

CHAPTER 1**COUNTY PROFILES AND REGIONAL DESTINATIONS**

The population distribution across the rural 4-county region is best understood by examining the US Census Bureau statistics as organized by County Census District (CCD). These numbers reflect all those residing inside city limits and in the immediate surrounding rural area. This is important for transportation planning given that city population statistics do not reflect the total population in the immediate vicinity. Note the significant growth experienced by Teton County, Idaho, in the decade since 2000, substantial increases in Madison County, and the fact that 100% of residents in Teton and Fremont counties spend more than 45% of their income on combined housing and transportation costs.

Regional Population	2000	2010	Increase	%	Transp/Housing Expenditure*
Fremont	11819	13242	1423	12	100%
St Anthony CCD		8141			
Ashton CCD		2420			
Island Park CCD		1492			
Teton-Newdale CCD		1189			
Madison	27467	37536	10069	36.7	84.3%
Rexburg CCD		30871			
Sugar City CCD		6416			
East Madison CCD		249			
Teton, ID	5999	10170	4171	69.5	100%
Victor CCD		5043			
Driggs CCD		3385			
Tetonia CCD		1742			
Teton, WY	18251	21294	3043	16.7	69.6%
Jackson Hole CCD		20669			
Alta CCD		544			
Yellowstone Park CCD		81			
4-County Totals	63536	82242	18706		

* Proportion of Regional Population Paying More than 45 % of Income to Combined Housing and Transportation Costs



Fremont County¹ was established March 4, 1893, with its county seat in St. Anthony. It was named for John C. Fremont, an explorer known as the "Pathfinder" who passed through the area in 1843. The first settlement was Egin Bench in 1879.

The county occupies 1,877 square miles or about 1,201,300 acres. Public lands predominate. Only 31.9 percent (599 square miles) of the county's land is in private ownership. About 821 square miles (43.7 percent of the total area) in the northern and eastern portions of the county are in the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. Another 220 square miles (11.8 percent of the total area), mostly in the western part of the county, is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The state of Idaho manages about 175 square miles in parcels scattered throughout the county.

The diversity of the Fremont County landscape reflects its geologic history. The northern and eastern parts of the county are on the volcanic highlands of the Yellowstone Plateau, where the landscape features lodgepole pine forests, mountain meadows, streams and the headwaters of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River. The county is bordered to the east by the Yellowstone Plateau and the Wyoming border. The steeply rising Centennial Mountains and Henry's Lake form a distinctive landscape on Fremont County's northern border. The crest of the mountains defines both the Continental Divide and the Idaho-Montana state line. The southern and western parts of the county lie over the basalt flows of the Snake River Plain - an area of irrigated cropland and sagebrush steppes that also includes a belt of active sand dunes.

Fremont County² has three significant cities (St. Anthony, Ashton and Island Park) on U.S. Highway 20, which is heavily traveled by tourists headed for Yellowstone National Park, Henry's Lake and Harriman State Park. The county attracts many locals to its recreation areas but also draws national and international tourists.

The closure of a sawmill in the 1980s and relocation of the U.S. Forest Service office to nearby Idaho Falls several years ago hurt the local economy, and rebounding has been difficult. Since 2002, the unemployment rates have fluctuated from a low of 3.1 percent in 2007 to a high of 9.2 in 2010. The labor force has held steady during much of the last decade. Government provides the most nonfarm payroll jobs, primarily through the state Juvenile Correction Center in St. Anthony. Federal and state land management agencies employ many workers. Trade, construction and leisure and hospitality also account for large percentages of the jobs in Fremont County.

¹ Statistical description from Fremont County Website, <http://www.co.fremont.id.us/misc/about/statistics.htm>

² Fremont County Workforce Trends - Idaho Department of Labor, November 2013

Madison County³ was created from Fremont County by an enabling act of the Idaho Legislature on February 18, 1913. It was the thirty-third county of the state. At the time of creation, its eastern boundary extended to the Wyoming line and included Teton Valley. Teton County was created in 1915, leaving Madison with its present boundaries. Madison County is now one of the smallest counties in the state of Idaho at 472 square miles. The County is home to two incorporated cities, Rexburg and Sugar City, and several historic townsites. The majority (72%) of the land within the County is privately owned. Federal, state, county, and local governmental agencies own the remainder.



