

Comprehensive Plan 2021



Comprehensive Plan

ADOPTED - 2021



City of Troy Officials

Mayor.....Steve Corr
Councilman.....Cindy Gray
Councilman.....Mike Yenney
Councilman.....Patrick Cordova
Councilman.....Bill Abbott

Clerk/Treasurer..... Sabrina Moyer
Deputy Clerk Diana Buzga
Deputy Clerk Dawn Stetler
Attorney.....Susan R. Wilson
Forrester..... Richard Schaeffer
Code Enforcement Officer.....Gerald Mack

Maintenance (Supervisor)Danny Haskell
Maintenance.....Dale Howe and TJ Yockey



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INTRODUCTION

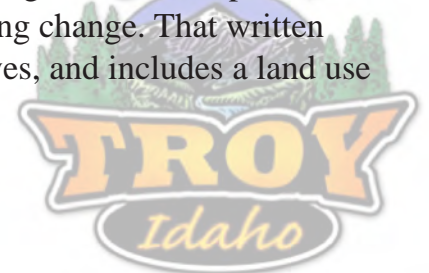
Each local government within the State of Idaho is required to adopt, by resolution, a comprehensive plan as required by the State of Idaho Local Land Use Planning Act or LLUPA (Chapter 67-65 of Idaho State Code). Specifically, I.C. Section 67-6508 states:

It shall be the duty of the planning or planning and zoning commission to conduct a comprehensive planning process designed to prepare, implement, and review and update a comprehensive plan, hereafter referred to as the plan. The plan shall include all land within the jurisdiction of the governing board. The plan shall consider previous and existing conditions, trends, desirable goals and objectives, or desirable future situations for each planning component.



LLUPA identifies 17 planning components, listed as (a) through (q) under I.C. 67-6508, which a plan must be based upon. The maps, charts, and reports included in a plan support the components as they may apply to land use regulations. Additional components and subject matter may be considered in a plan to address any unique considerations of a particular community. This Plan includes all the planning components required by LLUPA.

LLUPA also requires municipalities to adopt zoning and subdivision ordinances, by I.C. Sections 67-6511 and 67-6513, respectively. These ordinances must be in accordance with the policies set forth in the community's adopted comprehensive plan as these regulations substantially contribute to the implementation of the Plan. Beyond the implementing regulations, Idaho Code requires that development proposals be consistent with and further the goals, objectives, and policies of the Plan in terms of land uses, densities or intensities, capacity or size, timing, and other aspects of the development. Thus, the Plan forms a common criterion against which all land use decisions are judged for compliance with and furtherance of the goals and objectives articulated by the community. In the preparation of the original comprehensive plan, and again in the preparation of subsequent revisions, including this 2021 revision, citizen participation was used in the planning process. The comprehensive plan was formulated using the citizen input and the original plan was deemed as a written strategy for managing change. That written strategy, or plan, is summarized in terms of goals and objectives, and includes a land use map.



The goals and objectives of a plan are a series of statements that are to be used as a guide for development decisions. They are broadly phrased, meaningful concepts that should be applied to every decision pertaining to the growth of Troy. They are not the law, but they do give direction to the planning process by providing both the public and private sectors with needed guidelines for making consistent decisions for community development. Each of the plan elements (e.g. transportation, housing, police protection, etc.) includes a goal and objectives statement.

A land use map is the other necessary element in a comprehensive plan. It shows a general overview of the city and the impact area and presents visually a number of factors that relate to the growth and development of the community. It provides the local decision makers with needed information on which to base decisions. The land use map, the goals and objectives form the comprehensive plan.

DEFINITIONS

Throughout the Troy Comprehensive Plan (the “Plan”) the terms policies, goals, objectives and methods will appear. For the sake of clarifying these terms, the following definitions will be a valuable guide:

Policies are statements in the plan which indicate very general recommended directions for the planning area.

Goals are statements in the plan that indicate a more specific recommended direction or desired end for the planning area.

Objectives are statements in the plan which indicate specific recommended actions to achieve the desired end for the planning area

Methods are actions and programs that lead to attainment of objectives, and therefore, goals.

These terms can be stated in a sequential relationship which may further clarify their relationship.

Step 1 (Policies): The overall direction is stated.

Step 2 (Goals): The desired end is stated.

Step 3 (Objectives): The means to the end is stated.

Step 4 (Methods): The specific actions recommended to achieve the objectives and the goals.



HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Contributed in part by the Troy Historical Society

The original town of Troy was incorporated as Vollmer in 1892 after an agent from The Northern Pacific Railroad named John P. Vollmer.

By 1897, an election was held to change the name of the town to Troy, partly because there was already a town named Vollmer on the Camas Prairie and partly because Vollmer had fallen out of favor with many townfolk. Troy was known for its wide Main Street.

Until 1905, tree stumps could be seen sticking up in the middle of the street. In later years, snow was plowed to the middle, reducing traffic to one lane each way, which still happens today.

The City of Troy was home to several saw mills over its existence which contributed to its economic drive. It also purchased over 1200 acres of timber property, which has proven to be wise investment, with its income contributing to many capital improvement projects for the City's water system.



As of 2020, the City of Troy has one gas station/convenient store (the Sunset Mart), its' only grocery store (the Troy Market) closed in 2019 but is anticipated to re-open with additional general merchandise, one bank (Umpqua), one medical clinic (Gritman Medical Center), a post office, an antique shop, one restaurant (the Filling Station), three bars (The Dog House, TimberMill, and the Pog mo thoin), multiple churches, a liquor store, Idaho Cedar Sales, Potting Shed Creations, a mechanic shop (Troy Motors, LLC), a welding shop, an electrical contractor (Strom Electric) and other agricultural and industrial businesses, as well as several other closely held businesses and contractors. There are also one hair salon, one mini-storage facility in the city limits and one just outside, an upholstery, musical accessory fabrication, and two printshops. Most citizens travel to Moscow or Lewiston for those services and retail needs they can't find in Troy.



Troy has several recreation opportunities, including the Latah Trail which traverses through the City towards Kendrick, Duthie Park, Troy City Park which includes a pavilion, tennis courts, volleyball courts, playground equipment, regulation softball field,



etc. In 2017 the City accepted a grant to develop an RV Park. The first phase of the park was established in 2017 and plans for future phases are currently being developed.

Over the last two decades, Troy has seen many changes.

A new school and gym were built on the outskirts of Troy and the old high school and gym were sold to a private party. A Planning and Zoning Commission was implemented and later disbanded in 2006. The Fire Station was expanded in 2013. Several retail stores have come and gone, including a floral shop and children's clothing store.

PLAN FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION & REVISION

The major input of data used to form community goals and objectives comes from the attitudes of the citizens in the community. It is only these citizens who can determine the

environment in which they wish to live; and therefore, how they wish their community to grow and develop.

Goal formulation for the City of Troy was originally determined by an analysis of responses to a community survey conducted in October of 1972, by the Community Development Center of the University of Idaho and the Troy Planning Commission. In 1997 the Plan was updated with input from another community survey taken in 1996. November 2012 through January 2013, under the direction of the City Council, another community survey was conducted to determine current citizen attitude and to involve the public in up-dating the Troy Comprehensive Plan.

In the original survey, 77 of the households in the City of Troy responded to the questionnaire. It was assumed that the goals contained in the Comprehensive Plan were those of the citizens of Troy. In 1996, 232 citizens responded to that survey. The response to the 2013 survey represents 283 individuals in and around the City of Troy who completed and returned the questionnaire. It can safely be assumed that the goals contained in the up-dated plan are representative of the citizens of Troy.

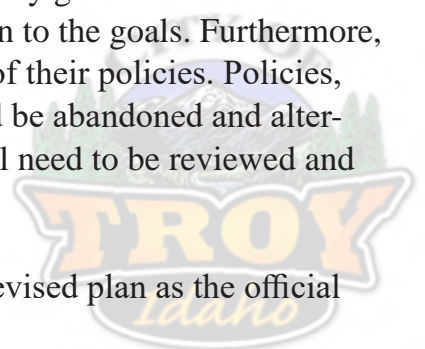
The goals and objectives formulated from the survey, and included in this plan, are of value only if they are used. The City Council, therefore, should adopt this revised plan as an official policy document. The City should actively pursue the attainment of the adopted goals and objectives. The City Council should determine and establish methods that implement programs relating to goal achievement. Unless these activities are undertaken, the work involved in the process of goal formulation will have been wasted. However, the primary loss will be to the area resident who has been denied a voice in shaping the destiny of the community.

Comprehensive planning is an on-going process not an event. Goals, like community issues, are subject to change. As needs, desires, and attitudes change, so should goals and objectives. As new issues arise, goals and objectives, as well as specific methods for achieving them, should be added. The City Council should continuously review of the Plan. This review/revision process should continue to involve the public in shaping the development of its own community.

