intersection and I-84.



Little Willow Road

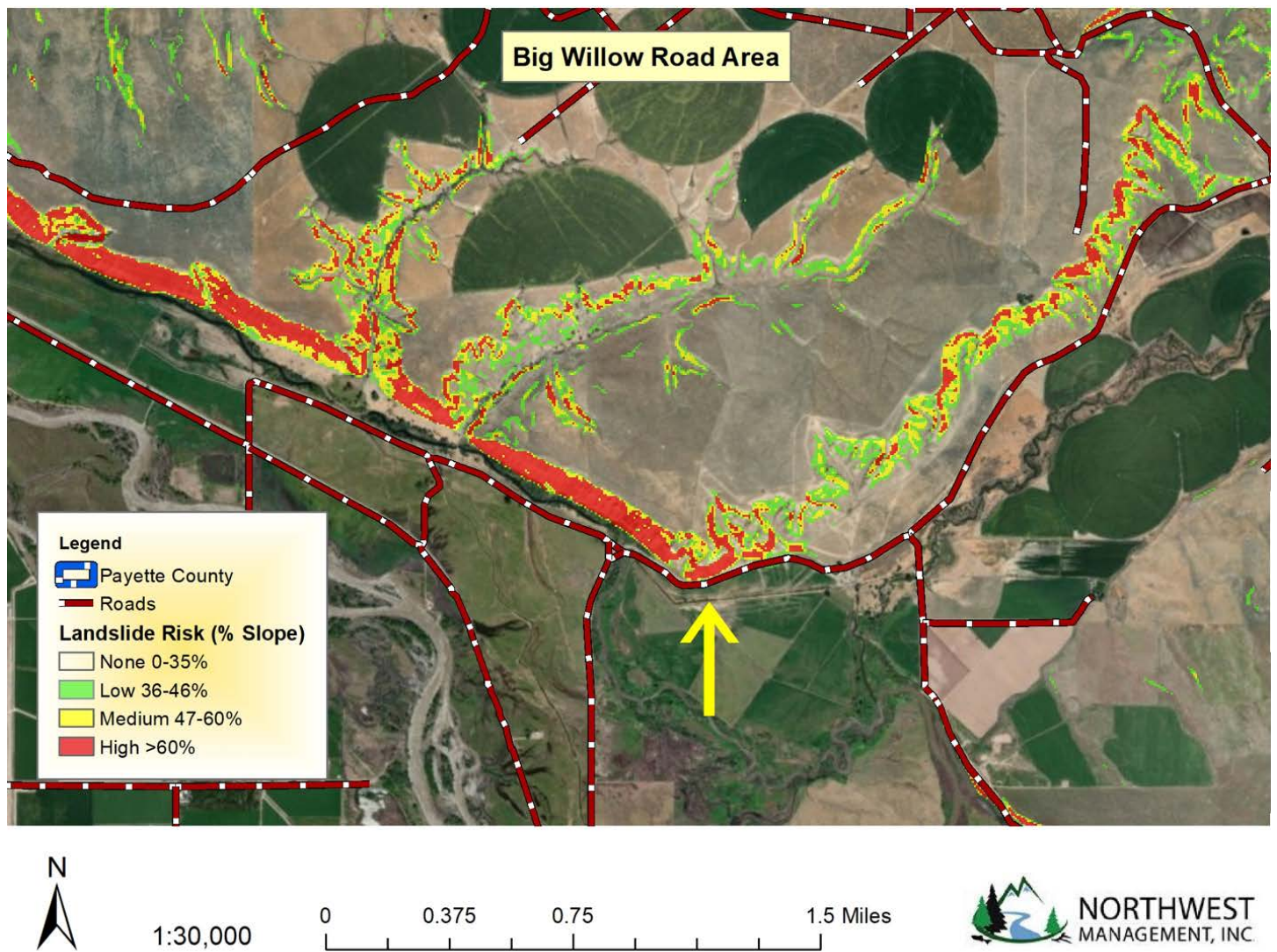
The slope above the intersection of Little Willow Creek Road and HWY 52 is an area of concern for the County. The three-way intersection of Little Willow Creek Road with Fort Wilson Drive (the yellow arrow on the right side of the maps) marks the beginning of slide area. The area extends to the west/northwest along HWY 52 to the landfill access road (the yellow area on the left side of the map); the

areas that are of greatest concern are the steep slopes along this stretch on the north side of HWY 52. The new homes built on the toe of these steep slopes are potentially be damaged as a result of a landslide. Looking at aerial imagery, it appears that there are about 10 homes/structures located at the base of the slope along the identified stretch.



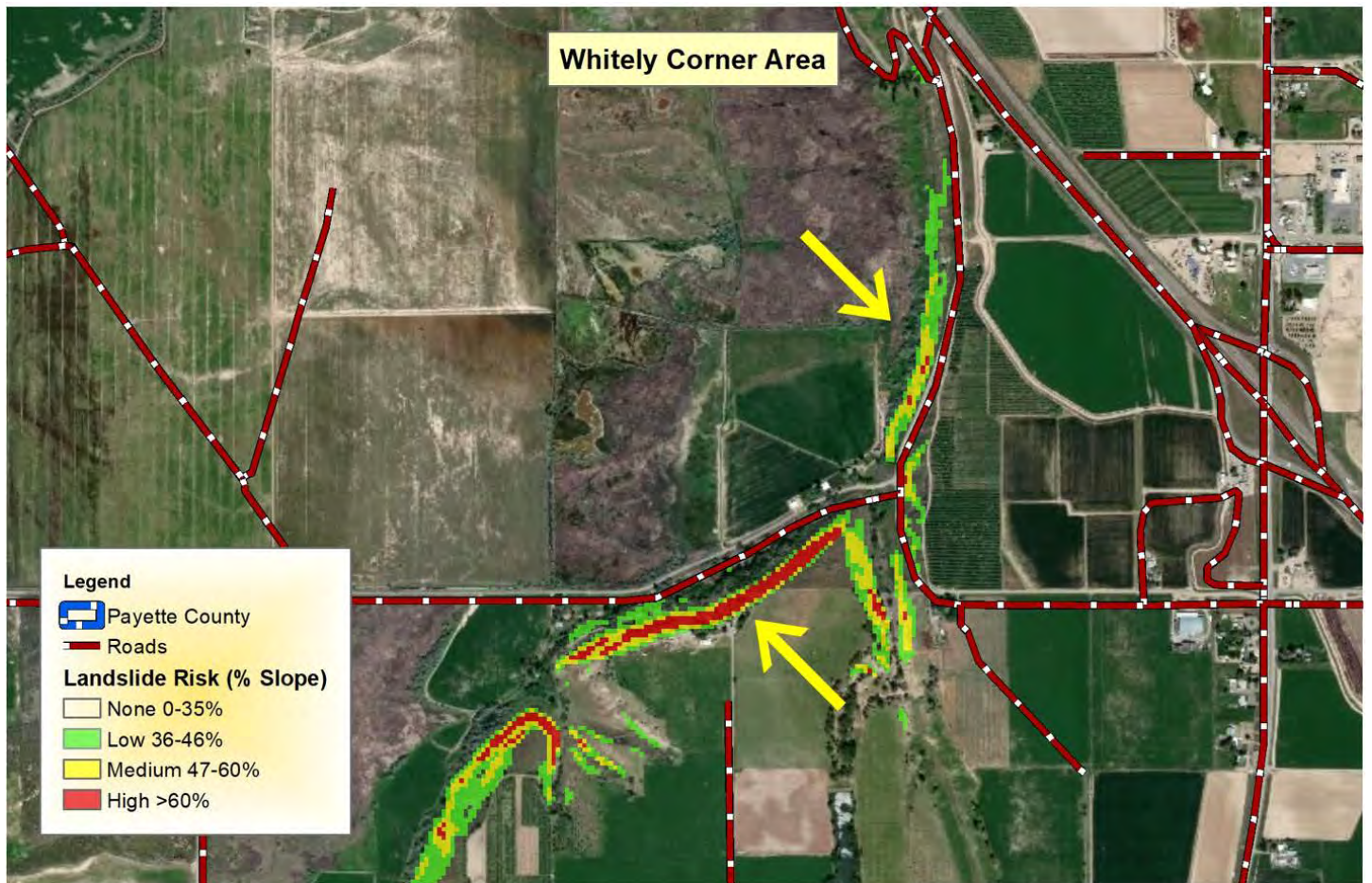
Big Willow Road

The first bend in Big Willow Road (after it diverges from Bluff Road, turns east, and crosses the Payette River) slides at least once each year when the exposed, loose soil becomes saturated (the yellow arrow on the map below) The road runs right up against the toe of the slope, making it particularly vulnerable to landslides. When slides occur, they usually require several hours for cleanup by county road crews resulting in the temporary closure of Big Willow Rd. This could have significant implications for residents who live up Big Willow Creek. If a slide blocks the entire road for an extended period, residents will have to find an alternative route to get to the valley bottom. Not only are alternative routes much longer, but they may be impassable during the winter because of snow.



Whitley Corner

Unlike the corner at Big Willow Road, the Whitley Corner area does not have a history of producing landslides. However, the steep terrain, construction of cut banks, and obvious signs of erosion from runoff indicate some potential for a landslide along the stretch of Whitley Drive above Whitley Bottom (hazard areas are indicated by the yellow arrows on the map below). Although there are, other roads connecting homes to main roadways in the county, residents who often commute using Whitley Road could be negatively affected by a slide that blocks, damages, or destroys the road. In addition to being delayed and rerouted, motorists who encounter the slide before it is reported to county officials will have to turn around which could be dangerous as Whitley Road is narrow along that stretch. Small slides or rock tumbles (which are most likely to happen in the section indicated by the top arrow in the map) could result in vehicle damage if motorists, unaware of the slide, drive through the debris field at normal speeds.



1:15,000

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



Project ID: HD1-3.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Landslide	Low Score: 100	Low	Work may need to be completed by the end of this planning cycle or the next (2025 to 2030)
Description of the Problem: Steep sections along Whitley Drive are prone to sliding. Most slides occur above the road, resulting in the need to use heavy equipment for clearing debris off of the road surface. Depending on the severity of the slide, the road could be impassable until crews have the opportunity to respond.			
Project Description: Smooth out/reduce the slope of some of the steeper terrain above Whitley Drive. The steepest areas, which are the most slide-prone, are located from the intersection of Whitley Drive and SW 1 st Drive to approximately mid-point between the intersection and I-84.			
Lead Agency	Highway District No. 1		
Potential Resources	Highway District No. 1 has the equipment and personnel to perform the work. External funding would likely be needed to finance the project.		

WILDLAND FIRE

Project ID: PCO-7.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Wildfire	High Score: 81.8	Low for each project	Complete all projects by the end of this planning cycle (2025) but complete each as soon as possible.
<p>Description of the Problem: The local Fire Chiefs have recognized several different types of wildfire risk in the county that are proximal to urban areas, residential areas, and critical infrastructure. Many of these areas do not have adequate fuel breaks or fuel treatments, increasing the risk that wildfire presents to people and property.</p>			
<p>Project Description: The fire chiefs have categorized fuels reduction projects by general treatment-type or the resource at risk. Refer to the fuels projects and critical infrastructure maps in the Analysis of Wildland Fire Impact Areas section of this plan. Areas in need of fuels treatments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuel Breaks: The creation of fuel breaks in grassy fuel types by means of disking will help to protect several populated areas in the county.• Occluded Areas: These natural areas are located in residential areas are just large enough that they present a significant fire threat in their current condition.• Transmission Lines: Albeit the actual lines are situated high above the ground and the support structures are steel, wildfire could still be a threat under certain conditions.• Communications Towers: There are two sites in the county where communications towers are located. They are surrounded and, in some areas, overgrown by grassy fuel types.• Natural Gas Infrastructure: Although not immediate concern, there are multiple natural gas sites in the county that could be at risk to wildfire.			
Lead Agency	Multiple fire departments and districts. The departments and district(s) will be responsible for projects that fall within their jurisdictions.		
Potential Resources	A mix of in-house funding and external funding will be used to finance the projects. Most of the work will be performed by public employees.		

SEVERE WEATHER

Project ID: PCO-5.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Severe Weather	Medium Score: 100.0	Low	One year to conduct project; to be completed by 2023.
Description of the Problem: Although infrequent, winter weather events can produce significant snowfall in the area, often overwhelming the limited snow-removal capabilities of Payette County. Consequently, snow accumulation often out-paces County resources during these events, resulting in delays for clearing roads, sidewalks, rooftops, etc.			
Project Description: Develop and ensure that mutual aid agreements or service contracts are in place with neighboring entities and/or contractors for assistance with snow removal.			
Lead Agency	PCOEM, Payette County Road and Bridge		
Potential Resources	Most of the project will probably be funded in-house, but there may be a need for external funding.		

Project ID: PCO-6.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Severe Weather	Medium Score: 80.0	Medium for each; High total cost.	Within the planning cycle (by 2025).
Description of the Problem: Although infrequent and rarely prolonged, power outages do occur almost annually in Payette County; most services are able to continue with few interruptions. However, the limited capacity of the backup power supplies for the county communications towers could cause major disruptions if power was lost for an extended period of time. As noted during tests, the backup battery power supplies for the three towers only last, at most, up to 2.5 hours.			
Project Description: Upgrade the backup power supply systems for County communications towers, including Clay Peak, Signs, and Black Canyon, by replacing the battery-power systems with generators. Preliminary efforts will include site evaluation and exploration of generator size and fuel types.			
Lead Agency	Payette County		
Potential Resources	The work would be performed by both the county and contracting (mostly for the installation of the generator systems). The project would require financial support through external funding.		

Project ID: PCO-8.20			
Hazard	Priority	Cost	Timeline
Earthquake	High Score: 70.0	High	Next year or two/ASAP
Description of the Problem: The 6.5 magnitude earthquake that occurred on March 31 (epicenter in the Challis National Forest) damaged both the new and old portions of the courthouse and jail (the older portion was built in 1972 and the newer portions were built in 2000). Cracks formed throughout the entire facility. That damage that is most concerning happened to the jail.			
Project Description: Update and reinforce the courthouse and jail per the recommendations made in the engineering report that is on file with the county.			
Lead Agency	Payette County		
Potential Resources	This project will largely be financed with external funding and require extensive technical support from contractors.		

SCHOOL FACILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION

Each of the three towns have their own school systems below is a table for each school.

PAYETTE



Payette School District #371	
Payette Primary	1320 3 rd Ave. N.
Westside elementary	609 N 5 th St.
McCain Middle School	400 N. Iowa Ave.
Payette High School	1500 6 th Ave. S.
Total Students	1334

The Payette School District #371 encompasses approximately 167 square miles of area in Payette and Washington Counties. It is considered a smaller sized Idaho School District serving a rural community. The Payette School District was first organized in 1885. At that time Payette was part of Ada County. The first school was a small one-room building with one story that was utilized until the early 1890s. Currently the District's 1,500 students are in four separate schools: Payette Primary, Westside Elementary, McCain Middle and Payette High School.

As detailed in Exhibit 1, enrollment in the Payette School District has decreased by a little more than 200 students between 2018 and 2020. The school district has healthier student teacher ratios than State recommended maximums. According to District calculations, student teacher ratios average 19:1 (not including counselors and administrators).

ABOUT OUR STUDENTS

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

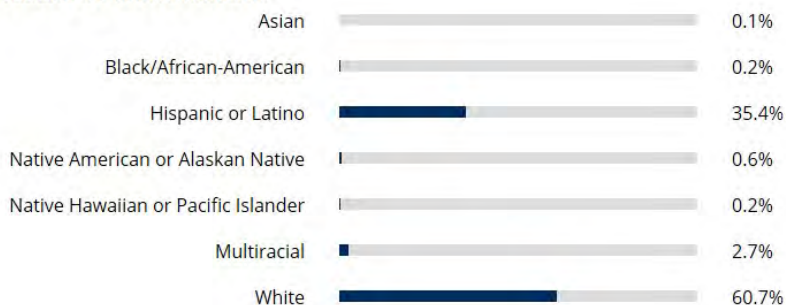
1334

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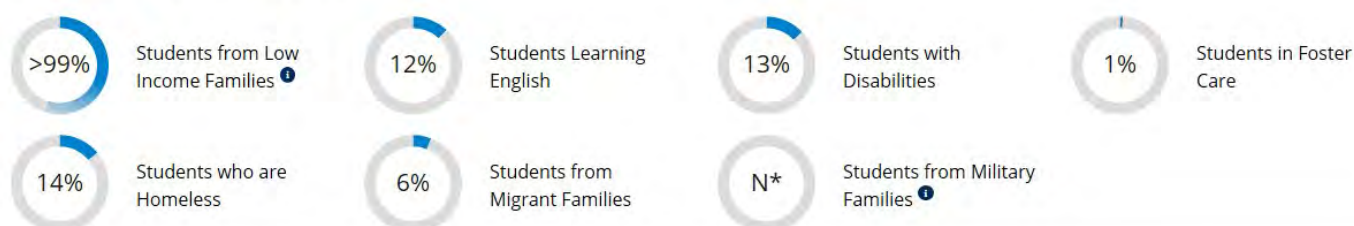
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT



ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY



ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT GROUPS



Student Profile - With only two percent of the student population transferring in from other areas, student demographics reflect the community for which the schools serve. As of 2018, 62% of the population identifies as white, 34% Hispanic and less than 1% of each Black, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander. Fourteen percent of the student population are English Language Learners (ELL) and 10% qualify for Special Education services.

Beyond the traditional programs associated and supported in public schools, the Payette School District offers several extended programs to meet the advanced and special needs of unique student populations.

➤ The District offers full-day kindergarten access for all students to address the early learning needs of at-risk students. The State of Idaho currently funds half-day kindergarten and the Payette 21st Century Community Learning Center (21st CCLC) Grant provides funding for the rest. This competitive grant obtained funding for 5 years.

➤ The District has established a before/after school enrichment program, funded through an additional 21st CCLC grant. The after-school program provides a safe environment for students to receive academic help, participate in engaging activities, and develop social skills while making connections with caring adults.

➤ Payette School District offers enhanced vocational opportunities to students from Payette and other surrounding schools. In 2017 the District added commercial welding, certified nursing assistant and automated manufacturing courses to the high school curriculum.

Students can graduate from Payette High School with a welding certificate or CAN license. The District is expanding its Career Technical Educational offerings each year.

➤ In partnership with the City of Payette, a School Resource Officer is assigned to work with students and be available at the schools on a regular basis.

➤ Summer school programs are offered by the District for both elementary and secondary students. These programs are designed to improve student achievement and eliminate the 'summer slide' noted in national

research. At the secondary level, course offerings assist students in credit recovery to meet ever-increasing graduation requirements.

➤ Through the Food Service program, all students in the Payette School System can receive a free breakfast or morning snack as well as a well-balanced lunch. Fruit and vegetables are offered to students at a different time of day to help meet the nutritional needs of all students.

Public school facilities located within the city of Payette consist of:

➤ Payette Primary School built in 1992 on 11.7 acres offering 7.3 acres of green space; Payette Primary School educates students in grades PK-3.

➤ Westside Elementary School built in 1948 on 9.1 acres offering 6.2 acres of green space; Westside Elementary School educates students in grades 4 - 5.

➤ Warren McCain Middle School built in 2004 on 70.4 acres offering 7.6 acres of green space; McCain Middle School educates students in grades 6-8.

➤ Payette High School built in 1964 on 20.9 acres offering 9.3 acres of green space. The Payette High School facilities include the gymnasium, multipurpose building weight room, shop for welding classes, greenhouse for student agricultural programs. Green space includes a baseball field, football field, softball field and practice fields. The Payette High School educates students in grades 9-12.

➤ The District's administration building is located at 20 North 12th Street and sits on 10.9 acres. The district site includes the soccer complex and track and field facilities on 7.4 acres of green space.

The City of Payette is further served by two private parochial schools:

Private Schools Payette	
River of Life Christian	17th Avenue North
Total Students	100
Treasure Valley Seventh Day Adventist	305 ½ South 9th
K-8	

River of Life

River of Life Christian

and school from K-12, previously known as the Payette Christian Academy, is located on a 15-acre site on 17th Avenue North by Centennial Park and Riverside Cemetery. Between the daycare and school, it currently serves approximately 100 students. The facility does not offer transportation services.