Much of Madison County rests on top of a shield volcano. There are lava fields to the west and south, the results of open fissure eruptions from about two thousand years ago. Sediment deposits enriched by volcanism make the surrounding area famous for its production of large starch-rich potatoes. There are:

- Forested Big Hole Mountains in the southeast corner (Caribou-Targhee National Forest)
- Rolling hills of the Rexburg Bench agricultural area that border the forested area
- Valley floor where the Teton River, Henry's Fork, and the Snake River converge
- Lava plains along the west side of the County (Bureau of Land Management)

Madison County's⁴ population increased 32 percent between 2002 and 2012, primarily because of the 2004 conversion of two-year Ricks College to Brigham Young University-Idaho. The record-breaking enrollment the school had been experiencing has continued, pushing economic growth, especially through construction of student housing and campus expansion. BYU-Idaho plans to further expand its current student population of 15,000 through 2015.

Madison County has maintained one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state. The county has been well below the national and state rates, and the expansion of existing businesses and emergence of new ones has kept its multilingual labor market very tight. Call centers are finding the bilingual skills of computer-trained students enticing. Of the county's major employers, three are call-center based. New business parks in Rexburg are also attracting many new and expanding businesses. Trade generates one-fourth of the county's jobs, strong in both retail and wholesale. Health care and education also play a large role, and the hospital is expanding as the number of clinics countywide increases.

With growth in population and economic activity comes increased demand for transportation infrastructure. The vision of Madison County and the Rexburg community is for a comprehensive transportation network serving the needs of all residents and visitors...It is extremely important to Madison County residents to provide for all modes of transportation including pedestrian, bicycle and feasible transit facilities.

³ Madison County Comprehensive Plan, March 2008, and Madison County website

⁴ Madison County Workforce Trends – Idaho Department of Labor, November 2013



From 2000 to 2010, **Teton County, Idaho**,⁵ was one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. To many new residents, Teton County is an undiscovered gem located on the western slope of the Teton Range with breathtaking mountain views, clean water, fresh air, abundant wildlife, a friendly community and world class outdoor recreation opportunities. To residents whose families homesteaded in the late 1800s, Teton County is a place where generations of hard work created a solid home, tight knit families and an inconsistent living through farming and ranching the land.

The Comprehensive Plan describes a valley bisected by the Teton River flowing freely through the valley bottom and surrounded by majestic Teton, Snake River and Big Hole mountain ranges. The community lives primarily on the eastern side of the river with access to services, jobs and cities. The eastern side of the valley includes a variety of neighborhoods providing a range of housing options for residents. This side of the valley also includes foothills, wildlife habitat, crucial water resources and active agricultural areas. The majority of future residents will live near the Valley's cultural hearts of Driggs, Victor and Teton. The western slope, valley floor, and northern plains are home to rural areas including lower density residential areas, agricultural areas, river valleys, wildlife habitat and foothills.

The County⁶ has attracted many second homeowners desiring to be near the popular Wyoming tourist locations of Jackson Hole and Grand Targhee Resort. Many employers and employees of Wyoming businesses commute from Teton County. This fact has helped Teton County to have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state, dipping to 1.6 percent in 2007. Much of the county's employment is seasonal and depends on tourism, but officials are working toward more year-round employment.

The five main industries are trade, leisure and hospitality, construction, professional and business services and government. State and local government jobs along with hospital and school employment make government the top employer. Trade, leisure and hospitality depend on the local and national tourism market. With population growing so rapidly, residential and commercial construction had been heavy when weather permitted, but both slowed with the onset of the recession.