POLICY FORMULATION AND REVISION

As previously stated, to be successful in achieving goals, the city government must formulate policies, and see that the policies give general direction to the goals. Furthermore, they must establish a system for measuring the effectiveness of their policies. Policies, if found to be ineffective in furthering goal attainment, should be abandoned and alternative directions proposed. Thus, policies as well as goals will need to be reviewed and revised annually.

It is important to make one point clear. The adoption of this revised plan as the official



Comprehensive Plan for the City of Troy by the City Council establishes the plan as a policy document.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Prime responsibility for goal formulation, as well as the entire plan and future revisions of the plan, belongs with the citizens of the community and the surrounding area. Because the plan affects them and their environment, only they can accept and implement the plan. It is, therefore, absolutely essential to the successful implementation of the plan that the citizens attitudes be the basis for a community plan. There are a number of ways to gain citizen involvement in the planning process. In the formulation of the original Troy Plan, and in the 1997 and the 2021 revisions, the community survey method was used. To assure citizen involvement in the process of formulation, adoption and future revision of the plan, the community survey should continue to be used. In addition, other methods which are valuable in attaining citizen involvement are public meetings, media contact, and educational sessions.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

In most communities the number of individuals who can be involved in goal formulation is limited. However, this was not the case in Troy. For the purpose of updating the Troy Comprehensive Plan, the City Council compiled a steering committee who designed and distributed a survey to 726 individuals in and around the City of Troy. A total of 283 were returned. The surveys were color coded by geographic area so that the City could better determine the interests and concerns of residents within a specific area. This also allowed the City to ensure that all areas of the City were represented in the final results. Students at the Troy High School also participated in the survey. The results of the survey show how the citizens of Troy are interested and concerned about the future of their community.

The survey was developed for the purpose of updating the current Comprehensive Plan and to obtain additional positive goals from the citizens of Troy. Although additional information is obtained from County and State sources, the survey serves as the most important tool in the revision process.

A copy of the survey and its results is attached as Appendix A.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Troy City Council will administer the Comprehensive Plan. The City will provide the necessary staff and facilities to administer and enforce the policies and goals described within this Plan. Prior to 2006, the Planning and Zoning Committee was responsible for review of land use policies and proposals, with its recommendations being submitted to the City Council for final action. However, in 2006, the City Council

elected to dissolve the Planning and Zoning Committee. Accordingly, the City Council is responsible for developing land use policies affecting the public's interest in land use consistent with this Comprehensive Plan.

The method by which the plan is implemented is extremely important. Only through the method or program can the goals of a community be achieved. There are, of course, some methods of attaining goals that are more efficient in both time and money than other methods. It is, therefore, important to develop a good sound program which includes a logical approach to problem solving. The following is an outline of suggested steps necessary to develop a sound method or program:

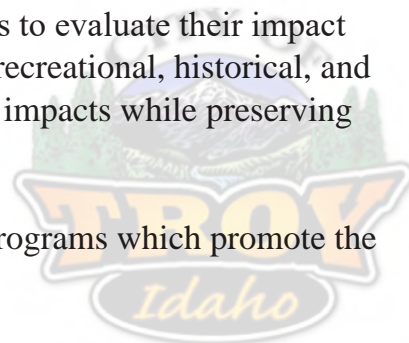
1. Identify the problem or establish the goal.
2. Identify funding needs and sources.
3. Identify technical needs and sources.
4. Develop priorities for use of funding and technical resources.
5. Develop alternative approaches for use of funding and technical resources.
6. Establish a timetable for use of funding and technical resources.
7. Set a deadline for full implementation of the program.
8. Revise and update methods as the need occurs.

GOAL

To implement, administer and enforce with integrity, and in the best interests of the community, the policies and goals described within this Plan.

OBJECTIVES

1. Encourage and use citizen participation in all planning decisions to ensure that the public interest is reflected in land use issues. A diversity of approaches to public participation should be considered.
2. Adopt and administer zoning and subdivision ordinances in substantial compliance with the policies and goals of this plan.
3. Work with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and organizations to coordinate common planning goals and enhance achievement of those goals.
4. Require the review of significant development proposals to evaluate their impact on surrounding economic, educational, environmental, recreational, historical, and agricultural resources and require mitigation of adverse impacts while preserving private property rights.
5. Cooperate with the work of organizations involved in programs which promote the



goals of this Plan.

6. Cooperate with ongoing programs of other organizations to identify and monitor environmental, recreational, and historical resources and seek creative mechanisms to acquire, use, or otherwise preserve these resources for future enjoyment.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The community and its governing body need active citizen participation to generate the support necessary for properly functioning local government. The City began publishing a formal monthly newsletter called the Troy Talk, which was mailed to addresses within the Troy zip code beginning in 2008. Many issues that face the City of Troy are included in the newsletter. The City also is able to include notices of certain events and issues on their monthly billing statements.

Citizens have had the important role of developing community goals and objectives by completing and returning 283 of the surveys distributed in 2012-2013. They are encouraged to take an active part in the implementation of these goals by participating in the review and consideration of ordinances, resolutions, and policies adopted by the City which further these objectives.

GOAL

Provide opportunity and achieve active citizen participation in local government.

OBJECTIVES

1. Publicize City Council meetings and workshops as required by law.
2. Promote public meetings to keep citizens informed and involved in the planning of activities that will directly affect them in methods that are in addition to those required by law, such as the Troy Talk and on billing statements.
3. Survey the citizens periodically to determine their attitudes concerning local government services and current and future issues.
4. Review and revise the Troy Plan and the City Ordinances at least once each year and other times as necessary.

GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Local government exists for one primary reason - to provide services to its residents, while remaining responsive to their needs and desires. The government of Troy seeks to

do this through a strong mayor-council structure.

Elected city officials include a Mayor and four City Council Members elected at large. Each is elected for a four year term at two year staggered intervals with the Mayor and two Council positions standing for election followed by the other two Council positions two years later. Any person shall be eligible to hold the office of Mayor or Council Member who is a qualified elector of the City at the time of his/her election and remains a qualified elector during the term of office.

Title 50, Section 203 in Chapter Two of the Idaho Code allows for compensation to be fixed by ordinance for the elected officials. Troy's mayor and Council are currently compensated for their offices and are reimbursed out of pocket expenses related to their responsibilities as Council Members.

Chapter 6 of Title 50, Idaho Code, provides that the mayor shall be the chief administrative official of the city, preside over meetings of the City Council, have a vote only when the Council is equally divided and shall have the superintending control of all the offices and affairs of the city.

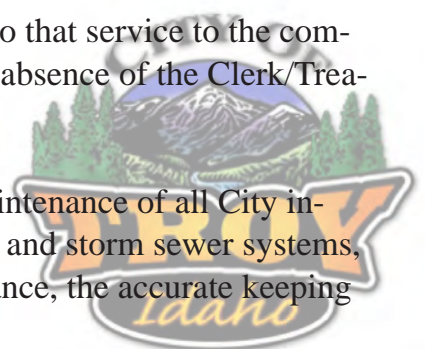
Chapter 7 of Title 50, Idaho Code, provides that the Council shall be vested with the legislative authority of the City and shall have such powers and duties as are provided under the general laws of the state of Idaho. The current procedure for the distribution of Council duties is for the Mayor to appoint Council Members to serve as Commissioners of specific areas of responsibility and service to the community including streets and equipment, water, sewer, sanitation, public safety and parks.

The City currently employs a full time Clerk/Treasurer and a part time Deputy Clerk/Treasurer, one full time Maintenance Supervisor, one full time Maintenance Worker, seasonal part time Maintenance Workers. The City contracts with the Latah County Sheriff's department to provide policing services.

As provided by various chapters of Title 50, Idaho Code, the Clerk/Treasurer keeps and maintains all records of the City, keeps an accurate journal of the proceedings of the Council, conducts elections, is the custodian of all moneys belonging to the City and all records pertaining thereto while performing other duties as may be required.

The Deputy Clerk/Treasurer is specifically trained to be proficient in all duties and responsibilities pertaining to the position of Clerk/Treasurer so that service to the community and Council may continue without interruption in the absence of the Clerk/Treasurer.

The Maintenance Supervisor is responsible for the proper maintenance of all City infrastructure and facilities including the water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer systems, road and street maintenance, vehicle and equipment maintenance, the accurate keeping



of records for each area of responsibility, and other duties as assigned. The Maintenance Crew assist the Maintenance Supervisor as assigned.

The City contracts independently with a licensed Idaho Attorney at Law for legal services; Latah County Planning and Building Department for issuance of building permits and enforcement of compliance with the current edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) adopted by the City and County; and a City Forester to manage the City's water shed and forest properties in accordance with a forest management plan approved by the Council. The City recently entered into contract with a code enforcement officer.