Treasure Valley Seventh Day Adventist Elementary School - The Treasure

Valley Seventh Day Adventist School is located at 305 ½ South 9th. It serves students from grades K through 8th.

Home Schooling

It is recognized that some children located within District # 371 are home schooled. There are no state records on the number of students within this category.

Christian School -
School has a daycare

MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS

School transportation is offered through the Payette Joint School District # 371. Currently, the District operates nine route buses with an average daily ridership of 640 students in the morning and in the evening. Two additional route buses transport approximately 50 students home following the after school program.

Safety Issues - The District provides "safety busing" to all students who live within 1 ½ miles from their school but must cross US-95, US-52, canals or any railroad tracks. Because students are eligible to ride the bus, crossing guards are not used at the schools.

Safe Routes to Schools - Safe Routes to School aims to create safe, convenient, and fun opportunities for children to bicycle and walk to and from schools. The goal is to reverse the decline in children walking and bicycling to schools, increase kids' safety and reverse the alarming nationwide trend toward childhood obesity and inactivity.

Students attending Payette schools have other issues regarding safe routes.

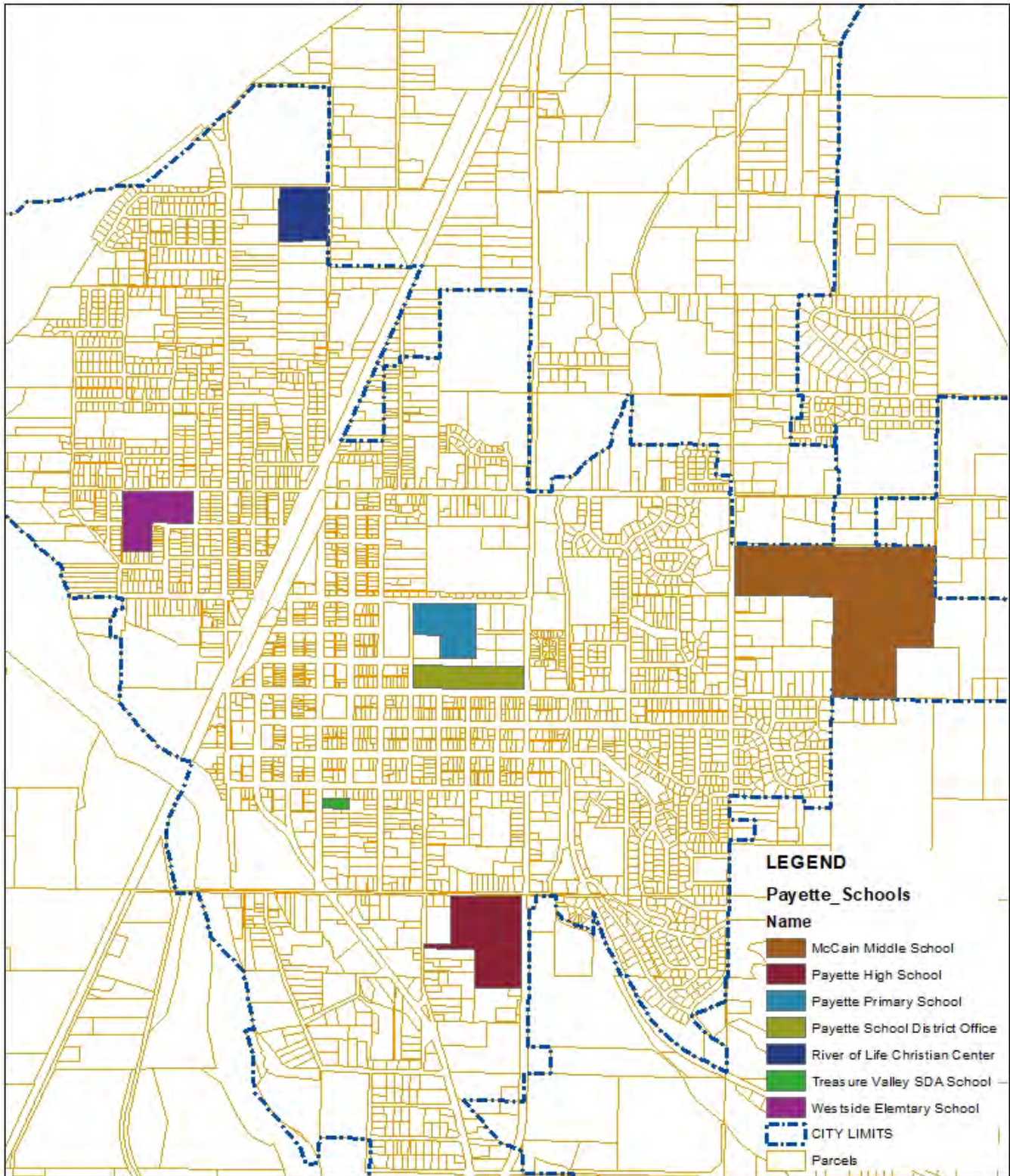
- Some students must cross one or more state highways.
 - Others must cross railroad tracks or ditches.
 - There is concern about the proper use of the crossing walks. Some students hit the button and proceed into the street without waiting for the lights to flash and cars to respond by stopping.
- Under these circumstances the school district has stated that providing bus service will provide the safest routes to school.

Transportation - The District continues to provide school bus transportation for Payette and the surrounding areas that are in the district. The district follows standard school bus stop laws:

- Vehicles may not pass until the flashing red lights and signals are turned off.
- Drivers traveling in the same direction as the bus are always required to stop.
- Drivers moving in the opposite direction on a two-lane or two-lane (with center turn lane) are required to stop.
- Never pass on the right side of the bus, where children enter or exit. This is illegal and can have tragic results.
- Field trips.

PAYETTE SCHOOLS

Date: 1/8/2021



1,600 800 0 1,600 Feet



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FRUITLAND



Fruitland School District #373	
Fruitland Middle School	800 S. Pennsylvania
Fruitland High School	501 S. Iowa Ave
Fruitland Preparatory (alternative school)	401 Iowa Ave
Total Students	1649

The Fruitland School District # 373 is composed of Fruitland High School, Fruitland Middle School, Fruitland Elementary School and Fruitland Prep. Academy. The Fruitland School District experiences a very low teacher turnover rate, with the majority of staff having advanced degrees. Each of the Fruitland Schools have high performing programs and below are a few highlights.

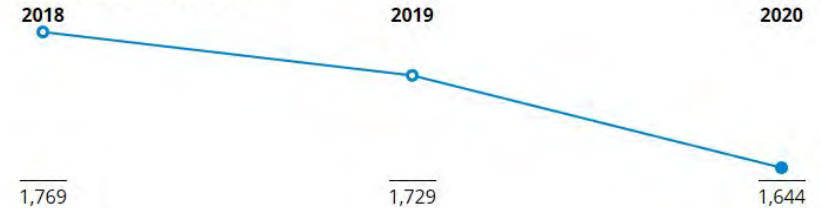
ABOUT OUR STUDENTS

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

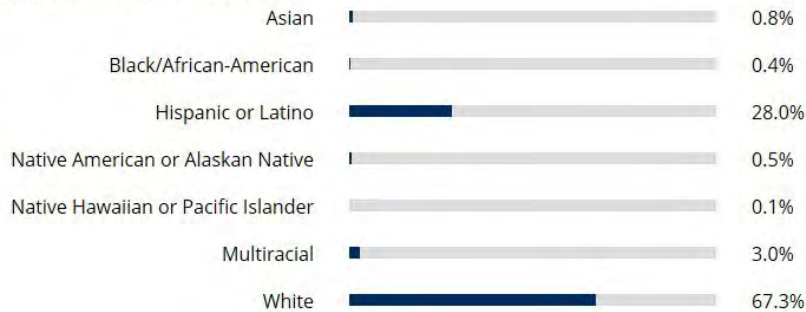
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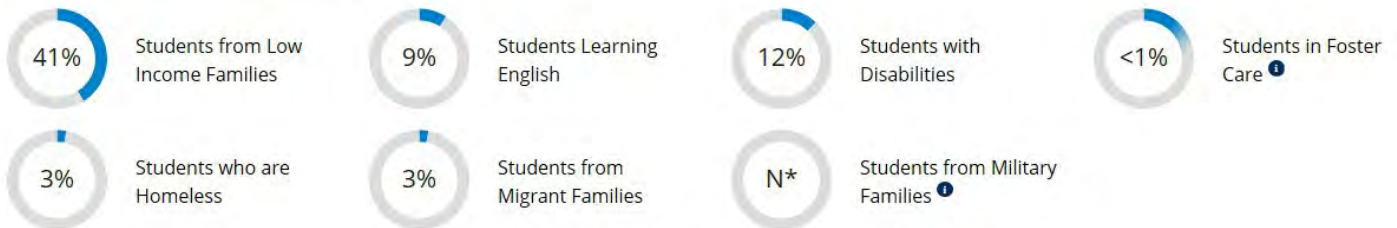
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT



ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY



ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT GROUPS



Enrollment in the Fruitland School District has decreased by a little more than 120 students between 2018 and 2020.

Student Profile -

Beyond the traditional programs associated and supported in public schools, the Fruitland School District offers several extended programs to meet the advanced and special needs of unique student populations.

- The District has a Full Day Kindergarten as well as highly regarded special education and migrant services programs.
- The District has a well-rounded sports program Fruitland High School is a perennial state qualifier and contender in Idaho athletics with a long list of state and conference championship teams. Fruitland High School is home to three time NFL All-Pro Offensive Lineman, Jordan Gross. Now retired from the NFL, “Coach Gross” is member of the Fruitland Grizzly coaching staff.
- The Fruitland Grizzly Band & Color Guard “The Pride of Western Idaho” Members have performed in the 2000 Presidential Inaugural Parade in Washington DC
 - Members have performed in the 2004 Pasadena Tournament of Roses parade
 - The Band has been invited to perform in Disneyland in Anaheim, CA 5 times.
 - The Band was a featured performing group in the Hollywood Christmas Parade
 - The Grizzly Band & Color Guard competes against the 5A large schools at the Mel Shelton District III Marching Band Competition
 - The Band was a featured performing group in the 2014 Fiesta Bowl Parade in Phoenix, AZ
 - In 2018 the Fruitland High School Symphonic Band was a featured performing group at the Idaho All State Music Educators Conference in Moscow, Idaho
 - The Fruitland High School Black Paw Jazz Band was featured in a performance with the World Famous Glenn Miller Orchestra
 - The Fruitland High School Symphonic Band performed with World Renown Yamaha Performing Artist, Trumpeter Joe Burgstaller
 - The Grizzly Indoor percussion ensemble has been a featured performing group for the United States vs Serbia Davis Cup tennis match in Boise, ID
 - The band has performed regionally in Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, Hawaii, Arizona, and Oregon.
- Fruitland High School offers a state leading FFA program with over 250 participants enrolled. The agricultural program offers a substantial classroom curriculum as well as competitive teams on both the state and national level.
- Through the Food Service program Farm to School, all students in the Fruitland School System receive locally grown produce.

Programs in each public school facilities include:

- Fruitland Elementary School educates students in grades K-5. The elementary school has 571 students enrolled. Fruitland Elementary students have access to several strong programs. These programs include Full Day Kindergarten, Art Classes, Music Classes, Writers Den and the Wall of Fame. Fruitland Elementary is a member of the Literacy Co-op through Education Northwest. Fruitland Elementary has a very strong PTO organization with excellent parental support.
- Fruitland Middle School educates students in grades 6-8. The Middle School has 524 students enrolled. Fruitland Middle School has competitive robotics team that travels to competitions throughout the state. Fruitland Middle School Students take advantage of “Advanced Opportunity” funds that allow students to take advanced classes. Fruitland Middle School Students have many opportunities for activities ranging from Athletics, Band, Student Government and Hunter Safety.

- Fruitland High School educates students in grades 9-12. The High School has 516 students currently enrolled with a has a Graduation Rate of 92% and offers several dual credit opportunities to its students.
- Fruitland Preparatory Academy is an alternative setting for students to accomplish a high school diploma at a different pace and in alternative setting. The is offered to grades 6-12 and under 21 years of age who have not yet earned a high school diploma may also enroll. The Preparatory Academy ha a graduation rate of 73%, which is far above the state average for alternative schools.
- The District's administration building is located at 401 Iowa Ave.

MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS

School transportation is offered through the Fruitland School District # 373. Currently, the District operates sixteen routes and ten buses with an average daily ridership of 850 students in the morning and in the evening.

Safety Issues - The District provides "safety busing" to all students who live within 1 ½ miles from their school. The Fruitland School District Transportation Department has an excellent safety record with student safety their number one priority.

Transportation - The District continues to provide school bus transportation for Fruitland and the surrounding areas that are in the district. The district follows standard school bus stop laws:

- Vehicles may not pass until the flashing red lights and signals are turned off.
- Drivers traveling in the same direction as the bus are always required to stop.
- Drivers moving in the opposite direction on a two-lane or two-lane (with center turn lane) are required to stop.
- Never pass on the right side of the bus, where children enter or exit. This is illegal and can have tragic results.
- Field trips.

Personal Representative



Charter School District #	
532	
Treasure Valley Classical Academy	Serves all of Payette County Open Aug. 2019 K-6 2020 added 7th
Total Students	417

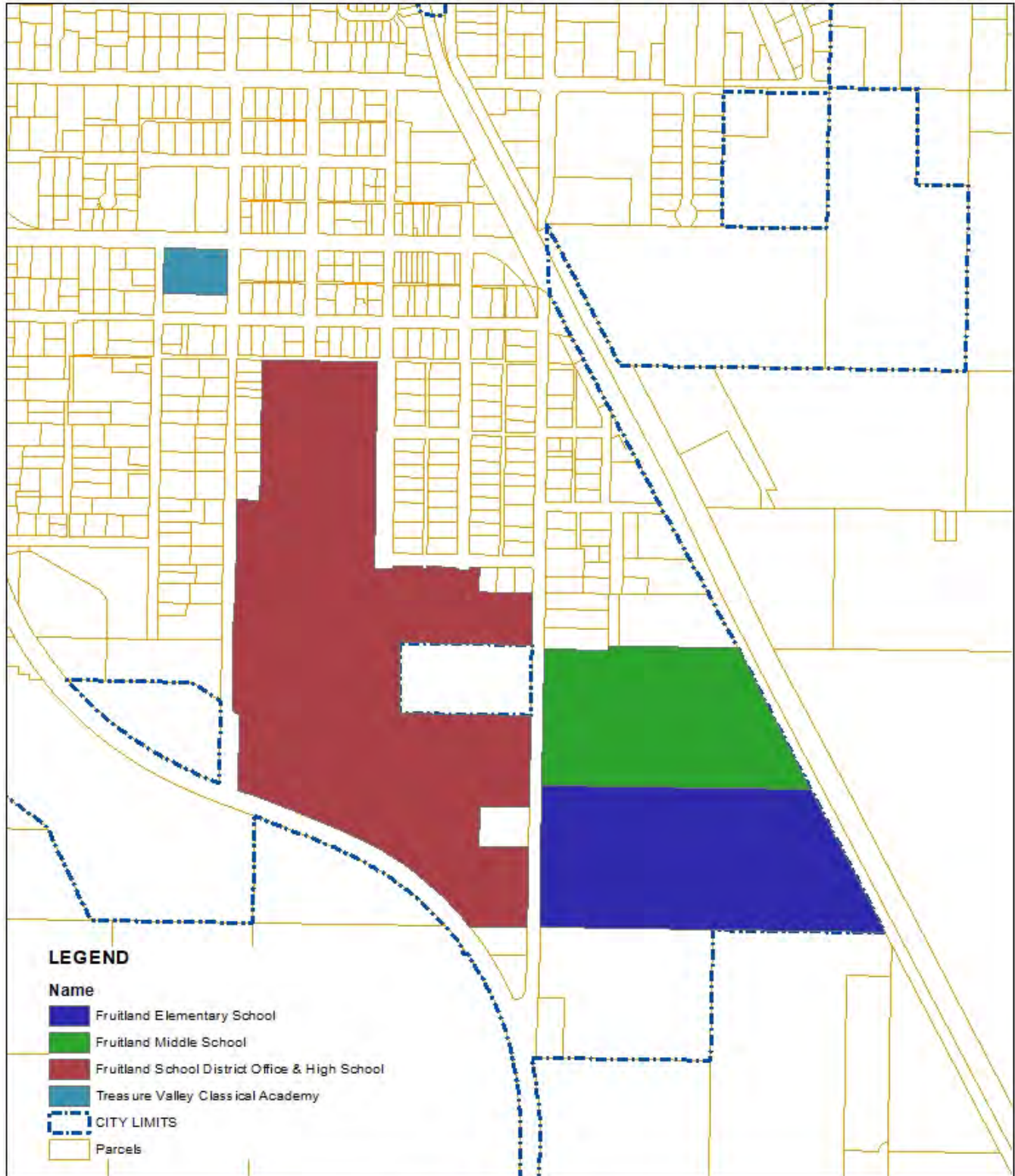
The City of Fruitland is further served by a Charter school; the charter school is located in the old school house at 500 SW 3rd St.

Treasure Valley Classical Academy- is in its own district # 532 located within the Fruitland District is an open enrollment, tuition-free public charter school in Fruitland, Idaho. All Treasure Valley students in Idaho are eligible to attend, with seats filled through a lottery system. The school opened in August 2019 for students K-6 and will serve students in grades K-7 starting August 2020. One grade will be added each year through grade 12. Current enrollment is 417 students.

Treasure Valley Classical Academy has their own transportation system.

FRUITLAND SCHOOLS

Date: 1/8/2021



610 305 0 610 Feet



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NEW PLYMOUTH



New Plymouth School District #372	
New Plymouth Elementary	704 South Plymouth Ave.
New Plymouth Middle School	4400 Southwest Second Ave.
New Plymouth High School	207 South Plymouth Ave

The New Plymouth School District # 372 encompasses approximately 172 square miles of area in Payette County. Currently the District's 965 students are in three separate schools: New Plymouth Elementary, New Plymouth Middle, and New Plymouth High School.

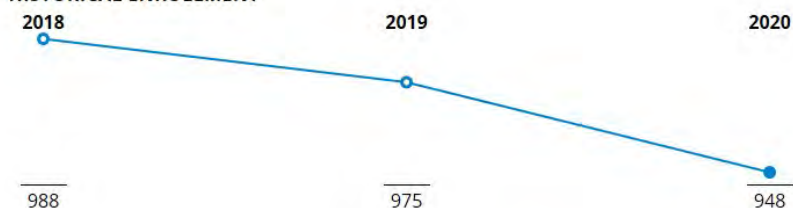
ABOUT OUR STUDENTS

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

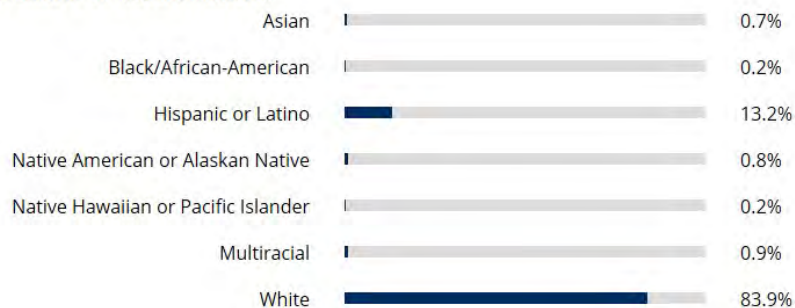
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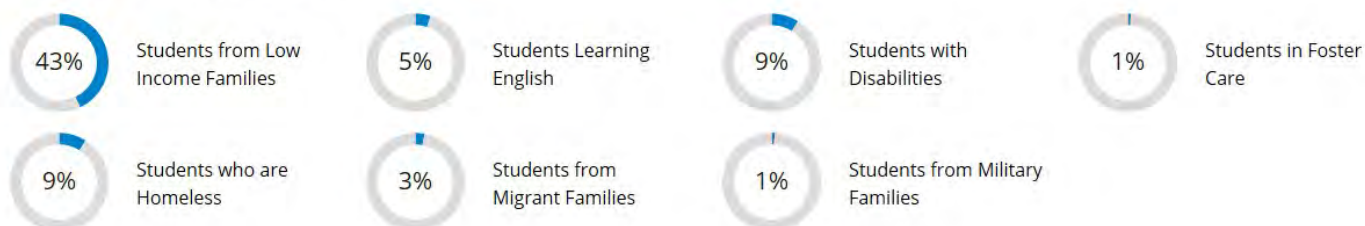
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT



ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY



ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT GROUPS



<https://idahoschools.org/districts/372>

Enrollment in the new Plymouth School District has decreased by a 40 students between 2018 and 2020. The above exhibit shows a little less students than the school district had reported. The school district has healthier student teacher ratios than State recommended maximums. According to District calculations, student teacher ratios average 19:1 (not including counselors and administrators).