The Comprehensive Plan envisions that the Valley will have a perimeter trail that rivals the best system in the nation. Pathway connections along old railroad beds and existing roads will augment the perimeter trail and create a complete pathway network. The Plan envisions a road system anchored by formalized gateways and flanked by scenic viewsheds. Scenic vista protection will be centered along Highways 33, 32, 31 and Ski Hill Road - the primary transportation routes through the Valley. The County will be served by a multimodal road and pathway system that connects towns, Grand Targhee Resort, Idaho Falls and Jackson.

⁵ Teton County Comprehensive Plan – A Vision and Framework 2012-2030

⁶ Teton County Workforce Trends – Idaho Department of Labor, November 2013

Teton County, Wyoming,⁷ is located in the northwestern corner of the state, nestled between the majestic Teton and the Gros Ventre Mountain Ranges. Within the county's borders are the Jackson Hole valley, [Grand Teton National Park](#), the [National Elk Refuge](#), [Bridger-Teton National Forest](#), and over 40% of [Yellowstone National Park](#). Approximately 97% of the land within the county's borders is held in public ownership.



The county seat is located in the [Town of Jackson](#), which is the county's only municipality. County services include a library, public health office, parks and recreation department, public transit and pathways system, planning and building, and emergency response. Other towns within the county include Alta, Hoback Junction, Kelly, Moose, Moran, Teton Village and Wilson, but none are incorporated. Teton County has a single school district, [Teton County School District #1](#), [a hospital](#), and a [thriving non-profit community](#).

Jackson Hole⁸ now ranks among the best-known resort communities in the West, and Teton County is one of the wealthiest counties in the nation. Most of that income does not come from wages, but from other sources. Income from investments and professional services are now the primary economic forces in the county. Tourism has dropped to second place. Wealthy people are drawn to the county by its beauty and recreation opportunities, but also by the fact that Wyoming has no state income tax, and property tax rates are quite low compared to other upscale parts of the U.S.

The public lands preserve the scenic vistas and space for a variety of recreational pursuits. Thanks to those lands, people continue to visit—and many stay—to climb mountains, ski, camp, hunt, fish and boat. Debate continues over how to preserve the county's physical attractions, do a good job serving the millions of visitors, and at the same time maintain the character of a western community that has been so drastically changed by the influx of wealth from the outside.

Teton County's Strategic Intent on Environmental Stewardship⁹: We actively protect and enhance our unique landscape and environment, which underpin our economy, community, heritage and future well-being. Our goals:

- Support an integrated and efficient multi-modal transportation system
- Implement land use policies that preserve open space and wildlife habitat and protect air and water quality
- Facilitate sustainable living and business practices in our community
- Reduce Teton County's environmental footprint through sustainable practices
- Partner and collaborate with local, state, federal and other agencies

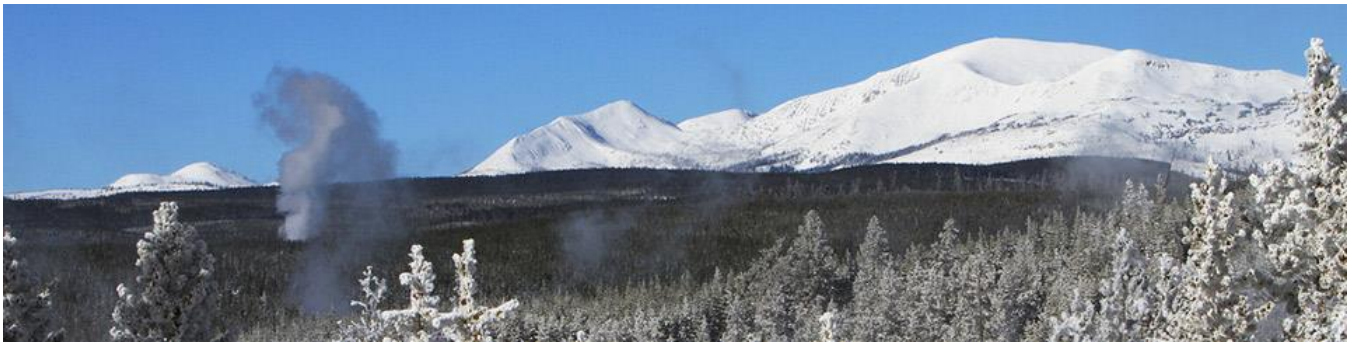
⁷ Teton County, Wyoming, website – About Teton County

