



CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO

CITY COUNCIL

Monday, July 18, 2022, 4:00 PM

191 5th Street West, Ketchum, Idaho 83340

AGENDA

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INFORMATION

Public information on this meeting is posted outside City Hall.

We welcome you to watch Council Meetings via live stream.

You will find this option on our website at www.ketchumidaho.org/meetings.

If you would like to comment on a public hearing agenda item, please select the best option for your participation:

1. Join us via Zoom (*please mute your device until called upon*).
Join the Webinar: <https://ketchumidaho-org.zoom.us/j/84727022340>
Webinar ID: 847 2702 2340
2. Address the Council in person at City Hall.
3. Submit your comments in writing at participate@ketchumidaho.org (*by noon the day of the meeting*).

This agenda is subject to revisions. All revisions will be underlined.

Pursuant to Idaho Code Section 74-204(4), all agenda items are action items, and a vote may be taken on these items.

CALL TO ORDER: By Mayor Neil Bradshaw

ROLL CALL:

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MAYOR AND COUNCILORS:

1. Public comment submitted to the City of Ketchum.

CONSENT AGENDA:

City Council is asked to approve the following listed items by a single vote, except for any items that a Councilmember asks to be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered separately.

2. Recommendation to approve minutes of July 5, 2022 – Interim City Clerk Lisa Enourato
3. Recommendation to receive and file the Treasurer's quarterly and monthly financial reports, as submitted by Shellie Gallagher, Treasurer.

4. Authorization and approval of the payroll register – City Treasurer Shellie Gallagher
- [5.](#) Authorization and approval of the disbursement of funds from the City's treasury for the payment of bills in a total sum of \$653,803.61 – City Treasurer Shellie Gallagher
- [6.](#) Recommendation to approve Alcohol Beverage Licenses – City Treasurer Shellie Gallagher
- [7.](#) Recommendation to adopt Resolution #22-024 on Wastewater Master Facility Plan – City Administrator Jade Riley
- [8.](#) Recommendation to approve Harriman Hotel LLC assignment agreement – City Attorney Matt Johnson
- [9.](#) Recommendation to approve License Agreement #22778 with Sawtooth Brewery – Public Relations and Administrative Services Manager Lisa Enourato
- [10.](#) Recommendation to approve road closure for special event – Events Manager Eryn Alvey
- [11.](#) Recommendation to approve Right of Way Encroachment Agreement #22777 with Idaho Power – Director of Planning & Building Suzanne Frick
- [12.](#) Recommendation to approve Purchase Order #22116 with Byron Folwell for architectural services at Forest Service Park – Housing Strategist Carissa Connelly
- [13.](#) Recommendation to approve Purchase Order #22117 with Sunny Shaw & Associates for deed restricted housing compliance services – Housing Strategist Carissa Connelly

PUBLIC HEARING:

- [14.](#) Recommendation to hold a public hearing and approve the 108-110 Ritchie Lot Line Shift Final Plat & Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision – Director of Planning & Building Suzanne Frick
- [15.](#) Public hearing on amended fiscal year 2022 budget – City Treasurer Shellie Gallagher and City Administrator Jade Riley
- [16.](#) Recommendation to approve Fee Resolution #22-021 for fiscal year 2023 – City Administrator Jade Riley
- [17.](#) Public hearing on fiscal year 2023 budget – City Administrator Jade Riley

NEW BUSINESS:

- [18.](#) Update and proposed next steps on Warm Springs Road transportation improvements – Cameron Waite, HDR and City Administrator Jade Riley
- [19.](#) Briefing on potential revenue bonds for Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrades – City Administrator Jade Riley

EXECUTIVE SESSION:

20. Executive session pursuant to Idaho Code §74-206(1)(f) to communicate with legal counsel on imminent litigation

ADJOURNMENT:

Lisa Enourato

From: City of Ketchum Idaho <participate@ketchumidaho.org>
Sent: Tuesday, July 05, 2022 7:46 PM
To: Participate
Subject: Form submission from: Contact Us

Submitted on Tuesday, July 5, 2022 - 7:46pm

Submitted by anonymous user: 174.247.146.93

Submitted values are:

First Name Stacey
Last Name Parten
Email Stacey.Parten@gmail.com
Question/Comment I love Ketchum Alive at Atkinson Park

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.ketchumidaho.org/node/7/submission/10603>

Lisa Enourato

From: Neil Bradshaw
Sent: Tuesday, July 05, 2022 10:09 PM
To: Linda Parsons
Cc: Participate
Subject: Re: Ketchum Alive at Atkinson's Park

Thanks Linda

I appreciate your feedback and it is consistent with most of the people I talked to.

We will solicit input over the next few weeks and possibly return to AP later in the season.

We will then make a plan for next year.

Thanks again

Neil

NEIL BRADSHAW | CITY OF KETCHUM

Mayor

P.O. Box 2315 | 191 5th Street, W | Ketchum, ID 83340

o: 208.727.5087 | m: 208.721.2162

nbradshaw@ketchumidaho.org | www.ketchumidaho.org

On Jul 5, 2022, at 8:58 PM, Linda Parsons <lindainktown@gmail.com> wrote:

YES. AP is so much better than Forest service Park. More space, More space. Covid is ramping up, my daughter is a nurse in the ER at WR. 12 Covid pt came with respiratory distress on Saturday alone this weekend.

The lighting is better at AP. Everyone I talked to liked AP much better! Please push to bring it back there.

Thanks for listening, Linda Parsons, Warm Springs resident

Lisa Enourato

From: Karl Weatherly <karlweatherly@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 06, 2022 1:46 PM
To: Participate
Subject: Ketchum Alive Venue

I love the Atkinson's Park venue for Ketchum Alive! Everyone I spoke to agreed that we seem to have outgrown the Forest Park venue (too small now) and Atkinson's Park is a great new venue. I hope the city will consider moving it there permanently.

Sincerely,

Karl Weatherly

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

From: Gary Hoffman <ghoffman42@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2022 6:30 PM
To: Participate
Subject: Please bring this subject to the attention of the City Council and Mayor for their action

I am requesting a signage exemption for the City of Ketchum, specifically for non-profit organizations holding time-limited events. It has come to our attention that some businesses and others are concerned about a 'flood' of signage in the nature of sidewalk sandwich boards and on vehicles including bicycles. Commercial businesses would not be allowed to add to whatever signage they already employ, that should satisfy those who fear an explosion of signage.

It seems high time to codify that signage for limited periods of time for strictly NON-PROFIT organizations should be perfectly legal. There could be conditions attached of course: size limits, say 36" X24"; professional quality signage from a sign maker; community appropriate language; if on a bicycle, not extending into a pedestrian right of way, preferably in a bike rack on a wide sidewalk.

This in no way impacts the permitted use of signage for political campaigns which is already codified under First Amendment rights.

Please consider bringing this up for discussion and approval.

Thank you,

Gary Hoffman

Lisa Enourato

From: Alexandra Babalis <alexandrababalis@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2022 6:50 PM
To: Participate
Subject: No Idling...my favorite subject

Dear City Council,

As always, thank you for your service. I appreciate the work you do.

I had a thought for the electronic signs used at our city entrances. Please consider using the signs to educate people about not idling in the city.

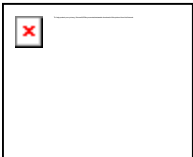
“Welcome to Ketchum. Please do not idle your vehicle.”

Sincerely,

Alex Babalis

--

Alex Babalis
PO Box 2661
Ketchum, ID 83340



Lisa Enourato

From: Suzanne Frick
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2022 11:32 AM
To: Lisa Enourato
Subject: FW: Public Comments for Council meeting today July 8 2022

FYI—public comment for council.

SUZANNE FRICK | CITY OF KETCHUM

PLANNING AND BUILDING | KURA DIRECTOR
P.O. Box 2315 | 191 5th Street W | Ketchum, ID 83340
o: 208.727.5086 | m: 208.721.2765
sfrick@ketchumidaho.org | www.ketchumidaho.org

From: James Hungelmann <jim.hungelmann@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2022 11:12 AM
To: Neil Bradshaw <NBradshaw@ketchumidaho.org>; Jim Slanetz <jslanetz@ketchumidaho.org>; Amanda Breen <ABreen@ketchumidaho.org>; Courtney Hamilton <CHamilton@ketchumidaho.org>; Michael David <mdavid@ketchumidaho.org>
Cc: Suzanne Frick <sfrick@ketchumidaho.org>
Subject: Public Comments for Council meeting today July 8 2022

Ketchum City Council Meeting July 18, 2022

Public Comment re Agenda item 14 –
Recommendation to hold a public hearing and approve the 108-110 Ritchie Lot Line Shift Final Plat & Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision – Director of Planning & Building Suzanne Frick

Dear Mayor Bradshaw and Councillors:

I make my comments as president on behalf of the Warm Springs Vilas condominium association. We are adjoining neighbors to Lots 108 and 110.

We and other adjoining neighbors are concerned that lot consolidation might facilitate approval by the city and construction of a building or buildings that would impair views and or open space beyond what would be allowed if the two lots were developed separately, i.e., where there would be considerable setback and open space between both lots.

We have not been informed as to the plans of the developer.

If the developer has progressed with city officials, e.g., Planning, toward a building or buildings that would so impair views or open space, I respectfully submit that this Council must not consider this lot consolidation under Municipal Code subdivision regulations until all neighbors are given notice of those specific plans and the opportunity to make appropriate comment to the Council before decision. I do point out that in the P&H “Findings”, the following is indicated: “No development plans for the lots have been submitted or discussed with city staff as of this date.”

We ask the City to respect that the existing lot sizes reflect the integrity of the neighborhood as platted long ago.

Thank you for your consideration.

Jim Hungelmsnn

Lisa Enourato

From: Amanda Breen
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2022 9:28 AM
To: Lisa Enourato
Subject: Fw: Ketchum Budget comments

Public comment.

Regards,

Amanda Breen
Ketchum City Council
P.O. Box 2315
480 East Avenue North
Ketchum, Idaho 83340-2315
Mobile: (208) 721-1760
Email: ABreen@ketchumidaho.org

From: Harry Griffith <harry@sunvalleyeconomy.org>
Sent: Sunday, July 17, 2022 1:50 PM
To: Amanda Breen <ABreen@ketchumidaho.org>
Subject: Ketchum Budget comments

I wanted to share some observations with you to consider/raise during your upcoming budget discussions.

1. Housing Budget. I have been looking at this closely as a member of the Housing Committee but I have to say I am totally confused by what they are asking and the way it is presented. It remains unclear who is managing what. Who reports to who. Salary spend too high, especially as so much of the program spend is outsourced (~80%); also high vs BC Sustainability Manager who has decades more experience. Matching funds from County suspect. etc
2. Water Rates. This would be a perfect opportunity to increase base rates at lower categories. Why not start with modest increases across the board.
3. SVED Ask. \$15k from the city gets an effective full time economic development expert. WAY cheaper than any of the other services (eg sustainability, housing) you contract for. With recession coming, now is not the time to cut back on ED. No one else in community working to expand childcare and vocational training opportunities.

Hope this helps.

Harry Griffith

Executive Director, Sun Valley Economic Development

www.SunValleyEconomy.org

From: Yahoo! <boylehp@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2022 12:12 PM
To: Participate
Cc: Andrew Guckes
Subject: Public comment on Waste Treatment Plan 7/18/22

There are multiple issues with the Sewer Report the City will adopt today. My suggestions would be to:

a. Have this plan reviewed by both sustainability bodies before City Council adoption b. More clarity on the variety of options (e.g., composting) and their costs/benefits c. A clear understanding of the impact of City planning decisions (e.g. Housing Plan, potential rezoning of LI zone) on the plant d. More work on how to shift the cost burden to tourists who drive a significant part of the costs.

1. Sustainability. The report has not been run by either of the two sustainability bodies that Ketchum has set up. This is a plan for the next 20 years and projects a doubling of population. The section on sustainability is cursory. There is no estimate of how much GHG is off-gassed today or a forecast for the future and what options exist for capturing or minimizing this.

Also, as noted in 2.3.2, this report dismisses climate change impact on water flows in the WRV as transitory—is that the policy of Ketchum?.

There also appear to be either a typo or error in the WWF—that table says 175 and the text says 75.

Section 2.5 dodges a flow and load analysis because the permanent residents of K/SV are under 10,000. Yet the study states that the population equivalent load is a minimum of 12.146 and a seasonal peak of almost 17,000 (table 1-4). Indeed, 2.5 in its entirety is pretty much just filler out of a text book with no specifically applicability to our situation (as is much of the report).

Today, much of the treated water is used as free irrigation water for Weyyakin and Elkhorn (3.7). But given the growth in population driven volume, excess above that need will be put into the Big Wood River. There is no information on how that will effect the river as those volumes grow over time. It may be great for agricultural, but depending on the volume, quality and temperature, what impact will it have on the biome?

There is a reference to the opportunity for composting rather than landfilling in 3.8.6 but no recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION: at the very least, have this report reviewed by the Blaine County Sustainability Director and see what suggestions she has.

2, Forecast/Estimation errors. For demand, the study estimates residential uses per a 2014 text book, that may or may not have relevance to our particular situation. In 2.3.3 the study says it is ignoring the data for usage and using estimates from a textbook. There is nothing in the plan that identifies where the numbers might be wrong, and what the risk is of underbuilding the plant over the horizon period. The forecasts also just straight-line a single population growth rate estimate, and do not take into account City decisions around increasing density and increasing tourism hotels. What if this forecast rate is too low?

3. Land use/Housing

If the Housing Plan adopted by the City of Ketchum is successful, this Wastewater Plan may prove inadequate. It does not take into account the goal of shifting Ketchum workers from 7% to the 40% housed in Ketchum, nor the Housing Plan's goals of increasing permanent residents as percentage of households in Ketchum. There is no scenario analysis for increased residential density in the community for or Industrial zones. This could have a material impact on the estimates of TP per capita per 2.4.1 and overall flows.

There is no provision for extending the system south into McHanville and other areas of City impact. Those areas could be material to our housing crisis and a scenario for their incorporation should be provided.

The layout of the plant is taken for granted (figure 3-1). Yet by moving just a few building, significant land could be freed up, and that land could go to workforce housing.

4. Charges

There is significant data on relative charges of the various cities. But no information on how more money could be recaptured for the plant—for example, Weyakkin and Sun Valley Co are getting free irrigation water from the plant. There is no analysis of the potential differential for pricing for resident versus commercial vs tourist usages that could reduce the burden on locals. It is also not clear how costs are allocated between SV and Ketchum. The cost forecasts in the plan are not related to all of the options in the plan. There appear to be discussion of several options that are not included in the budget (e.g., screw de-watering for compost).