Beyond the traditional programs associated and supported in public schools, the New Plymouth School District offers several extended programs to meet the advanced and special needs of unique student populations.

- The District offers full-day kindergarten access for all students to address the early learning needs of at-risk students. Students attend on an A & B day schedule.
- New Plymouth High School offers dual credit class opportunities to students.
- Summer school programs are offered on a yearly need by the District. In past Elementary, Middle and High schools offered summer school; for the 2019-2020 school year the Middle and High Schools.

Public school facilities located within the city of New Plymouth consist of:

- New Plymouth Elementary School built in 1960 on 8 acres offering; New Plymouth Elementary School educates students in grades K-5. The football field and track is located near the Elementary school and is 4 acres of green space.
- New Plymouth Middle School built in 1996 on 20 acres; New Plymouth Middle School educates students in grades 6-8.
- New Plymouth High School built in 1985 on 5.52 acres offering; New Plymouth High School educates students in grades 9-12.
- Each of the respective schools went through an addition process in the 2016-2017 years; the high school added 5 new class rooms, the elementary add a new wing with six class rooms and a gymnasium, and the middle school added 5 new class rooms a library and converted the old library into a lunch room.
- The District's administration building is located at 222 N. Plymouth Ave. Suite A.

MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS

The goal of student transportation is to provide eligible Idaho students with safe, effective, and efficient transportation to and from school in accordance with federal and state mandates.

(<http://npschools.ss11.sharpschool.com/departments/transportation>) School transportation is offered through the New Plymouth School District # 372. Currently, the District operates six route buses with an average daily ridership of 380 students in the morning and in the evening. Additional bus transport is offered after school for normal athletic trips.

Safe Routes to Schools –The transportation department follows the five-safety routes approved by the State Board of Education. Those routes include the following:

- Area of Hwy 30 West
- Area of East Idaho Street
- Area of Hwy 30 South / corner & area SE 1st Avenue
- Area of Holly and Subdivision cross Railroad tracks
- Area of Adams and SW 2nd

Transportation - The District continues to provide school bus transportation for New Plymouth. The district follows standard school bus stop laws:

- Vehicles may not pass until the flashing red lights and signals are turned off.
- Drivers traveling in the same direction as the bus are always required to stop.
- Drivers moving in the opposite direction on a two-lane or two-lane (with center turn lane) are required to stop.
- Never pass on the right side of the bus, where children enter or exit. This is illegal and can have tragic results.
- Field trips.

POST-SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Treasure Valley Community College (TVCC) Ontario, OR and Caldwell,

ID - The TVCC's rural campus occupies 90 acres on the western edge of the Treasure Valley. The nearby Four Rivers Cultural Center houses the Meyer-McLean theater used by the college to present plays and for other purposes as well. The Caldwell Center is a satellite of TVCC and offers college preparation, college transfer, and professional-technical classes in a three-story building built in downtown Caldwell on the banks of Indian Creek. The Caldwell Center offers a broad range of student services including advising, placement testing, registration, financial aid assistance, and career planning. Students also have access to tutorial support and student activities. Classes may be taken face-to-face, via interactive video conference with the Ontario campus, or on the web. Students may take classes at both the Caldwell Center and the Ontario campus.

College of Western Idaho (CWI) Nampa and Boise - The College of Western

Idaho (CWI) is a public, comprehensive community college. It offers undergraduate, professional/technical, fast-track training, adult basic education, and community education. Students have an abundance of options offering over 50 credit programs, and hundreds of non-credit courses. Students can develop career skills or prepare for further study at a 4-year college or university. CWI is critical to fueling southwest Idaho's economy by providing a trained workforce to meet the needs of business and industry.

College of Idaho (CI) - The College of Idaho is a private, residential liberal arts college located in Caldwell, Idaho. Founded 127 years ago in 1891, it is the state's oldest private liberal arts college, with an enrollment of 1,140 students. The C of I has produced seven Rhodes Scholars, three governors and four NFL players. Its PEAK Curriculum allows students to study in the four knowledge areas of humanities, natural sciences, social sciences and a professional field, enabling them to earn a major and three minors in four years. For sixteen years, from November 1991 until October 2007, the C of I was known as Albertson College of Idaho.

Northwest Nazarene University (NNU) - Northwest Nazarene University is a Christian comprehensive university that offers over 60 areas of study, master's degree programs in eleven disciplines, accelerated degree programs, concurrent credit for high school students, and a variety of continuing education credits. The 85-acre campus located at 623 Holly Street in mid-Nampa.

Boise State University (BSU) - Boise State confers more undergraduate degrees than any public university in Idaho and offers more than 100 graduate programs, including the MBA and MACC programs in the College of Business and Economics; Masters and PhD programs in the Colleges of Engineering, Arts & Sciences, and Education; and the MPA program in the School of Public Service. Boise State has invested in the future over the past decade, including spending over \$300 million since 2003 on academic, residential, and athletics facilities across campus.

University of Idaho (U of I) - Boise provides southwest Idaho with undergraduate and graduate education, as well as professional development for practicing professionals and community education through business incubation and Extension efforts in 4-H.

Other Institutes For Higher Learning – Payette County is served by the following colleges and universities in the Treasure Valley: Carrington College, Boise Bible College, Brown Mackie College, Steven-Henager College, and the University of Phoenix.

LAND USE

Land ownership within Payette County in 1995 and 2000. The County is predominately private land with federal and state lands representing about 25 percent of the total land area.

Land Ownership

<i>Land Ownership</i>	<i>Acres</i>
FEDERAL LAND	
BLM	64,590
NATIONAL FOREST	0
OTHER	84
STATE LAND	
ENDOWMENT LAND	7,892
FISH AND GAME	855
PARKS AND RECREATION	0
PRIVATE LAND	185,656
COUNTY LAND	1451
MUNICIPAL LAND	592
TOTAL	



Payette County is rural with most development occurring in three historic towns: Payette, Fruitland, and New Plymouth. The rural areas of the county are either rangeland, irrigated agriculture (gravity flow or sprinkler), dryland agriculture, or riparian.

Each of the three towns has traditional downtown commercial areas surrounded by residential neighborhoods. Commercial development also extends outside of the urban areas along local highways. Each town has public buildings for government and school uses, as well as parks and other public facilities and utilities. Some industrial development occurs in each town along the rail lines and other transportation corridors. Larger lot residential development and small farms, along with agricultural support uses such as manufacturing and processing, occur in the outskirts of each town. Several commercial areas occur along three interstate interchanges (the Fruitland/Payette exit #3, the Sand Hollow exit #7, and the Black Canyon junction #13).

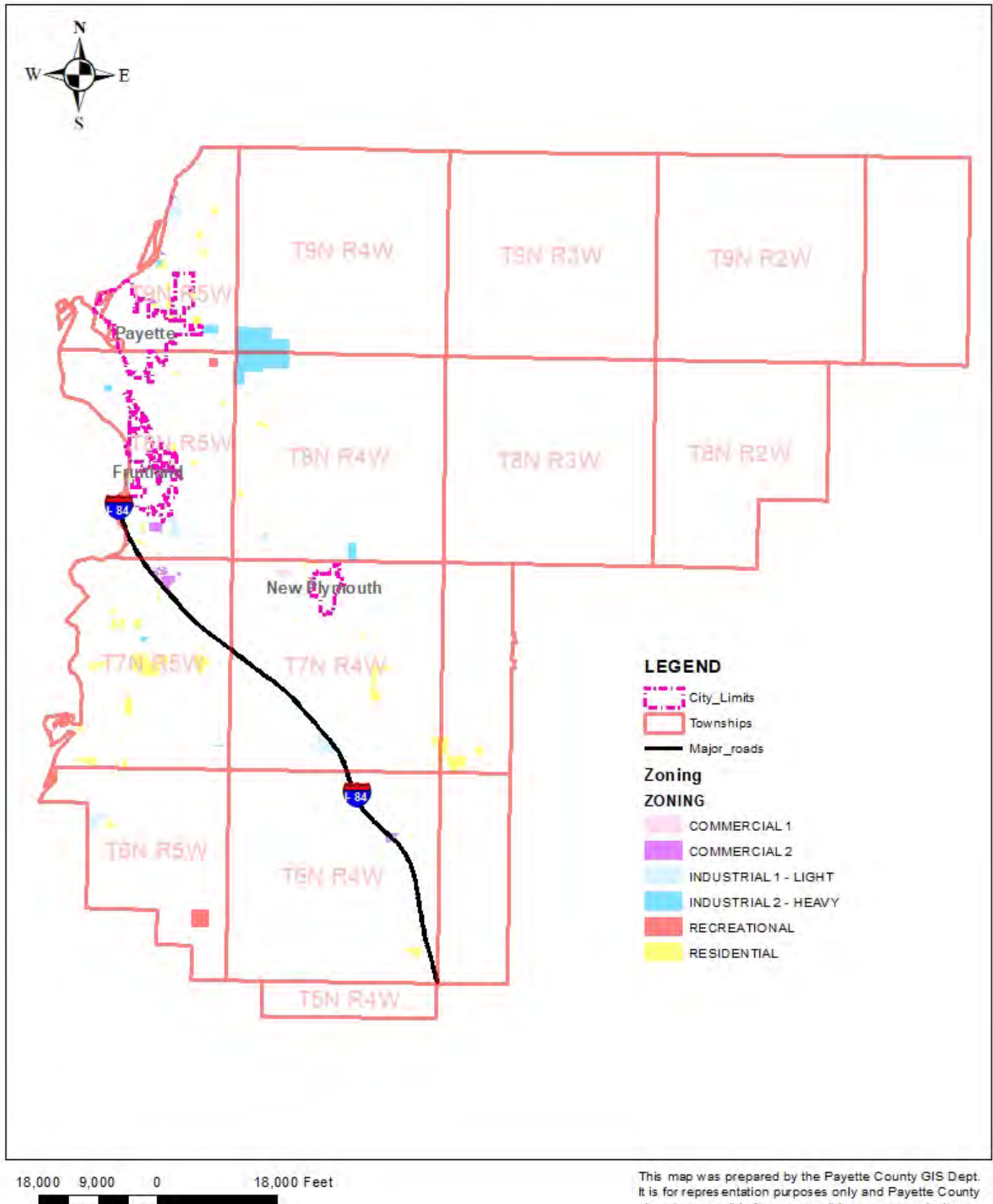
The 2006 Comprehensive Plan identifies several land use categories outside city limits. These land uses may be characterized as follows:

- **Agriculture 2.** This designation encompasses lands outside Areas of City Impact that are predominately rangeland. For the most part these areas are either state or federally owned. These areas would permit residential development and a wide range of agricultural pursuits.
- **Agriculture 1.** This designation encompasses lands outside Areas of City Impact that are either gravity or sprinkler irrigated. Lands along the Snake River and the Payette River drainage as well as the Big Willow and Little Willow drainages are within this land use category. These areas would focus on retention of agricultural use while permitting residential development. A wide range of agricultural pursuits would be principally permitted, while more intense agricultural uses would be permitted under conditional use.
- **Agriculture Mixed.** This designation encompasses lands outside Areas of City Impact that may or may not have irrigation. For the most part, these areas have a current use of an animal feeding operation or a sand/gravel pit or mine. A wide range of agricultural pursuits would be principally permitted that are compatible with the existing uses. The animal feeding operations are allowed by a CAFO siting permit. The sand/gravel pit or mines are allowed by conditional use. This designation is solely for the purpose of indicating the existing and future uses to prospective land owners and potential conflicts.
- **Rural Residential.** This designation would occur primarily within Areas of City Impact and in several other areas where smaller residential lots are concentrated including an area surrounding Sand Hollow. This designation would permit large lot residential areas. Those inside the impact area will likely be annexed into the neighboring city. Smaller lot residential development would only be permitted under a special development application such as a Planned Unit Development (PUD).
- **Commercial.** This designation would include retail stores and services. The designation is limited to each of the four interstate interchanges. However, in the future, residential development may necessitate commercial uses in densely populated areas.
- **Industrial.** This designation includes a light and heavy industrial uses to address a variety of manufacturing, processing, and storage uses. This encompasses existing industrial operations, such as CAFOs and the Clay Peak Landfill.
- **Government.** This map denotes state and federal land ownership, at the time of plan adoption, for informational purposes.



Date: 1/13/2021

ZONING



REGULATIONS

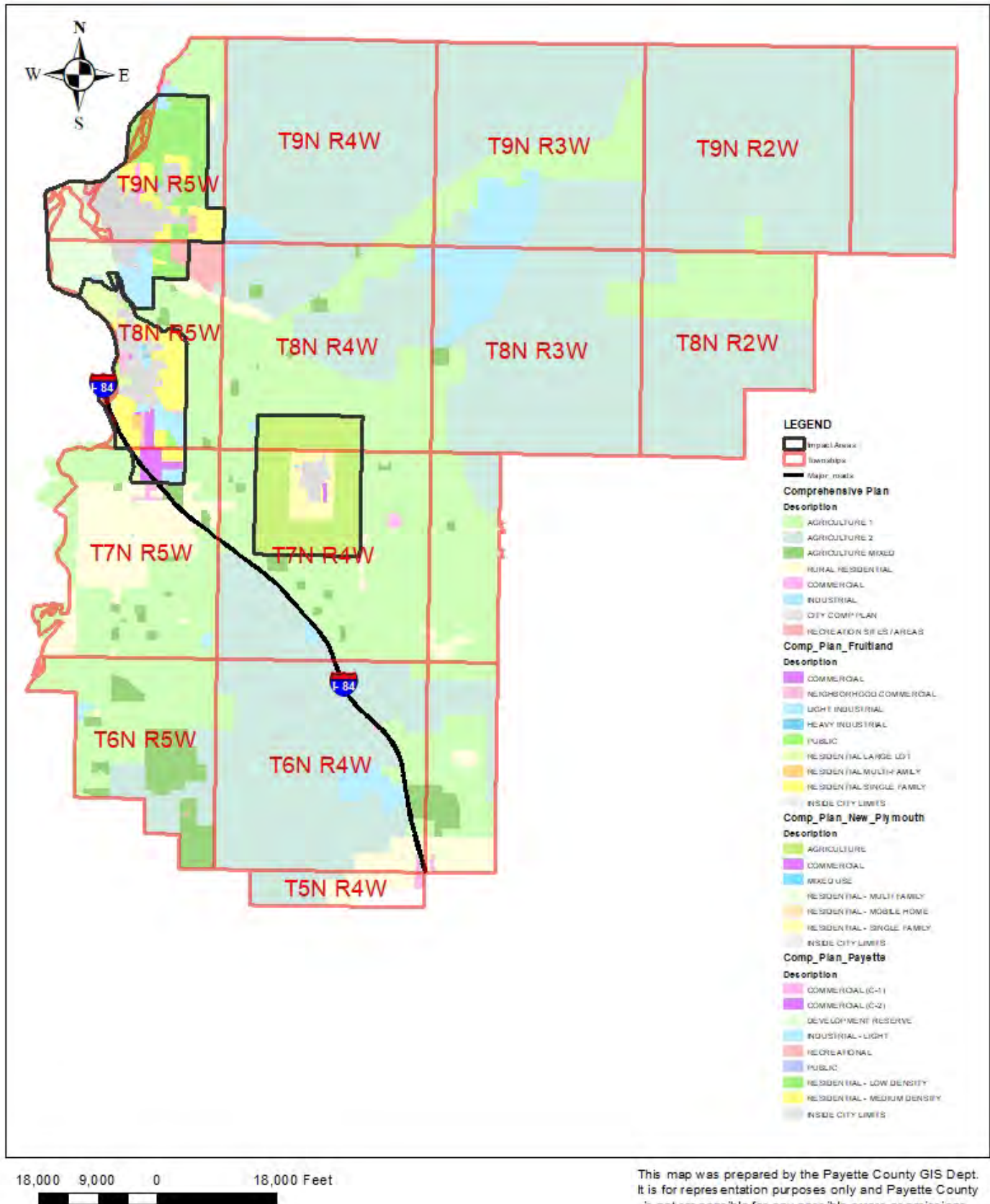
Land use in Payette County is regulated by the zoning and subdivision ordinances. These regulations are guided by the current comprehensive plan adopted in 2006. County personnel, with the support of the Planning and Zoning Commission, administer the plan and facilitate development applications in accordance with county ordinances and guidelines.

In compliance with Idaho State law, Payette County has adopted mutually acceptable Areas of City Impact with each of the three incorporated cities. The current Area of City Impact boundaries are depicted below, the future land use map. At the time this plan was prepared, the City of Payette completed a new comprehensive plan along with their Area of City Impact. The new impact area was never adopted by Payette County however; they are shown below as not adopted along with the adopted impact area.