A Planning and Zoning Commission was established in 1972 and ceased to function in the late 70's. The Commission was officially discontinued by Ordinance 269 on January 16, 1989. On November 28, 1994 the City Council approved the formation of a Planning and Zoning Committee, composed of citizen volunteers, for the purpose of updating the Comprehensive Plan and reviewing the plans for a proposed development. The Committee participated in the review and updating of City Ordinances and other assignments as directed by the City Council until 2008 when it was discontinued.

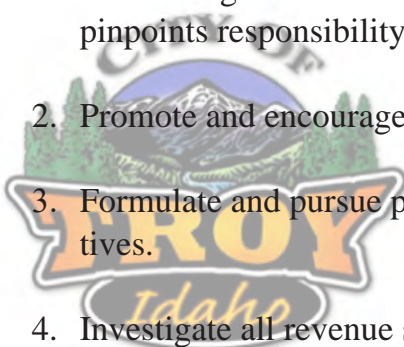
The City is operating on an annual revenue budget of approximately \$835,769.00 for Fiscal Year 2021. The City has applied and received various grants over the years to help with capital improvement projects such as the removal of the dam, installation of sidewalks, crossing signals, an RV Park, a bridge, and multiple studies such as a transportation study and a water study. The City voters passed a water bond in 2018 for capital improvements for the water system. Funding for capital improvement projects has been provided by a combination of state and federal grant monies, the issuance of revenue bonds and revenues generated from Council approved timber harvests. Additional funding will be sought by the City in order to provide capital improvement for the City's sewer system.

GOAL

Promote and maintain a governmental structure that will provide the best and most efficient service with conscientious responsiveness to the needs and desires of the community.

OBJECTIVES

1. Provide a governmental structure that promotes governmental accountability and pinpoints responsibility.
2. Promote and encourage citizen participation in local government.
3. Formulate and pursue policies furthering achievement of adopted goals and objectives.
4. Investigate all revenue sources necessary to achieve adopted goals and objectives.



5. Maintain a balanced budget and fiscal responsibility.
6. Require that a Capital Improvement Fund and Equipment Replacement Fund be continuing items of the annual Budget
7. Maintain personnel qualifications and salaries commensurate with duties and responsibilities
8. Encourage City employees to participate in continuing education programs.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

The City of Troy wishes to ensure that land use policies, ordinances, restrictions, conditions and fees do not violate private property rights, adversely impact private property values or create unnecessary technical limitations upon the use of the property which will constitute an unconstitutional taking of private property rights.

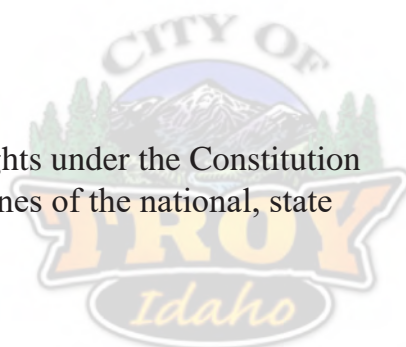
In order to evaluate each related action, the city will ask the following questions of that action (taken from the checklist prepared by the Attorney General and referred to in House Bill 290 passed by the 1995 Idaho State Legislature):

1. Does the regulation or action result in the permanent or temporary physical occupation of all or a portion of private property?
2. Does the regulation or action require a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or grant an easement without full compensation?
3. Does the regulation deprive the owner of all economically viable uses of all or any part of the property?
4. Does the regulation have a significant impact on the landowner's economic interest?
5. Does the regulation deny a fundamental attribute of ownership? Does it deny the right to possess, exclude others or dispose of all or a portion of the property?
6. Does the regulation or action serve the same purpose that would be served by directly prohibiting the use or action; and does the condition imposed substantially advance that purpose?

If any question is answered in the affirmative the action will need to be reexamined.:

GOAL

To protect, enhance and insure private property values and rights under the Constitution of the United States of America and within the accepted confines of the national, state and local laws.



To promote and encourage private property rights.

OBJECTIVES

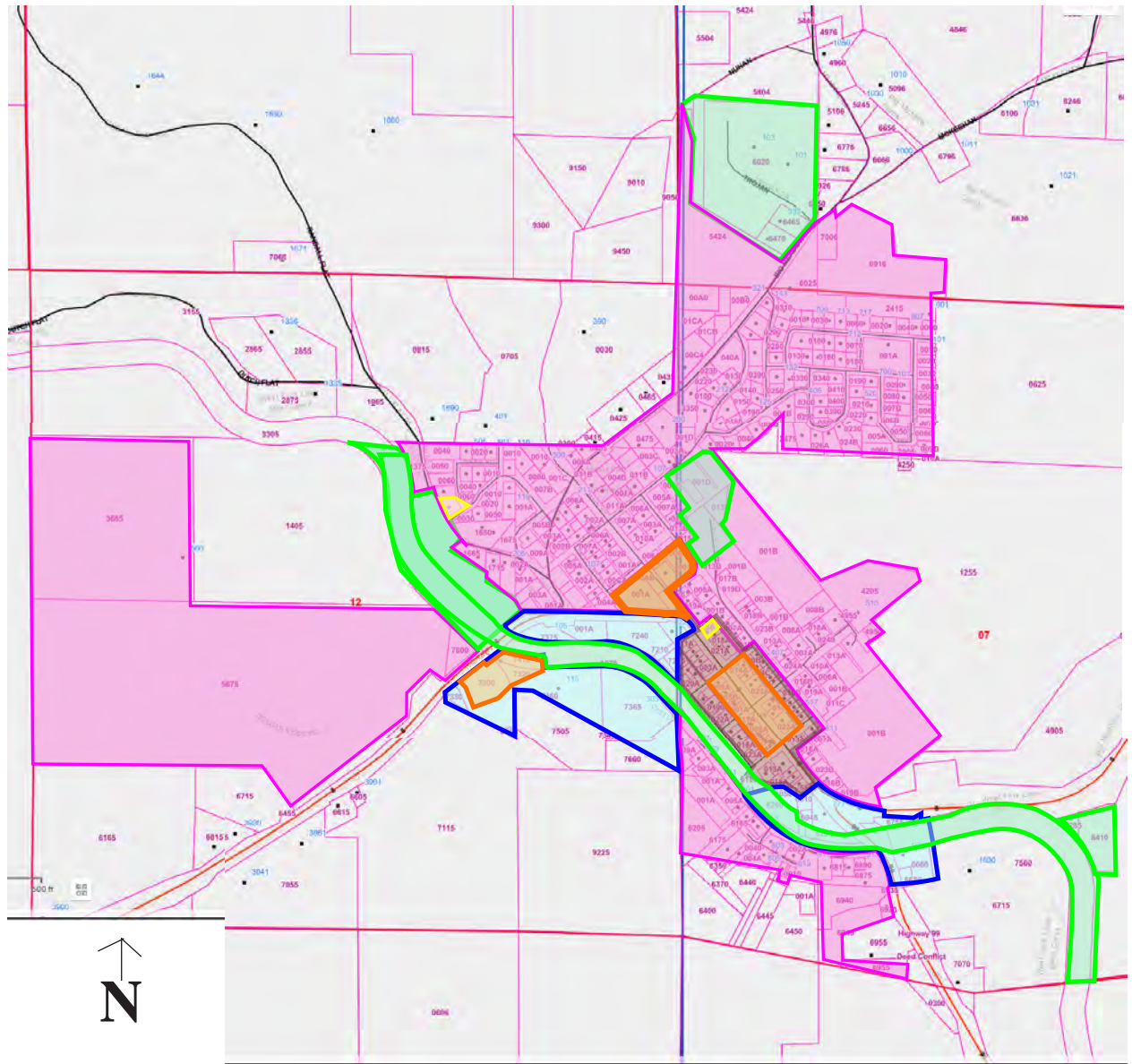
1. To adopt the Attorney General's checklist, asking and answering six question (as stated above), to insure that all actions concerning private property are within the confines of the law.
2. To review all land use decisions, policies, procedures and ordinances in relation to and with consideration of the above stated policies and goal.
3. Reject regulations or prohibit actions which would unconstitutionally deprive an owner of all economically viable uses of the property.
4. To take no action which would result in an unconstitutional permanent or temporary physical occupation of private property.
5. Require regulation or actions to clearly advance articulated and legitimate public purposes before requiring a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or grant an easement.
6. Avoid regulations or actions which would significantly impact an owner's economic interest in the affected property, unless the regulation or action clearly advances an articulated and legitimate public purpose.
7. Protect a property owners fundamental element of ownership, including the right to possess, exclude others and dispose of property, unless the regulation or action clearly advances an articulated and legitimate public purpose.
8. Eliminate regulations or actions which would directly prohibit a land use, unless the regulation or action clearly advances and articulated and legitimate public purpose.