⁸ WyoHistory.org website

⁹ Board of County Commissioners Strategic Plan - Adopted July 16, 2013

REGIONAL TRAVEL DESTINATIONS are places that residents and visitors are attracted to for business, shopping, medical services, education and culture, community services and outdoor recreation. In addition to serving the major resorts and national parks in this four-county region, a regional public transportation network needs to connect rural communities that offer a variety of services including Rexburg, St. Anthony, Ashton, Island Park, Driggs, Victor and Jackson. Commuters who travel between these communities and over state lines are described in Chapter 6 as among the target markets for specialized bus and van pool services. Students, senior citizens, disabled populations and international visitors are other potential transit customers who are characterized in Chapter 6 as well.

A. Destination Resorts and Natural Attractions



Yellowstone National Park features the world's largest collection of geysers. Old Faithful and the majority of the world's geysers are preserved here. They are the main reason the park was established in 1872 as America's first national park—an idea that spread worldwide. A mountain wild land that is home to grizzly bears, wolves, and herds of bison and elk, the park is the core of one of the last, nearly intact, natural ecosystems in the Earth's temperate zone. See Chapter 4 for a case study on recent attempts to re-establish public transportation within Yellowstone to offer more mobility options to visitors and seasonal employees.



Grand Teton National Park Rising above a scene rich with extraordinary wildlife, pristine lakes, and alpine terrain, the Teton Range stands monument to the people who fought to protect it. These are mountains of the imagination. Mountains that led to the creation of Grand Teton National Park where one can explore more than 200 miles of trails, float the Snake River, or enjoy the serenity of this remarkable place. See Chapter 4, Goal 3 for background on transportation planning in Grand Teton NP.

Island Park Recreation Area

Henry’s Fork of the Snake River - The Henrys Fork of the Snake River was named for Andrew Henry, a fur trader who first saw it in 1810. Acclaimed by fly fishing enthusiasts as among the best trout fishing streams in the United States, it begins at Big Springs in Island Park, expands with flows from Henry’s Lake Outlet, winds through Harriman State Park, and cascades over Upper and Lower Mesa Falls. Once emerging from the caldera, Henry’s Fork flows across sagebrush steppe near Ashton and through dense cottonwood forests at St. Anthony, to its confluence with the Snake River east of Rexburg.

Big Springs –Big Springs produces over 120 million gallons of water each day, flowing at 200 cubic feet per second, and it is the only first-magnitude spring in the country that issues from rhyolite lava flows. It is best known for its crystal clear water, trout spawning gravels, and 52-degree waters that remain frost-free year-round. Big Springs was designated as a **National Natural Landmark** in August 1980. Next to Big Springs is a log cabin built by Johnny Sack in 1929 and managed by Fremont County for enjoyment by summer visitors.



Harriman State Park - Owned by Union Pacific Railroad investors from 1902 to 1977, the large park served as a cattle ranch and private retreat for the Harriman and Guggenheim families. Today, Harriman State Park provides visitors with a four-season setting to enjoy the unique history, abundant wildlife, and natural beauty of the area. The Park is part of a 16,000-acre wildlife reserve where the open waters of the Henry’s Fork annually provides critical overwintering habitat for more than 200 Trumpeter swans.



Upper and Lower Mesa Falls - A rainbow often decorates Upper Mesa Falls on summer mornings when sunlight passes through the mist. An accessible trail and boardwalk provide

spectacular views of the falls. As you take in the power and beauty of the 114’ falls, watch for the osprey and eagles that frequent the area. The Big Falls Inn, on the National Historic Register, serves as the **Mesa Falls Visitor Center** with exhibits on the natural and cultural history of the area.