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

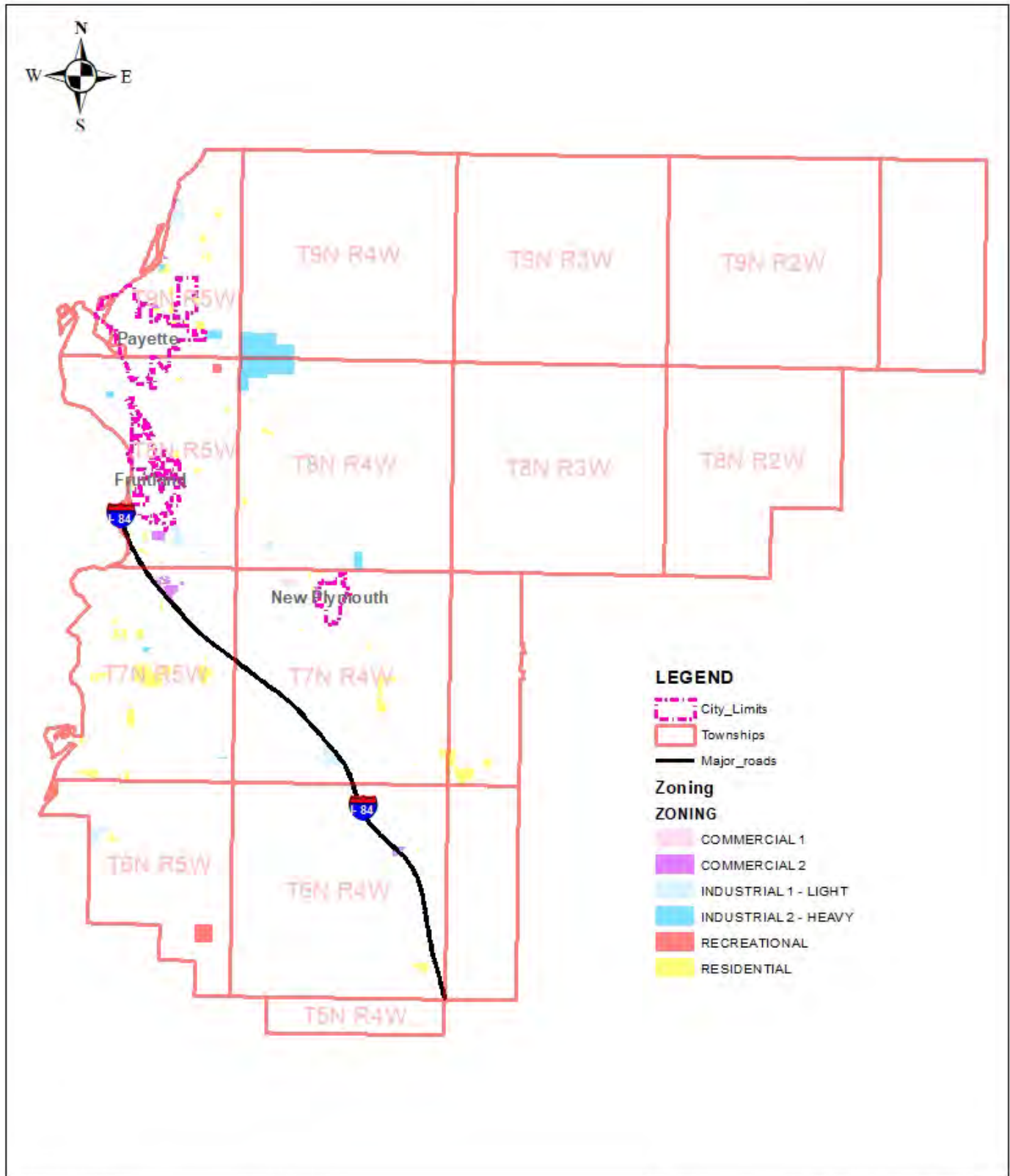
Date: 1/13/2021



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ZONING



LEGEND

- City_Limits
- Townships
- Major_roads

Zoning

ZONING

- COMMERCIAL 1
- COMMERCIAL 2
- INDUSTRIAL 1 - LIGHT
- INDUSTRIAL 2 - HEAVY
- RECREATIONAL
- RESIDENTIAL

18,000 9,000 0 18,000 Feet

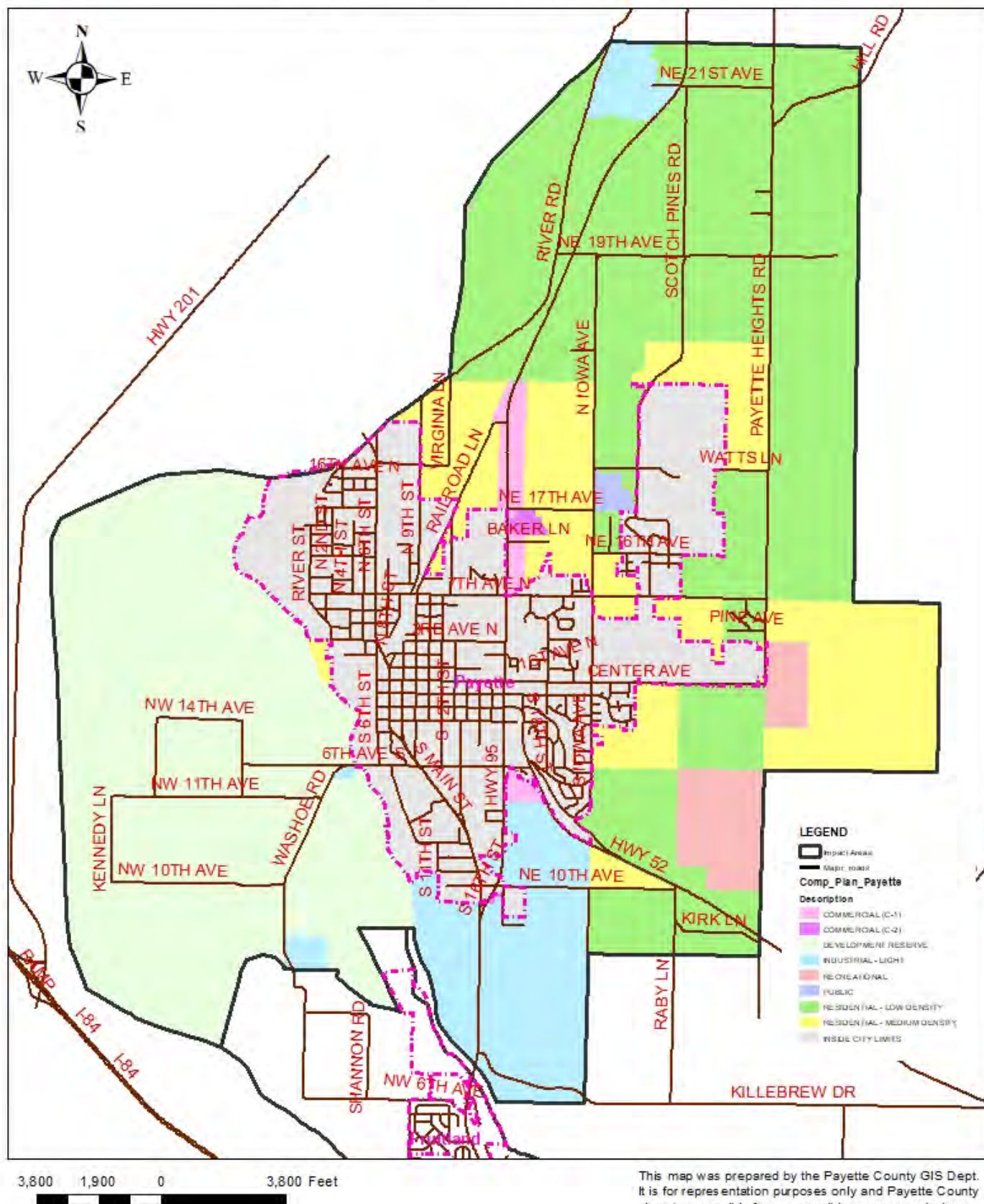


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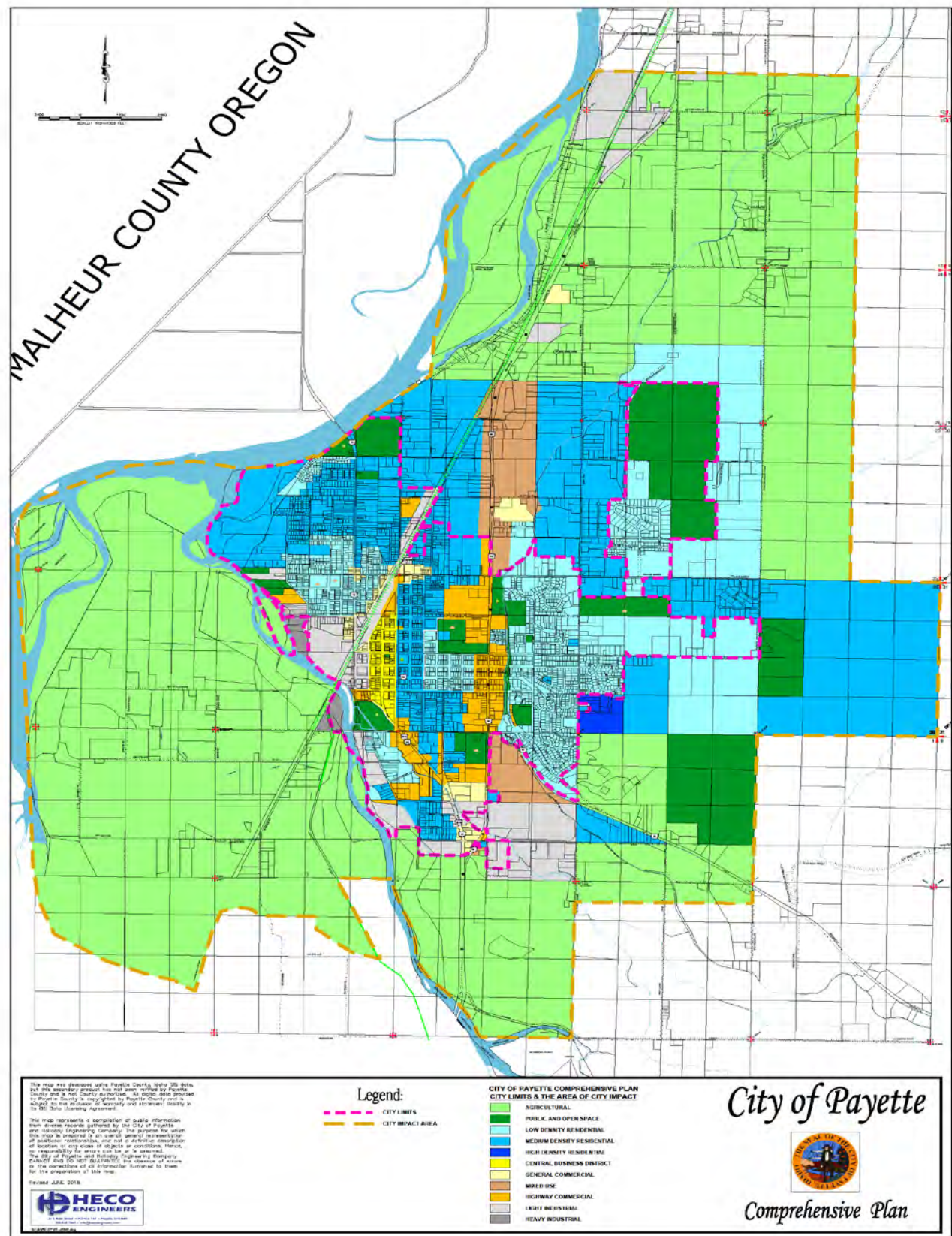
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PAYETTE IMPACT AREA

Date: 1/13/2021



This map was prepared by the Payette County GIS Dept. It is for representation purposes only and Payette County is not responsible for any possible errors or omissions.

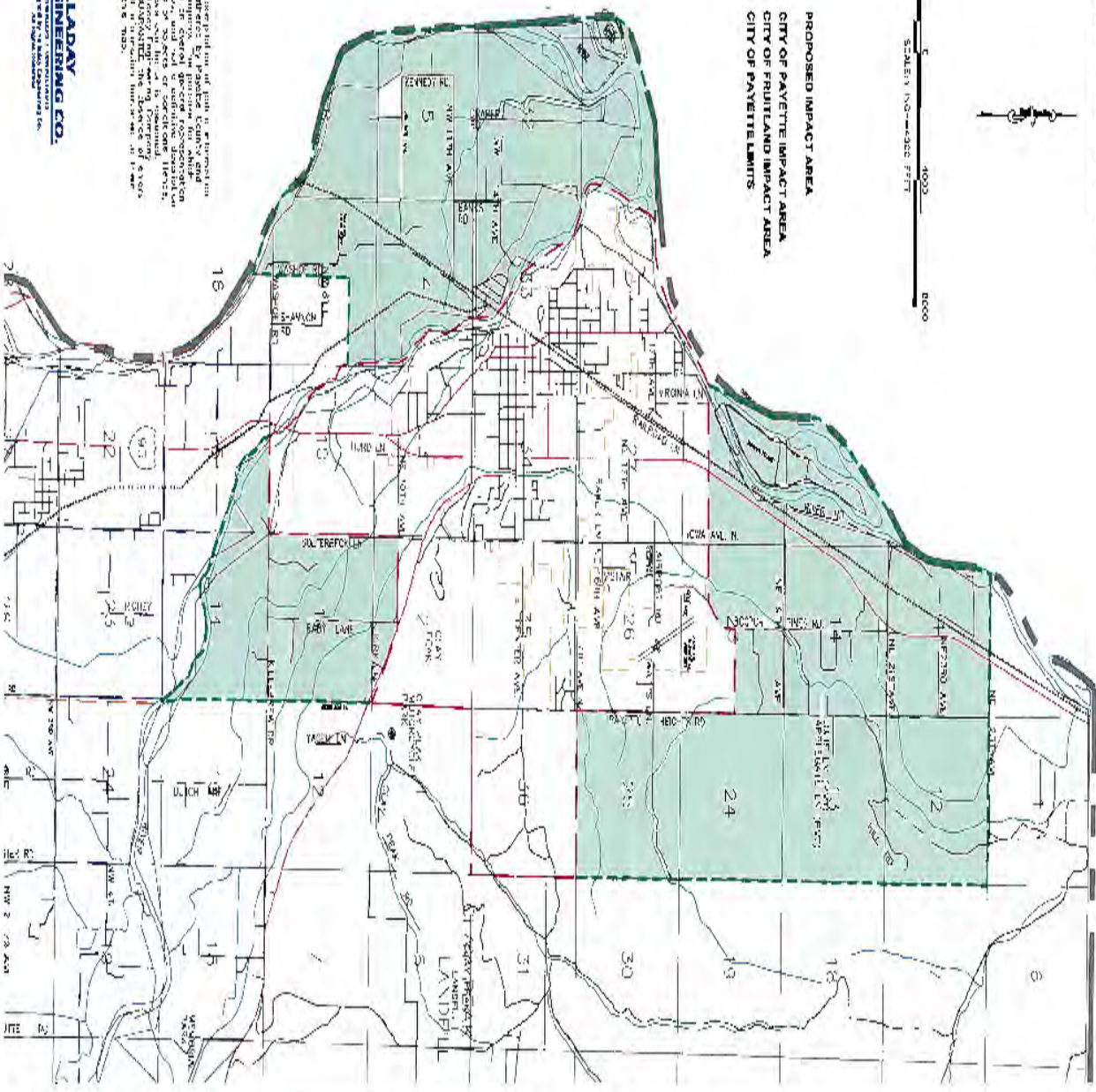
CITY OF PAYETTE (not adopted)



CITY OF PAYETTE IMPACT AREA

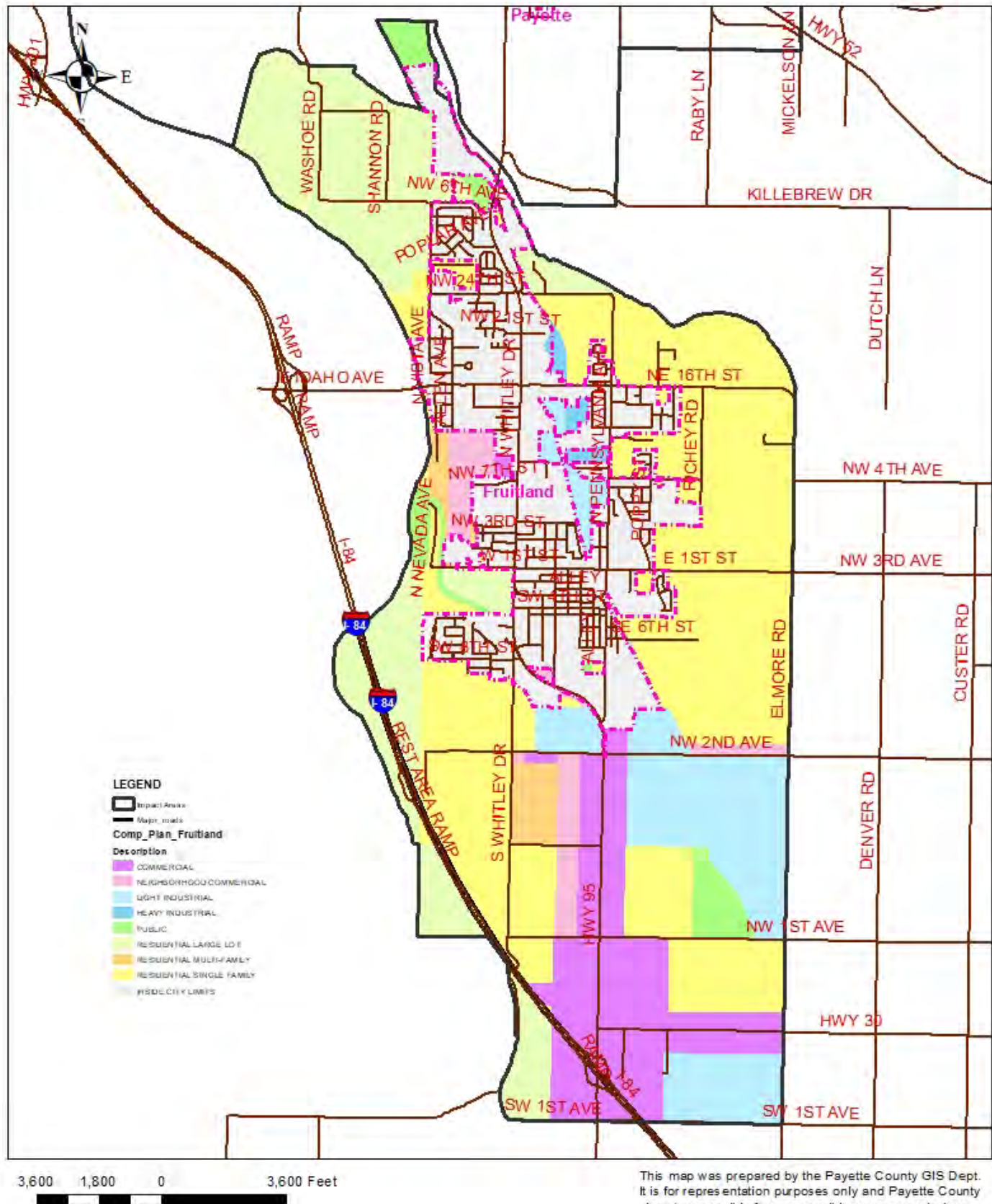


- PROPOSED IMPACT AREA
- CITY OF PAYETTE IMPACT AREA
- CITY OF FRUITLAND IMPACT AREA
- CITY OF PAYETTE LIMITS





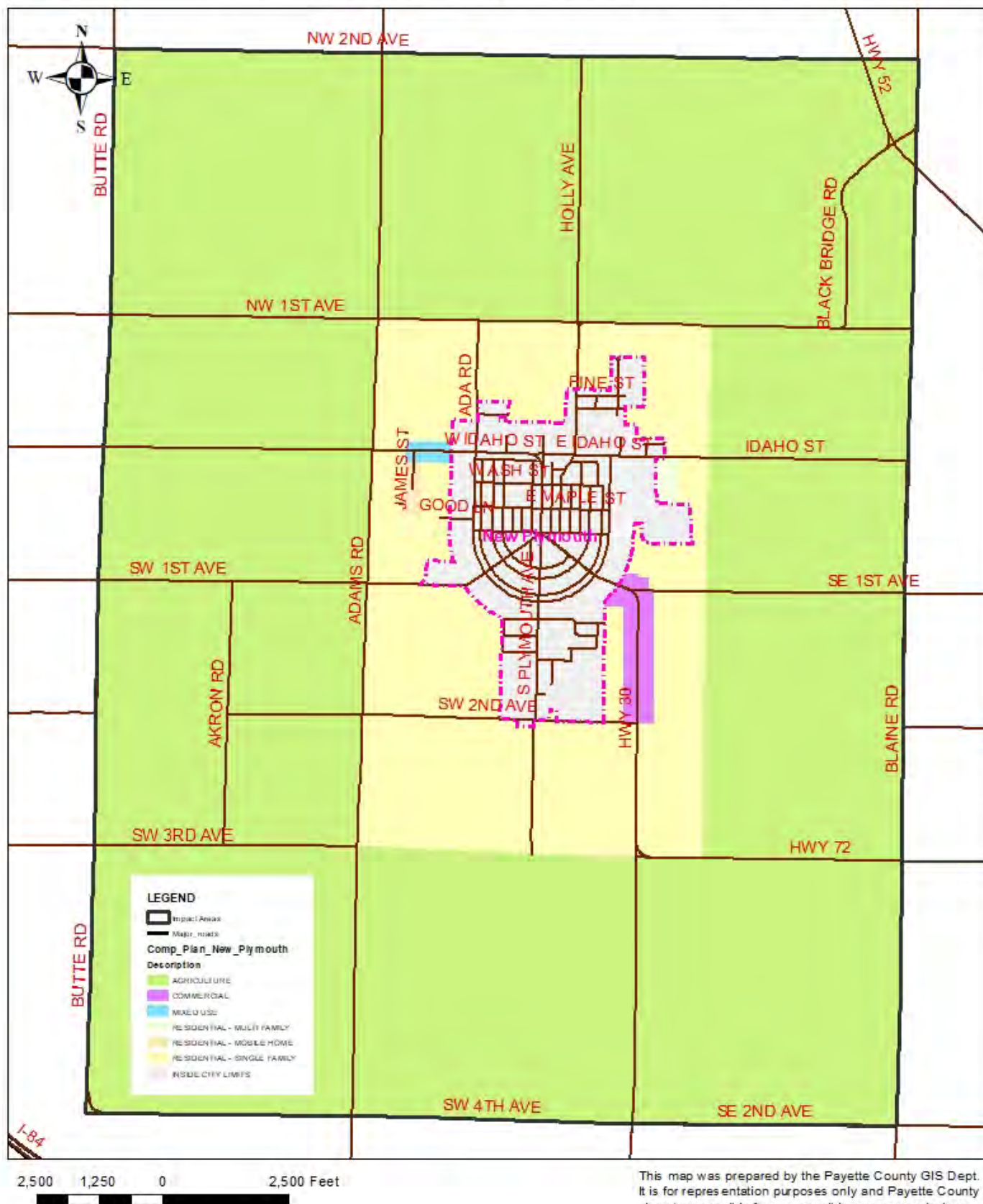
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FRUITLAND IMPACT AREA



This map was prepared by the Payette County GIS Dept. It is for representation purposes only and Payette County is not responsible for any possible errors or omissions.