LAND USE

The utilization of land should be of utmost importance to any community. This is true simply because land is a limited resource. The available land must be allocated among the various types of uses necessary for a balanced community. To achieve this Troy must strive to put land to its best use. The best use should be determined through the consideration of all appropriate data and knowledge available to Troy.

As indicated by the survey, the citizens of Troy desire controlled growth. A city's power to regulate growth varies directly with the power to zone. The 2013 survey of Troy citi-

LAND USE MAP



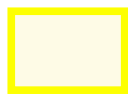
Single Family
Residential



Industrial/Light
Commercial



Public Facilities,
Parks, Recreational



Multi-Family
Residential



Commercial/
Motor Business



Residential/
Office



zens recorded 103 respondents felt the current zoning adequately fulfills the anticipated types of growth. Also, 79 of the respondents to the 2013 survey gave a medium to high level of priority to protecting the natural areas within the city limits. Of the respondents to the 2013 survey 74 thought open areas should be required as part of a future subdivision development; only 24 favored multiple family dwelling units in residential areas; and 66 of those responding to the need for more housing in Troy favored building single family housing or duplexes rather than apartments or condominiums.

While 152 of the respondents to the 2013 survey gave a medium to high priority to industrial development within Troy city limits. While 97 of the respondents to the 2013 survey envisioned a small but economically lively downtown area; 128 respondents envisioned a small rural/agricultural forestry community. 130 of the respondents to the 2013 survey considered the maintenance of city streets as “very important”.

Land Use Designations include the following:

Single Family Residential - Land designated as single family residential shall consist of low density single family dwellings. These areas are appropriate sites for manufactured homes. This will also be a transitional zone from ag/forest designation for annexations or for property close to the city limits.

Multi-Family Residential - Land designated as multi-family residential shall consist of medium to high density multi-family dwellings, including duplexes, tri-plexes, four-plexes, apartment buildings, trailer parks, and like properties.

Commercial/Motor Business - Land designated as commercial shall be primarily located along Main Street and State Highway 8, where the infrastructure and traffic best supports the commercial use. Less intensive uses may be permitted within this area so long said uses are consistent with the surrounding areas. Those areas designed commercial/motor business which current uses are single family residential should be permitted to retain such use, however, it should be encouraged that future use of said sites be for development of commercial/motor business opportunities.

Residential/Office - Land designated as residential/office should be located within one to two blocks from Main Street and State Highway 8, where the infrastructure and traffic will support a lower-impact commercial use, such as office uses or uses involving the provision of personal services, as well as high density residential use or any less intensive residential use.

Industrial - Land designated as industrial shall be located along Main Street and State Highway 8, and at the outskirts of town, where the infrastructure and traffic best supports the use.

Public Facilities, Parks, Recreation - Land designated as public facilities, parks, and recreation is intended to be used for schools, parks, general recreational uses, which provide

recreation opportunities for the citizens of the community. These areas are mainly parks and public facilities located within the city limits.

GOAL

Achieve and maintain the highest and best use of land for the betterment of the total community through the use of all regulatory powers granted by the state, county and the community.

OBJECTIVES

1. Prepare a report, including tables and maps, containing an inventory of existing land- uses and suitable projected land-uses.
2. Promote continuity of neighborhoods by limiting zoning within the city limits to residential, recreational, and commercial uses.
3. Zone land for a use compatible with and appropriate to its surroundings and physical characteristics, and consider natural, human and economic repercussions in making land-use decisions.
4. Encourage larger subdivision developments of single family homes to incorporate at least 5% of the net developed area for parkland dedication to serve the subdivision, preserves as many trees as practical, and preserves the rural character of the region.
5. Provide adequate industrial zoning within the impact zone, outside the city limits, and require industrial users to provide appropriate buffer zones between themselves and other zones.
6. Limit commercial zoning to the city core (but do not exclude residential development in the core) and provide regulations concerning signs.
7. Promote a visually more attractive downtown area, by landscaping with trees, incorporating narrower brick-paved sidewalks, encouraging new building and renovation in keeping with the downtown architectural style, and promoting off-street loading and unloading.
8. Promote joint planning efforts by Troy and Latah County, since land-use of unincorporated adjacent land will have an effect on Troy.
9. Avoid over-zoning and integrate land development with other goals in this plan.

COMMUNITY DESIGN

The design of our community directly affects the quality of life the citizens of Troy

enjoy, the value of their property, and property tax receipts to the city government. The 1996 survey results demonstrated strong support among residents for a variety of measures to improve the appearance, and amenities available to Troy. Since 1997 a significant number of improvements were incorporated, including remodel of downtown sidewalks, streets, street corners, planting of trees in the parks, new equipment for the park in 2008. Respondents in both the 1996 and the 2013 surveys overwhelmingly favored development of walkways between the Troy City Park and Main street and along Big Meadow Road to the elementary school. There was also strong support for development of walking/biking/cross-country skiing trails along Little Bear Creek and the preservation of natural areas within the city limits. The Latah Trail in Troy was developed around 2004 in response partly to this objective. For at least the last eight years the City of Troy has partnered with the Troy Volunteer Fire Department to conduct an annual Saturday clean up, where volunteers are available to provide assistance to the elderly or disabled.

GOAL

Maintain an on-going analysis of the need to govern landscaping, planting of trees, building design, development, and beautification, establishing parkland dedication requirements, and to prescribe methods to influence the location and character of public and private development.



OBJECTIVES

1. Review and evaluate the Comprehensive Plan at least annually and integrate Community Design with other goals in this plan.
2. Identify land adjacent to the City of Troy for use as an industrial park for the location or relocation of industry.
3. Develop standards for landscaping and building design.
4. Develop zoning regulations to provide for the dedication of parkland for large scale developments.
5. Seek additional input from the residents of Troy in order to prioritize projects for the beautification and development of amenities.
6. Seek such funding as needed to bring about the implementation of projects to improve the city's appearance and amenities.



7. Create tax incentives for properties which are maintained in an attractive manner.
8. Encourage citizen participation in various community beautification projects.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the 2013 community survey the respondents indicated by 225 that they envision Troy as a small rural agricultural/forestry community with moderate growth and a small but economically lively downtown area. The citizens responded very positively to attracting clean industries, downtown building improvements, a citywide landscaping/beautification program and improvement of city streets, all of which would make Troy a desirable place to locate a small business.

Troy has as diversified an economy as can be expected for a town its size. The presence of an agriculture chemical supplier and a cedar mill indicate that agriculture and logging provide a strong economic base for the community and surrounding area. These are also two of the major employers in the area. The Troy School District is also an important source of employment, as are the retail and service outlets.

The proximity of Troy to Moscow/Pullman and Lewiston urban areas strongly indicates that Troy will not become a major retail or distribution center. The trend over the last two decades establishes Troy and the surrounding area as a residential base for people employed in the urban areas. The increase in mini-storage facilities and child care centers seems to support that trend. As the residential base grows, indications are that the established retail and service outlets will increase their activity and new business will locate in Troy as the needs dictate. Slow controlled growth will ultimately enhance the overall economic health of Troy.

The mean household income for Troy as provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor was \$67,339 (in 2014 dollars). Table 2 below shows the labor force distribution by industry.

Table 2 - Percent of Troy Population by Industry

Employment Distribution	
Educational services; health care and social assistance	47.8%
Retail trade	11.9%
Construction	9.4%
Manufacturing	7.8%
Profession, scientific, management and administrative, and waste management services	5.7%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	5.2%
Transportation and warehousing; utilities	4.4%
Wholesale Trade	2.3%
Public administration	2.3%
Finance and insurance; real estate, rental, and leasing	1.8%
Information	1.3%



The educational services, retail trade, and construction industries combined employ approximately 69.1% of the working population.

Unless there are significant changes to the demographics of Troy it is believed that the future employment distribution will remain similar to the existing employment distribution.

GOAL

Achieve a healthy, diversified local economy.

OBJECTIVES

1. Encourage continued support of local business establishments.
2. Limit the growth of heavy industrial activity.
3. Promote light industrial development necessary to provide a balanced tax base for the operation of government services and activities.
4. Encourage banks to lend to desirable firms wishing to locate in Troy and the surrounding area.
5. Identify available land in Troy and the Troy impact area suitable for business locations.
6. Strengthen the effectiveness of the business community by encouraging more active participation in area Business Associations or Chambers of Commerce.