I know there is a deadline for the bond referendum for this project, but we should avoid the same mistake we just made in rushing through the LOT referendum and ensure that we have a well-thought out plan that generates the plant we need for the next 20 years at the most reasonable burden on permanent residents of Ketchum. Given the failure of the last referendum, we should have a fall back option in case this referendum also fails.

Thank you,

Perry Boyle
Ketchum



CITY OF KETCHUM
MEETING MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL
Monday, July 5, 2022

CALL TO ORDER: *(00:00:32 in video)*

Mayor Bradshaw called the meeting of Ketchum City Council to order at 4:00 p.m.

Roll Call:

Mayor, Neil Bradshaw
Courtney Hamilton
Michael David (via teleconference)
Jim Slanetz
Amanda Breen

Also Present:

Jade Riley - City Administrator
Lisa Enourato – Interim City Clerk & Administrative Business Manager
Department Heads

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MAYOR AND COUNCILORS: *(00:00:49 in video)*

Councilman Michael David commented on the improved HAWK crossing at 4th and Main.
Mayor Bradshaw remarked on the Public that attended the housing workshop.

CONSENT AGENDA: *(00:03:04 in video)*

Motion to approve Consent Agenda items 2-8 and 12-14.

Motion made by Jim Slanetz; Seconded by Courtney Hamilton

Ayes: Jim Slanetz, Courtney Hamilton, Amanda Breen, Michael David

Nays: None

Motion to approve Consent Agenda items 9-10.

Motion made by Courtney Hamilton; Seconded by Jim Slanetz

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David

Nays: None

Recused: Amanda Breen

PUBLIC HEARING: *(00:08:51 in video)*

No Public Comment

Motion to approve the Gopher Gulch Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Decision

Motion made by Courtney Hamilton; Seconded by Jim Slanetz

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David

Nays: None

Recused: Amanda recused

16. PUBLIC HEARING: *(00.11.18 in Video)*

Comments: Jeff Oak *(00.12.10 in Video)*

Rola Tokatli *(00.13.40 in Video)*

Motion to continue to City Council meeting of July 18th.

Motion made by Courtney Hamilton; Seconded by Amanda Breen.

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David, Amanda Breen.

Nays: None

CONSENT AGENDA: *(00.24.36 in Video)*

11. Motion to approve Purchase Order #22114 and research a higher efficiency AC unit for a total amount not to exceed \$20,000.

Motion made by Courtney Hamilton; Seconded by Amanda Breen

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David, Amanda Breen

Nays: None

NEW BUSINESS: *(00:56:48 in video)*

17. Motion to approve interim budget request for Summer Silver Transit Route (Video 00.56.48)

Motion made by Amanda Breen; Seconded by Jim Slanetz

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David, Amanda Breen

Nays: None

18. Motion to approve Mutual Waiver of Condition *(01.07.18 in Video)*

Motion made by Courtney Hamilton; Seconded by Jim Slanetz

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David, Amanda Breen

Nays: None

19. Motion to approve Little Park master plan and direct Staff to obtain bids for implementation.

(01.10.47 in Video)

Motion made by Courtney Hamilton; Seconded by Amanda Breen

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David, Amanda Breen

Nays: None

20. Council directed Staff to move forward with Sole Source Procurement Declaration for Lease to

Locals Program. *(01.34.20 in Video)*

ADJOURNMENT:

Motion to Adjourn at 5:45 pm.

Motion made by Amanda Breen; Seconded by Courtney Hamilton

Ayes: Courtney Hamilton, Jim Slanetz, Michael David, Amanda Breen

Nays: None

Neil Bradshaw
Mayor

Lisa Enourato
Interim City Clerk



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Receive and File Treasurer's Monthly and Quarterly Financial Reports

Recommendation and Summary

Staff is recommending the council receive and file the Treasurer's monthly and quarterly reports in accordance with statutory requirements and adopt the following motion:

"I move to receive and file the Treasurer's financial reports."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- State statute establishes requirements for monthly and quarterly financial reports from the City Treasurer.

Introduction and History

Idaho State Statute 50-208 establishes requirements for monthly financial reports from the City Treasurer to the Council. The Statute provides that the Treasurer "render an accounting to the city council showing the financial condition of the treasury at the date of such accounting."

Idaho State Statute 50-1011 establishes an additional requirement for a quarterly financial report "indicating salaries, capital outlay and a percentage comparison to the original appropriation." Such quarterly reports require publication on the City website within 30 days of the end of the quarter pursuant to 50-208. Finally, 50-708 creates the requirement that "at least once in each quarter of each year, the council shall examine by review of a quarterly treasurer's report included upon the city council agenda the accounts and doings subject to management by the chief financial officer of the city."

Analysis

Pursuant to the above statutory requirements, enclosed for Council review are the monthly and quarterly financial reports showing the financial condition of the City as of December 31, 2021. These reports, along with complete financial statements, are available on the City's website.

Sustainability

There is to sustainability impact to this reporting.

Financial Impact

There is no financial impact to this reporting.

Attachments

- Attachment A: Quarterly Financial Report
- Attachment B: Monthly Financial Report



**CITY OF KETCHUM
TREASURER'S QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT
3rd QUARTER - JUNE 30, 2022**

FUND	ADOPTED BUDGET	PERSONNEL	OPERATING & ADM EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TRANSFERS	% EXP.	RECEIPTS
GENERAL	12,840,516	4,676,352	3,146,249	14,549	1,088,570	69.5%	9,466,809
WAGON DAYS	122,500	0	32,564	0	0	26.6%	88,777
GENERAL CIP	2,917,366	0	0	694,360	0	23.8%	677,186
CITY SALES TAX	2,400,000	0	912,336	0	1,068,333	82.5%	2,600,981
LOT-ADDITIONAL 1%	1,900,000	0	1,776,608	0	60,799	96.7%	2,306,717
GO BOND STREET	3,212	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0
FIRE GO BOND	636,050	0	2,500	153,509	0	24.5%	449,617
FIRE CONSTRUCTION	0	0	453,191	0	0	0.0%	953
IN-LIEU HOUSING	2,822,050	0	56,250	128,263	0	6.5%	352,543
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE	864,099	0	255,805	0	0	29.6%	864,100
WATER	2,469,632	343,876	382,339	0	628,333	54.8%	1,164,451
WATER CIP	487,000	0	0	261,755	0	53.7%	500,960
WASTEWATER	3,259,625	577,412	548,886	0	1,117,255	68.8%	2,322,315
WASTEWATER CIP	1,206,000	0	0	543,236	0	45.0%	977,537
POLICE TRUST	95,000	0	0	0	95,000	100.0%	815
PARKS/REC DEV TRUST	124,050	0	97,996	7,810	0	85.3%	1,149,590
DEVELOPMENT TRUST	150,000	0	0	0	18,101	12.1%	135,440
ESF TRUST	0	0	25,333	311,560	270	0.0%	0

CITIZENS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE DETAILED SUPPORTING RECORDS OF THE ABOVE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT: <https://ketchumidaho.org/administration/page/city-ketchum-financial-reports>.

SHELLIE GALLAGHER
CITY TREASURER

FY 2022

Monthly Financial Reports

As of June 30, 2022



This packet is divided into three sections: (1) General Fund (2) Original LOT (3) In-Lieu Housing (4) Strategic Initiative Fund (5) Enterprise Funds.

Slides includes information on current progress relative to the prior year and the current budget.

Summary for June 30, 2022

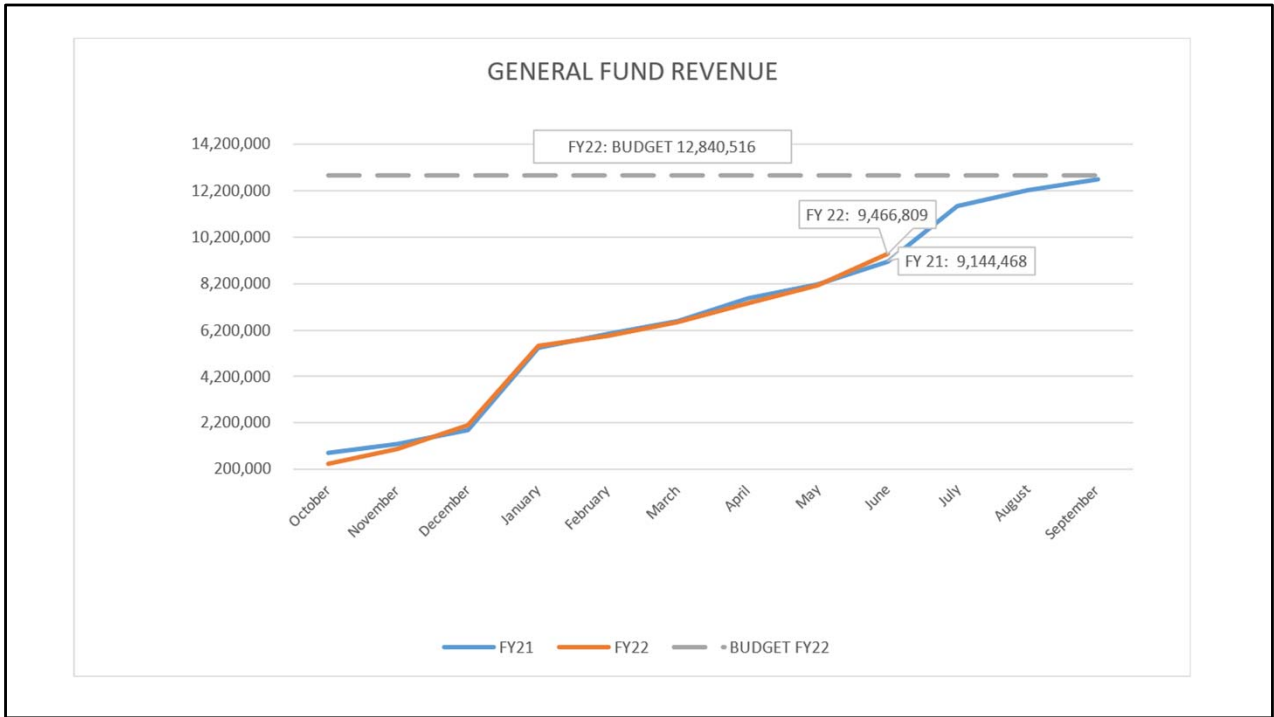
GENERAL FUND

1.	REVENUES	Year to Date	%	Remaining	%
	Approved Budget	12,840,516			
	Year to Date (YTD)	9,466,809	73.7%	3,373,707	26.3%
2.	EXPENDITURES				
	Approved Budget	12,840,516			
	Year to Date (YTD)	8,925,720	69.5%	3,914,796	30.5%
3.	Net Position	541,089			
4.	Fund Balance Carry Over FY21	1,614,468			
	17% assigned by Council	2,182,888			

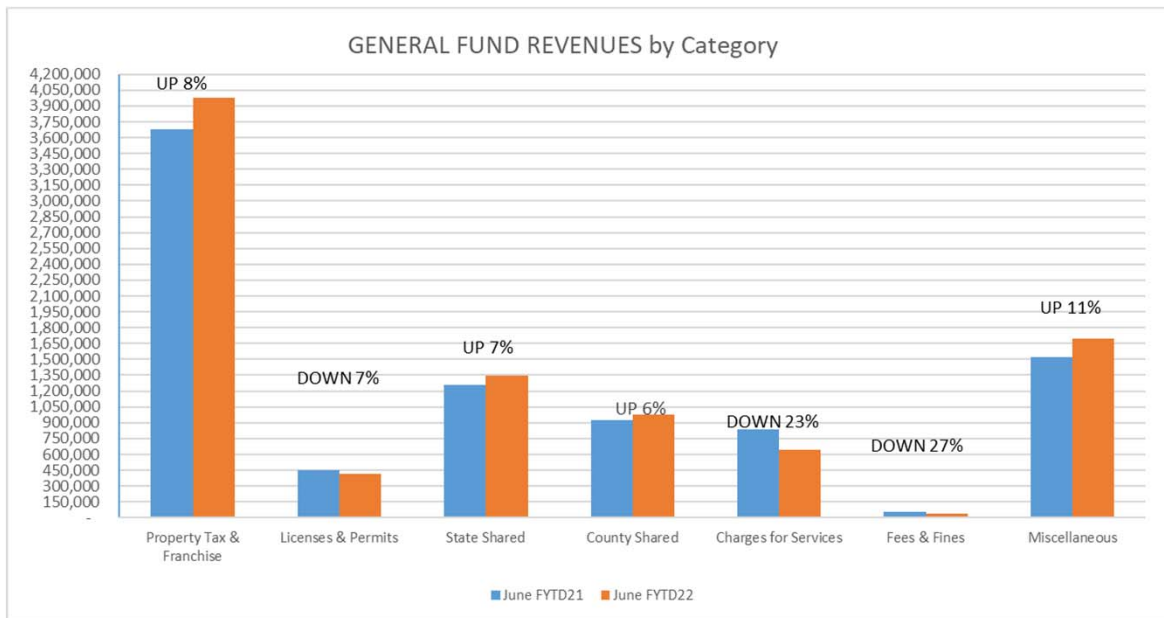
LOCAL OPTION TAX

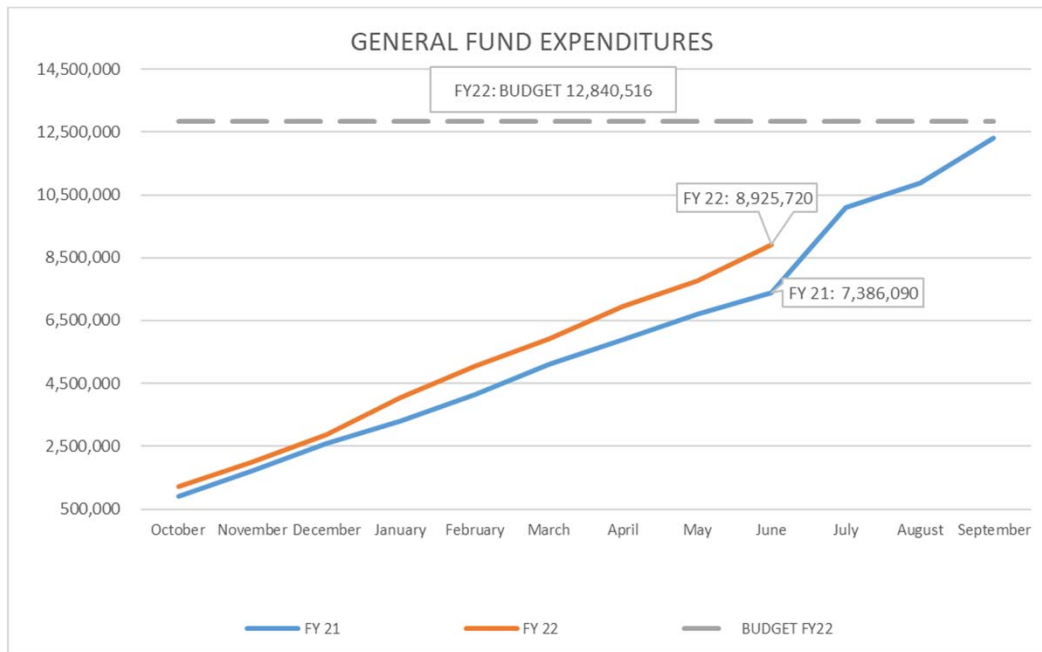
1.	REVENUES	Year to Date	%	Remaining	%
	Approved Budget	2,400,000			
	Year to Date (YTD)	2,600,981	108%	(200,981)	-8%
2.	EXPENDITURES				
	Approved Budget	2,400,000			
	Year to Date (YTD)	1,980,669	83%	419,331	17%
3.	Net Position	620,313			
4.	Fund Balance Carry Over	1,626,362			
	Assigned CIP Sun Valley Road	1,200,000			