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NEW PLYMOUTH IMPACT AREA



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SPECIAL CODES

TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHT (TDR)

Transfer of development rights are currently used in Payette County they provide another avenue for property owners to build residential homes on parcels that may not qualify for a residence any other way. While giving Payette County and the local farmers the ability to preserve prime agricultural land.

8-5-10: TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS; NONQUALIFYING PARCELS:

A. Definitions:

RECEIVING PROPERTY: A parcel of land which does not qualify for a residential building right, which is not designated as meeting the criteria set out in the definition of "sending property" of this section, and which does not create more than four (4) residences on an original parcel may qualify as a receiving property subject to the following conditions:

1. Is designated as agricultural on the comprehensive plan and is at least twenty (20) acres in size.
2. Is designated as residential on the comprehensive plan, but is not located within a city area of impact, and is at least three (3) acres in size.
3. Is designated as residential on the comprehensive plan, located within a city area of impact, is at least two (2) acres in size, and is in compliance with subsection Q of this section.

SENDING PROPERTY: A parcel of land which qualifies for a residential building right and which has been designated as land which should be preserved because it is irrigated agricultural land, is in an area where open spaces need to be preserved, is a critical wildlife habitat or needs to be protected to enhance and maintain the rural character of Payette County, is contiguous with agricultural lands suitable for long range farming and ranching operations, or to avoid creation of aviation hazards as defined in section 21-501(2), Idaho Code may qualify as sending property.

TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS: The process by which development rights are transferred from one lot, parcel or tract of land in any sending area to another lot, parcel or tract of land in one or more receiving areas. A transferred development right may also be referred to herein as a TDR.

B. Application: In the event a person desires to move a development right for a residential building permit from one parcel of land which qualifies for a single-family residential building right to another parcel of land that does not qualify for a single-family residential building right, that person shall file an application for that purpose with the zoning administrator.

1. The application shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - a. A conceptual plan.
 - b. Information and vicinity map concerning the location and physical characteristics of the receiving property.
 - c. Information relating to the irrigation of the sending and receiving properties which describes the availability of water, the nature of the irrigation delivery and application systems and any changes which will result from or be required by the transfer of a development right.
 - d. If the receiving property lies within an irrigation district and will receive water from such district, the applicant must demonstrate in writing that the applicant has met with and obtained a recommendation from the district affected by the application.
 - e. The planning and zoning administrator shall have the authority to require additional specific information relevant to the consideration of any application.
 - f. An application fee as prescribed by resolution of the board.

C. Meeting Agenda: The zoning administrator shall place the matter on the agenda for the next available regularly scheduled planning and zoning commission meeting.

D. Analysis: Before the board designates those properties which may be considered as receiving areas, the commission shall do an analysis to determine which areas will have the capacity to accommodate the number of development rights which potentially may be generated from the sending areas.

E. Designation: In the event a parcel of land has not been designated as lying in a receiving area, in the case where the commission determines that the property has the capacity to accommodate an additional residential dwelling, that parcel may be designated as a receiving parcel.

F. Disqualification From Further Permits: Upon the transfer of a development right, the sending parcel shall be disqualified in perpetuity from receiving any further building rights. This disqualification shall not prohibit any landowner from later applying for a rezone and subdivision approval after fifty (50) years from the approval of any application to transfer a development right.

G. Disqualification From Subsequent Transfer: Upon the transfer of a development right, the receiving parcel shall be disqualified from any further transfer of that development right.

H. Sale Of Development Right: No person may be required to sell a development right.

I. Time Limit: It shall be at the discretion of the persons selling and buying a transferable development right to determine whether a right will be transferred permanently or will expire if not exercised within a set period of time. In the event the seller and the buyer determine that the development right must be used within a set period of time, that agreement and the accompanying time limitations shall be set out in the application. If the development right is not used before the end of the time period provided by written contract and any extension thereof, the development right will revert to the property from which it was transferred. The buyer and seller shall be responsible for recording such documents as is necessary to put subsequent purchaser on notice of the transferred development right.

Within thirty (30) days of approval of a transfer of development right, applicant shall have the receiving property surveyed by a licensed land surveyor. Said survey shall clearly label existing boundary lines, new property boundary lines and shall follow generally accepted practices in the survey industry. Applicant shall provide and record deeds with complete legal descriptions, as defined in Idaho Code sections 63-209 and 63-210, describing the two (2) segregated properties. Upon approval and acceptance of the recorded deeds, the zoning administrator shall prepare a document entitled "Transfer Of A Development Right". The document shall include the names and addresses of the seller and buyer, the legal description of the sending and receiving properties, and any conditions imposed thereon. In the event the transfer is not a permanent transfer, the terms of reversion shall be set out in the application and included in the "Transfer Of A Development Right" document. The document shall be signed by all owners of the sending and receiving property, and the signatures shall be notarized in a manner that the document can be recorded. The buyer shall record the "Transfer Of A Development Right" document at the office of the Payette County clerk and shall deliver a copy of the recorded document to the zoning administrator. The agreement must be recorded within ninety (90) days of approval or the approval will be withdrawn and the application process will have to start over with no refund of fees. The zoning administrator shall deliver a copy of the recorded document to each title company in Payette County, Idaho.

J. Water Rights: A transfer of a development right does not include any water rights. Any water rights remain with the sending parcel. If irrigation water is available with the receiving parcel and a segregation from the parent lot is warranted, a pressurized irrigation system may be required. The irrigation system shall not add additional weirs or diversions from the main ditch.

K. **Signatures:** No transfer of a development right will occur without the voluntary acceptance of the landowner of the development right and any land use restrictions conditional to such acceptance and the signature of all lienholders and other parties who have an interest in the sending parcel. In the event a development right is transferred without the permission or signature of a lienholder or a party in interest, the purported transfer shall be void ab initio. To ensure that the board has the information required by this section, at the time an application for a transfer is submitted, the applicant shall provide the zoning administrator with a title report from a title insurance company, which report shall show all lienholders and all parties who have an interest in the property from which the development right is being transferred.

L. **Public Hearing:** No transfer shall occur until such time as the planning and zoning commission shall hold a public hearing and make findings which are consistent with this chapter. Notice of the hearing shall be published one time at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing and shall be sent to landowners who own property within three hundred feet (300') of the receiving parcel and to the manager of the local airport if the request could create an aviation hazard as defined in section 21-501 Idaho Code.

M. **Recommendation And Findings:** After holding a public hearing, the commission shall forward a recommendation to the board. The board may hold its own public hearing or may rely upon the record made by the commission. The board shall then grant or deny the request. In determining if the request is, or is not consistent with the criteria of this section, the board shall make findings as required by sections 67-6519 and 67-6535 of the Idaho Code.

N. **Precedents:** The issuance of a permit under these circumstances shall not be precedent setting.

O. **Compliance With Applicable Subdivision Requirements:** Permits issued pursuant to this section shall not exempt any parcel, lot, tract or property from complying with any applicable subdivision requirements.

P. **Justification For Transfer:** The transfer of a development right shall be discretionary with the board. The burden shall be upon an applicant to show that conditions exist which would justify a transfer.

Q. **City Impact Area:** Development rights may be transferred into a city impact area if the following conditions are met. As a condition of obtaining a transfer into a city impact area, an applicant shall show:

1. That the building site is compatible with the city's expansion plans.
2. That the building site does not interfere with any projected rights of way.

The applicant shall enter into a written agreement with the county:

1. That when the land surrounding the receiving property becomes an approved subdivision, the receiving property shall become a part of the subdivision and any improvements required to make the receiving property a part of the subdivision shall be made at the owners' expense.
2. That in the event the sending property is adjacent to or abuts the receiving property and the sending property is subdivided, the receiving property shall become a part of the subdivision and all improvements on the receiving property shall be made at the receiving property owners' expense. All improvements shall be made to conform to then existing city subdivision requirements.

R. Appeal: Any person aggrieved by the granting or denial of a request for a TDR may appeal by following the procedures set out in this code. (Ord. 2016-2, 8-29-2016)

PERMIT PROVISIONS AND COMMUNITY DESIGN POLICIES

Community design addresses the need for landscaping, building design, and signs as well as suggested patterns and standards for design, development and beautification. County regulations currently provide basic design and development standards. However, because of the rural nature of the county and the relatively low intensity of development activity these requirements are not rigorous.

RECREATION/ SPECIAL SITES

PAYETTE COUNTY RECREATION DISTRICT

The District, with offices located in Fruitland three miles south of Payette, was formed in 1976 and will celebrate its 41-year anniversary in November of 2016. The District encompasses all of Payette County and receives its revenue mainly from property taxes, a majority of which comes from city of Payette residents, based upon population and valuation, and program fees. The purpose of the District is to act as a coordinator of recreational services and programs in the County, for youth starting at age three through senior citizens. Programs are available to every citizen in Payette County including soccer, fun runs, softball, volleyball, baseball, tennis, golf, summer camps, football, and basketball. The District also offers programs in Payette, utilizing the City parks and school facilities. The City and School District assist the Recreation District with field maintenance. Their goals include the following:

- Provide a variety of recreation programs to meet the needs of the population.
- Help develop multi-use facilities to implement recreation programs.
- Relieve local organizations of the expense and responsibility of existing programs.

Chapter Twelve - PARKS AND RECREATION

PARKS

The County along with Payette, New Plymouth, and Fruitland offer the local County residents recreation and picnic sites. These developed parks provide a vital place for County resident children to play and participate in sports.

PAYETTE COUNTY

PARK	ACRES	AMENITIES	LOCATION
Clay peak motorcycle park	500 +/- (BLM land)	Motorcycle trails	2550 Hwy 52 Payette
Rudy Park	2.39	Restrooms, BBQ, River Access	1750 Killebrew Dr. Payette
Veteran Memorial Park	.79	Veteran Memorial	Hwy 52

CITY OF PAYETTE

There are eight parks or open space areas in Payette. All parks are available for passive recreational opportunities. With some of the parks, offering a little more Kiwanis Park has a band shell with playground equipment located in the front and back of the park. The public pool is also located there, along with the skate park.

PARK	ACRES	LOCATION
Bancroft Park	0.03	Down town Payette
Central Park w/ Library	2.8	Center and 9th
Centennial Park	7.9	North end
Gateway Park	9.2	US 92- Soccer Complex
Hanigan park /Dog Park	1.2	Armory
Kiwanis Park	19.4	7 th Avenue
Sherer Park	.75	
Triangle Park	1.1	
Wilson Park	.2	Bottom of Perry Drive

OTHER PARK	ACRES	LOCATION
District office & track	9.8	Center
Middles school and Killebrew park (Field of Dreams)	70.3	Iowa Ave
Westside Elementary, Pump and Track (bicycle park) and baseball fields	8.5/1.4	
Payette Municipal Golf Course- Airport	245.7	Scotch Pines
Payette River Greenbelt		

GOLF COURSE

The City-owned 18-hole golf course, Scotch Pines, is located on City property just north of the city. The golf course has a clubhouse, ancillary services, and a pro; it is leased to, and operated by, the Payette Municipal Development Corporation.

SWIMMING POOL

The City of Payette is fortunate to have an outdoor swimming pool/wading pool/hot tub and a covered swimming pool that can be utilized year round. The pools are open to the public, schools, and various swim groups. They are operated by the City, which is responsible for hiring employees and for coordinating its use.

PAYETTE GREENWAY

The Payette Greenway is a river trail being developed between Kiwanis Park and Centennial Park along the Payette River. The City is working with the State Department of Lands on tentative plans to extend the trail into Fruitland and New Plymouth. The project is a joint venture of the County and the City, with the City and several private organizations assisting with the maintenance and upkeep of the trail. Long-range plans anticipate adding a trail way along the east bank of the Snake River as the city grows west toward Rudy Park.

CITY OF FRUITLAND

Fruitland has approximately 18.1 acres of developed, public parkland. There are four public parks: Mesa Community Park, Crestview Park, Fruitland Community Park, and Swire Park.

PARK	ACRES	LOCATION
Mesa Park	13.72	NE 12 th Street
Fruitland Community Park	1.92	SW 3 rd Street
Crest View Park	2.26	SW 8 th Street
Swire Park	.23	NW 4 th Ave

All of the parks have open space with restrooms. Fruitland has added splash pads to some of the parks. Mesa Park is home to many baseball field as Payette County Recreation Department is located at the park. Currently Fruitland is sports complex near the Water Treatment Facility Property at present time the Parking lot has been completed blow the conceptual map.



https://www.fruitland.org/vertical/sites/%7B0D05ADA3-D512-48E7-8B13-DA20B51EAD7F%7D/uploads/Fruitland_ParksTrailsMasterPlan_07_2014_final.pdf

CITY OF NEW PLYMOUTH

New Plymouth has approximately 12.5 acres of developed, public parkland. There are two public parks: Kiwanis Park and Horseshoe Park. In 2017, the city of New Plymouth created a parks master plan that evaluated Kiwanis Park. Since, the plan the City has added playground equipment, restrooms, and a skate park. Both parks have open space but the Horesshoe Park has walking pathways with historical markers. The City

PARK	ACRES	LOCATION
Kiwanis Park	2.5	W Ash Street
Horseshoe Park	11.00	SW 3 rd Street

Kiwanis Park conceptual plan



https://www.npidaho.com/documents/54/NP_KIWANIS_PARK_MASTER_PLAN_FINAL_5-19-17.pdf

RECREATION BEYOND PAYETTE COUNTY

FACILITY	OWNERSHIP	ACTIVITY	ACREAGE
Anthony Lakes	Private	Snow skiing	>1,100
Black Canyon Reservoir	State	Water sports	31,200
Bogus Basin (Boise)	Private managed	Snow sports; hiking, biking	2,600
Brownlee Reservoir (OR)	State	Fishing boating	32

Brundage Mountain(McCall)	Private managed	Snow sports; hiking, biking	57.4
Eagle Island	State	Water Sports; winter sports	29.75
Hells Canyon Recreation Area (including three Idaho Power Parks)	Federal	Water sports, white water rafting, camping, and photography	29-75
Leslie Gulch (OR)	State	Hiking, fishing, biking, water sports	279,000
Lucky Peak Reservoir	State	Water sports	307,000
Malheur River and Reservoir (OR)	State	Water sports	1,282
Owyhee Reservoir	State	Water sports	120,000
Payette National Forest	Federal	Camping, hiking, river sports	2.3 million
Spangler (Mann Creek) Reservoir	State	Water sports, camping, hiking	283
Succor Creek (OR)	State	Hiking, biking, water sports	69.4 miles

Chapter Twelve - PARKS AND RECREATION

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HISTORICAL SITES

MUSEMS AND HISTORICAL SITES

Payette County Museum

The Payette County Museum, located at the corner of N 9th Street and 1st Avenue S, in Payette, Idaho, is run by the Payette County Historical Society (PCHS) and manned by volunteers and a dedicated museum administrator.

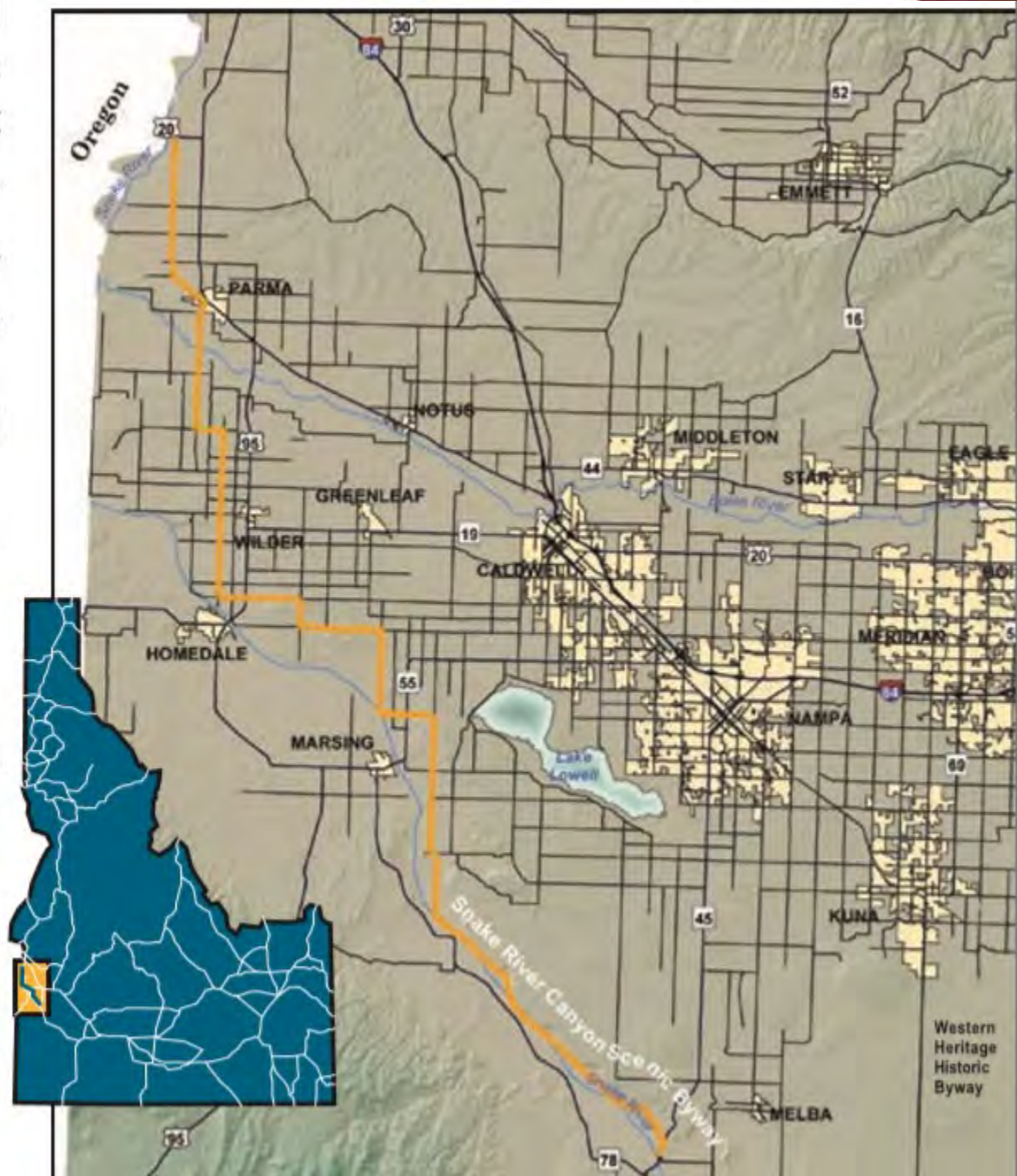
The building housing the museum collection is as historical as almost anything inside it. The land for the original church had been donated by dedicated church member Peter Pence, using a portion of his homestead. After several years in a wooden structure the congregation decided they needed a larger and sturdier place of worship so they raised money to build a brick church. Erected in 1904 as the Methodist Episcopal Church the building includes lovely stained glass windows donated by early church members. The largest of these are the east window depicting Jesus with a small flock of sheep and the south window which shows Jesus praying beside a large boulder. While the men of the congregation provided the muscle to build the church, the women held suppers and raffles to raise funds and paid off the mortgage in only two years.

<http://www.payettemuseum.qwestoffice.net/3964.html>

Scenic Byways

Snake River Canyon

The image below does not depict the Payette County addition to the Snake River Canyon Byway as the West highway 52 signage is being developed; the current byway is approximately 53 miles. This will be the last Byway added to the states of Idaho system.



Washoe Ferry Landing

The Washoe Ferry was established in 1862 by Marion More & Company. It was located on the Snake River at the mouth of the Payette River on the road leading from Walla Walla, Grand Ronde, and Auburn to the Boise Mines. When the railway company built a bridge across the river, the ferry was moved upstream to better serve the growing communities of Payette and Ontario. The ferry remained in operation until the completion of an interstate bridge in 1902.