POPULATION GROWTH

According to the 2010 U.S. Census of Population, Troy has a population of 862 which is considerably higher than the Latah County 1990 figure of 699, and indicates an increase of 5.5% over the population in 2000. Extending the statistical information obtained from the 2013 Community Survey about 850 residents would seem to be a more realistic figure.

The population density was 1,091.1 inhabitants per square mile (421.3 /km²). There were 355 housing units at an average density of 449.4 per square mile (173.5 /km²). The racial makeup of the city was 96.1% White, 0.2% Native American, 0.6% Asian, 0.5% from other races, and 2.7% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 3.0% of the population.

There were 324 households of which 38.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 63.9% were married couples living together, 5.6% had a female householder with no husband present, 5.2% had a male householder with no wife present, and 25.3% were non-families. 20.4% of all households were made up of single individuals and 8.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.66 and the average family size was 3.10.

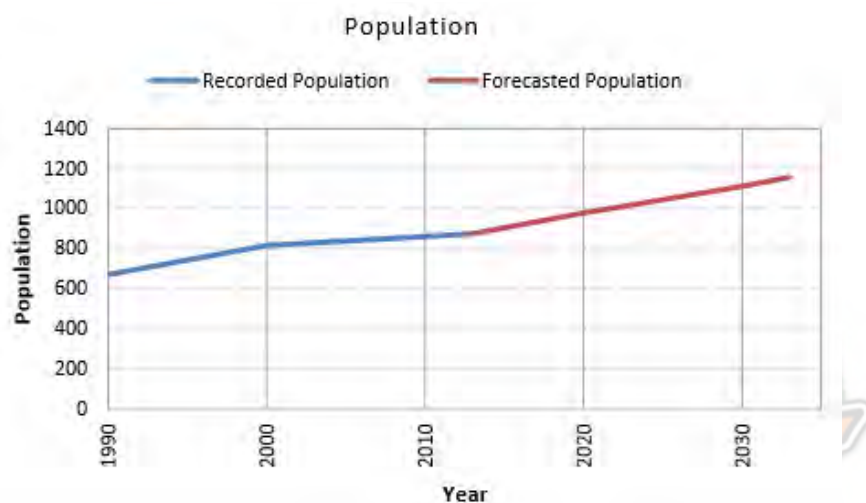
The median age in the City is 37.9 years. 29% of residents were under the age of 18; 5.1% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 28.4% were from 25 to 44; 26.1% were from 45 to 64; and 11.4% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.8% male and 50.2% female.

When asked in the 2013 survey what the citizens of Troy envision about growth, 128 indicated a preference for “a small rural/agricultural/forestry community”, while 97 indicated that they would prefer “moderate growth with a small but economically lively down- town area.” When asked about the size of Troy they responded as follows:

Less than today	7 people wanted to see less population
Same as today (874)	50 wanted it to stay the same
1000 residents	79 wanted to see around 1000 residents
1500 residents	70 thought 1500 was a good population
2500 residents	12 thought Troy could grow to 2500
As large as possible	5 thought Troy should grow as much as possible

This indicates that 66.8 of the residents would like to see 1000 to 1500 people living in their community by the year 2023. The desire of the citizens to have gradual controlled growth would seem to indicate that Troy residents are looking only for quality and orderly development of their community.

Based on the increasing trend in community population from 1990 to 2013 (30.4%) it is anticipated that the Troy Transportation System will be serving approximately 1156 residents in 2033. No reason has been identified to expect a significant change in population growth trends, so these projections are considered realistic long-range projections for Troy.



Historic and forecasted populations for City of Troy:

GOAL

To ensure that long-range population growth is accommodated in a controlled and orderly pattern.

OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure adequate protection of natural resources to provide for the needs of growth.
2. Limit higher density residential development to areas easily served by infrastructure and public services.
3. Discourage high density development where it would conflict with agriculture or existing commercial activity.
4. Direct growth away from areas with important environmental features which will be negatively impacted by development.

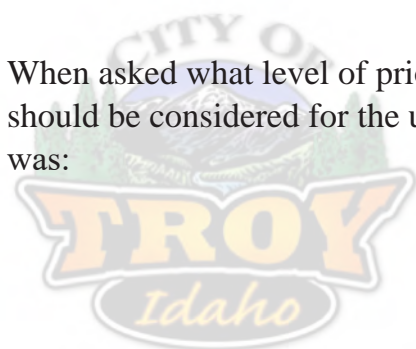
HOUSING

Like other communities in Latah County, the City of Troy contains a somewhat older core area surrounded by new neighborhoods. The City is situated in a confined physical location with some of the land within the City, and much of that immediately adjacent to it, having too steep a gradient for building purposes. Hence, during early development there was an acute shortage of good building sites within the city limits.

In 1970 the City contained only 136.6 acres. During that decade housing units were constructed outside the city limits and then annexed to the City. In the 90's land was annexed to the City prior to sub-division development.

In the 2013 community survey over 50 of the respondents felt that the housing supply in Troy was adequate. However, the projected population increase to 1000 to 1500 residents by the year 2023 indicates that the housing needs will increase significantly in the next two decades.

When asked what level of priority they would give to each type of development that should be considered for the undeveloped lots within the Troy city limits the response was:



	High	Med	Low	None	No Opinion
Residential development	56	101	22	11	24
Commercial/Industrial development	52	100	45	12	25
Affordable housing	45	86	40	22	26
City-owned recreational land	43	109	35	13	26
Senior Citizen housing	41	105	45	11	29
Trailer Courts	8	19	72	91	26
RV Parks	20	56	53	56	28
Other	1	4	1	3	9

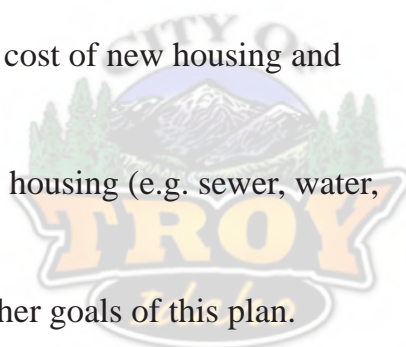
According to the Intermountain Multiple Listing Service, in 2020, there were 23 residential properties sold in Troy for an average price of \$286,398 and with an average of just 40 days on the market. This represents increased market activity that is consistent county wide. According to the same Intermountain Multiple Listing Service, in 2020, there were 505 residential properties sold for an average price of \$304,754 and 37 days on the market. (See *IMLS Market Summary, Residential 2020 data*)

GOAL

Insure safe, adequate and desirable housing for all members of the community, present and future.

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify areas for growth and possible annexation.
2. Require annexation prior to development.
3. Provide proper zoning to accommodate single family resident areas as well as diversified neighborhoods with single and multi-family housing, sale and rental housing with a diverse price range.
4. Require open space areas in new development design.
5. Promote continuity of neighborhoods.
6. Explore the possible use of federal and state grants to provide for the needs of special groups (e.g. low income, elderly, handicapped).
7. Encourage construction methods that help reduce the cost of new housing and make housing more environmentally friendly.
8. Assure that adequate services can be provided to new housing (e.g. sewer, water, fire protection, ambulance service, police protection).
9. Integrate housing development with Land Use and other goals of this plan.



SPECIAL AREAS OR SITES; HAZARDOUS AREAS; NATURAL RESOURCES

Special areas or sites include areas of special historical, cultural, archeological, biological, geological, or scenic importance, which need to be preserved. Troy's historic downtown buildings, Troy's scenic attractions, and the biodiversity in Troy's natural areas as well as the Latah Trail, could all fit into this category.

Special areas or sites also include areas or sites where natural hazards exist. Those portions of the valley bottom subject to flooding and the steep hillsides subject to erosion are two examples that could fit into this category.

Prime agricultural land, prime timber, and prime mining lands could also be regarded as special areas or sites.

GOAL

Encourage the preservation of areas or sites of special importance; and promote the protection of life, property, and the environment in those areas where natural hazards exist.

OBJECTIVES

1. Prepare a report, with maps, detailing all special areas or sites in Troy city limits and Troy impact area.
2. Preserve Troy's historic downtown buildings and encourage building on vacant lots on Main street that are in keeping with the architectural style of these historic buildings.
3. Encourage commercial activity on Troy's Main Street by developing an aesthetically pleasing downtown core. This could include flower tubs, regulations governing the size and style of signs, and, perhaps, decorative street lighting.
4. Encourage resident participation in preserving the natural character of Bear Creek, to enable it to contain flood waters within its banks, and convert the area around Bear Creek and the discontinued railroad, between North and South Front Streets, into a city park.
5. Require protection from soil erosion during development or construction.
6. Set aside land, through zoning, to protect areas of special importance or provide for dedicated parkland for the City.