General Fund

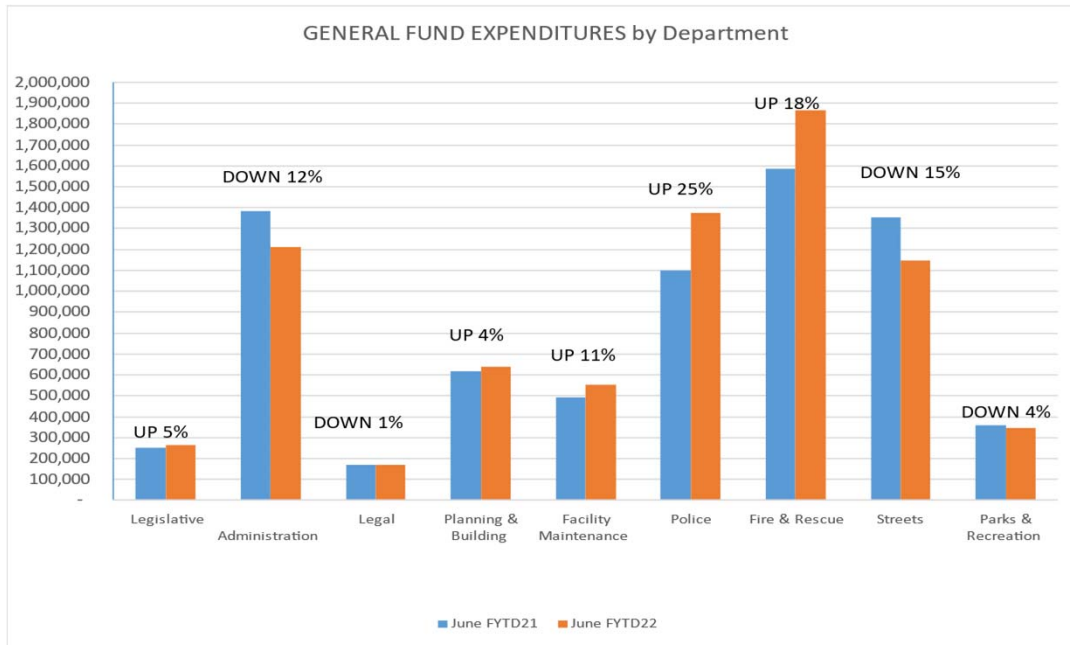


The General Fund revenues are up approximately \$322,341 (3.5%) compared to FY2021.

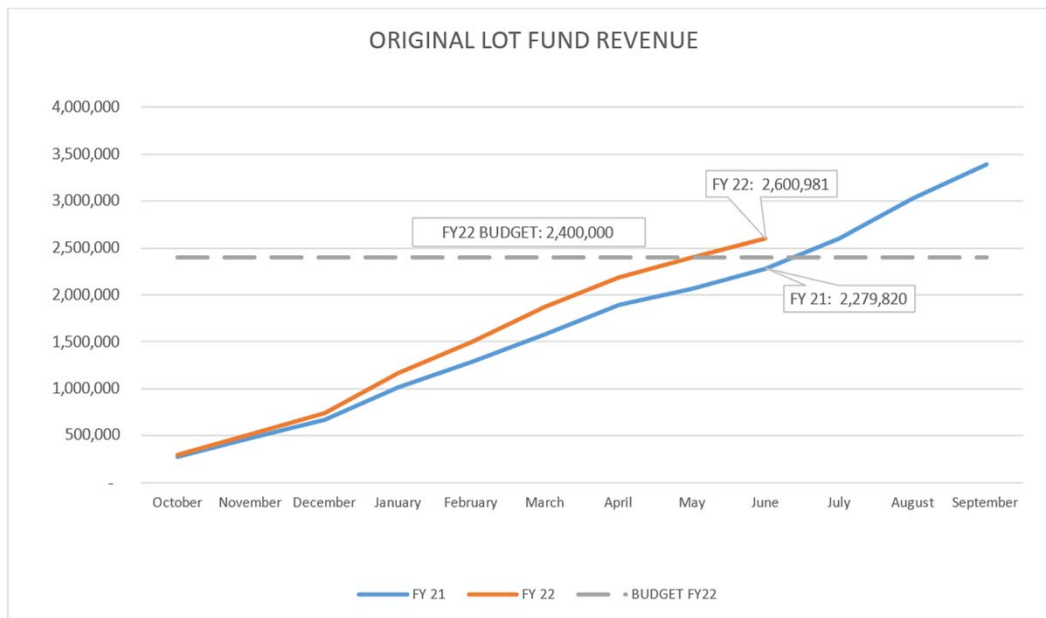




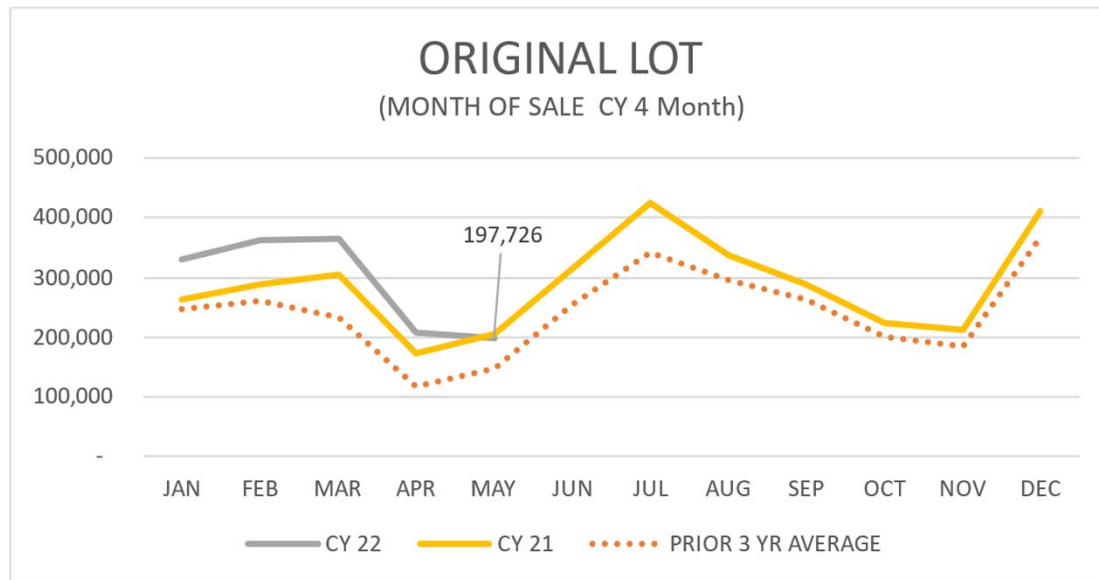
The General Fund expenditures are up \$1,539,630 (21%) FYTD. This increase is largely due to transfer of the ARPA funds and city contribution to the Strategic Initiative Fund 54. Employee bonuses, Fire & Rescue new position for Fire Inspector and salaries.



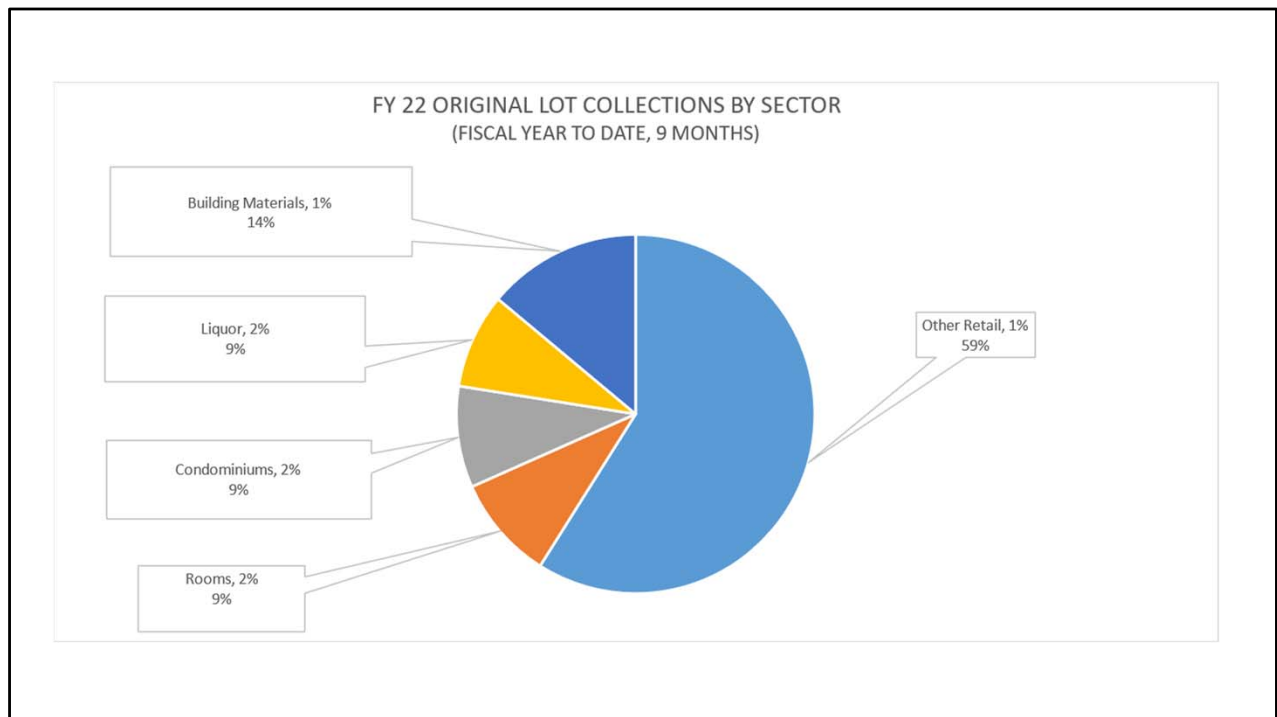
LOT Analysis



Revenue to the Original LOT Fund is up approximately \$321,161 (14.1%) FYTD. This increase is largely due to rooms, condos and building material receipts.

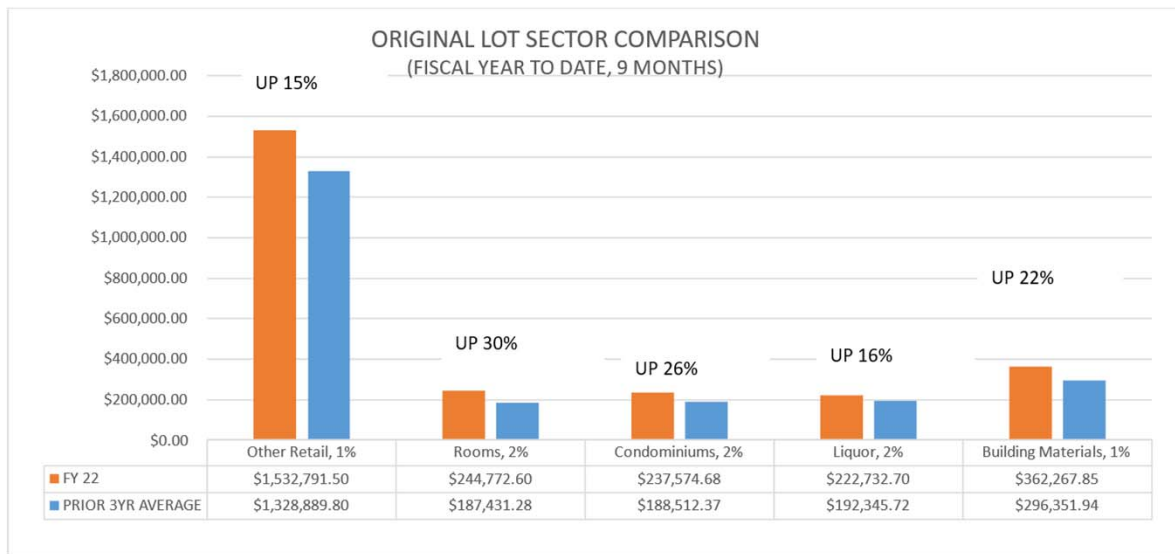


Original LOT for April month of sale are down approximately 3% compared to last year and up approximately 33% compared to the prior three-year average.



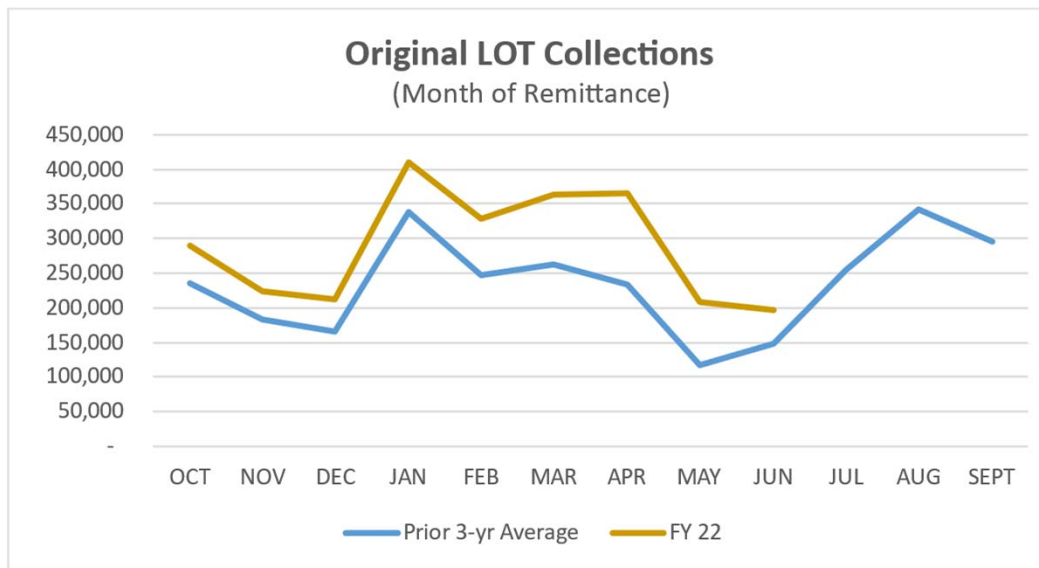
To date in FY 22 (9 months), Original LOT collections have been generated by each sector as follows:

1. Retail has generated 59% of the total.
2. Building Materials have generated 14%.
3. Liquor has generated 9%
4. Rooms have generated 9%.
5. Condominiums have generated 9%.