City of Payette Comprehensive Plan

PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES, AND FACILITIES

COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

Most departments are located in the County Courthouse at 1130 3rd Ave. N.

ASSESSOR

Mark Harvey- Assessor

Dorothy Davison- Deputy Assessor

Duties of County Assessor

The County Assessor is elected by the voters for a term of four years. The County Assessor's duties are governed by Idaho Code Title 63. The Office of the County Assessors principal function is to place value on all properties, Real and Personal in Payette County, which represents typical sale and/or purchase prices of similar properties. This procedure is known as placing market value on property.

<https://www.payettecounty.org/elected-officials/assessors>

TREASURER

Donna Peterson-Treasurer

Duties of County Treasurer

The County Treasurer is elected by the voters for a term of four years.

It is the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the county and to safely keep them. Disburse all county money paid upon warrants directed by the county commissioners. To invest idle funds belonging to the county as prescribed by Idaho Code.

In addition, the Treasurer acts as the ex-officio tax collector with duties relating to the collection of the revenue as prescribed in title 63 of the Idaho Code.

The County Treasurer is also the ex-officio public administrator and shall be responsible to administer the estates of decedents who reside in the county at the time of death as prescribed in the Idaho Code.

<https://www.payettecounty.org/elected-officials/treasurer>

CLERK

Lindsey Bratcher

Duties of Clerk

Payette County Clerk/Auditor/Recorder (also Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners & Chief Elections Officer)

The Clerk provides clerical support for the courts and is responsible for the processing and maintenance of all court case filings. This office provides in-court clerks who support judges in the commission of their duties and

is responsible for the selection of jurors. The Clerk is responsible for recording the appropriations made to county agencies, the outstanding liabilities against these appropriations, and the expenditures made against the appropriations. The Clerk oversees Indigent services to county residents. As the Recorder, the Clerk is responsible for recording, filing, indexing, and the preservation of recorded documents.

<https://www.payettecounty.org/elected-officials/clerk>

PLANNING AND ZONING

Patti Nitz- Administrator

Duties of Planning and Zoning

It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Administrator and Staff to apply and enforce the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Ordinance adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, as authorized by Idaho Code §67-6511 and Idaho Code §67-6513. These ordinances apply to the unincorporated areas of Payette County and set standards for development as growth occurs. The Zoning Ordinance is designed to encourage and facilitate orderly growth and development while protecting property rights, encouraging the protection of prime agricultural and mining lands, avoiding overcrowding of land, and focusing urban-type development within the incorporated cities. The Subdivision Ordinance is designed to provide harmonious development with coordination of streets and roads and avoid scattered subdivisions of land that would adversely affect water supply, sewer service, drainage, and transportation.

The Administrator and Staff work closely with the twelve-member Planning and Zoning Commission appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. Decisions made by the Planning and Zoning Commission are guided by the Local Land Use Planning Act, Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 65, and Payette County Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances.

Planning and Zoning Staff provides assistance to the Building Department, verifying building rights and issuing building permits as approved by the Building Official and the Planning and Zoning Administrator.

Additionally, the Department is responsible for administration of the Flood Control Ordinance as adopted by the Board of County Commissioners and authorized by Idaho Code §46-1020 through

§46-1024. The Flood Control Ordinance follows standards set by Federal Emergency Management Agency designed to minimize damage and safety hazards caused by flood events.

SHERIFF

Andy Creech- Sherriff

Mission Statement

Entrusted by the citizens of Payette County, our mission is to provide excellent service and protection through leadership and partnership with the community we serve.

Committed Values

- We will uphold the U.S. Constitution, Idaho State Constitution, and the laws of the State of Idaho.
- We will always be diligent and calm in the face of danger, dedicated to enhancing the safety of our community.
- We will be professionals who strive to be trustworthy and will demonstrate positive values and behaviour.
- We will seek opportunities for continued education and training to ensure our level of service is achievable.
- We will be attentive, compassionate, and courteous to each and every citizen we are called upon to serve.
- We are committed to providing a drug and crime free community.

Community Services

The Sheriff's Office provides a wide range of community services to include Fingerprinting, House Checks, Crime Prevention, application of Concealed Weapons Permits, and Work Inmate Program.

Additional Duties

- Brand inspection and enforcement
- Enforcing the State Motor Vehicle Licensing Act, to include verification of vehicle identification numbers and inspection of out-of-state cars
- Enforce fish and game laws
- Register sex offenders within our reporting jurisdiction

<https://www.payettecounty.org/elected-officials/sheriff>

Mutual Aid Agreement

The Sheriff Department has multiple mutual aid agreements; some of the agreements are for dispatch for the cities as well as patrol for the City of New Plymouth.

Andy Creech Sheriff

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Mike Duke

Duties of Prosecuting Attorney

The Payette County Prosecutor is an elected official. The Prosecutor has jurisdiction over all criminal cases in District Court and all misdemeanors which occur outside of city limits, or that are cited by the State Police or Fish and Game. The County Prosecutor's duties include bringing and defending civil actions involving Payette County. The Prosecuting Attorney also serves as legal advisor for all Payette County officials and agencies.

The only criminal cases not handled by the County Prosecutor are misdemeanors that occur within the city limits of Fruitland and New Plymouth.

<https://www.payettecounty.org/elected-officials/prosecuting-attorney>

BUILDING SAFETY

Duties of Building Safety

The building department is located in the Planning and Zoning office. The County has an agreement with the City of Fruitland for the use of their Building inspectors. The Building Department reviews all building plans, building inspections, along with mechanical permitting. Payette County requires building permits on all structure 200' square feet or larger.

CLAY PEAK LANDFILL

Gary Kelley, Landfill Supervisor

Address: 2560 Hwy 52

Duties of the Landfill

Landfill services are provided by the Clay Peak Landfill, which is operated by the county. Clay Peak Landfill is less than three miles east of Payette, and is part of a larger 1,340-acre tract owned by Payette County.

The landfill opened in 1993 and is a USEPA Subtitle D permitted facility. In 1993, IDEQ determined that Clay Peak met the requirements under the Idaho Solid Waste Facilities Act design criteria for "arid design." It is located on a remote, semi-arid hilltop. Sparse groundwater is located hundreds of feet beneath deep dry layers.

of impenetrable “hard pan” claystone. With rainfall less than 13 inches per year and a potential evaporation rate of greater than 62 inches annually, Clay Peak has been in an annual 49-inch water deficit for most of the last 15,000 years. Therefore, Clay Peak does not incorporate plastic liners beneath the solid waste and has been able to avoid leachates escaping from the landfill. According to IDEQ the geologic stability of the landfill makes it such that a liner is not needed.

The Clay Peak Landfill has the following capacity: Cell #1 (at Capacity), 2.4 million cubic yards; Cell #2 (today), 5.3 million cubic yards; Cell #3 (future), 19.9 million cubic yards. Since beginning operation in 1993, Clay Peak has been putting municipal solid waste in Cell #1 of the landfill. Even at current growth rates for the Treasure Valley area, the landfill has capacity to serve local communities through the year 2085. As each section of a landfill cell is retired, six feet of topsoil and natural compost are applied. This is done on a continuing basis, rather than waiting until final cell closure. This builds soil structure, retains moisture, and fights erosion. It also provides habitat for threatened or endangered species. For example, the Southern Idaho ground squirrel has experienced declining populations in the area. Closed landfill cells can provide secure and productive habitat for the ground squirrel. Additionally, the landfill encourages native plant growth while fighting noxious weeds and non-native vegetation.

Landfills require long-term financial stewardship. The inevitable final closure of any landfill requires terracing, planting and geotechnical monitoring. Payette County continues to satisfy state and federal requirements by annually setting aside financial assurance funds for the landfill.

On June 19, 2003, Clay Peak underwent a Joint Comprehensive Review by enforcement professionals from the IDEQ and the Southwest District Health Department as required by the Idaho Solid Waste Facilities Act (Idaho Code §39-7419). Clay Peak Landfill received praise from the inspectors, both for environmental compliance and for innovative recycling and composting techniques. The landfill offers a voluntary recycling program and provides bins for this service.

<https://www.payettecounty.org/departments/clay-peak-landfill/who-we-are>

The landfill offers a voluntary metal, compost, and tire recycling program and provides bins for this service

Payette County Comprehensive Plan 2006

WEED AND GOPHER

Matt Voile, Department Head

Noxious Weeds and Gopher

640 S. Main St.

Payette, Id 83661

Duties of Weed and Gopher

The responsibilities of the Noxious Weed and Gopher Control Departments are to carry out the duties outlined in Title 22 Chapter 24 - Noxious Weeds, and Title 25 Chapter 26 – Extermination of Wild Animals and Pests in Counties. The departments assist county residents in their control of noxious weeds and gophers through pesticide application, statute enforcement, pest identification and education.

<https://www.payettecounty.org/departments/weed-and-gopher>

The Weed and Gopher department has a mutual aid agreement it is a Cost Share Grant that is funded by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture for the control of Noxious Weeds within the County. The funds allocated vary from year to year.

Personal representative

FIRE AND SAFETY

The Payette County Dispatch Center serves as a central dispatch to the New Plymouth, Fruitland, and Payette Police and Fire Departments; to the Payette Rural and New Plymouth Rural Fire Departments; to New Plymouth Quick Response Unit; Payette County Paramedics; the County Coroner; and the Idaho State Police. The Center is in charge of receiving, transmitting, and recording messages by telephone, radio and computer.

Payette County Dispatch Center runs 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The 11 dispatchers handle the radio communications, business and residential alarms, non-emergency line, enhanced 911 lines and recently added text to 911. Dispatchers are trained as Emergency Medical Dispatchers (EMDs), and can provide emergency care instructions over the phone (Payette County)

PAYETTE CITY AND RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT

Department Summary

Payette City and Rural Fire departments are responsible for fire protection in the City of Payette, the county seat within its city limits. Payette Rural covers approximately the North half of the county, part of Washington County and part of the Oregon slope area in Malheur County in Oregon. We have one station with both city and rural trucks housed together. There are two city full time fire staff from 8 to 5, 7 days a week, and 28 volunteer firemen that are paid by call. We do structural, wildland firefighting, rescue and extrications in our coverage area. We have mutual aid agreements with Snake River Valley Chiefs that has about 23 other departments in our area and also with the Idaho Department of Lands and Lower Snake River Dist. BLM in Boise. Our city is a tax-based and subscription-dues maintain our rural. Both departments make joint purchases on equipment to be more efficient and to make the best use of minimal dollars. All firemen respond to both city and rural calls. A federal A.R.R.A Station Grant was awarded to the Payette City & Rural Fire department in 2009 to construct a new fire station on the corner of 7th. Ave. N. and Hwy 95. The completion of the station will be in the fall of 2011. Improvements include but not limited to:

- Housing of all City & Rural equipment inside;
- Vehicle exhaust gas extrication system;
- Larger training room that can be used as an E.O.C. center for City and County;
- Backup diesel powered generator able to power entire station during power outages;
- Physical fitness room;
- Showers;
- Firefighter turnout room along with a washing machine designed to wash turnouts;
- Greater parking for firefighters;
- Solar panels to provide supplemental power to the fire station.

FRUITLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT

Department Summary

Fruitland Fire Department is a function of the City of Fruitland and is responsible for structural fire protection, vehicle extrication and hazardous materials incidents within the corporate boundaries of City of Fruitland, which consists of approximately three-square miles. One station exists at the City Hall complex located in the center of future growth patterns for the City. The station has direct access to U.S.

Highway 95. Department personnel consist of 25 paid-call members. City of Fruitland has a Protection Class 3 rating from the Idaho Survey and Rating Bureau. Our chief area of concern is structural fire protection, but due to the physical proximity of our community in the region approximately forty-five percent of our call volume is mutual aid assistance to neighboring communities. Of this percentage over half of the requests are for assistance with wildland fires.

NEW PLYMOUTH AND SAND HOLLOW RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Department Summary

New Plymouth Fire Protection District is responsible for structure and wildland fire protection, hazardous materials incidents, and extrication for the south east portion of Payette County. The district area is approximately 210 square miles and includes 15 ½ miles of I84, the city of New Plymouth, the Sand Hollow Community and the surrounding rural areas. This department is responsible for fire protection of a fertilizer plant and chemical warehouse, both of which are within the city limits of New Plymouth. Department personnel consist of 12 paid-call members. On July 1, 2011 construction was started on a new 7000 sq. ft. fire station.

PARMA RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT

District Summary

The Parma Rural Fire District is comprised of land in Northern Canyon County and Southern Payette County. We provide protection to the City of Parma and the town of Roswell as well as outlying areas. Our total area is approximately 136 sq. miles, which includes the urban areas, farmland, and BLM property. We have two stations, currently in Parma at 29200 Highway 95, and 1245 Anderson Corner Rd. 95, both are north of the city limits. We are a Combination department with 40 members. We have 4 Fulltime Staff all of which are Paramedics. 25 Part time EMT's. All employees must be firefighters, our main duty is to protect life and property (structures) within our district, but we also provide ALS Transport, Auto and mutual aid to departments within the Snake River Chief's Association and the Canyon County Chief's Association.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

District Summary

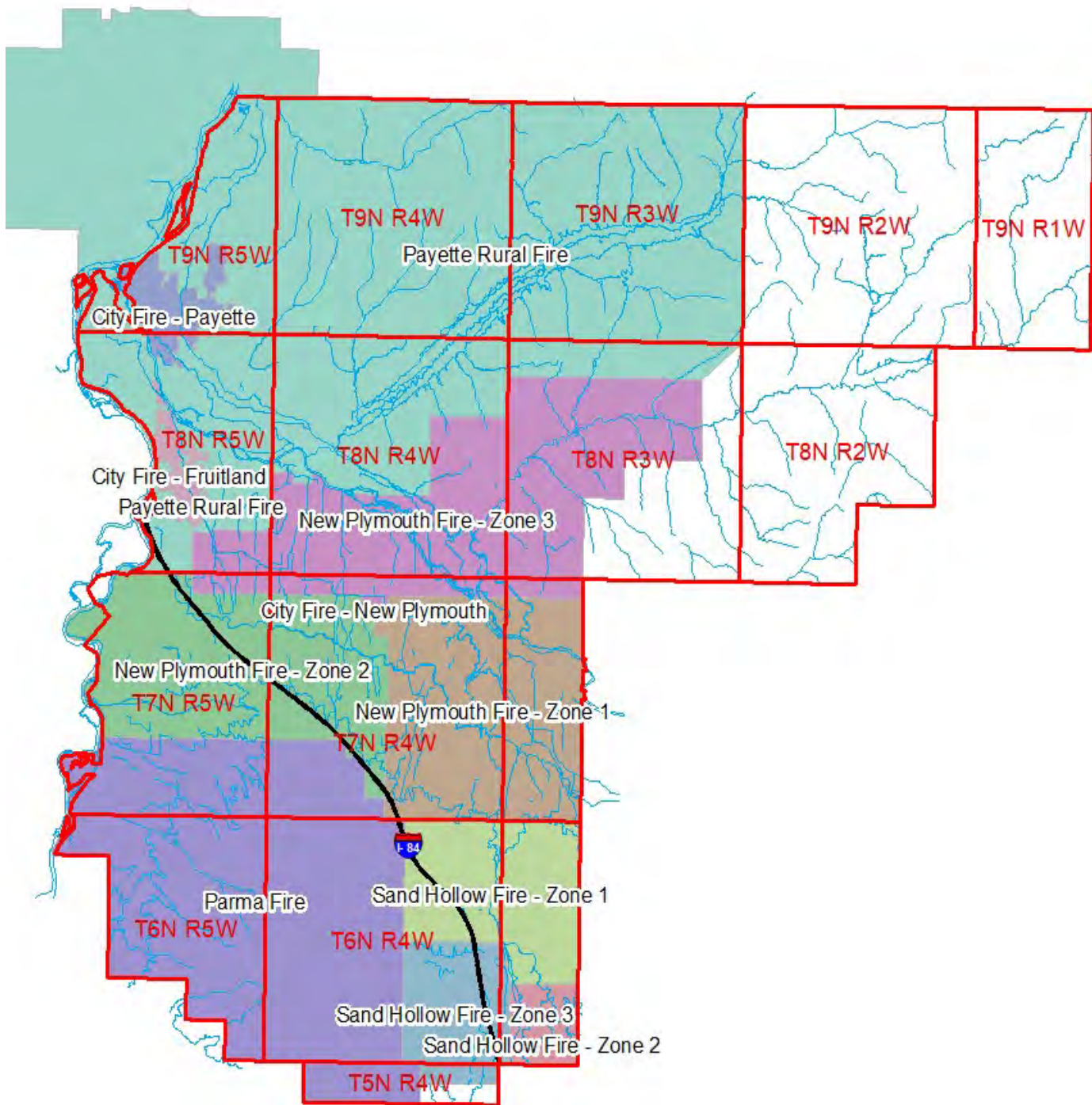
- Boise BLM Fire Office, 3948 Development Ave., Boise, 83705; 208-394-3400
- Hammett Guard Station, north of Exit 112 on Interstate 84, 208-366-7722
- Bruneau Guard Station, Hot Creek Road, Bruneau, 208-845-2011
- Wild West Guard Station, Exit 13 off I-84, 208-454-0613

The Lower Snake River District BLM does not have any equipment stationed in Payette County and does not provide initial suppression protection for much of the county. Resources and capabilities of the Lower Snake River District BLM have been included in this document. The BLM has been involved in Payette County through assistance to rural fire districts and national fire prevention programs. The Department of Interior, BLM, provided funding for this Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The Lower Snake River District BLM encompasses approximately 5.5 million acres of BLM-managed land in southwest Idaho. Through agreements with the Idaho Department of Land and the National Forest Service, the BLM also provides support on IDL and FS lands in some areas within the district boundary. The border of the district extends from the Nevada border near Jackpot and runs north along Salmon Falls Creek; just west of Hagerman and follows the Snake River from just south of Bliss to King Hill; then runs north to a point approximately 7 miles west of Hill City; then follows the foothills west and north across the Boise Front; up Highway 55 and includes some scattered areas into the Crouch area; then jogs in a northwesterly direction to the Oregon border west of New Meadows. Special features within the district include the 485,000-acre Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area; the Owyhee canyon lands; portions of the north and south fork Payette River corridors; the Owyhee Mountains, including the historic Silver City area; the Jarbridge and Bruneau river canyons; and several popular recreation areas and wildland-urban interface areas.

The district's primary station is located in Boise, where 3 crews, with 3 engines per crew are based, along with both helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft resources. One of the three Boise crews is stationed during the day at Boise Fire Station #2 at the base of the foothills. Additional day-use stations are available in Kuna, Hidden Springs, Eagle, and at Juniper Butte. Additionally, the district has out stations at Bruneau, Hammett, and Wild West (at Exit 13 on Interstate 84). Each facility is staffed by one crew, with three engines, on a 24-hour, 7-day per week basis from mid-June to mid-September. A dozer also is typically based at Hammett. BLM crews are neither trained nor equipped for structure suppression. Primary protection responsibilities are on public land throughout southwest Idaho and we respond to fires originating on public lands and those on private land that threaten public land. Additionally, through mutual aid agreements with local fire departments, we will provide assistance when requested on wildland fires. The BLM does not provide formal EMT services. The crews are trained in first aid, and some staff members have EMT and first-responder training, but this is not a service we provide as part of our organization.

Personnel: The fire program staff totals 135 individuals, including 20 permanent employees, 40 career seasonal employees who work up to nine months each year, and 75 seasonal employees on staff from roughly June to September. These are all paid staff members trained in wildland fire, but not in structure protection.

Mutual Aid Agreements: The BLM has an interagency working relationship with the US Forest Service (Boise National Forest and Payette National Forest) and the Idaho Department of Lands and the crews are dispatched on a closest-forces concept to public lands. Additionally, the BLM has mutual aid agreements with approximately 42 community fire departments.