7. Encourage educational programs concerning areas or sites of special importance and encourage the preservation of historic buildings.
8. Integrate special areas or sites with other goals in this plan.
9. Continue to preserve, maintain, and improve the Latah Trail.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Air, water, land, noise, and sight pollution are all part of the total environmental pollution problem. Even though both the federal and state governments have regulations, which, to some degree, control environmental pollution, it is still the responsibility of the individual to prevent pollution. Troy is more fortunate than many other communities, but it still experiences pollution and the threat of even more pollution. It is in the vested interest of every resident of Troy to actively fight for the environment and to support all community efforts to do the same. Only through these efforts will the quality of living now present in Troy continue or improve.

The environment belongs to us all, and it can be preserved only if we all, as a community, take responsibility for it. The life style presently available in Troy depends to a great extent on the rural character and unspoiled environmental conditions existing here. In the 2013 survey, "life style" was a very important reason for locating to Troy for 138 of the respondents or their spouses, a higher percentage than for any of the other nine options provided in the survey. As populations grow and the University of Idaho sustains or increases its size and reputation, Moscow is likely to become more urban in character, and there is likely to be greater pressure on Troy to become a dormitory town for Moscow. Other threats are ribbon commercial development on the Moscow Troy highway and degradation of the near pristine environment presently existing in the Troy area.

GOAL

Preserve and improve environmental conditions in the Troy area, through education, and the use of all regulatory powers granted by the state, county and city.

OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure that the local environment as well as the environment at large is protected and enhanced.
2. Protect trees, wildlife, fish, and recreation resources.
3. Prevent water, soil, and air pollution.
4. Protect local residents from noise and sight pollution.



5. Develop a system of local footpaths and bicycle trails, provide ideas about public transportation, and encourage carpooling and minivan transportation to Moscow and Lewiston.
6. Promote conservation of energy by encouraging the use and development of efficient and renewable energy sources such as biomass, solar, and wind. All new development and all city operated utilities, facilities, and services should be as energy efficient as financially feasible.
7. Promote recycling of all recyclable materials, and minimize the volume of solid waste sent from Troy to landfill.
8. Require adequate erosion control measures during construction or development, and encourage topsoil retention practices on all unused land as well as on agricultural land.
9. Maintain street and roadside cleaning programs, and encourage all Troy residents to control littering and street-side clutter, and to initiate and continue yard maintenance.
10. Encourage subdivision development of single family homes that incorporates at least open space in the subdivision, preserves as many trees as possible, and preserves the rural character of the region.

PUBLIC SERVICES, FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

CITY HALL: The City Hall is located in downtown Troy at 519 South Main Street (Idaho State Highway 8). It houses the city business office and law enforcement services. The conference room is used for City Council meetings, committee meetings, public hearings, and other activities related to city government. An extensive remodel of the building, completed in May of 1997, brought the facility into compliance with ADA (Americans With Disabilities Act) standards.

CITY SHOP: The shop, a large metal pole building, is located at the east end of the city at the junction of State Highway 8 and State Highway 99. It houses, or provides parking for, city equipment and provides an area for maintenance and repair.



WATER and SEWER SYSTEMS: These services are covered in detail in the Water and Sewer component of this Plan.

SOLID WASTE: The City currently contracts with Latah Sanitation through Latah County to collect and dispose of solid waste through a door to door curbside recycling service. The City Council continues to assess the program and take steps to make it as cost effective as possible.

STREET SYSTEM: These infrastructure needs are addressed more fully in the Transportation section of this Plan.

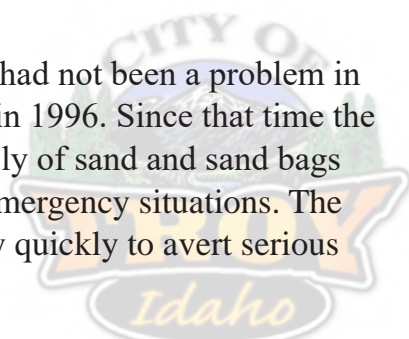
TRANSPORTATION: The City of Troy received a grant in 2014 from the Local Rural Highway Investment Program to develop a city-wide transportation plan. The transportation plan is attached as Appendix B.

PUBLIC UTILITIES: Avista provides electricity and natural gas to the City of Troy. Transmission lines serve residential and commercial development in the City and surrounding area. These facilities can be expanded as needed. Siting of major transmission facilities should be kept out of the residential neighborhoods. Communication between the City, private land owners, and the utility companies is essential to keep this from happening and to assure safe and compatible land uses near transmission lines. Telephone service is provided by TDS Telecom. The City of Troy owns its water tower on the top of the hill and contracts with cellular companies to provide improved cell service to the area, including AT&T, T-Mobile, and Inland Cellular. Internet providers include First Step and TDS.

FIRE PROTECTION and EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES: These services are provided to the City of Troy and surrounding areas via private services. In 2015, volunteers built a new Fire Department facility from donations and a grant from the Troy Lions Club, which addressed a significant need highlighted in the 2013 citizen survey.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: The City of Troy historically had a Chief of Police; however, in 2017, the City Council elected to contract with the Latah County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement coverage. Population growth, increased tourism, economic development and other growth factors will determine the rate of increased law enforcement services in the future.

FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES: Because serious flooding had not been a problem in Troy, the City was ill prepared for the flooding that occurred in 1996. Since that time the City has developed a flood control program, maintains a supply of sand and sand bags and has a source for ecology blocks which are available for emergency situations. The City also has the equipment to move the blocks and sand very quickly to avert serious



flooding problems. The private volunteer Fire Department is the main source of flood control manpower and can rapidly activate and organize citizen volunteers. Attention is paid to keeping Little Bear Creek, which runs through the City, free of unnatural debris that can collect at the 7th street bridge and obstruct the flow of the stream causing flooding in the downtown area.

PARKS: The City maintains two parks, Troy City Park and Duthie Park, which are described in more detail in the Parks and Recreation component of this Plan.



POSTAL SERVICE: Between 1870 and 1890 mail was picked up in homes, stores or saloons in communities around Vollmer (now Troy). Drops were made at Anderson, Brickaville, Cornwall, Joel and Nora. In 1873, when mail came to Moscow, some settlers walked or rode a horse to Moscow to get their mail. Later during this period mail came from Lewiston, Genesee and Moscow by carrier. The first legal Troy Post Of-



fice followed the free delivery act of 1896 and was located in the J. Wesley Seat building on the southwest corner of main and 4th. After a succession of moves to various locations on Main Street, the Post Office was finally located in the building vacated by the First Bank of Troy on the southwest corner of Block 4. It remained at that location

from 1941 until the new facility was opened for business on November 19, 1990. The building is constructed of brick and the bounds were landscaped to maintain a park-like atmosphere.

SCHOOLS: The Public School system and its needs are addressed in the School Facilities and Transportation component of this Plan. There are currently no private schools located in or near Troy, although home schooling is allowed in the State of Idaho and

some families take advantage of this.

LIBRARY: The Troy Library opened in 1977 at 511 South Main. It was moved to the new location when the Bohman Building was completed in September of 1994. The building is owned and maintained by the City and the Library pays operating expenses. Open 18 hours a week, the library offers adult and juvenile books, both fiction and non-fiction, books on tape, magazines, videos, story time, summer reading programs and public access on the internet. The library is a branch of the Latah Free Library District and participates in the Idaho Reciprocal Services Agreement.

SENIOR CENTER: There is currently no senior center located in Troy. A monthly senior lunch is held at the Lutheran Church and seniors in the area participate in the activities at Senior Citizens Centers located in neighboring towns. One of the items in the 1996 survey and in the most recent 2013 survey that drew great support was a Senior Citizen Center.



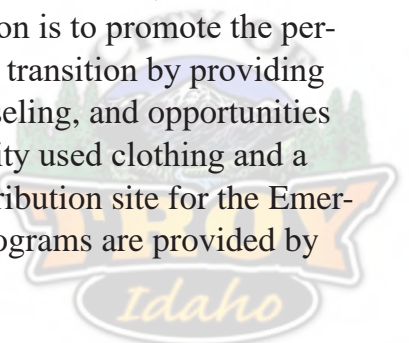
YOUTH CENTER: The respondents to the 1996 and the 2013 surveys showed strong support for a youth center and supervised youth activities. Currently Troy

has no facility other than Pete's Place which is owned by the local Lion's club and is available on a fee basis.



CLOTHING and FOOD BANK: The Troy Food and Clothing Bank located at 106 Sixth Street in Troy is affiliated with Sojourners Alliance (formerly the YWCA of the Palouse) a non-profit organization which was incorporated on November 15, 1991. In

2018 a new addition was built to expand services. Their mission is to promote the personal growth, empowerment, and self-sufficiency of people in transition by providing basic services, education in life and interpersonal skills, counseling, and opportunities for integration into the community. The Troy bank offers quality used clothing and a variety of foods at no cost to patrons. It also serves as the distribution site for the Emergency Food Pantry, a federal food assistance program. The programs are provided by



volunteer help and citizen contributions.