Through the first 9 months of FY 22, collections compared to the prior three-year average are as follows:

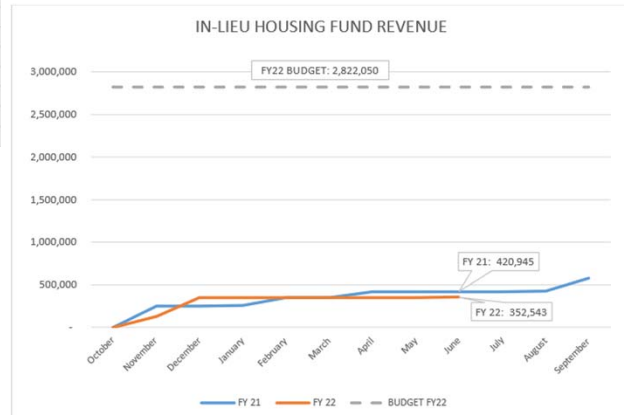
1. Retail is up 15%.
2. Rooms are up 30%.
3. Condominiums are up 26%
4. Liquor is up 16%.
5. Building Materials are up 22%.



Revenues from Original LOT covered sales are up approximately 33% compared to the average of the prior three years.

In-Lieu Housing Fund

IN-LIEU HOUSING					
1.	REVENUES				
	Approved Budget	2,822,050			
	Year to Date (YTD)	352,543	12.5%	2,469,507	87.5%
2.	EXPENDITURES				
	Approved Budget	2,822,050			
	Year to Date (YTD)	184,513	6.5%	2,637,537	93.5%
3.	Net Position	168,030			
4.	Fund Balance Carry Over FY21	2,848,406			
	FY 2022 Budgeted for projects	2,500,000			
	Blue Bird Additional Funding	800,000			
		3,300,000			



Revenues from In-Lieu Housing Fees are down approximately 16% FYTD, compared to FY2021.

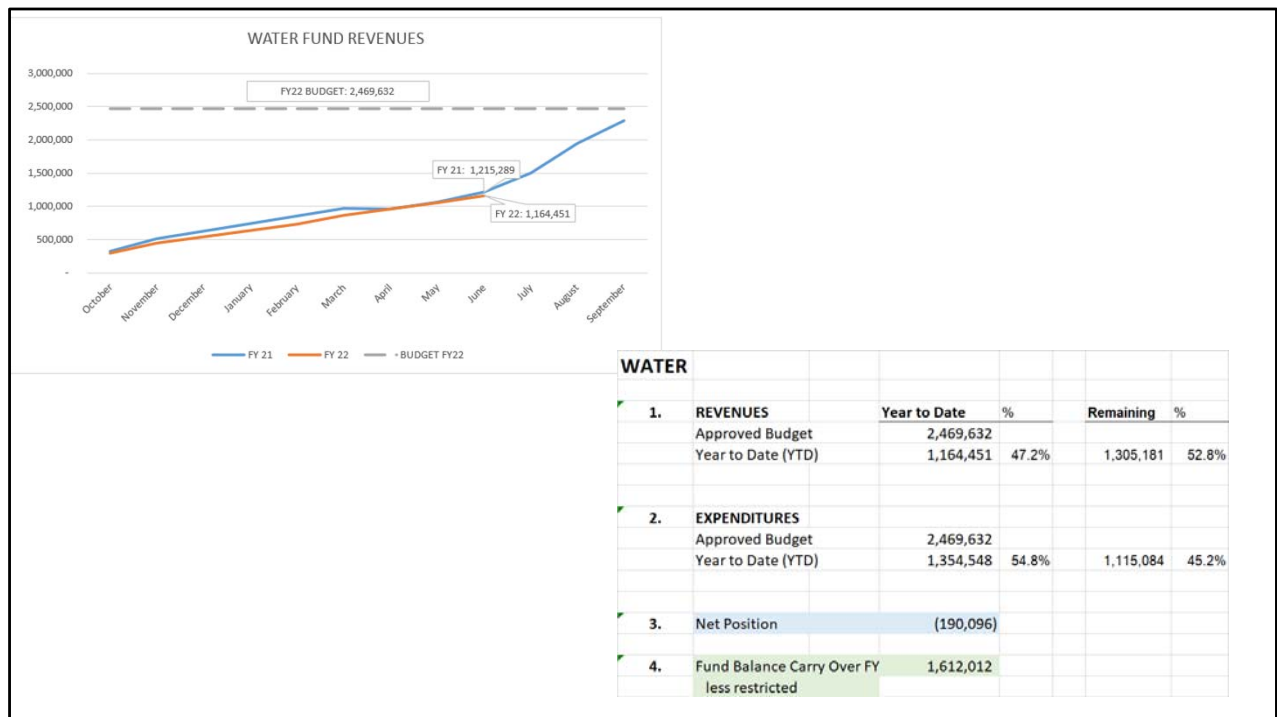
Strategic Initiative Fund

	Audited Financial Statement Fund Balance FY 2021	Restricted	Beginning Fund Balance	Requests not Budgeted	Fund Balance Available
STRATEGIC INITIATIVES					
Strategic Initiatives Fund	-	864,099	864,099	(283,735)	580,364
#20701 Agnew & Beck				92,200	
#22052 Sullivan & Reberger				25,000	
#22038 Carissa Connelly				95,000	
#22038 Carissa Connelly extension				38,000	400 hrs @95
#22071 Canyon Excavation				18,535	Lifftower Lodge
Communication to the public May election				15,000	
Total PO/Contracts				<u>283,735</u>	

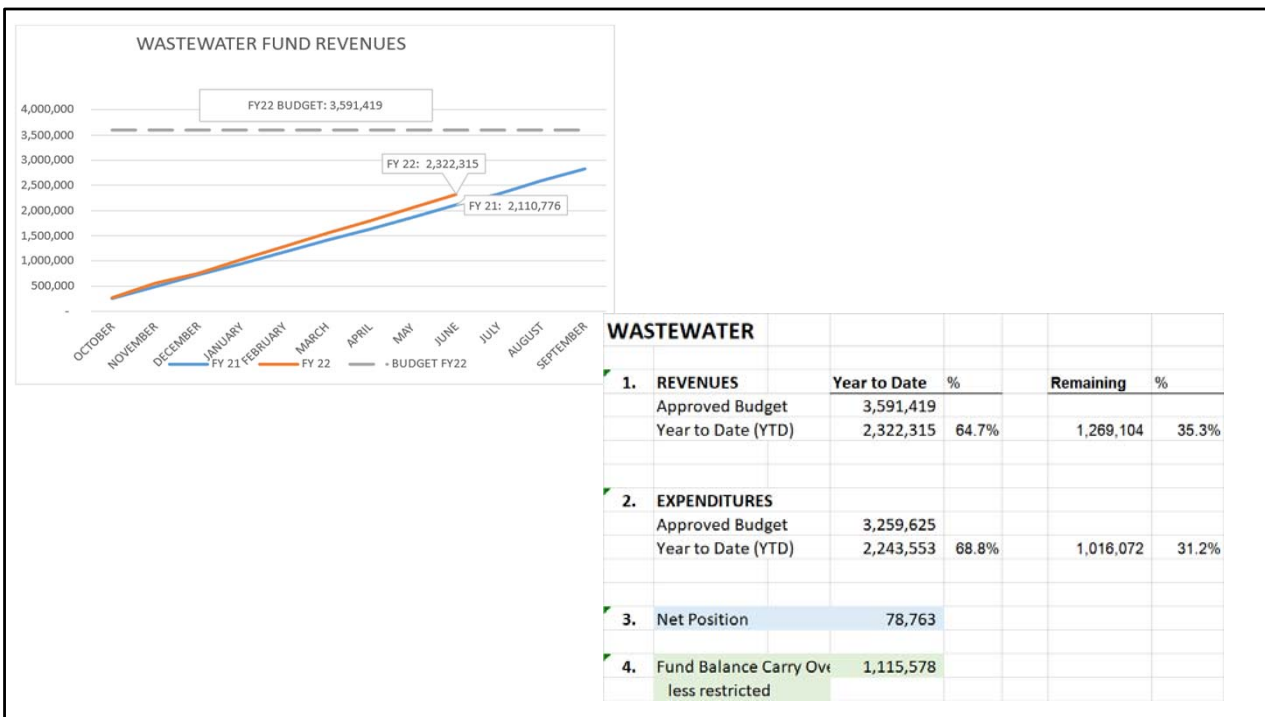
Strategic Initiative					
1.	REVENUES	Year to Date	%	Remaining	%
	Approved Budget	864,099			
	Year to Date (YTD)	864,100	100.0%	(1)	0.0%
2.	EXPENDITURES				
	Approved Budget	864,099			
	Year to Date (YTD)	255,805	29.6%	608,294	70.4%
3.	Net Position	608,294			

Transfers from the general fund ARPA Grant \$307,050 and City contribution \$250,000 have been made to this fund. The 2nd payment of \$307,050 has been received.

Enterprise Funds



The Water Fund revenues are down \$50,838 (4%) FYTD. The decrease in revenue is largely due to water conservation.



The Wastewater Fund revenues are up \$211,539 (10%) FYTD.

Report Criteria:

Invoices with totals above \$0 included.

Paid and unpaid invoices included.

[Report].GL Account Number = "0110000000"- "9648008200", "9910000000"- "9911810000"

Invoice Detail.Voided = No,Yes

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
GENERAL FUND			
01-2175-8000 P/R DEDUC PBL--EMP CAF FSA-MD			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	FSA TOTAL	1,234.88
01-2175-9000 P/R DEDUC PBL--EMP CAF FSA-DC			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	DCA TOTAL	379.50
01-2300-0000 DEPOSITS-PARKS & EVENTS			
KEARNEY, JOHN	CR 071222	RESERVATION DEPOSIT RETURN	250.00
GANZ, TAYLOR	CR 071222	DEPOSIT RETURN 061122 FSP USE	250.00
01-3700-3600 REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS			
WOOD RIVER VALLEY STUDIO T	CR 070622	REFUND- BANNER INSTALLATION	175.00
KONA ICE	CR 070622	REFUND FOR KETCH'EM ALIVE'	450.00
Total :			2,739.38

LEGISLATIVE & EXECUTIVE**01-4110-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)**

NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	22.95
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA VISION	165.00

01-4110-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES

COPY CENTER LLC	2249	BUDGET BOOK	600.64
-----------------	------	-------------	--------

Total LEGISLATIVE & EXECUTIVE:

788.59

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**01-4150-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)**

NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	48.75
----------------------------	--------	--	-------

01-4150-3100 OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE

COPY & PRINT, L.L.C.	123218	NOTES PADS, STICKIES, PENS	224.95
COPY & PRINT, L.L.C.	123219	NAMEPATES	35.80
GEM STATE PAPER & SUPPLY	1077129	Paper Supplies	380.94
US BANK	6235 062722	SQ HAVEN	129.60
US BANK	6235 062722	BUSINESS CARD HOLDER	71.80
US BANK	9749 062722	FLORIST-TERRI RETIREMENT	47.52

01-4150-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 ADMIN	7,723.25
SENTINEL FIRE & SECURITY, IN	77548	KETCHUM ORE WAGON MONITORING	87.00
SENTINEL FIRE & SECURITY, IN	77626	AES FIRE ALARM MONITORING, PANIC SYSTEM CITY HALL	164.70
WESTERN RECORDS DESTRUCT	0597077	SERVICES 060122-063022	265.00

01-4150-4400 ADVERTISING & LEGAL PUBLICATIO

EXPRESS PUBLISHING, INC.	10002196 0630	10002196 063022	262.50
--------------------------	---------------	-----------------	--------

01-4150-4800 DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS & MEMBERSH

US BANK	2745 062722	TRELLO	75.00
US BANK	6235 062722	AIC JADE REGISTRATION	225.00

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
01-4150-4902 TRAINNG/TRVL/MTG-CITY ADM/ASST			
RILEY, JADE	TE 062122-062	HOTEL	405.51
RILEY, JADE	TE 062122-062	MILEAGE-306	171.00
01-4150-5100 TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS			
CENTURY LINK	2087264135862	2087264135 862B 061322	946.17
CENTURY LINK	2087265574 24	2087265574 240B 061322	56.81
US BANK	5030 062522	8*8 INC	2,026.44
COX BUSINESS	0012401050589	0012401050589901	173.39
01-4150-5110 COMPUTER NETWORK			
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 ADMIN HARDWARE	1,148.40
US BANK	2745 062722	IDRIVE	316.61
US BANK	5030 062522	MICROSOFT 2	344.47
US BANK	5030 062522	MICROSOFT 1	16.77
US BANK	5030 062522	ZOOM	79.00
US BANK	9749 062722	DNH GODADDY.COM	21.17
DELL FINANCIAL SERVICES	81346703	PROPERTY TAX MGMT FEE	11.30
MUNICODE	00371085	Website Enhancement	3,400.00
01-4150-5150 COMMUNICATIONS			
EXPRESS PUBLISHING, INC.	10002196 0630	10002196 063022	642.04
US BANK	5030 062522	MAILCHIMP	97.99
US BANK	6235 062722	SHUTTERSTOCK	29.00
US BANK	6235 062722	YOUTUBE PREMIUM	11.99
US BANK	6235 062722	SHUTTERSLOCK	29.00
US BANK	6235 062722	LATER	15.00
US BANK	6235 062722	WIX	30.00
US BANK	6235 062722	USPS-BARNS COIL	200.00
US BANK	6235 062722	FACEBOOK	16.00
SNEE, MOLLY	2213	JUNE RETAINER, KETCH'EM ALIVE	5,650.00
01-4150-5200 UTILITIES			
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	772	64.15
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	9994	180.15
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	360	53.66
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	208	384.89
IDAHO POWER	2206452274 06	2206452274 062222	353.88
IDAHO POWER	2224128120 06	2224128120 062222	792.11
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	44919030005 0	44919030005 062422	13.04
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	7605374503 06	7605374503 062422	27.82
01-4150-6500 CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES			
US BANK	6235 062722	TALL END TABLE	80.99
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2482	354.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2488	59.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2487	3,534.50
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2486	47.50
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2496	606.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2485	59.00
01-4150-6510 COMPUTER SERVICES			
CASELLE, INC.	118152	CoNTACT AND SUPPORT	2,483.00
Total ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES:			34,673.56