EMS

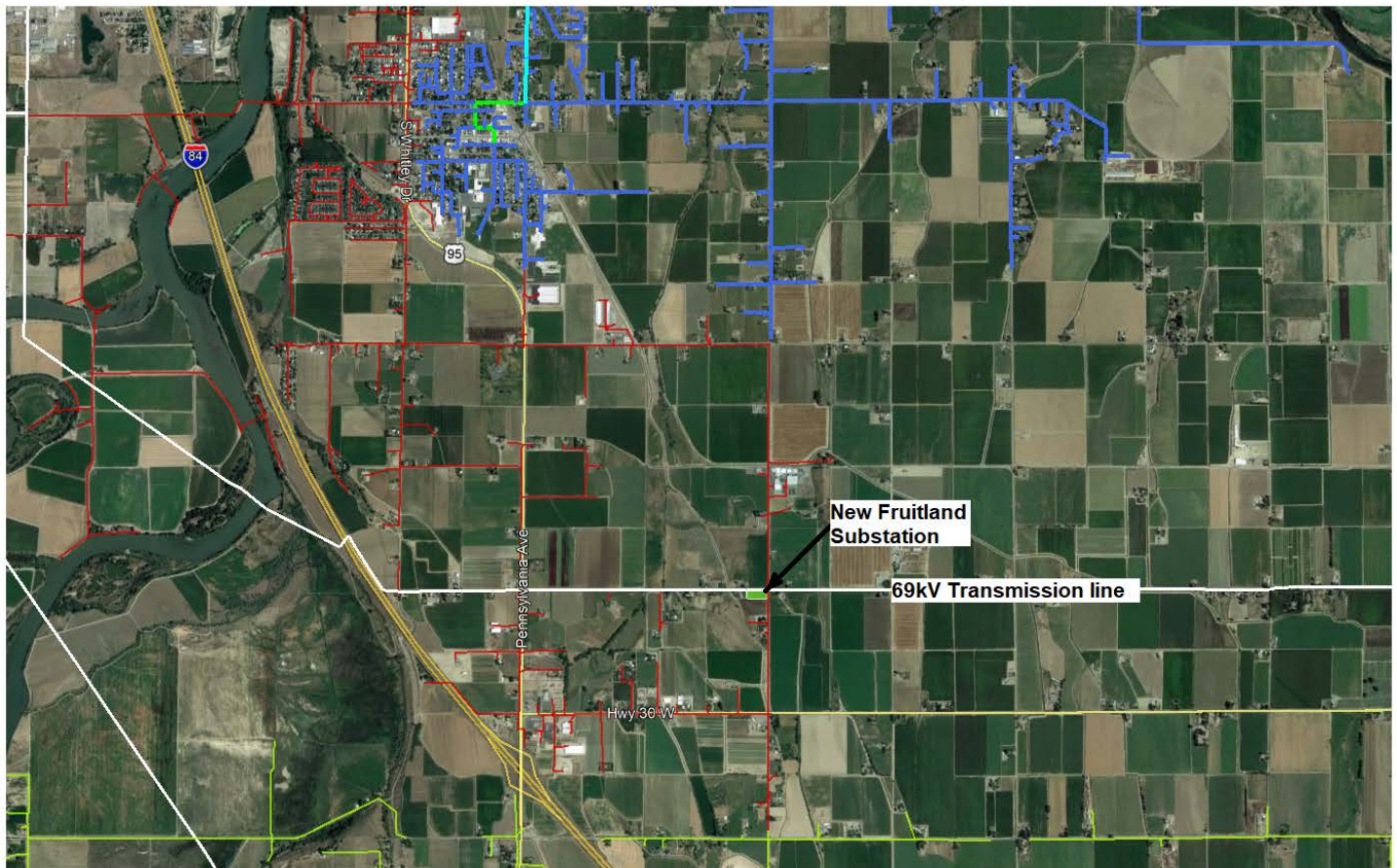
Payette County Paramedics. This is a service staffed by professional EMTs or paramedics (ALS). There are 11 full-time staff of which 6 are paramedics, plus a director who also rides when needed. They have two ambulances and are seeking two more. They also offer patient transport and stand-bys at events. They have a \$1.4 million budget, one-third of which comes from the county and two-thirds from service fees. New ambulances cost \$160,000 - \$180,000, and the Payette County Paramedics hope to get two new ones. Budget constraints prohibit expanding services. They have three bi-lingual employees and need more. The challenge is to keep EMS services current with a growing population and rising demand. Average response time to a call in the Payette area is often over ten minutes. After pickup, there is an additional ten-minute transport time to the St. Alphonsus Hospital in Ontario, Oregon, or to St. Luke's for non-critical calls.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATION

ELECTRICAL POWER AND GAS

Idaho Power Company

Electrical power is currently available to residents of Payette County from Idaho Power Company. Electricity is generated by hydroelectric facilities located at Brownlee, Oxbow, and Hells Canyon dams on the Snake River, adjacent to Washington County. The company has several transmission lines in and around the county and cities. Off these lines come individual service lines serving residential and commercial development in the County. There are plans by Idaho Power to add a substation in Fruitland; the substation will have new lines, including transmission installed into and out of the substation providing service for commercial and residential development.

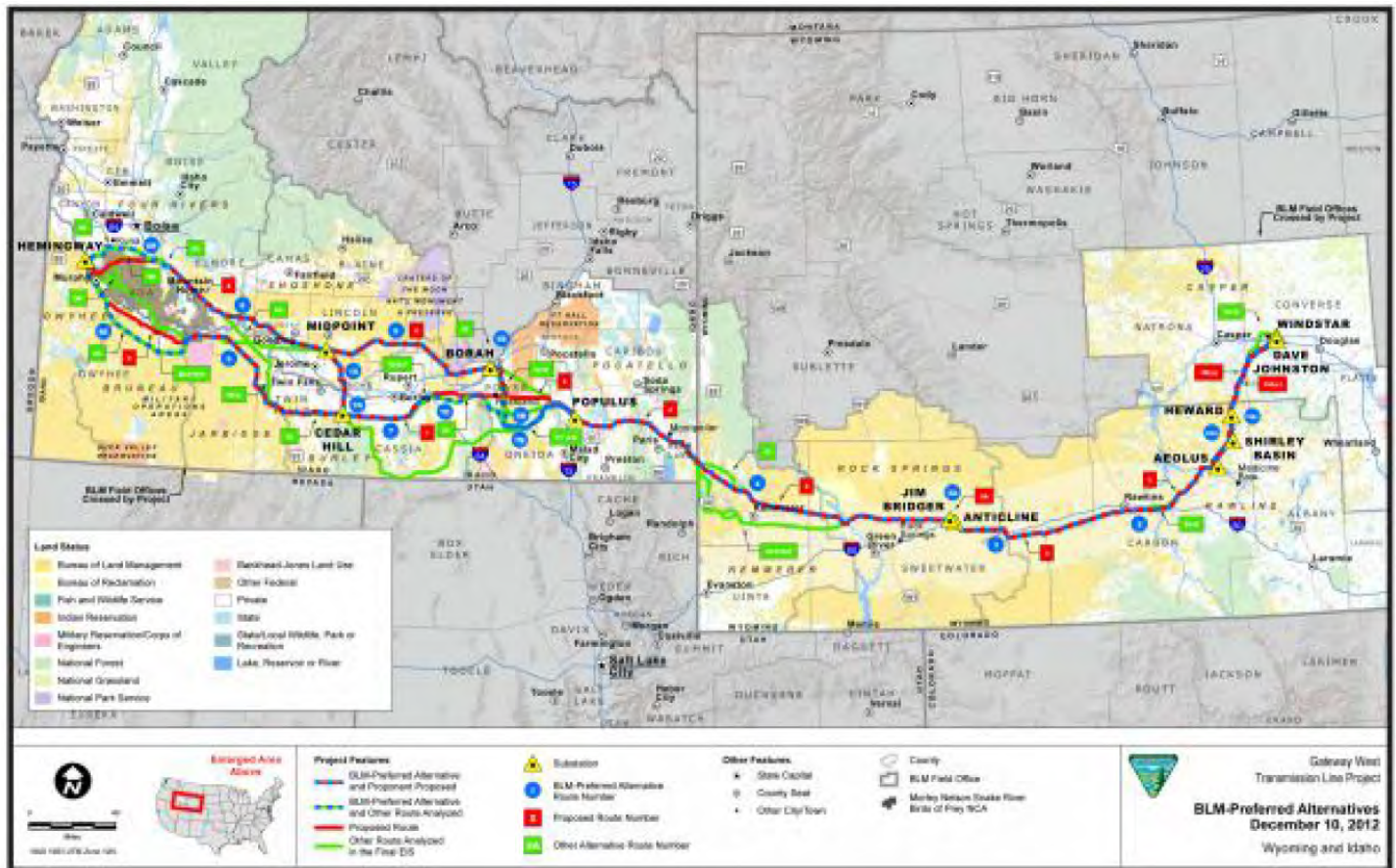


Comprehensive plan 2006 and Mike Ybarguen-Idaho Power

Intermountain Gas

Some areas in Payette County are served by the Intermountain Gas Company While the Cities mainly have the access to their services. Intermountain Gas provides natural gas services. Grants Petroleum in Fruitland provides home heating fuel to residences throughout Payette County. Several local vendors provide propane for heating purposes.

NATIONAL INTEREST ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION CORRIDORS



Transmission corridors are usually located on easements that Idaho Power acquires from private landowners. There are no plans to implement any electrical transmission corridors that would affect Payette County.

CABLE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND NEWSPAPER

Sparklight

In 2019 Cable ONE became Sparklight®, is a leading broadband communications provider and part of the Cable One family of brands, which serves more than 900,000 residential and business customers in 21 states. Sparklight provides consumers with a wide array of connectivity and entertainment services, including high-speed internet and advanced Wi-Fi solutions, cable television and phone service. Sparklight Business provides scalable and cost-effective products for businesses ranging in size from small to mid-market, in addition to enterprise, wholesale and carrier customers.

<https://www.sparklight.com/about>

Farmer Mutual Telephone Company

In the works

Newspaper Service

The County is provided newspaper service by the Argus Observer as the Independent Enterprise was combined with the Argus Observer in 2020.

Postal and Parcel Services

The cities of Payette, New Plymouth, and Fruitland all have U.S. Postal Offices. The City of Payette also has a UPS facility. The BIZ Zone located in Fruitland offers UPS and FEDEX services.

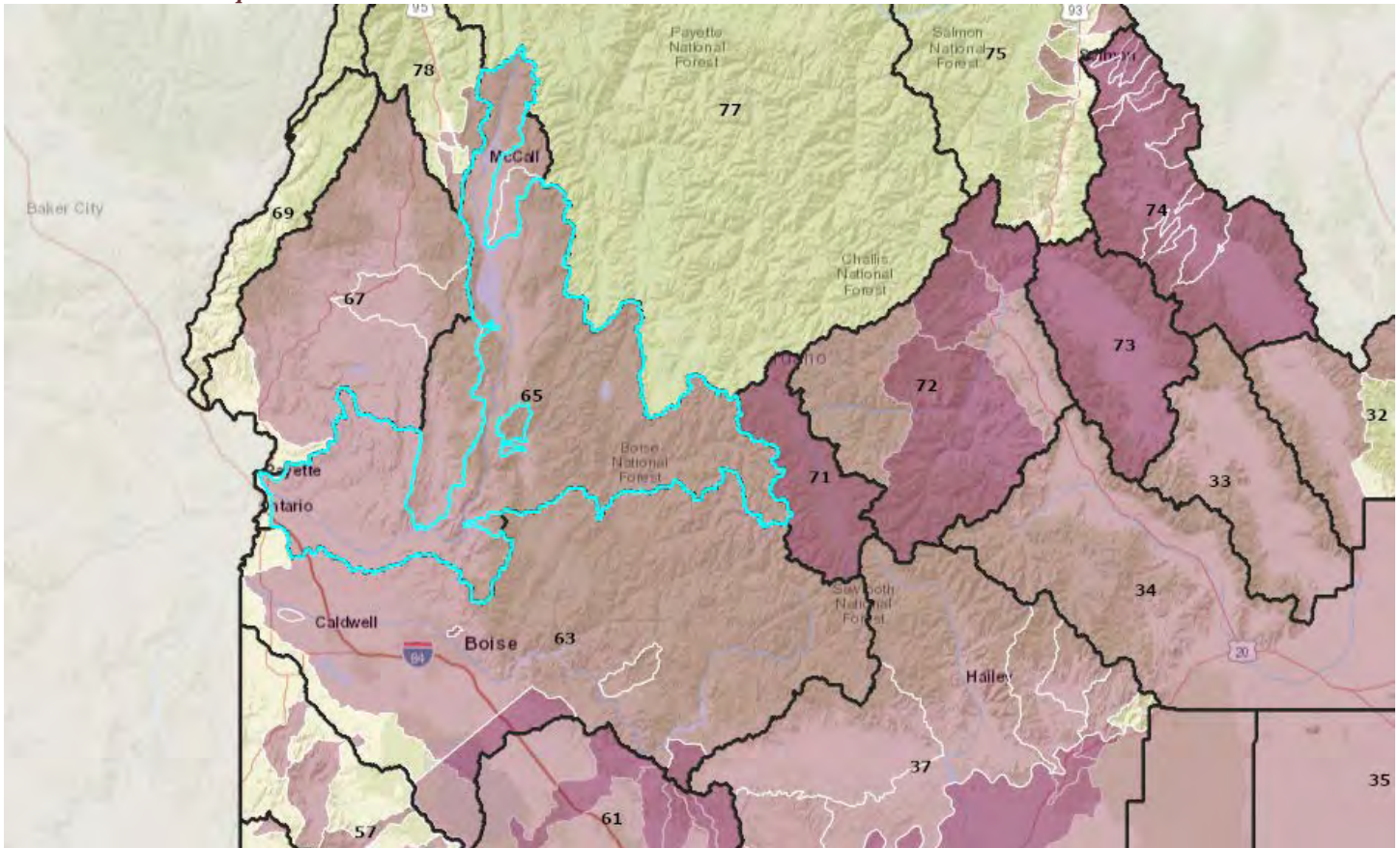
Sewer and Water

The County does not provide water or sewer services. All existing water and sewer lines are located within the incorporated cities. The Public Works Departments of the cities of Fruitland, Payette, and New Plymouth operate these water and sewer services. Residents of the unincorporated county generally rely on private wells and septic systems.

Southwest District Health reviews septic permit applications. Any structure proposing a subsurface sewage disposal system must be situated on a site of no less than one acre. Permit applications are evaluated based on soil properties, depths to groundwater and bedrock, proximity to canals and surface water, test hole drilling, and on-site inspections. The county building department cannot issue building permits until a septic permit has been granted. Plats and subdivisions are also subject to sanitary restrictions under Idaho Code requirements for prior approval of sewer and water plans by the director of the Department of Health.

Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) is responsible for permitting the construction of water wells. Payette County is part of Water District #65 as established by the IDWR. No moratoriums currently exist on water rights within the county. Irrigation companies providing water to areas within the county include Farmers Cooperative Irrigation Company, Black Canyon Irrigation, Washoe Irrigation Company, and the Noble Ditch Canal Company, Ltd.

Water District Map



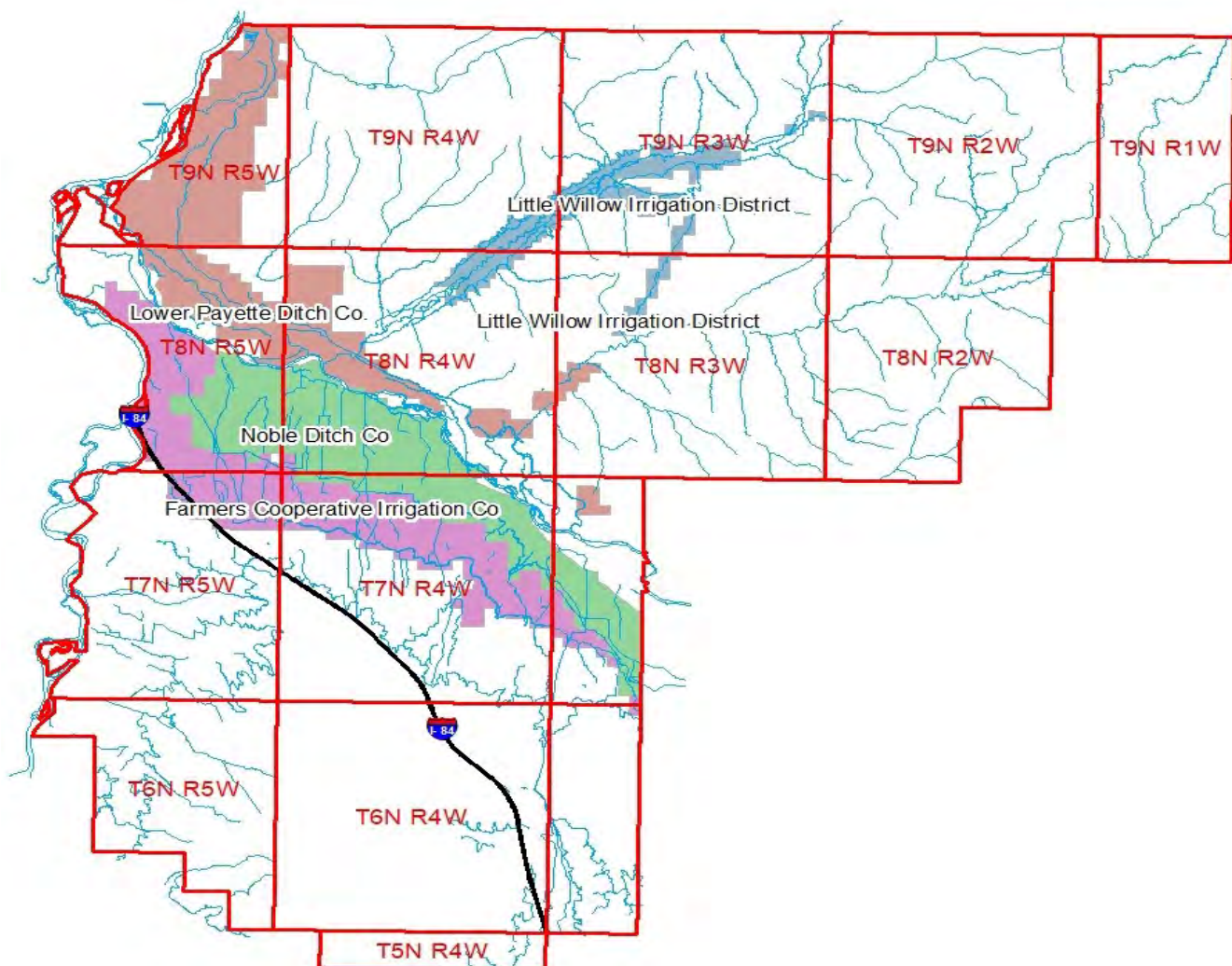
<https://idwr.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=142033118a85430dad6e1dfb6fb38ecf&find=65>

IRRIGATION COMPANIES

Irrigation districts are listed on the table below; most are depicted on the map that follows:

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	ACRES
Farmers' Co-operative Irrigation Co.	13,283
Lower Payette Ditch Co.	14,370
Noble Ditch Co.	8,830
Washoe Irrigation	2,266.5
Letha Irrigation	5,688
Black Canyon Irrigation	60,080

(Personal representative)



Black Canyon Irrigation District

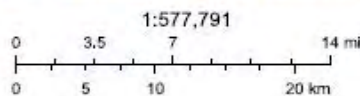
Black Canyon Irrigation District (BCID) supplies irrigation water to some 60,080 acres of farms, lawns, and gardens in Canyon, Gem and Payette Counties. http://blackcanyonirrigation.com/Home_Page.php

Black Canyon had the following newsletter on their website that addressed issues and concerns:

An ongoing issue that we continue to address is lands above our system which drain off into our system. In most cases, this causes extra costs and unnecessary maintenance for our project. Some of these lands are not part of our project. Therefore, we will be looking into either stopping these types of problems or, at the least, recouping the costs that are created. Another issue is livestock getting into the ditches. This also creates extra cost and issues for the District, as well as for our landowners. Another noteworthy challenge the District is facing on an ever-increasing basis is development. Any and all modifications to District facilities or Rights of Ways, including residential driveways, must be reviewed and permitted through the Bureau of Reclamation

This map illustrates the proposed Snake River Dam and Reservoir project. The reservoir is shown as a large blue area, and the dam site is marked with a red outline. The map covers parts of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, with various cities and towns labeled, including Payette, Boise, and Nampa. The Snake River is clearly visible flowing through the region.