Island Park Winter Sports - Whether one’s winter passion is snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, or winter photography, Island Park offers up a variety of winter landscapes with reliably deep snows.



South Fork of the Snake River - The majestic South Fork of the Snake River flows 66 miles across southeastern Idaho, through high mountain valleys, rugged canyons, and broad flood plains to its confluence with the Henry's Fork in Madison County near Menan Buttes.

The South Fork supports the largest riparian cottonwood gallery forest in the West and is among the most unique and diverse ecosystems in Idaho. It is also home to 126 bird species, including 21 raptors, meriting a "National Important Bird Area" designation. The river also supports the largest native cutthroat fishery outside of Yellowstone National Park.



National Elk Refuge - The 24,700-acre refuge provides, preserves, restores, and manages winter habitat for the 6,000-head Jackson Elk Herd as well as habitat for birds, fish, and other big game. The Refuge celebrated its centennial in 2012. Forty-seven different mammals have been identified on the refuge, including bison, bighorn sheep, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, coyotes and wolves. Nearly 175 species of birds have been observed on the

refuge. Trumpeter swans nest successfully, and wintering populations number near 100.

Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area - Created in 1947, the 31,000-acre Sand Creek WMA provides natural winter forage and shelter for one of the largest migratory high-desert elk herds in North America (3,000 head). Sand Creek also is home to the only desert-wintering moose herd in the world with 400 individuals. Its habitat diversity attracts a wide variety of wildlife, from the smallest mammals to waterfowl and raptors. Several pair of Trumpeter swan nest on secluded WMA ponds each summer. Sand Creek is managed by Idaho Fish and Game, is located north of St. Anthony in Fremont County, and it is open year-round to the public for birding and wildlife viewing.





The National Museum of Wildlife Art in Jackson welcomes more than 80,000 people through its doors annually, including more than 10,000 children. The Museum's award-winning architecture is known for its synergy with the Jackson Hole landscape. The 51,000 square foot building with its Idaho quartzite façade was inspired by the ruins of Slains Castle in Aberdeenshire, Scotland and echoes the rugged hillside behind

the facility. The Museum's collection of American art from the 19th and 20th centuries is particularly strong, recording European exploration of the American West. Its holdings cover various genres including explorer art, sporting art, Romanticism, Realism, Impressionism, and Modernism. In addition to special exhibitions, there are five long term installations on view.

The Grizzly & Wolf Discovery Center is an AZA accredited not-for-profit, wildlife park and educational facility located in West Yellowstone, just 10 miles beyond the Idaho-Montana border north of Island Park.



The Center offers every visitor to Yellowstone a chance to uniquely experience the world of grizzly bears and gray wolves. All the animals at the Center, including the raptors that are on summer display, are unable to survive in the wild and serve as ambassadors for their wild counterparts. The Center is open year-round as their bears do not hibernate.

Yellowstone Bear World is located south of Rexburg in Madison County and offers the experience a drive-thru wildlife park. Wildlife on display includes Rocky Mountain elk, bison, White-tailed deer, Mule deer, mountain goats, moose and black bear, Grizzly bear and gray wolves. For an extra fee, visitors may bottle-feed bear cubs and take curator tours for added experiences. Bear World closes for the winter.





[Jackson Hole Mountain Resort/Teton Village](#) -

Located a scenic 12 miles northwest of Jackson are Teton Village and the Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, the largest and most popular ski area in Wyoming. With more than 4,000-vertical feet of varied terrain, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort draws expert and beginner skiers and snowboarders alike from around the world. The resort hosts a plethora of summer and winter activities. Summer visitors can enjoy lift-

accessible mountain biking, scenic tram rides, hiking trails, paragliding, live music, and horseback riding. Other than epic skiing and boarding, winter visitors will enjoy 17km of groomed cross country ski track, snowshoeing, and scenic tram rides.