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
LEGAL			
01-4160-4270 CITY PROSECUTOR			
ALLINGTON, ESQ., FREDERICK	120288	Monthly Prosecutor Payment	3,769.92
Total LEGAL:			3,769.92
PLANNING & BUILDING			
01-4170-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	26.05
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA VISION	175.00
01-4170-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES			
COPY CENTER LLC	2240	SUPERBOOM POSTER	360.00
01-4170-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 P&B	551.00
US BANK	6235 062722	TAMARACK LODGE	224.59
US BANK	6235 062722	LIMELIGHT HOTEL	798.34
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2493	59.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2481	295.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2492	118.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2480	59.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2491	177.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2484	236.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2489	118.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2495	47.50
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2483	59.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2494	118.00
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2479	265.50
S & C ASSOCIATES LLC	2479-2495	2490	295.00
SCHNEIDER, JENNIFER	JUNE 30 2022	KETCHUM COM CONVERSATION FACILITATION	1,875.00
01-4170-4400 ADVERTISING & LEGAL PUBLICATIO			
EXPRESS PUBLISHING, INC.	10002196 0630	10002196 063022	1,215.60
01-4170-4500 GEOGRAPHIC INFO SYSTEMS			
US BANK	0568 062722	ESRI	100.00
01-4170-4900 PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG			
US BANK	0568 062722	NATIONAL EMERGENCT TRAINING	234.98
Total PLANNING & BUILDING:			7,407.56
NON-DEPARTMENTAL			
01-4193-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICE			
US BANK	5030 062522	Blue & Pine	125.00
01-4193-4500 1ST/WASHINGTON RENT			
URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY	5723	JUNE URA RENT	3,000.00
URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY	5828	JULY URA RENT	3,000.00
01-4193-6500 CONTRACT FOR SERVICE			
BLAINE COUNTY TREASURER	4	Sustainability	21,655.00

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
Total NON-DEPARTMENTAL:			27,780.00
FACILITY MAINTENANCE			
01-4194-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	24.38
01-4194-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES			
CHATEAU DRUG CENTER	2559934	CUTLERY, PLATES, BOWLS	21.80
US BANK	9988 062722	PAPER CUPS	13.99
US BANK	9988 062722	HI-VIS SWEATSHIRT	31.95
US BANK	9988 062722	INSULATED SAFTEY VEST	36.00
01-4194-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 FACILITY MAINT	601.75
LUNCEFORD EXCAVATION, INC.	13414	SHOVEL- LEAK REPAIR	390.00
RAINMAKER LANDSCAPING & S	8492	Wire Find: FOREST SERVICE PARK	75.00
THORNTON HEATING	53208	SERVICE 6/13/22	192.00
US BANK	6235 062722	GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL- WATER BOTTLE STATION	1,995.95
01-4194-4210 PROFESSIONAL SERVC-CITY TREES			
ARBOR CARE	8774	PHC INSPECTION-WARM SPRINGS H20	70.00
ARBOR CARE	8778	PHC INSPECTION- WATER DEPARTMENT	120.00
ARBOR CARE	9183	TREE REMOVAL- CITY CORRIDOR/SIDEWALK	172.00
01-4194-4220 PROF SERV-CITY BEAUTIFICATION			
LILY & FERN, LLC	4422	1 & 5 GAL PERENNIALS, LABOR	922.12
MOSS GARDEN CENTER	ST 063022	INV 12806C	25.57
MOSS GARDEN CENTER	ST 063022	BALANCE FORWARD	230.77
01-4194-5200 UTILITIES			
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	9995	917.89
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	560	95.36
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	532	394.49
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	9991	92.90
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	1245	39.12
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	1127	79.19
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	456	15.70
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	536	132.10
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	9996	54.82
IDAHO POWER	2201272487 06	2201272487 062222	71.40
IDAHO POWER	2203538992 06	2203538992 062222	78.17
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	130 S 1 AVE	25.34
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	65669030002 0	65669030002 062422	9.79
01-4194-5300 CUSTODIAL & CLEANING SERVICES			
WESTERN BUILDING MAINTEN	0134356-IN	Monthly Janitorial Service	3,395.12
01-4194-5900 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE-BUILDINGS			
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2206-943564	FIRE STOP SEALANT, FIREBLOCK	34.98
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2206-943866	FaN BOX	59.98
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-948766	FASTENERS	1.56
OHIO GULCH TRANSFER STATIO	221425	.47 TON TRANSFER	30.55
OHIO GULCH TRANSFER STATIO	221951	.11 TON TRANSFER	9.00
US BANK	9988 062722	PHONE CABLE 300FT	37.00

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
01-4194-5910 REPAIR & MAINT-491 SV ROAD			
CHATEAU DRUG CENTER	2559256	DOOR STOPS	11.38
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022 491	192	332.95
CLEAR CREEK DISPOSAL	0001543098	491 E SUN VALLEY RD	1,893.56
IDAHO POWER	2202522062 06	2202522062 062222	493.73
IDAHO POWER	2202522062 06	2202522062 052222	399.86
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	17499804809 0	17499804809 062422	16.01
THORNTON HEATING	53201	THERMOSTAT CHECK	128.00
COX BUSINESS	0012401034971	0012401034971402 062222	143.00
WESTERN BUILDING MAINTEN	0134356-IN	Monthly Janitorial Service	1,403.00

01-4194-5950 REPAIR & MAINT-WARM SPRINGS PR

IDAHO POWER	2226452353 06	2226452353 062522	145.95
PIPECO, INC.	S4655563.001	POLY PIPE AND COUPLINGS	58.62
US BANK	9988 062722	DIESEL FUEL CAN	35.99

01-4194-6100 REPAIR & MAINT--MACHINERY & EQ

RIVER RUN AUTO PARTS	6538-178974	DUAL TERMINAL BATTERY	156.95
----------------------	-------------	-----------------------	--------

01-4194-6950 MAINTENANCE

A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2206-943657	HAMMER MILLED FACE	39.99
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-944541	SPRAY PAINT WHITE	15.95
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-945802	FaN BOX	59.98
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-947794	LITTLE HOUSE WEATHER STRIP	30.76
ARBOR CARE	8785-2	TREE VIGOR SYSTEMIC-KETCHUM TOWN SQUARE	115.00
CHATEAU DRUG CENTER	2559238	BUG RAID, CARDS	15.75
CHATEAU DRUG CENTER	2559633	LUGGAGE LOCK	14.24
PIPECO, INC.	S4651880.001	PVC ELBOW	2.56
PIPECO, INC.	S4656852.001	DRIPPERLINE BROWN	143.46
PIPECO, INC.	S4667108.001	ROTATOR HUNTER- SKATE PARK	35.89
PIPECO, INC.	S4667387.001	PVC PARTS- ATKINSON PARK	7.91
PIPECO, INC.	S4669616.001	ELBOWS, POLY STRETCH- ATKINSON PARK	23.48
SILVER CREEK SUPPLY	0007010262-00	HTR ROTOR	236.01
WALKER SAND AND GRAVEL	1019459	Road Base	115.46

Total FACILITY MAINTENANCE:

16,573.18

POLICE**01-4210-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)**

NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	6.45
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA VISION	170.00

01-4210-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES

US BANK	1556 062722	CSO SHORTS	39.99
US BANK	1556 062722	CSO SHORTS	79.98

01-4210-3610 PARKING OPS PROCESSING FEES

CALE AMERICA, INC.	160684	ACTIVE METERS AUG 2020-correction	165.00
FLASHPARKING INC	124573	Omni Park Subscription	737.00

01-4210-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

MOUNTAIN HUMANE	3	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	600.00
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 POLICE	1,848.75
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18976	MONTHLY MAINTENANCE, WATCHGUARD SUPPORT	2,040.50

01-4210-4250 PROF.SERVICES-BCSO CONTRACT

BLAINE COUNTY CLERK/RECOR	201054	BCSO Law Enforcement Services	130,714.08
---------------------------	--------	-------------------------------	------------

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
01-4210-5100 TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS			
CENTURY LINK	2087267848 10	2087267848 105B 061322	60.98
Total POLICE:			136,462.73
FIRE & RESCUE			
01-4230-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	81.50
01-4230-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES FIRE			
US BANK	4977 062722	CDW GOV- PRINTER	738.36
US BANK	9939 062722	AMERICAN AIR- ODONNELL	929.21
US BANK	9939 062722	AMZN- CHAINSAW WRENCH	13.99
US BANK	9939 062722	MICROSOFT CAMERA	49.99
US BANK	9939 062722	AMERICAN AIR- ODONNELL	76.27
US BANK	9939 062722	AMZN-ELECTRIC SAFE BOX	39.99
01-4230-3210 OPERATING SUPPLIES EMS			
HENRY SCHEIN	22003364	EMS MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND DRUGS	127.42
HENRY SCHEIN	22003364	EMS MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND DRUGS	127.42
01-4230-3500 MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS FIRE			
US BANK	9939 062722	BASECAMP-PREMIUM FUEL	36.95
01-4230-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FIRE			
ASSESSMENT AND COMPLIANC	11013	DOOR SWITCHES FOR HEATER SHUTOFF	2,776.00
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 FIRE & RESCUE	616.25
01-4230-5200 UTILITIES			
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	2307	141.11
CLEAR CREEK DISPOSAL	0001538290	219 LEWIS ST	57.46
CLEAR CREEK DISPOSAL	0001538445	107 SADDLE RD	276.62
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	26223127833 0	26223127833 062422	167.61
01-4230-6000 REPAIR & MAINT-AUTO EQUIP FIRE			
RIVER RUN AUTO PARTS	6538-179519	MOBILE ONE OIL	65.70
US BANK	4977 062722	SNYTHETIC GREASE	63.39
US BANK	9939 062722	FAYETTE- SPARE TIRE WINCH	131.77
Total FIRE & RESCUE:			6,517.01
STREET			
01-4310-2505 HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA Medical	1,006.88
01-4310-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	41.12
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA VISION	283.76
01-4310-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES			
US BANK	2022 062722	LABELS 4 LABEL MAKER	26.23
01-4310-3400 MINOR EQUIPMENT			
METROCOUNT	3943	FIGURE 8 RD CLEAT 10 PACK	210.00
AT&T MOBILITY LLC	287313886187	2083095271	35.58

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
01-4310-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
DIVERSIFIED INSPECTIONS, INC	INDI51955	Bucket Truck, WASHIINGTON CRANE	1,121.02
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 STREETS	217.50
BACKGROUND INVESTATION B	CIT025070122-	Background Checks	35.90
AWSI	531127	Pre-employment Testing	112.00
01-4310-4900 PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG			
US BANK	2022 062722	ATSSA CERTIFICATION	130.00
01-4310-5200 UTILITIES			
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	9993	95.05
CITY OF KETCHUM	JUNE 2022	9999	69.80
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	911 WARM SPRINGS	30.94
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	200 E 10 ST	19.12
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	49439330009 0	49439330009 062422	34.67
01-4310-6910 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES			
ALSCO - AMERICAN LINEN DIVI	LBOI1980715	COVERALLS REPLACEMENT	45.00
NORCO	35293594	53271 063022	238.50
SENTINEL FIRE & SECURITY, IN	77685	200 E 10TH ST MONITORING	87.00
TREASURE VALLEY COFFEE INC	2160-08314587	TEA, CREAM, SUGAR	68.12
01-4310-6920 SIGNS & SIGNALIZATION			
NATIONAL SIGNAL INC.	0038644-IN	Electronic Sign Boards: WINDOW SCREEN	1,905.29
01-4310-6930 STREET LIGHTING			
IDAHO POWER	2200749261 06	2200749261 062422	529.88
IDAHO POWER	2201013857 06	2201013857 062222	12.98
IDAHO POWER	2203855230 06	2203855230 062222	36.13
IDAHO POWER	2204535385 06	2204535385 062222	16.98
IDAHO POWER	2206773224 06	2206773224 062222	8.03
IDAHO POWER	2207487501 06	2207487501 062222	7.15
IDAHO POWER	2207487501 06	2207487501 032222	8.07
01-4310-6950 MAINTENANCE & IMPROVEMENTS			
ANDERSON ASPHALT PAVING IN	539	Dump 73.43 TONS	576.09
ANDERSON ASPHALT PAVING IN	539	Asphalt 68.69 TONS	5,553.07
WALKER SAND AND GRAVEL	1023270	RoadBASE	128.76
Total STREET:			12,690.62
RECREATION			
01-4510-2505 HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA Medical	1,320.70
01-4510-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	16.25
01-4510-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES			
CHATEAU DRUG CENTER	2567506	TOILET PAPER, HOT COLD BEAD THERAPY	26.56
US BANK	7926 062722	SHOP TOWELS	13.30
01-4510-3250 RECREATION SUPPLIES			
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2206-944123	50# REGULAR LIME	13.13
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-946307	BLK CABLE TIE MOUNT	15.99
MOUNTAIN RIDES	11899	VAN POOL SERVICES	200.00

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
US BANK	7926 062722	TENNIS WAREHOUSE	142.21
US BANK	7926 062722	GOLDMINE-DECORATION, UTENSILS, MISC SPORT	11.90
US BANK	7926 062722	VOLLEYBALL NET	149.00
US BANK	7926 062722	M&M SNACK BAR-CONES	11.32
US BANK	7926 062722	CATHECRAL PINES BAPIST	95.00
US BANK	7926 062722	TENNIS BALLS	152.43
US BANK	7926 062722	SHOSHONE FALLS	5.00
WALKER SAND AND GRAVEL	1036917	MASONRY SAND	495.79
WINNS COMPOST	062422	220 LB	2.80

01-4510-3300 RESALE ITEMS-CONCESSION SUPPLY

ATKINSONS' MARKET	02562211	MILK, EGGS	8.35
ATKINSONS' MARKET	06598695	GrocerY RETURN	132.30-
ATKINSONS' MARKET	08488515	BUTTERMILK, VANILLA, ETC	32.64

01-4510-3500 MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS

UNITED OIL	992805	37268 043022	78.49
------------	--------	--------------	-------

01-4510-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 PARKS	1,566.00
-------------------------	-------	---------------	----------

01-4510-4410 ADVERTISING & PUBLICATIONS

EXPRESS PUBLISHING, INC.	10002196 0630	10002196 063022	395.28
--------------------------	---------------	-----------------	--------

01-4510-5200 UTILITIES

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	31904030009 0	319 040 3000 9 062422	35.29
-------------------	---------------	-----------------------	-------