World Transportation
Irrigation Organizations

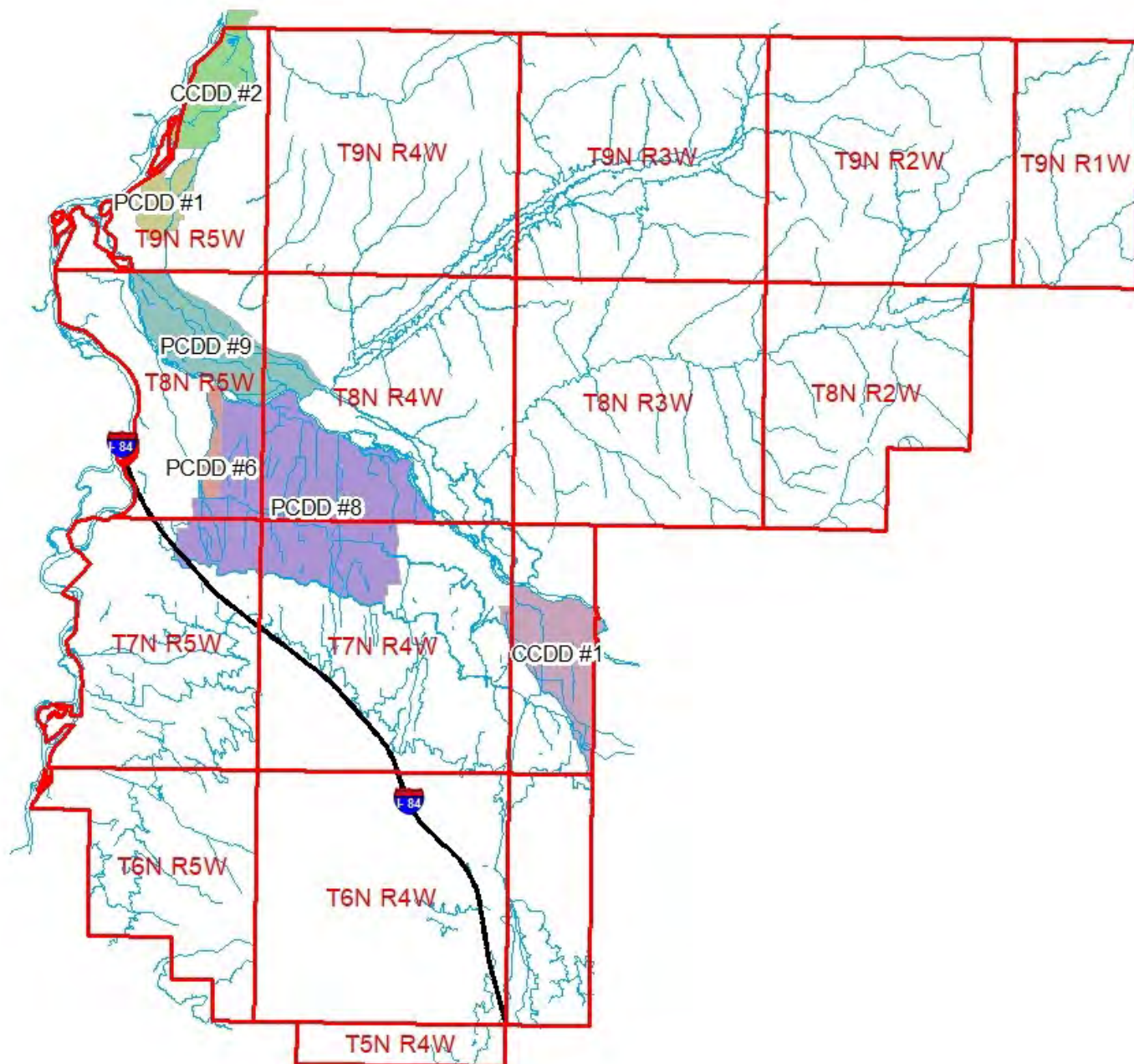


Esri, HERE, Garmin, Esri, HERE, Earthstar Geographics

and BCID. BCID now has a submittal deadline of November 1st in order to be considered for construction in that off season. Submittal by November 1st in no way guarantees that your project will be approved for construction in time to be completed by the next irrigation season. All construction must be completed by March 1st. BCID is also working on a set of Standards and Specifications that projects will need to be designed to meet. We hope to have these completed and approved by late spring 2020.

DRAINAGE DISTRICT

The County currently has six drainage districts. Drainage District eight is a consolidation of drainage eight, seven, and two.



COMMUNITY CENTERS

PAYETTE

Senior Center

The Payette Senior Center is located at 137 North Main in downtown Payette. It is regularly open five days a week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at other times for special events. The Senior Center provides such services as hot meals, Meals on Wheels, recreational programs, medical clinics, and tax clinics. The building currently serves up to 200 persons, which is adequate to provide the space needed for senior activities, meals, and other public gatherings. The facility is equipped with a full kitchen and with restroom facilities.

Although it complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Senior Center building does have some shortcomings. It is architecturally interesting with high ceilings and has two stories plus a mezzanine and basement. However, the second story and mezzanine are unusable for seniors, and the basement is used only for storage. Due to its age and design, the building is expensive and challenging to maintain, costing up to \$600 per month for heating and cooling.

Additionally, partly because of its location, the center does not provide adequate parking. During special events, it is not uncommon for all of the parking spaces along Main Street to be taken, which adversely affects other businesses' parking needs. Therefore, the staff at the facility feels that senior needs would be better met with a single-level facility that provides adequate parking and is easier to heat and maintain.

https://www.cityofpayette.com/vertical/sites/%7B44867065-4476-41DD-91A9-F7FF564B033D%7D/uploads/9_-_Chapter_Nine_-_Public_Services_Facilities_and_Uilities.pdf

The Library

The library is located at 24 South 10th. It serves patrons from within and outside of the city limits. Outside patrons pay an additional fee. The facility has over 50,000 titles, many in large print, and has over 3,600 registered borrowers. The library also boasts an audio and video selection as well. The library is governed by a five-member Library Board, which is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council for five-year terms. The library is on an inter-library loan program and can also access the Internet for services. It also has computer equipment for the public's use. Funding for the library is obtained through property taxes, user fees, and from private donations. It is open approximately 50 hours a week, over six days. The librarian deems the facility as very adequate for a community the size of Payette, but feels the impact of growth on the library needs to be carefully monitored.

https://www.cityofpayette.com/vertical/sites/%7B44867065-4476-41DD-91A9-F7FF564B033D%7D/uploads/9_-_Chapter_Nine_-_Public_Services_Facilities_and_Uilities.pdf

Boys and Girls Club

Since 2009, the Boys & Girls Club of Western Treasure Valley has been in the forefront of youth development in our community, the center in the City of Payette was opened around 2018. The center works with young people from disadvantaged economic, social and family circumstances. We are dedicated to ensuring that our community's young people, who are most in need of our help, have greater access to quality programs and services that help them succeed academically, live healthy lifestyles and become leaders in our community.

We provide children with a positive place to go, results-oriented programming and a professional staff to guide them. The Club has served over 1,500 children since opening their doors in Ontario, Oregon in 2009. Our mission is to save and change the lives of children and teens, especially those who need us most, by providing a safe, positive, and engaging environment and programs that prepare and inspire them to achieve great futures.

We ask families to pay annual membership dues of \$10 per child. As a non-profit organization, Boys & Girls Club of Western Treasure Valley improves young lives as well as the communities that surround and support us. The organization relies upon private, corporate, and individual funding to fill the gap between membership dues and operational expenses.

<https://bgcwtv.org/about/>

FRUITLAND

Currently there are no community centers or public libraries' in Fruitland.

NEW PLYMOUTH

Senior Citizen Center

The City of New Plymouth Senior Center provides services and information for the seniors in our community. Opportunities abound for leisure and recreational activities, as well as a place of fellowship and understanding. Dynamically enhancing the physical and social well-being of our seniors, the center offers programs which promote independence and interaction.

Activities are designed to meet the interest and needs of seniors of every age, whether you are looking for a place to get in shape, or simply a place to join friends in a game of cards or social time. Contact the Senior Center for weekly activities.

<https://www.npidaho.com/senior-citizen-center>

Library

Armoral Tuttle Public Library located at 301 N Plymouth Ave. is open Monday through Thursday. They offer Story time for children and have electronic Books available.

<https://www.npidaho.com/armoral-tuttle-public-library>

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Two major highways in Idaho, U.S. Highway 95 and Interstate 84 service Payette County. Highway 95 is a major north south carrier connecting the states of Oregon, Nevada, and California, and extending to the most northern parts of Idaho and southern Canada. East west traffic is served by Interstate 84, which lies next to Payette County on the Oregon side and into Southwest Idaho through the New Plymouth area. I-84 continues to Boise, Idaho and into Utah. U.S. 30 traverses Fruitland from New Plymouth west to Ontario. U.S 52 connects Payette to New Plymouth and connects Payette County to Gem County.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2006

ITD

Idaho State department of Transportation oversee all development on U.S. Highways and Interstates. The Highway system spans between the unincorporated and incorporated portions of the county.

- *Principal arterials* serve statewide and interstate transport.
- *Minor arterials* provide long distance access, mainly within the state.
- *Major collectors* serve key transportation routes, largely within the County.
- *Minor collectors* link local roads with major collectors or arterials.

U.S. 95	<i>Principal arterials</i>
U.S. 30	<i>Minor arterials</i>
U.S. 52	<i>Minor arterials</i>
U.S. 72	<i>Major collector</i>
I-84	<i>Principal arterials</i>

ROAD DEPARTMENTS

The County's roadway network is generally laid out on a one-mile grid following the section lines of each township. All roadways within Payette County are classified under the Highway Functional Classification System. All roads are classified as Arterials, Collectors, or Local Roads and Streets. It shall be the prerogative of

each Agency having jurisdiction over the area to be developed to define the roads within subdivisions and their classification as Arterials, Collectors, or Local Roads and Streets. Roadway management, maintenance, and planning for non-state roads within city limits are the responsibilities of the cities. The County has two road districts Highway District #1 that is overseen by its own board. Payette County Road and Bridge is the second road district, the Board of County Commissioners oversees this district. In 2008 the district worked together to form the Road standards.

The minimum width of right-of-way for each classification is as follows:

Type of Roadway	Minimum Width of Right-of-Way
Arterials	80-100 feet
Collectors	60-80 feet
Local Roads and Streets	60 feet
Half-Street	30 feet

Additional widths may be required for accommodation of cut or fill sections. For the purpose of future planning, all section and quarter section line roads or boundaries are considered as potential arterials or collector highways. Some other roads may also be similarly designated. Presently, these roads, where established, serve as farm-to-market and/or commuter routes. The Agencies desire to preserve the integrity of these routes by so designating them as potential arterials or collectors, and for this reason, it is also deemed advisable to restrict the number of access points (driveways, etc.) In order to reduce safety problems and allow traffic to flow expeditiously and unimpeded.

<https://www.payettecounty.org/pdf/RoadBridge/RoadwayStandards.pdf>
Comprehensive Plan 2006

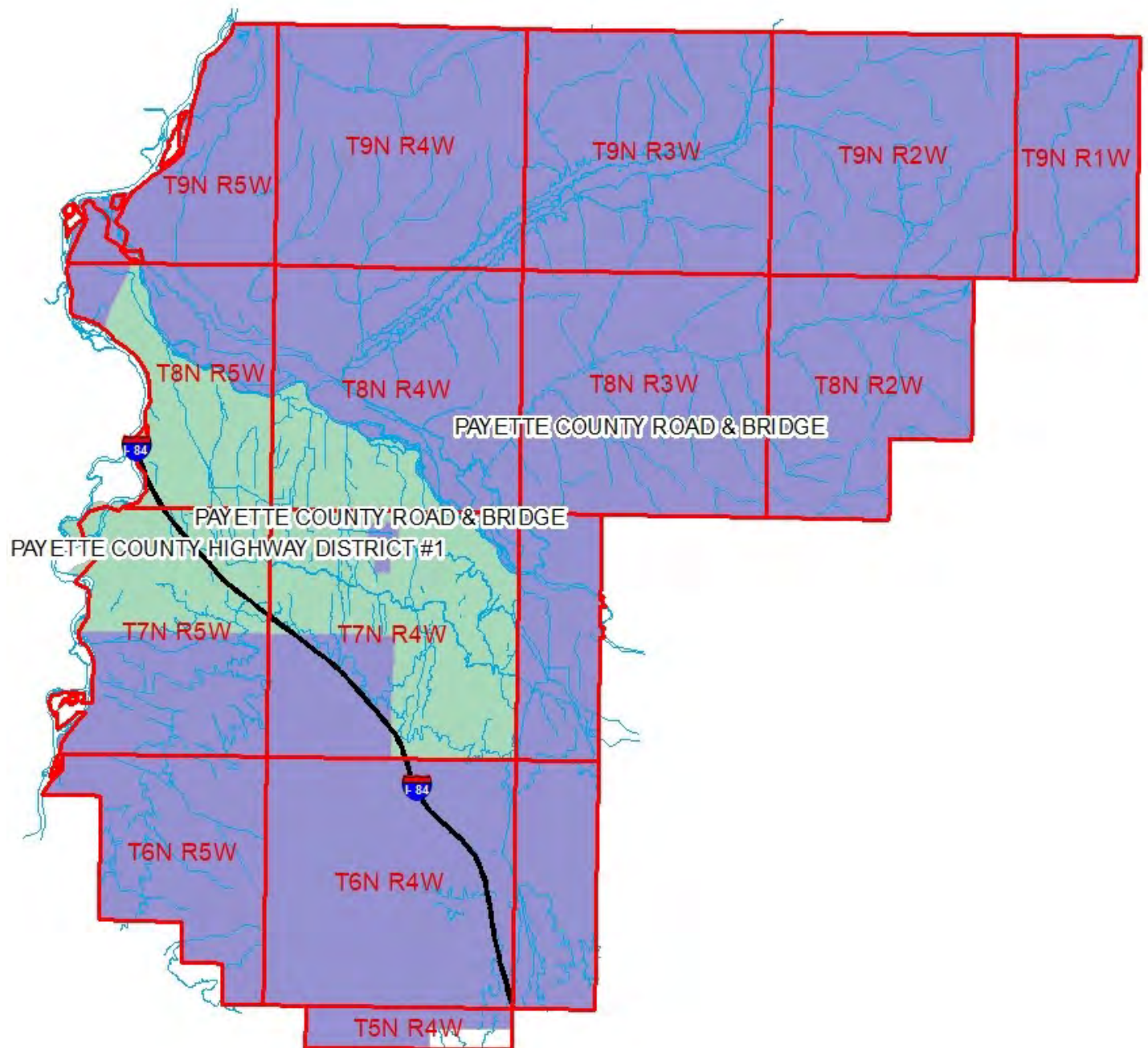
Highway District #1

Waiting for map of Roadways and mutual agreements

Road and Bridge

Waiting for map of Roadways and mutual agreements

Road District Map



ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Vanpool/Carpool Programs

The ACHD Commute ride Van provides van services for those who work in Ada and Canyon County. Currently, this service is for residents who work in the Boise area, but not for those seeking single rides. Pick-up is on 3rd Avenue North in Payette, Monday - Friday, to 343 S. Americana, in Boise and returns daily.

Treasure Valley Transit

Snake River Transit (called Treasure Valley Transit in Idaho) – has a fixed route based out of the Walmart in Ontario, but loops through Fruitland and out to Payette.

Senior Bus

The senior bus provided by the Payette Senior Center is available to transport senior or disabled citizens in and around Payette five days a week. The bus has limited services, e.g. Monday, Wednesday and Friday to deliver hot meals and for senior events. Thursday transit is available to doctors' appointments and Tuesdays for fun trips.

In addition:

- A new van was purchased in 2017.
- Growth in the number of seniors is projected to require a second van in coming (8- 10) years to meet demand for use.
- 75-80% of those served by the Senior Center are low income.
- Funding is from some state and federal programs plus local communities and donations.

Greyhound Bus

Greyhound Bus, located in Caldwell (about 20 miles to the east), serves Payette County. In addition, Greyhound stops at the Pilot station and the Malheur Council on Aging in Ontario.

Veterans' Bus

The Veterans Administration bus also transports veterans to Boise for services, but it's used little, because it leaves once in the morning and returns once in the evening.

Taxi and Ride Share Services

Local taxi service out of Ontario is available. Uber and Lyft also serves the Payette County Area.

City Of Payette Comprehensive Plan Chapter Seven – Transportation

AIRPORT

Local

Payette was the first community to participate in the state's Airport Building Program established in the 1930s. The City airport is located two miles northeast of Payette at an elevation of 2,228 feet. The Payette Municipal Airport provides a variety of aviation uses and activities and is an important part of the community. The airport predominantly serves small single-engine aircraft with occasional use by small multi-engine aircraft and light aircraft. The airport has one asphalt-paved runway, approximately 3,060 feet long by 50 feet wide, which is in fair condition. Some private hangars are available.

The airport also includes:

- Airport apron tie-downs
- Tee hangar
- Airport roadside access

➤ Gravel automobile parking and ground transportation

The airport is owned, operated and managed by the City of Payette and is sited on 260 acres. A six-member Airport Board oversees the administrative functions of the airport and formulates recommendations regarding airport policy and directions. During the daylight hours, the gates are open to all visitors and it is asked that people stay off the taxi runway and stay alert, remembering that aircraft have the right of way.

City of Payette Comprehensive Plan

Ontario, Oregon located west, across the river from Payette County has a 4,531-foot runway to accommodate jet landings and take-off. The Ontario airport is equipped with a Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI) and Automatic Direction Finder (ADF) navigational aids and air to ground communications. They offer mechanical facilities, flight instruction, hangars and fuel service.

Regional

The Boise Air Terminal is an international airport, located approximately 45 miles east of Payette County, offering customer, customs, and airfreight services. The Boise Air Terminal offers a wide variety of commercial air carriers with convenient daily schedules to and from major cities and large market areas throughout the western U.S.

Shuttle Services

Taxi services offer transportation to the Ontario Municipal Airport. The Diamond Express Airport Shuttle, based in Payette, provides transportation to and from the Boise Airport and other locations in Boise. They also offer charters for business and personal use.

City of Payette Comprehensive Plan

BIKE LANES

Payette County

Currently the county roads do not have bike lanes.

Fruitland

Currently, there are dedicated bike lanes in Fruitland along sections of S. Pennsylvania Avenue, SW 4th Street, and Allen Avenue. Widened shoulders along some roads are also frequently used by bicyclists on many major roads, including US-95, US-30, and SW 3rd Street. There are two existing multi-use pathways within the Fruitland Area of Impact. One is located adjacent to and runs along the east side of US-95 between Palisades Corner and the Gayway Junction. A second pedestrian access tunnel crosses under US-95 near SW 7th Street.

https://www.fruitland.org/vertical/sites/%7B0D05ADA3-D512-48E7-8B13-DA20B51EAD7F%7D/uploads/Master_Transportation_Plan.pdf

Payette

Currently there are no bike lanes in the City of Payette. According to their Comprehensive Plan, the City intends to adopt the City of Payette Activity Connectivity Plan, which includes recommendations to address bicycle and pedestrian connectivity in the city.

City of Payette Comprehensive Plan

New Plymouth

The City has constructed shared sidewalks of 10 ft width to accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists from SW 2nd Avenue to Southwest Boulevard in three phases with local funds and the Idaho Safe Routes to School program funds. https://www.npidaho.com/documents/54/New_Plymouth_Idaho_Master_Transportation_Plan.pdf Currently the first two phases have been completed. (Rick York – Mayor)

RAILROAD

The Idaho Northern and Pacific Railroad, headquartered in Emmett, operates the branch line between Payette, Fruitland, New Plymouth, and Emmett. One round-trip freight train travels the line each day. (Comprehensive plan 2006). The City of Payette is served by the Union Pacific Railroad, with tracks located on the southwest side of the community. Union Pacific railroad is freight only, but in the past was used to move agricultural products

such as onions. It provides spur lines to serve the industrial uses along the tracks. There is no passenger service available from Payette or the surrounding area. Comprehensive Plan City of Payette