HEALTH FACILITIES: Troy currently has a medical clinic. The Troy Clinic, open Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, is staffed by physicians and physicians assistants from Gritman Medical Center in Moscow. The building housing the clinic is owned by Gritman. In addition to this health service, the residents of Troy and the surrounding area are served by the following facilities:

- Hospitals: Gritman Medical Center in Moscow
 St. Joseph's Regional Medical Center in Lewiston
- Nursing Homes: Good Samaritan Village in Moscow
 Bishop Place in Pullman
 Aspen Park of Cascadia and Palouse Hills in Moscow
 Lewiston Rehabilitation and Care Center in Lewiston

CHURCHES and CEMETERIES: The City of Troy has been home to many church groups over its century of existence. In the tradition of serving small, rural, family oriented communities of faith there are five church groups which hold regular meetings and/or worships for the residents of Troy. A Bahai' Faith fellowship meets in local homes during feast days and the Church of the Latter Day Saints meets in its facility above Troy in the Hammond addition on Rachel Street. Troy Lutheran church is on Main Street and the Troy Church of the Nazarene is just off Main, on 4th Street. Troy Seventh Day Adventist Church is located just outside of town on Big Meadow Road.



Many of the cemeteries near Troy were established by the early settlers and provide a source of history of the area. The Wild Rose Cemetery on Big Bear Ridge has been deeded to the city of Troy. Others in the area are:

- Burnt Ridge Cemetery Beulah Cemetery
- Spencer Cemetery Bethel Cemetery
- Little Bear Ridge Cemetery Dry Creek Cemetery

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: At the present time there is no active Chamber of Commerce in the City of Troy. However, interest in forming one, or some other type of business association, has grown over the past year or so. In the 1996 community survey the citizens of Troy indicated strong support for a small but economically active downtown area. The activities of a Chamber of Commerce would greatly benefit the business com-

munity and the city of Troy in general.

GOAL

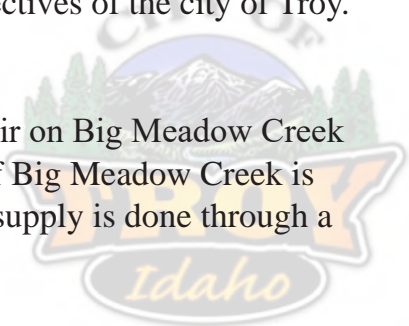
To provide an orderly pattern of development which will ensure adequate and efficient community facilities and services without excessive cost to make the city a healthy, safe and desirable place to live.

OBJECTIVES

1. Minimize any adverse effects of new public facilities upon residential areas, natural resources, and special areas or sites.
2. Control and direct development activities in a manner that will avoid excessive burdens to fire, police, health, solid waste, and other services or facilities.
3. Ensure adequate sewer and water systems at minimal public cost by requiring developers to provide for necessary facilities and establish a continued maintenance program.
4. Require developers to prepare and submit to the city an impact statement on the natural environment and on city facilities, if deemed necessary by the Council.
5. Encourage cooperation and coordination between the city and county public safety agencies and facilities.
6. Encourage land development patterns which would permit the most economical tension of sewer and water lines.
7. Establish a sound program to maintain city water and sewer facilities, and seek improvements as the needs arise.
8. Continually monitor and plan for a capital improvements replacement program on all infrastructure with the purpose of maintaining or improving services and equipment.
9. Encourage and cooperate with private agencies and organizations whose goals and objectives are in concert with the goals and objectives of the city of Troy.

WATER

The source of water for the City of Troy is an earth-fill reservoir on Big Meadow Creek about six miles northeast of Troy and two wells. The quality of Big Meadow Creek is high, being low in dissolved minerals. Treatment of the water supply is done through a



slow sand filter and by chlorinating. The original five-inch pipeline which conveys the water from the reservoir to the city was constructed in 1938. Portions of this line were upgraded to 10" PVC pipe in 1995 but the remainder of the old line continues to be of great concern.

In the 2013 community survey the water was rated as follows:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Needs Improvement	No opinion
Quality	58	93	59	0	3	56
Pressure	44	94	26	4	4	61

The existing water supply capacity for the City is limited to two wells and the slow sand filter. The total reliable capacity for these three sources is 245 gpm or 353,000 gallons per day. The current maximum daily usage is 307,000 gallons, well below the current capacity. However, growth estimates indicate that the demand will exceed the available supply by the year 1999 and the maximum demand by the year 2017 will be 496,000 gallons resulting in a short fall of approximately 150,000 gallons per day.

A comprehensive analysis of the current water system has produced a Master Water Plan (to be approved by the DEQ) which will guide future maintenance and renewal and possible extension of the water system.

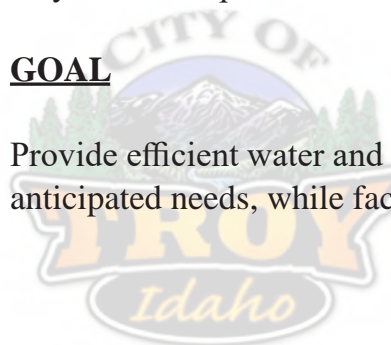
When asked about a source needed for future growth the respondents were evenly split between new reservoir construction and additional wells. To fund increased water availability 25.6 chose water rate increase; 17.7 one time flat fee; 34.5 revenue bonds; and 45.3 timber sales.

SEWER

Sewage treated by the Troy Wastewater Treatment Facility is primarily domestic in nature with some commercial contribution serving a population equivalent of 850 people. The Troy treatment facility uses the aerated lagoon type of treatment, a biological treatment method that depends on photosynthesis and aerators for the oxygen required in the biological process. Aerated lagoons are an economical way to treat municipal sewage and are currently in use in hundreds of localities across the country. Effluent from the clarification cell gravity flows through the chlorinating facility for disinfecting and is discharged to the West Fork of Little Bear Creek under the limitations set forth in the City's NPDES permit. SURVEY?

GOAL

Provide efficient water and sewer systems that comfortably meet current and anticipated needs, while facilitating protection of the public health.



OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop a data base on present and projected water consumption and production, sewer production capacity and sewer needs.
2. Provide a supply of water with pressure adequate to assure effective fire protection.
3. Provide adequate storage volume to meet fire flow, equalization and emergency storage requirements.
4. Implement a sound financial and physical program of water and sewer line replacement and up-grading to assure efficient service.
5. Establish short-range water and sewer plans which can be modified and expanded to meet the city's long-range needs.
6. Encourage land development patterns which would permit the most economical extension of sewer and water lines.
7. Insure well-head protection and initiate a citizen education program to increase awareness of the various potentials for ground water contamination and minimize water-shed pollution.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

The City of Troy and the Troy rural community combine efforts to form a well trained 35 man volunteer fire crew with 11 Emergency Medical Technicians. The equipment owned by the city includes a pump truck and an extrication vehicle. The City owns two ambulances and a Polaris ATV. The Rural Fire District and the private Fire Department have a joint agreement for the housing of equipment and vehicles and both serve the City of Troy and surrounding areas.

The city maintains all fire hydrants and monitors water pressure; provides all city utilities to the fire department/hall, and pays a monthly fee as compensation for services provided.

In the 2013 community survey, 85% of the respondents rated the fire protection good to excellent.



GOAL

To provide the highest level of fire protection and emergency medical service possible.

OBJECTIVES

1. Undertake code enforcement programs and expand building inspection services for fire and safety.
2. Ensure that the municipal water system meets present and future fire protection needs.
3. Ensure that the fire department continue to be adequately staffed with well trained personnel and supplied with the best possible equipment.
4. Provide adequate planning to ensure that the fire department will be upgraded to meet the demands of future growth.
5. Ensure that all properties within the service area are clearly marked with the correct address.



POLICE PROTECTION

Troy's Chief of Police was elected Latah County Sheriff, who took office in 2017. Thereafter, Troy entered into an agreement with the Latah County Sheriff Department to provide law enforcement services. The contract provides that Sheriff Deputies will address public safety issues such as traffic control, enforcing city ordinances and dealing with misdemeanors. Assistance in felony cases occurring within the city limits and protection outside the city is also provided by the Latah County Sheriff.

Prior to entering into a law enforcement contract with the Latah County Sheriff's Department, the City of Troy had its own police coverage. The results of the 2013 survey showed that the City's police coverage was predominately good; however, the City determined it could save significant costs by contracting with the County. The following is how the survey respondents rated the City's police protection in

2013:	Respondents
Excellent	39
Good	99
Fair	35
Needs Improvement	10
No Opinion	28



GOAL

To provide an effective law enforcement system responsive to the needs of the public as well as protection of the rights of the individual.