[Grand Targhee Resort](#) –is a year round mountain resort situated on the western slope of the Tetons in Alta, Wyoming, accessible only through Teton Valley, Idaho. There are three mountain peaks with 2,602 acres of skiable terrain known for its reliable powder conditions with over 500 inches of snow annually. Located in Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Grand Targhee is also a western summer resort offering horseback riding, mountain biking, swimming, hiking, fly fishing and two world-class music festivals: the [Annual Grand Targhee Bluegrass Festival](#) and the [Annual Targhee Fest](#).



[The St. Anthony Sand Dunes](#) consists of more than 11,000 acres of clear, shifting, white quartz sand dunes up to 400 feet high that move about eight feet each year. They are unique in that the dunes support



a high amount of exceptional off-road vehicle use on open dunes inside a wilderness study area, attracting riders from all over the West. Primitive campsites are available on the East end of the dunes along the Red Road. A 48 unit campground is located at Egin Lakes Access Recreation Site, located on the south-central portion of the dune camping. Seasonal closures are in effect for most of the sand dunes during the wintertime to no human entry for wintering wildlife. The dunes are located 8 miles west of St. Anthony in Fremont County.

B. Major Employers – for Potential Commuter Route Support

Fremont County: Ashton Memorial Nursing Home; Broulim's Foodtown; Fremont County; Fremont County Joint School District #215; Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections; Fall River Rural Electric Coop; U.S. Department of Agriculture / Forest Service; Walters Produce, Inc.

Madison County: Brigham Young University – Idaho; Melaleuca, Inc; Madison Memorial Hospital; Broulim's Foodtown; Basic American Foods; Wal-Mart

Teton County, Idaho: Broulim's Supermarket; MD Landscaping Inc; Owen PC Construction; Teton County; Teton County School District #401; Teton Valley Hospital

Teton County, Wyoming: Town of Jackson; Teton County; St. John’s Medical Center; Jackson Hole Mountain Resort; Grand Teton Lodging Company, Snow King Resort, Jackson Trading Co.

C. Major Educational Institutions

BYU-Idaho: Founded in Rexburg on November 12, 1888

Enrollment: Approximately 15,000 students at the largest private university in Idaho
Student Body: All 50 States and more than 70 countries
Campus: Over 40 major buildings on 400 acres
Academic Offerings: Over a dozen associate degrees Nearly 80 bachelor's degrees

- Seven colleges and 31 departments
- Four online associate degrees; Nine online bachelor's degrees
- Over 100 online courses

Academic Calendar: Three, 14-week semesters: Fall, Winter and Spring. Each student is admitted to a track comprised of two semesters.



Eastern Idaho Technical College, also known as EITC (pronounced "Eye-Tech"), provides high quality educational programs that focus on the needs of the community for the 21st century. EITC is accredited by the Northwest Commission on Colleges and Universities. The College is a State supported technical college created in 1969 to serve citizens in its **nine-county service area** by being a minimal cost, open-door institution that champions technical programs, customized industry training, basic skills instruction, workforce and community education, on-line distance education, and student services.

EITC operates outreach programs in Driggs and in St. Anthony. Expansion of services is anticipated by 2015 with the announcement of a new facility to serve those living in Teton Valley:

*The new **Teton County Professional Technical Education and Business Center in Driggs** will provide workforce training and college courses for potentially hundreds of residents annually. A key component of the centers is opportunities for professional-technical education. The Development Company partners with Eastern Idaho Technical College to provide college and workforce training courses.*