01-4510-6100 REPAIR & MAINT--MACHINERY & EQ

US BANK	7926 062722	APC UPS BATTERY REPLACEMENT	63.83
---------	-------------	-----------------------------	-------

Total RECREATION: 4,718.96

Total GENERAL FUND: 254,121.51

GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FD**GENERAL CIP EXPENDITURES****03-4193-7100 SUN VALLEY RD MILL & OVERLAY**

JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP, I	D3576100-006	Sun Valley Road Rehabilitation Engineering Design Services	7,658.38
-----------------------------	--------------	--	----------

03-4193-7130 COORID00R TIMING PLAN

HDR ENGINEERING, INC.	1200440329	Main Street (SH-75) SIGNAL TIMING	1,996.50
-----------------------	------------	-----------------------------------	----------

03-4193-7193 MAIN ST/WARM SPRINGS DESIGN

HDR ENGINEERING, INC.	11200428178	Warm Springs Road Corridor Alternatives Analysis	2,982.75
HDR ENGINEERING, INC.	1200428188	Main Street (SH-75) ALT ANALYSIS	2,589.75
HDR ENGINEERING, INC.	1200445444	Main Street (SH-75) ALT ANALYSIS	2,141.25
HDR ENGINEERING, INC.	1200445459	Warm Springs Road Corridor Alternatives Analysis: 05/22-06/25	6,337.25

03-4193-7200 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADES

US BANK	1556 062722	MODEM- WIFI TOWN SQUARE	156.12
---------	-------------	-------------------------	--------

Total GENERAL CIP EXPENDITURES: 23,862.00

FACILITY MAINT CIP EXPENDITURE**03-4194-7100 LITTLE PARK UPGRADES**

EXPRESS PUBLISHING, INC.	10002196 0630	10002196 063022	1,020.56
--------------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
Total FACILITY MAINT CIP EXPENDITURE:			1,020.56
FIRE & RESCUE CIP EXPENDITURES			
03-4230-7115 FIREFIGHTIN EQ (TOOLS)			
US BANK	9939 062722	BAILEYS-CHAINSAW SUPPLIES	225.06
03-4230-7125 RESCUE (CITY PROVIDED)			
US BANK	9939 062722	POLARIS	301.04
03-4230-7130 PPE (TURNOUT GEAR)			
49 ER COMMUNICATIONS INC.	63166	CAPITAL RADIOS/EQ	26,075.38
Total FIRE & RESCUE CIP EXPENDITURES:			26,601.48
Total GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FD:			51,484.04
ORIGINAL LOT FUND			
ORIGINAL LOT TAX			
22-4910-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	.00
22-4910-6040 SUN VALLEY MARKETING ALLIANCE			
VISIT SUN VALLEY	83	Monthly Payment per contract	20,833.33
22-4910-6060 EVENTS/PROMOTIONS			
US BANK	6235 062722	ALBERTSONS	24.37
US BANK	6235 062722	OUTDOOR GAMES	221.02
US BANK	6235 062722	EXTEREME CANOPY	1,160.00
US BANK	6235 062722	FACEPAINT SUPPLIES	112.36
US BANK	6235 062722	DRINKS-ATKINSON	30.15
US BANK	6235 062722	JOHNNY GSHACK	156.17
US BANK	6235 062722	SAWTOOTH BREWERY	137.80-
US BANK	6235 062722	ALBERTSONS-SNACKS, DRINKS, FRUIT & VEG TRAY	128.78
US BANK	6235 062722	JANES ARTIFACTS	68.78
US BANK	6235 062722	ICE-BASECAMP	22.61
US BANK	6235 062722	PORTABLE LOCKING SUGGESTION BOX	76.18
US BANK	6235 062722	SAWTOOTH BREWERY	301.04
US BANK	6235 062722	ALBERTSONS-BEER	41.31
US BANK	6235 062722	SANDWICH BOARD	331.00
US BANK	6235 062722	SODA, SPARKLING WATER, CAPRISUNS	81.71
US BANK	6235 062722	ICE-BASECAMP	9.69
US BANK	6235 062722	SIGN HOLDER	144.95
US BANK	6235 062722	ICE-BASECAMP	32.29
US BANK	6235 062722	CHATEAU DRUG-BROAD HINGE	38.82
AARON ADAM GOLAY	070522	BAND FOR JULY 5TH 2022 KETCH'EM ALIVE	1,400.00
22-4910-6080 MOUNTAIN RIDES			
MOUNTAIN RIDES	11907	Monthly Installment 07/2	57,250.00
MOUNTAIN RIDES	11912	SILVER ROUTE	8,000.00
Total ORIGINAL LOT TAX:			90,326.76
Total ORIGINAL LOT FUND:			90,326.76

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
ADDITIONAL1%-LOT FUND			
ADDITIONAL 1%-LOT			
25-4910-4220 SUN VALLEY AIR SERVICE BOARD			
SUN VALLEY AIR SERVICE BOA	MAY MOS 202	MAY MOS 2022	172,971.16
Total ADDITIONAL 1%-LOT:			172,971.16
Total ADDITIONAL1%-LOT FUND:			172,971.16
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE FUND			
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE EXPENSE			
54-4410-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
COPY CENTER LLC	2240	Housing Matters Poster	132.00
NESTED STRATEGIES	1073	HOUSING PHILANTHROPY	625.00
Total STRATEGIC INITIATIVE EXPENSE:			757.00
Total STRATEGIC INITIATIVE FUND:			757.00
WATER FUND			
63-3700-3600 REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS			
BUTLER, JEFFREY	CR 061722	REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT	469.68
Total :			469.68
WATER EXPENDITURES			
63-4340-2505 HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA Medical	401.56
63-4340-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	16.50
63-4340-3120 DATA PROCESSING			
BILLING DOCUMENT SPECIALIS	83134	Utilities Billing	512.27
63-4340-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES			
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2206-943462	Wasp & Hornet Spray	25.98
PLATT ELECTRIC SUPPLY	2X97261	PTM 18120	14.00
RIVER RUN AUTO PARTS	6538-179456	Prime Guard - 20 WWF	41.70
63-4340-3250 LABORATORY/ANALYSIS			
MAGIC VALLEY LABS, INC.	24661	Drinking Water Bacteria, Cooler Return	42.00
63-4340-3500 MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS			
UNITED OIL	666282	Finance Charge	3.53
UNITED OIL	992808	37271 043022	440.74
63-4340-3800 CHEMICALS			
GEM STATE WELDERS SUPPLY,I	E268847	55 Gallon Sodium Hypochlorite	262.24
63-4340-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
BANYAN TECHNOLOGY INC.	20927	Big Wood Well - Replace PLC, Analog Card & Pressure Transducer	3,391.70
BANYAN TECHNOLOGY INC.	20928	ROTARY PARK WELL PLC UPGRADE	10,200.00

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
BANYAN TECHNOLOGY INC.	20929	BIG WOOD BOOSTER PLC UPGRADE	13,200.00
GALENA ENGINEERING, INC.	1318.167.03 03	1318.167.03 /SF/ Phase 4 Ketchum Spring Line	1,177.50
GALENA ENGINEERING, INC.	1318.167.03 05	1318.167.03 /SF/ Phase 4 Ketchum Spring Line	877.50
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 WATER	891.75
ROBERTS ELECTRIC	7381	Trail Creek - Check pump, installed new wires	569.97
OPAL ENGINEERING, PLLC	52	ENGINEERING CONTRACT FOR WATER - Coordination meetings with Jacobs, Gio & Jade	787.50
OPAL ENGINEERING, PLLC	90	ENGINEERING CONTRACT FOR WATER - General Project Management	1,800.00
63-4340-4800 DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS, & MEMBERS			
AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASS	7002013887	Membership Dues	389.00
63-4340-5100 TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS			
SENTINEL FIRE & SECURITY, IN	77449	1177- 110 River Ranch Road	74.25
63-4340-5200 UTILITIES			
IDAHO POWER	2202458903 06	2202458903 062022	436.04
IDAHO POWER	220368592 062	220368592 062422	9,151.44
IDAHO POWER	2206786259 06	2206786259 062022	23.24
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	110 RIVER RANCH RD A	16.40
63-4340-6100 REPAIR & MAINT-MACH & EQUIP			
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-946766	14x20x1 3M Filters & 16x20x1 3M Filters	85.14
CHATEAU DRUG CENTER	2565126	Micro Filtr Filters	64.56
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.	8243-7	Paint	301.96
Total WATER EXPENDITURES:			45,198.47
Total WATER FUND:			45,668.15
WATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND			
WATER CIP EXPENDITURES			
64-4340-7800 CONSTRUCTION			
FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, LLC	0824956	12 DI MJ RW OL GATE VLV L/A	4,353.68
FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, LLC	0826389	4 ZN 150# PR RNG 1/8 FLG PKG & 4 RR 1/8 150# GSKT	37.70
LUNCEFORD EXCAVATION, INC.	13410	Llyod Court - Leak Repair	3,122.72
Total WATER CIP EXPENDITURES:			7,514.10
Total WATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND:			7,514.10
WASTEWATER FUND			
65-3700-3600 REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS			
BUTLER, JEFFREY	CR 061722	REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT	1,036.23
Total :			1,036.23
WASTEWATER EXPENDITURES			
65-4350-2505 HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	CP320685	HRA Medical	859.59
65-4350-2515 VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)			
NBS-NATIONAL BENEFIT SERVI	857865	FSA & HRA Plan Administration Fees June 2022	39.20

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
65-4350-3120 DATA PROCESSING			
BILLING DOCUMENT SPECIALIS	83134	Utilities Billing	768.40
65-4350-3200 OPERATING SUPPLIES			
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-948019	Large Atlsa Latex Glove	4.99
ALSCO - AMERICAN LINEN DIVI	LBOI2002765	VARIOUS SUPPLIES (MATS, MOPS, TOWELS, ETC) 2021-2022 CONTRACT	38.87
CHATEAU DRUG CENTER	2559806	Tissue, mouse trap, dist water	36.13
UPS STORE #2444	MMN7FR5RB	WATER SAMPLES	16.40
ROPES END PROPERTY SERVICE	7679	TAURUS INSECT SPRAY - 78oz Bottle	135.00
65-4350-3500 MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS			
NAPA AUTO PARTS	109341	Whl Brg Grs 14oz Cart	92.28
UNITED OIL	210241	Chevron Rando HD ISO 32	117.85
65-4350-3800 CHEMICALS			
BECKART ENVIRONMENTAL, IN	81860	2 - Polymer B-164 LB 5 gallon containers	1,207.62
BECKART ENVIRONMENTAL, IN	81870	Polymer B-164/LB 1 gallon containers	559.99
65-4350-4200 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, I	91718	chemicals	511.39
KETCHUM COMPUTERS, INC.	18975	JUNE 22 WASTEWATER	239.25
ROPES END PROPERTY SERVICE	7617	TAURUS INSECT SPRAY-SERVICE	125.00
65-4350-4201 IPDES PERMIT FEE			
IDAHO DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT	22POT0058AN	2022 Annual Assessment	3,452.16
65-4350-4900 PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG			
US BANK	9642 062722	DWD3-18337	30.00
US BANK	9642 062722	WWT4-23259	30.00
US BANK	9642 062722	WWTLA-16530	30.00
US BANK	9642 062722	HEYREND CERTIFICATION REVIEW	240.00
US BANK	9642 062722	WWL1-16039	30.00
QUALITY INN	63408864	James Heyrend 6/23/22	206.72
65-4350-5100 TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS			
CENTURY LINK	2087268953 40	2087268953 402B 061322	59.50
SENTINEL FIRE & SECURITY, IN	77449	1177- 110 River Ranch Road	24.75
65-4350-5200 UTILITIES			
IDAHO POWER	2202703357 06	2202703357 062022	80.59
IDAHO POWER	2206786259 06	2206786259 062022	23.25
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	110 RIVER RANCH RD	20.35
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	110 RIVERRANCH RD A	16.41
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	110 RIVER RANCH RD GRIT BLDG	11.03
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	32649330001 0	110 RIVER RANCH RD SLUDGE	9.79
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS	58208688554 0	110 RIVER RANCH RD	9.79
65-4350-6000 REPAIR & MAINT-AUTO EQUIP			
NAPA AUTO PARTS	109153	Filters & Oil	107.54
65-4350-6100 REPAIR & MAINT-MACH & EQUIP			
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-944656	Hose Clamp	20.94
AQUA-AEROBIC SYSTEMS, INC.	1033512	Nibco to RCI Actuator & Valve Retrofit Kit	1,480.16
LUNCEFORD EXCAVATION, INC.	13412	Concrete at Sewer Plant	198.40
PIPECO, INC.	S4661940.001	Bushing PVC	7.39
PIPECO, INC.	S4671781.001	Bushing PVC & Adapter PVC Female	6.50

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
US BANK	9642 062722	DIGITAL MULTIMETER FUSE	19.84
65-4350-6900 COLLECTION SYSTEM SERVICES/CHA			
A.C. HOUSTON LUMBER CO.	2207-948805	C Energ Alka Batt 4pk	9.99
LUNCEFORD EXCAVATION, INC.	13418	Sidewalk - Warfield Ally	2,433.00
OHIO GULCH TRANSFER STATIO	221821	Asphalt Dlr Lumber	204.00
OHIO GULCH TRANSFER STATIO	221840	Asphalt Dlr Lumber	231.60
PIPECO, INC.	S4674316.001	Green Flags & Green Marking Paint	81.37
POLLARDWATER	0202940-1	3 in 1 With Parka CL3 M HV GREE	173.50
POLLARDWATER	SC1425	SERVICE CHARGE	2.60
POLLARDWATER	SC1466	SERVICE CHARGE	2.60
US BANK	9642 062722	WWC3-20641	30.00
Total WASTEWATER EXPENDITURES:			14,035.73
Total WASTEWATER FUND:			15,071.96
WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMPROVE FND WASTEWATER CIP EXPENDITURES			
67-4350-7800 CONSTRUCTION			
GALENA ENGINEERING, INC.	1318.84.14 070	1318.84.14/ SF / KSV Treatmant Plant / Asphalt & Drainage	8,166.75
Total WASTEWATER CIP EXPENDITURES:			8,166.75
Total WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMPROVE FND:			8,166.75
PARKS/REC DEV TRUST FUND			
93-3700-7300 KETCH'EM ALIVE			
US BANK	6235 062722	CUSTOM LOGO YETI TUMBLER	400.08
Total :			400.08
PARKS/REC TRUST EXPENDITURES			
93-4900-5910 WARM SPRINGS PRESR-RESTORATION			
COPY CENTER LLC	2240	POSTER PRINTS - VIBRANCY AND HOUSING	210.00
DAVIS EMBROIDERY INC.	40264	TOES, BOTTLES CUSTOM	1,965.29
US BANK	6235 062722	UPRINTING- VINYL BANNERS	274.48
US BANK	6235 062722	ONNO SHIRTS	1,251.95
US BANK	6235 062722	VINYL BANNERS-UPRINTING	495.38
NESTED STRATEGIES	1073	Warm Spring PRESERVE PHILANTHROPY COUNSEL	3,125.00
Total PARKS/REC TRUST EXPENDITURES:			7,322.10
Total PARKS/REC DEV TRUST FUND:			7,722.18
Grand Totals:			653,803.61

Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Net Invoice Amount
-------------	----------------	-------------	--------------------

Report Criteria:
Invoices with totals above \$0 included.
Paid and unpaid invoices included.
[Report].GL Account Number = "0110000000"-"9648008200","9910000000"-"9911810000"
Invoice Detail.Voided = No,Yes



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Approve Alcohol Beverage Licenses

Recommendation and Summary

Staff is recommending the council to approve the license and adopt the following motion:

I move to approve Alcohol Beverage Licenses for the applicants included in the staff report.