OBJECTIVES

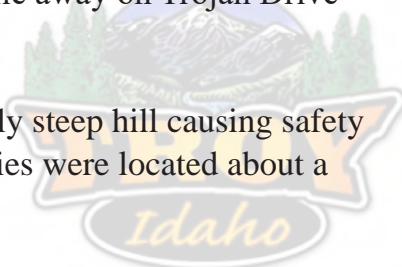
1. Provide public safety for the citizens of the community.
2. Assure optimum utilization of personnel and facilities through extensive cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.
3. Promote coordination among all elements of the criminal justice system.
4. Ensure continuing education of law enforcement personnel.
5. Increase police protection to at least the equivalent of one full time officer.
6. Provide, and encourage citizen participation in, public safety education programs.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

The Whitepine Joint School District used to serve students in Troy and Deary, however, the school district was deconsolidated by election held in December 2000 and effective July 1, 2001, the Troy School District #287 was established. The District now serves the students of the Troy community and surrounding area. The current enrollment for the 2015-2016 school year are: K-12 is 255 students; of those 123 are K-6 and 132 are 7-12 grades.

Kindergarten through grade six students attend Troy Elementary School built in 1993-94. This modern facility containing over 20,000 square feet was funded by a fifteen year bond which was paid off in 2007. Prior to this, the former elementary school was built in 1972-73 and now is privately owned and houses Potting Shed Creations. The old gym had been built in 1954 and 1924 and has been sold and is privately owned. Students in grades 7-12 are in the new high school and gym built in 2003 just over a mile away on Trojan Drive off Big Meadow Road.

This former school facilities site was located part way up a fairly steep hill causing safety concerns especially in the winter. Further, the old school facilities were located about a



mile away from the athletic fields requiring transportation back and forth during the school day and after school for practices. This increased the costs to the school as well as contributed more to safety concerns. The relocation helped to resolve those safety issues, building code concerns, and the additional transportation costs.

Athletic fields for competitive events (football, track, and baseball) and outdoor physical education exist on the same campus with the newer facilities. In 2007, a private donation of property adjacent to the new facilities was accepted by the District for a baseball field. High School extracurricular softball uses the City park field.

While district enrollment has increased 5% since 1986, Troy's enrollment has increased 3%. Birth rates in Latah County do not show significant increases over the next five year period. Therefore any major change will be due to in-migration.

A comprehensive curriculum is offered for students at Troy High School. Classes in English, Mathematics, social studies and science form the core. In addition, foreign language, business, education, physical educational health, agriculture and music comprise major offerings. Several classes in technology have recently been added. Adult basic education classes are available after regular school hours. Beginning in 1996-97 the district is offering a variety of technology classes and workshops to the public.

School bus transportation continues to be of major importance for Troy students and parents. Five regular bus routes run each year with very little change required annually. Due to excellent patron support through passage of plant facility levies the bus fleet is upgraded regularly with purchases of new buses using depreciation monies from the State and the plant facility funds.

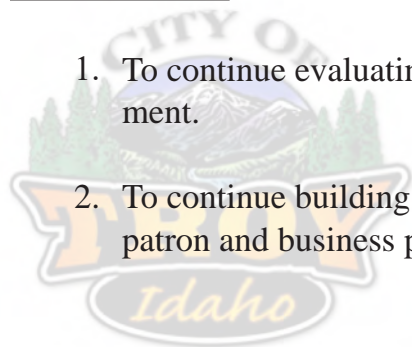
Maximizing the academic growth of all students has been the major focus of the mission statement for Troy schools. Each school staff has a separate mission statement posted in their building. Annually the mission is reviewed and adjusted as necessary.

GOAL

To provide educational opportunities for all students in Troy to enable them to be productive citizens in a rapidly changing information age society.

OBJECTIVES

1. To continue evaluating and adjusting educational programs to insure goal attainment.
2. To continue building and strengthening community involvement through parent, patron and business partnerships and committees.



3. To continue developing improved facilities in regard to curriculum delivery.
4. To continue planning methods to share time and resources with city, county agencies and schools.
5. To continue joint planning for safety of our students.
6. To continue joint planning for activities to involve youth outside the regular school day.

TRANSPORTATION

In the previous Comprehensive Plan the discussion of transportation was limited to the development of maintenance of adequate access, arterials, and feeder roads to facilitate highway transportation. Several transportation providers offer limited bus or van service to Moscow. The elementary school has moved to a location on Big Meadow Road; cars traveling along the road may be in conflict with children who must walk in the road.

The city park was moved to its present location on Highway 8; sidewalks to provide access from the downtown area are lacking. With the growth in housing and new road development there is increased concern for snow removal, maintenance, emergency access and evacuation, and pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

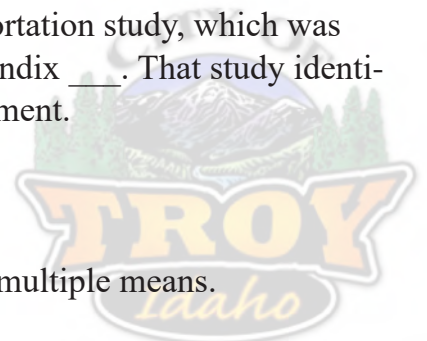
Sidewalks are needed in many neighborhoods. In other neighborhoods and downtown many sidewalks are in substandard condition and lack curb cuts to assure access; lack of snow removal in winter compounds the problem. Parking spaces for the disabled are very limited in downtown Troy and do not insure access to city hall or to all businesses.

Survey results indicate very strong support for safe pedestrian and bicycle transportation. Particular concern was noted regarding the lack of sidewalks from the downtown area to the park and from the elementary school to Highway 8. Respondents from the 1996 survey indicated support for development of a walking trail using the abandoned rail tracks along Little Bear Creek. Such a trail and other similar trails could also be used for bicycles, skating, and in winter for cross-country skiing. In response, the City supported and encouraged the Latah Trail, founded in 1998, which now traverses the City over the old railroad bed.

The City was awarded a grant in 2015 to complete a Transportation study, which was adopted by the City Council in 2016 and is attached as Appendix _____. That study identifies certain streets which required maintenance and improvement.

GOAL

Provide for adequate, safe and efficient transportation using multiple means.



OBJECTIVES

1. Maintain an adequate road network while seeking to develop a network of side-walks and paths for non-motorized transportation.
2. Promote methods and practices to further traffic and pedestrian safety.
3. Provide adequate street lighting.
4. Up-grade existing walks and provide accessible sidewalks in all new developments.
5. Encourage or require timely snow removal from streets, sidewalks or pedestrian walkways.
6. Provide adequate accessible parking.
7. Encourage further increases in the availability of public transportation.
8. Coordinate new road development and road maintenance with the State Highway Department and the North Latah Highway District.

PARKS AND RECREATION

The City of Troy maintains two parks. Troy City Park on the Troy Highway, includes a base all field, tennis courts, basket ball hoops, a picnic area, and playground equipment. Duthie Park, a gift to the City of Troy from the Duthie family, is located on Pine Street, in a secluded area of town on steep ground. It is largely undeveloped but has many tall pines and is a good place for a walk or picnic.

In the 2013 Survey, 78 of the respondents gave medium to high priority to additional recreational facilities; 108 thought teenagers need more recreational facilities. 27 favored a RV camping area, 34, an ice-skating area, 25, a roller- blade/skate-board park, and 58 indicated that they would like to see longer library hours.

At present the city administers no recreation programs. There are, however, local chapters of Boy Scouts and Campfire and the Troy High School sponsors clubs which provide after school activities. The Troy Lions Club is active in the community and organizes Troy Old Timers Days each summer. A monthly seniors program is held at the Troy Lutheran Church. According to the 2013 Survey favorite pastimes include fishing, movies, swimming, biking, boating, hunting, and hiking.

GOAL

Develop park and recreational facilities and programs to optimum standards based on needs and desires.



OBJECTIVES

1. Provide recreational programs tailored to meet the needs of diverse groups.
2. Promote cooperation between the cities, the county, and the school districts in the development and financing of recreational programs and walking/biking trails.
3. Encourage developers to set aside open land, park land, or recreational land in new residential developments. Studies have shown that property is more desirable and commands higher values in such developments even when lot sizes are reduced to provide for open land.
4. Develop regular programs of citizen participation in the acquisition, planning, construction and development of parks. e.g. Organize a community work project to build a park between North and South Front Streets. Consult with Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute (PCEI) who did a similar project on Paradise Creek in Moscow.



Appendix

Survey SummaryAppendix A
Transportation Report.....Appendix B
Multiple Listing Service Reports.....Appendix C