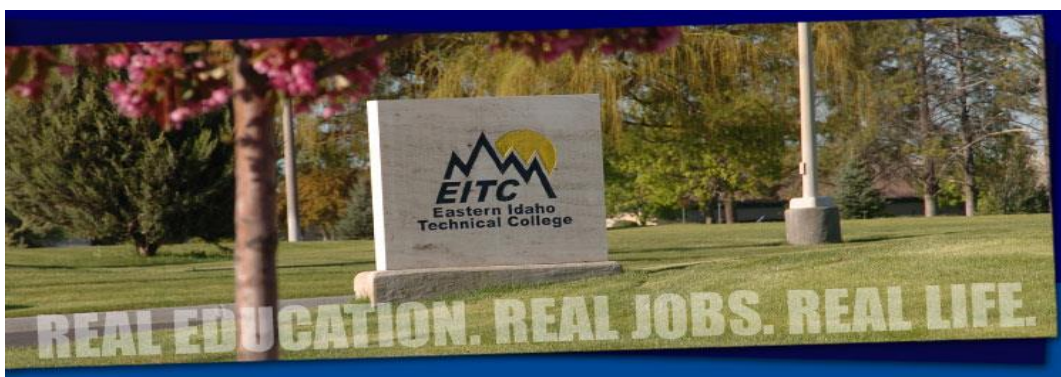
The college will rent a portion of the new facility as classrooms, labs and shops, EITC President Steve Albiston said. The college will hire adjunct faculty locally to teach students. Classes also will be taught via webcast or by commuter teachers.

EITC officials don't know which programs will be offered, but Albiston suspects the offerings will include adult basic education, wilderness rescue and light manufacturing courses.

EITC already offers courses in Driggs. This facility will expand operations and provide local students with better access to EITC's online remote-education EduCloud network. The facility may also be used to offer coursework to local high schools and possibly to hold summer science camps.

St. Anthony Outreach

EITC offers a number of general interest and technical courses through the St. Anthony program including computer skills, foreign language, fitness, and GED. Courses are held at the South Fremont Junior and Senior High Schools.



D. Primary Health Care Services



Madison Memorial Hospital first opened its doors in 1951 as a 29 bed facility with just 23 employees. During its first 24 hours of operations, the hospital had 1 birth, 1 death, and 5 surgeries. Since that day it has continued to grow and evolve with the changing needs of the community.

In July of 2008, Madison Memorial completed a \$55 million dollar expansion that tacked on 76,000 square feet of new space and remodeled 85,000 square feet of space.

The addition included new and improved facilities in the areas of Emergency Medicine, Radiology, Laboratory, Surgical Suites, and much more. Several new services including cardiac rehab, pain management, short-stay therapy, oncology, and advanced surgical procedures were also added.

Madison Memorial has also made outstanding strides in neonatal care. In 2008, nearly 1600 newborn babies took their first breath in Madison Memorial Hospital—nearly 400 more deliveries than predictions for the year 2012. Madison Memorial met the need for a large maternity ward by expanding to make more room for mothers and newborns. The Hospital has been able to keep infants at an even earlier gestational age than before with the addition of two neonatologists, and the NICU opened its doors in the Fall of 2009.

St. John's Medical Center was established in **Jackson** in 1916 as part of St. John's Episcopal Church. Although the hospital no longer has a direct affiliation with the church, it has retained the original name. In 1976, St. John's became the Teton County Hospital District, and does business as St. John's Medical Center, with a publicly elected Board of Trustees. In the year 2000, St. John's Hospital changed its name to St. John's Medical Center to reflect a growing array of services and our regional customer base. In early 2005, a major renovation and expansion of the medical center was completed.

The current facility, which was built in 1991, has 108 beds. 48 Acute Care beds include 5 ICU, 3 Labor, Delivery, Recovery & Postpartum beds, and 40 Primary Care Unit beds. Our long-term care Living Center has 60 licensed beds. St. John's Medical Staff performed over 2,578 surgeries and delivered 432 babies in FY 2012. The hospital had over 2,000 admissions this past year. Inpatient days totaled close to 6,000 and the average length of a patient's stay was 2.9 days.

Approximately 35,882 patient visits were accounted for by the St. John's outpatient and emergency departments.



Teton Valley Hospital

Teton Valley Hospital is a county-owned 13 bed hospital in rural Teton Valley, Idaho. It is certified by Medicare as a Critical Access Hospital and has served the Teton Valley community since 1938. The hospital offers of primary medical, surgical, and diagnostic services, as well as preventive education and free community workshops, intended to encourage health and well-being.