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- Ketchum Municipal Code Requires certain licenses to sell liquor, beer or wine.
- The attached applications are for the period of September 1, 2022 – August 31, 2023.
- Council approval is requested to complete the process of issuing such beer, wine and liquor licenses.

Introduction and History

In accordance with Municipal Code 5.04.020, Alcoholic Beverage Sales, it is unlawful for any person to sell liquor, beer, or wine at retail or by the drink within the City without certain licenses as required pursuant to Ordinance 367. All City licenses for liquor, beer, and wine expire annually and require renewal by September 1st. The businesses will be vending beer, wine and liquor on premise (wine is included in the liquor fees) and not to be consumed on premise, per application.

Analysis

At this time, the following businesses have filed for their license and Council approval is requested to complete the process of issuing such beer, wine and liquor licenses.

Financial Impact

- The City of Ketchum will realize revenue of \$6,900.00 from approval of these licenses in accordance with the current fee structure.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Beer Consumed on Premises</u>	<u>Beer Not to be Consumed on Premises</u>	<u>Wine Consumed on Premises</u>	<u>Wine Not to be Consumed on Premises</u>	<u>Liquor</u>	<u>Total Amount of Fees Paid</u>
Aroma LLC DBA Aroma	X		X	X		\$600
Aspen Skiing Company LLC DBA Limelight Hotel Ketchum	X				X	\$760
Bigwood Bread LLC DBA Bigwood Bread Café	X		X	X		\$600

Burita LLC DBa Cookbook Restaurant	X	X	X	X		\$650
Casino 2	X	X			X	\$810
Fox Creek Reality LLC DBA Fox Creek Wines		X		X		\$250
Ketchum Ventures LLC DBA Zinc & Ketchum Convention Center	X		X		X	\$560
Main 200 LLC DBA Serva Peruvian Cuisine	X		X			\$400
The Pub Inc DBA The Cellar Pub	X	X			X	\$810
TNT Taproom LLC	X	X	X	X		\$650
Warfield Brewing Company	X	X			X	\$810

Sincerely,



Shellie Gallagher
Treasurer

Attachments: Alcohol applications



City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: Aroma LLC		Doing Business As: Aroma
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 520 second street east ketchum ID 83340		
Mailing Address: PO Box 6839 ketchum ID 83340		
Recorded Owner of Property: Cristina Cook		
Applicant Phone Number: 2083093180		Applicant Email: floresfaminc@icloud.com
STATE LICENSE NO: 1781 (copy required)		COUNTY LICENSE NO: 23 (copy required)
Corporation: <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners:
BEER LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ <u>600.00</u>
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

[Signature] owner
Applicant Signature Relation to Business

7/11/22
Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>7/12/22</u>	License Fee Paid: <u>\$600</u>	License No: <u>7045A</u>
<p>To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, <u>2022</u> - August 31, <u>2023</u></p> <p>Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;</p> <p>_____ Mayor</p>		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 134586

Premises Number: 5B-61

Retail Alcohol Beverage License

License Year: 2023

License Number: 1781

This is to certify, that Aroma LLC

doing business as: Aroma

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:

520 2nd Street E, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.

County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	No
Beer	Yes <u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Kegs to go	No
Growlers	No
Restaurant	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No
Plaza	No

TOTAL FEE: \$250.00



Director of Idaho State Police


Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

AROMA LLC
AROMA
PO BOX 6839

KETCHUM, ID 83340

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023



2023

BLAINE COUNTY
STATE OF IDAHO

No. 23

RETAIL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT AROMA LLC
doing business as AROMA
at 520 2ND ST E. KETCHUM. ID 83340
a(n) LLC, is licensed to sell Alcoholic Beverages as stated below, subject to the provisions of Chapters 23-903 and 23-916 Idaho Code Annotated, and the laws of the State of Idaho, Municipal Ordinances, and the regulations of the Commissioner in regard to sale of Alcoholic Beverages and the resolution passed by the Commissioners of said County, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board at the Blaine County Courthouse, Hailey, Idaho.

dated: Beer: 12/16/1946 Retail Liquor: 06/27/1947 Retail Wine: 04/12/1947 Wine By Drink: 06/11/1973.

Draft and Bottled or Canned Beer	0.00
Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	75.00
Bottled or Canned Beer not to be consumed on premises	0.00
Retail Liquor- 23	0.00
Retail Wine	100.00
Wine by the Drink	100.00
Special Wine (Sunday)	0.00

TOTAL FEE: 275.00

S. McQuinn
Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners

Signature of Licensee or Officer of Corporation

This license is TRANSFERABLE. VALID as of 08/01/2022 and EXPIRES 07/31/2023.

Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of June, 2022.

Dick Forley
Chairman

Angus McQuinn
Commissioner

Marky Davis
Commissioner



City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: Aspen Skiing Company, LLC		Doing Business As: Limelight Hotel Ketchum
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 151 S. Main Street, Ketchum, ID 83340		
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7081, Ketchum, ID 83340		
Recorded Owner of Property: Aspen Skiing Company, LLC dba Limelight Hotel Ketchum		
Applicant Phone Number: (208) 726-0881		Applicant Email: rwhite@aspensnowmass.com
STATE LICENSE NO: (copy required)		COUNTY LICENSE NO: (copy required)
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: Please see attached _____ _____ _____ _____
BEER LICENSE FEES		
X	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
X	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ 760.00
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

John Curnow

Digitally signed by John Curnow
DN: cn=John Curnow, o=Linsight Hotel Ketchum, ou=General
Manager, email=jcurnow@linsighthotels.com, c=US
Date: 2022.05.24 15:14:46 -0600

General Manager

Applicant Signature

Relation to Business

5/24/2022

Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Date Received: **7/12/22**

License Fee Paid **\$700**

License No: **2135A**

To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho;

The undersigned, a Corporation ☒ Partnership ☐ Individual ☐, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, **2022** - August 31, **2023**

Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;

Mayor

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 134601
ISLD ID: 8010

Premises Number: 5B-20795 **Retail Alcohol Beverage License**

Rural Hotel License

License Year: 2023

License Number: 20795

This is to certify, that Aspen Skiing Company LLC

doing business as: Limelight Hotel Ketchum

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:

151 S Main Street, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.

County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	Yes	<u>\$300.00</u>
Beer	Yes	<u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Kegs to go	No	
Growlers	No	
Restaurant	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No	
Plaza	No	

TOTAL FEE: \$350.00

Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

ASPEN SKIING COMPANY LLC
LIMELIGHT HOTEL KETCHUM
PO BOX 7081

KETCHUM, ID 83340

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023



Director of Idaho State Police





City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: <u>Bigwood Bread LLC</u>		Doing Business As: <u>Bigwood Bread Cafe</u>
Physical Address where license will be displayed: <u>271 Northwood Way, Ketchum</u>		
Mailing Address: <u>PO Box 6332 Ketchum 83340</u>		
Recorded Owner of Property: <u>Bigwood Plaza LLC</u>		
Applicant Phone Number: <u>(949) 463-1461</u>		Applicant Email: <u>rita@cloverly1.com</u>
STATE LICENSE NO: <u>17292</u> (copy required)		COUNTY LICENSE NO: _____ (copy required)
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>LLC</u>		List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: <u>Rita Golleher 50 Greenhorn Rd Hailey 83333</u> <u>George Golleher 50 Greenhorn Rd Hailey</u>
Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Individual: <input type="checkbox"/>		
If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
BEER LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ <u>600.</u>
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

Rita Sallesha owner manager
Applicant Signature Relation to Business

7-7-2022
Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>7/12/22</u>	License Fee Paid <u>\$600.</u>	License No: <u>149A</u>
<p>To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/>, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, <u>2022</u> - August 31, <u>2023</u></p> <p>Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;</p> <p>_____ Mayor</p>		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 135240

Premises Number: 5B-17292 **Retail Alcohol Beverage License**

License Year: 2023

License Number: 17292

This is to certify, that Bigwood Bread LLC
doing business as: Bigwood Bread Cafe

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
271 Northwood Way, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.
County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	No
Beer	Yes <u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Kegs to go	No
Growlers	No
Restaurant	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No
Plaza	No

TOTAL FEE: \$250.00



Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

BIGWOOD BREAD LLC
BIGWOOD BREAD CAFE
P. O. BOX 6332

KETCHUM, ID 83340

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023



Director of Idaho State Police





City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: <u>PURITA LLC</u>	Doing Business As: <u>COOKBOOK RESTAURANT</u>	
Physical Address where license will be displayed: <u>271 7TH STREET EAST, KETCHUM</u>		
Mailing Address: <u>PO BOX 4913, KETCHUM, ID 83340</u>		
Recorded Owner of Property: <u>PIAZZA NAVONA LLC</u>		
Applicant Phone Number: <u>208-720-3260</u>	Applicant Email: <u>INFO@COOKBOOKKETCHUM.COM</u>	
STATE LICENSE NO: <u>25244</u> (copy required)	COUNTY LICENSE NO: <u>25244 34</u> (copy required)	
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: <u>VITA KREMENCHUK SMITH</u> <u>PO BOX 4416 KETCHUM 83340</u>	
BEER LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ <u>650.00</u>
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.



Applicant Signature

Relation to Business

6/27/22

Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: 7/12/22	License Fee Paid: \$1050	License No: 2305A
<p>To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/>, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, 2022 - August 31, 2023</p> <p>Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;</p> <p>_____ Mayor</p>		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 134768

Premises Number: 5B-25244

Retail Alcohol Beverage License

License Year: 2023

License Number: 25244

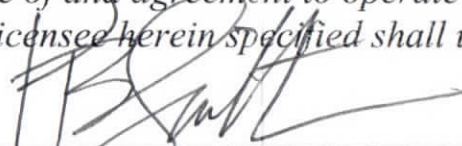
This is to certify, that Burita LLC
doing business as: Cookbook Restaurant

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
271 7th Street East, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.
County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	No
Beer	Yes <u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Kegs to go	No
Growlers	No
Restaurant	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No
Plaza	No

TOTAL FEE: \$250.00


Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

BURITA LLC
COOKBOOK RESTAURANT
PO BOX 4913

KETCHUM, ID 83340

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023


Director of Idaho State Police



2023

BLAINE COUNTY
STATE OF IDAHO

No. 34

RETAIL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT BURITA LLC
 doing business as COOKBOOK RESTAURANT
 at 271 7TH STREET EAST, KETCHUM, ID 83340
 a(n) LLC, is licensed to sell Alcoholic Beverages as stated below, subject to the provisions of
 Chapters 23-903 and 23-916 Idaho Code Annotated, and the laws of the State of Idaho, Municipal Ordinances, and the
 regulations of the Commissioner in regard to sale of Alcoholic Beverages and the resolution passed by the Commissioners of
 said County, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board at the Blaine County Courthouse, Hailey, Idaho.

dated: Beer: 12/16/1948 Retail Liquor: 08/27/1947 Retail Wine: 04/12/1947 Wine By Drink: 08/11/1973.

Draft and Bottled or Canned Beer	0.00
Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	75.00
Bottled or Canned Beer not to be consumed on premises	25.00
Retail Liquor- 34	0.00
Retail Wine	100.00
Wine by the Drink	100.00
Special Wine (Sunday)	0.00

TOTAL FEE: 300.00

S. M. D. Nelson
 Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]
 Signature of Licensee or Officer of Corporation

This license is TRANSFERABLE. VALID as of 08/01/2022
 and EXPIRES 07/31/2023.

Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of June, 2022.

[Signature]
 Chairman

[Signature]
 Commissioner

[Signature]
 Commissioner



City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Applicant Name: <u>CASINO 2</u>	Doing Business As:
Physical Address where license will be displayed: <u>220 N. Main</u>	
Mailing Address: <u>PO Box 5356</u>	
Recorded Owner of Property: <u>Romano / Rooney</u>	
Applicant Phone Number: <u>208-761-4577</u>	Applicant Email: <u>patti_rooney@msn.com</u>
STATE LICENSE NO: <u>1934</u> (copy required)	COUNTY LICENSE NO: <u>in process</u> (copy required)
Corporation: <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>LLC</u> Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: <u>Patti Romano PO Box 5356, Ketchum ID</u> <u>Patti Rooney PO Box 5356, Ketchum ID</u>
BEER LICENSE FEES	
Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00 ✓
Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00 ✓
WINE LICENSE FEES	
Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES	
Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00 ✓
Total Fees Due \$ <u>910.00</u>	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

[Signature]
Applicant Signature

OWNER
Relation to Business

7/11/22
Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>7/12/22</u>	License Fee Paid: <u>\$810</u>	License No.: <u>27A</u>
To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> , does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, <u>2022</u> - August 31, <u>2023</u>		
Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by: _____ Mayor		

Idaho State Police

Premises Number: 5B-1
Incorporated City

Retail Alcohol Beverage License

License Year: 2023
License Number: 1934

This is to certify, that The Casino 2 LLC
doing business as: The Casino 2 & Casino Cafe
is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
220 N Main Street, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.
County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	Yes	<u>\$750.00</u>
Beer	Yes	<u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Kegs to go	No	
Growlers	No	
Restaurant	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No	
Plaza	No	

TOTAL FEE: \$800.00



Director of Idaho State Police

Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

THE CASINO 2 LLC
THE CASINO 2 & CASINO CAFE
7830 W CRESTWOOD DR

BOISE, ID 83704

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023





City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: Fox Creek Realty, LLC		Doing Business As: Fox Creek Wines
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 360 East Ave. suite 500 Ketchum, ID 83340		
Mailing Address: PO Box 739 Ketchum, ID 83340		
Recorded Owner of Property: Rolltide, LLC		
Applicant Phone Number: 208.720.4342		Applicant Email: margaux.foxcreek@gmail.com
STATE LICENSE NO: 16355 (copy required)		COUNTY LICENSE NO: processing (copy required)
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: Margaux Lunceford 139 Bird Dr. #22 Ketchum, ID 83340 William Jonathan Lunceford 139 Bird Dr. #22 Ketchum, ID 83340
BEER LICENSE FEES		
	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
X	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
X	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ 250.00
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