The grand opening of Teton Valley Hospital occurred in 1938. The building construction was a federal government WPA project. It took the combined efforts of everyone within the community to raise sufficient funds to adequately furnish the 4-bed hospital. In all, over \$40,000 was donated through a variety of creative methods such as auctioning livestock, coal, haircuts, beer and firewood.

TVH was owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Ownership changed to a county facility in 1965. Since then, TVH has undergone two major expansion projects. Community contributions have continued to factor significantly in the hospital's ability to stay current with technological advances and infrastructure

TVHC now comprises Teton Valley Hospital, Driggs Health Clinic and Victor Health Clinic. In fiscal year 2011, the TVHC family showed direct community benefits of over \$201,000 that included discounted lab draws and vaccinations, free services including weekly one-on-one mental health counseling, subsidized health programs, and community event sponsorships.



E. Senior Centers

The **Teton Valley Senior Center** moved to new quarters in 2007. The center is now housed inside the Driggs City Hall in the heart of Driggs. Serving days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at noon. Home delivered meals are also available.

The **Ashton Senior Center** is located right in the heart of old downtown Ashton at 52 Main Street. It's in a small cozy building that dates back to the early days of this pioneer farming community. The Ashton Senior Center serves meals on Thursday and Friday at noon. Home delivered meals are also available.



The **South Fremont Senior Citizen's Center** is a nonprofit organization that is located in St. Anthony, Idaho, at 420 North Bridge Street, Suite 'D', inside the city building. The Center was created in 1972 to serve the nutritional and social needs of persons in our community, 60 years and older.



The Center services the area of Southern Fremont County, which consists of St. Anthony, Chester, Parker, Teton, Wilford and the Egin area. They provide such services as; congregate meals, home delivery meals, transportation, socialization, nutrition, education, health information and consumer awareness.



The **Madison County Senior Citizens Center** is located close to the heart of downtown Rexburg. The center's address is 40 South, 2nd West.

Serving days are Monday-Friday at noon. Home delivered meals are available on the same days.

Senior Center of Jackson Hole is helping seniors to live safely & independently at home. We enhance the lives of people age 60+ to ensure that their lives are as healthy, independent and fulfilling as possible.

What we offer at the Senior Center:

- ~ Activities & Outings ~ Exercise Classes
- ~ Yoga, Zumba & Pilates ~ Educational Classes
- ~ Line Dancing ~ Foot Clinic ~ Programs
- ~ Lunches Monday - Friday at the Center
- ~ Meals delivered to Homebound ~ Home Care
- ~ Respite Care ~ Transportation ~ Caregiver Support Groups



830 East Hansen - Jackson, WY 83001

F. Major Shopping Destinations

Shopping in Jackson Hole is a unique experience. Are you looking for cowboy boots, ski boots, fashion, home decor, fine art, cabin accessories, Jackson Hole sweatshirts, elk antler chandeliers, fly fishing equipment, or jewelry? You will find these items and more around Jackson Hole's historic Town Square! But don't stop there. Many more shops will meet your needs all around town and in Teton Village! With all of that shopping, you'll be glad to find many restaurants, coffee shops, and bars where you can wet your whistle. Looking for something The Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce is proud to support our vibrant local retail community through programs like the Chamber Bucks gift certificate program and Keep Your Bucks in Jackson Hole.

Super Walmart Announced For Rexburg – To Open By 2016 —The City of Rexburg has entertained an application from Walmart to rezone and utilize the plot at North Second East and East Moody Road to relocate their existing store and provide our customers and associates with a modern one-stop shopping location to better serve the growing community.

The planned store, anticipated to open in 2016, will offer full-service grocery, vision center, tire and lube-express center, drive-thru pharmacy, bakery, traditional general merchandise including apparel and electronics within 185,000 square feet. Approximately 200 Rexburg associates will be offered a transfer and another 100 positions will be filled closer to opening.