191 5th St. W * P.O. Box 2315 * Ketchum, ID 83340 * main (208) 726-3841
www.ketchumidaho.org * facebook.com/CityofKetchum * twitter.com/Ketchum_idaho

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

May + LPL Owner/ manager
Applicant Signature Relation to Business

7.6.22
Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>7/12/22</u>	License Fee Paid: <u>\$250.00</u>	License No: <u>1743A</u>
<p>To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/>, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, <u>2022</u> - August 31, <u>2023</u></p> <p>Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;</p> <p>_____ Mayor</p>		

Idaho State Police

Premises No.: 5B-16355

Retail Alcohol Beverage License

License Year: 2023

License Number: 16355

This is to certify, that Fox Creek Realty, LLC*doing business as:* Fox Creek Wines*is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:*

360 East Ave, Ste 500, Ketchum, Blaine County

*Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.*County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	No
Beer	Yes <u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Wine by the glass	No
Kegs to go	No
Growlers	No
Restaurant	No
On-premises consumption	No
Multipurpose arena	No
Plaza	No

TOTAL FEE: \$150.00

FOX CREEK REALTY, LLC
 FOX CREEK WINES
 PO BOX 739

KETCHUM, ID 83340

*Mailing Address**Valid*

08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires**07/31/2023**



City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: Ketchum Ventures LLC		Doing Business As: Zinc & Ketchum Convention Center
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 631 Second St East		
Mailing Address: PO Box 598, Ketchum ID 83340		
Recorded Owner of Property: Ketchum Center		
Applicant Phone Number: 208-481-2999		Applicant Email: chipfisher1@gmail.com
STATE LICENSE NO: (copy required)	COUNTY LICENSE NO: (copy required)	
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: George Fisher, PO Box 598, Ketchum ID 83340 _____ _____ _____	
Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Individual: <input type="checkbox"/>		
If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
BEER LICENSE FEES		
Yes	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
Yes	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
Yes	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ 760.00
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 134661
ISLD ID: 7538

Premises Number: 5B-18763
Resort City

Retail Alcohol Beverage License

License Year: 2023
License Number: 18763

This is to certify, that Ketchum Ventures LLC
doing business as: Zinc & Ketchum Convention Center

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
631 Second St East, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.
County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	Yes	<u>\$300.00</u>
Beer	Yes	<u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Kegs to go	No	
Growlers	No	
Restaurant	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No	
Plaza	No	

TOTAL FEE: \$350.00

Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

KETCHUM VENTURES LLC
ZINC & KETCHUM CONVENTION CENTER
PO BOX 102

KETCHUM, ID 83340

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

***Expires:* 07/31/2023**



Director of Idaho State Police



2023

BLAINE COUNTY
STATE OF IDAHO

No. 42

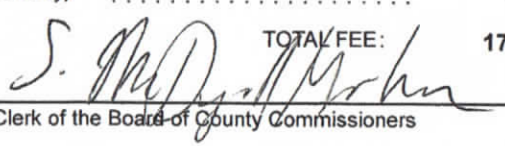
RETAIL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT _____ KETCHUM VENTURES LLC
doing business as _____ ZINC & KETCHUM CONVENTION CENTER
at _____ 631 SECOND ST EAST, KETCHUM, ID 83340
a(n) _____ LLC, is licensed to sell Alcoholic Beverages as stated below, subject to the provisions of
Chapters 23-903 and 23-916 Idaho Code Annotated, and the laws of the State of Idaho, Municipal Ordinances, and the
regulations of the Commissioner in regard to sale of Alcoholic Beverages and the resolution passed by the Commissioners of
said County, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board at the Blaine County Courthouse, Hailey, Idaho.

dated: Beer: 12/16/1946 Retail Liquor: 06/27/1947 Retail Wine: 04/12/1947 Wine By Drink: 06/11/1973.

Draft and Bottled or Canned Beer	100.00
Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	0.00
Bottled or Canned Beer not to be consumed on premises	0.00
Retail Liquor- 42	75.00
Retail Wine	0.00
Wine by the Drink	0.00
Special Wine (Sunday)	0.00

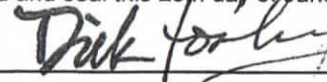
TOTAL FEE: 175.00


Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners


Signature of Licensee or Officer of Corporation

This license is TRANSFERABLE. VALID as of 08/01/2022
and EXPIRES 07/31/2023.

Witness my hand and seal this 28th day of June, 2022.



Chairman



Commissioner



Commissioner

(This license must be conspicuously displayed)

RC100



City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the-Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk's Office, 400 Bee Street, Ste. 100, Ketchum, ID 83701. If reviewing, you may pay online at ketchumid.org. For questions, please e-mail cityclerk@ketchumid.org or call (208) 755-2000.

APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Applicant Name: MAIN 200 LLC	Doing Business As: Gervé Peruvian Cuisine
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 200 N Main St Ketchum, ID	
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3053 Sun Valley, ID	
Recorded Owner of Property: Kenneth	
Applicant Phone Number: 208.720.8565	Applicant Email: kenya@ketchumid.org
STATE LICENSE NO. (copy required)	COUNTY LICENSE NO. (copy required)
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: Kenneth Davis P.O. Box 3053 Sun Valley ID

BEER LICENSE FEES

1	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00

WINE LICENSE FEES

2	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00

LIQUOR LICENSE FEES

	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$500.00
--	--	----------

Total Fees Due \$ 400

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes ☐ No ☒

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchikan, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the LICENSE(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchikan Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (enacted by Ordinance 8827, City of Ketchikan, Alaska, State County).

Robert Bault

Owner

Applicant Signature
7/13/22

Relation to Business

Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Duty Received	License Fee Paid	License No.
To the City Council, Ketchikan, Alaska: The undersigned, a Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> , does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, _____ - August 31, _____ Approved by City of Ketchikan Alaska by: Mayor		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 134572

Premises Number: 5B-33106 **Retail Alcohol Beverage License**

License Year: 2023

License Number: 33106

This is to certify, that Main 200 LLC
doing business as: Serva Peruvian Cuisine

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
200 Main St, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.

County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	No
Beer	Yes <u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Kegs to go	No
Growlers	No
Restaurant	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No
Plaza	No

TOTAL FEE: \$250.00


Director of Idaho State Police



Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

MAIN 200 LLC
SERVA PERUVIAN CUISINE
PO BOX 3053

SUN VALLEY, ID 83353

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023





City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: The Pub Inc		Doing Business As: The Cellar Pub
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 400 E Sun Valley Rd Ketchum, ID 83340		
Mailing Address: Box 3206		
Recorded Owner of Property: Dudunakis SV LLC		
Applicant Phone Number: 208 622-3832		Applicant Email: thecellarpub@live.com
STATE LICENSE NO: (copy required)		COUNTY LICENSE NO: (copy required)
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: Kristen Derrig Box 3206 Ketchum President Paige Lethbridge Box 3206 Ketchum Vice President Roger Roland Box 3206 Ketchum Treasurer Richard Lethbridge Box 3206 Ketchum Secretary
BEER LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ <u>810.00</u>
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

Roger Roland TREASURER
Applicant Signature Relation to Business

7/12/22
Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>7/12/22</u>	License Fee Paid <u>\$810</u>	License No: <u>405A</u>
<p>To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/>, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, <u>2022</u> - August 31, <u>2023</u></p> <p>Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;</p> <p>_____ Mayor</p>		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 134578
ISLD ID: 7667

Premises Number: 5B-136

Incorporated City

Retail Alcohol Beverage License

License Year: 2023

License Number: 1530

This is to certify, that The Pub Inc
doing business as: The Cellar Pub

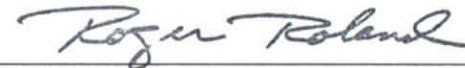
is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
400 E Sun Valley Rd, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.

County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	Yes	<u>\$750.00</u>
Beer	Yes	<u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Kegs to go	No	
Growlers	No	
Restaurant	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No	
Plaza	No	

TOTAL FEE: \$800.00



Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

THE PUB INC
THE CELLAR PUB
PO BOX 3206

KETCHUM, ID 83340

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023



Director of Idaho State Police



2023

BLAINE COUNTY
STATE OF IDAHO

No. 65

RETAIL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PUB INC
 doing business as THE CELLAR PUB
 at 400 E SUN VALLEY RD. KETCHUM, ID 83340
 a(n) CORPORATION, is licensed to sell Alcoholic Beverages as stated below, subject to the provisions of
 Chapters 23-903 and 23-916 Idaho Code Annotated, and the laws of the State of Idaho, Municipal Ordinances, and the
 regulations of the Commissioner in regard to sale of Alcoholic Beverages and the resolution passed by the Commissioners of
 said County, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board at the Blaine County Courthouse, Hailey, Idaho.

dated: Beer: 12/16/1946 Retail Liquor: 06/27/1947 Retail Wine: 04/12/1947 Wine By Drink: 06/11/1973.

Draft and Bottled or Canned Beer	100.00
Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	0.00
Bottled or Canned Beer not to be consumed on premises	0.00
Retail Liquor- 65	187.50
Retail Wine	0.00
Wine by the Drink	0.00
Special Wine (Sunday)	0.00
TOTAL FEE:	287.50

Roger Roland
 Signature of Licensee or Officer of Corporation

This license is TRANSFERABLE. VALID as of 08/01/2022
 and EXPIRES 07/31/2023.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of July, 2022.

Dick Forley
 Chairman

Angus McCune
 Commissioner

Muffy Davis
 Commissioner

S. J. McPherson
 Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners





City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: TNT TAPROOM LLC		Doing Business As: TNT TAPROOM
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 271 SUN VALLEY RD KETCHUM, ID 83340		
Mailing Address: PO Box 3367 KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340		
Recorded Owner of Property: PMLEMMAN LLC		
Applicant Phone Number: 2062956468		Applicant Email: MAXLEMMANTNTTAPS@GMAIL.COM
STATE LICENSE NO: 27189 (copy required)		COUNTY LICENSE NO: 82 (copy required)
<p>Corporation: <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners:
BEER LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$ 650.00
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
<p>Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

Man

Applicant Signature

OWNER

Relation to Business

July 13, 2022

Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>7/13/22</u>	License Fee Paid <u>\$650</u>	License No: <u>2388A</u>
<p>To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, <u>2022</u> - August 31, <u>2023</u></p> <p>Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;</p> <p>_____ Mayor</p>		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 135071

Premises Number: 5B-27189 **Retail Alcohol Beverage License**

License Year: 2023

License Number: 27189

This is to certify, that TNT Taproom LLC
doing business as: TNT Taproom

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
271 E Sun Valley Rd, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.

County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	No
Beer	Yes <u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes <u>\$100.00</u>
Kegs to go	No
Growlers	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
Restaurant	No
On-premises consumption	Yes <u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No
Plaza	No

TOTAL FEE: \$250.00


Director of Idaho State Police


Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

TNT TAPROOM LLC
TNT TAPROOM
PO BOX 3367

KETCHUM, ID 83340

Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023





City of Ketchum

Beer, Wine & Liquor-by-the Drink License Application

Submit completed application by e-mail and fees by check or cash to the City Clerk Office, PO Box 2315, 191 W. 5th St, Ketchum, ID 83340. If renewing, you may pay online at xpressbillpay.com. For questions, please e-mail finance@ketchumidaho.org or call (208) 726-3841.

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant Name: Warfield Brewing Company		Doing Business As: Warfield Distillery & Brewery
Physical Address where license will be displayed: 280 N Main Street, Ketchum, ID 83340		
Mailing Address: PO Box 2759, Ketchum, ID 83340		
Recorded Owner of Property: San Antonio Center, LLC		
Applicant Phone Number: 208-727-7165		Applicant Email: alex@drinkwarfield.com
STATE LICENSE NO: (copy required)		COUNTY LICENSE NO: (copy required)
Corporation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		List names and addresses of corporation officers and/or partners: Alexander R. Buck Heidi L. Giordano
Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Individual: <input type="checkbox"/>		
If Applicant is a Partnership or Corporation, is the corporation authorized to do business in Idaho? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
BEER LICENSE FEES		
X	Draft or Bottled or Canned Beer to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
X	Bottled or Canned Beer NOT to be consumed on premises	\$ 50.00
WINE LICENSE FEES		
	Wine, to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
	Wine, NOT to be consumed on premises	\$200.00
LIQUOR LICENSE FEES		
X	Liquor by the Drink (Note: Liquor fee includes wine)	\$560.00
Total Fees Due		\$810
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Has the applicant, any partners of the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, the active manager of the applying partnership or any officer of the applying corporation been convicted of a violation of any law of the State of Idaho, or any other state, or of the United States regulating, governing, or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages or intoxication liquor, and has any one of them within the last three years forfeited or suffered the forfeiture of a bond for his/her appearance to answer charges of any such violation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant or any partner or actual active manager or officer of the applicant been convicted of any felony within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Applicant agrees to observe all City ordinances, laws and conditions imposed. Applicant agrees to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the City of Ketchum, its officers and employees from all liability claims, suits and costs arising from incidents or accidents occurring under this permit. Applicant certifies that s/he has read and examined this application and that all information contained herein is true and correct.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and consents that the License(s) requested are subject to the provisions of the Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 5, Chapter 5.04 (amended by Ordinance 882), City of Ketchum, Idaho, Blaine County.

Alvin R. Dineen

Managing Member

Applicant Signature
05/16/2022

Relation to Business

Date

City Clerk or Deputy Signature

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>7/13/22</u>	License Fee Paid <u>\$810</u>	License No: <u>2013A</u>
<p>To the City Council, Ketchum, Idaho; The undersigned, a Corporation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/>, does hereby make application for a license to sell during the year of September 1, <u>2022</u> - August 31, <u>2023</u>.</p> <p>Approved by City of Ketchum Idaho by;</p> <p>_____ Mayor</p>		

Idaho State Police

Cycle Tracking Number: 134486
ISLD ID: 8682

Premises Number: 5B-67
Incorporated City

Retail Alcohol Beverage License

License Year: 2023
License Number: 3628

This is to certify, that Warfield Brewing Company LLC
doing business as: Warfield Distillery & Brewery

is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as stated below at:
280 N Main St, Ketchum, Blaine County

Acceptance of a license by a retailer shall constitute knowledge of and agreement to operate by and in accordance to the Alcohol Beverage Code, Title 23. Only the licensee herein specified shall use this license.
County and city licenses are also required in order to operate.

Liquor	Yes	<u>\$750.00</u>
Beer	Yes	<u>\$50.00</u>
Wine by the bottle	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Wine by the glass	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Kegs to go	No	
Growlers	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Restaurant	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
On-premises consumption	Yes	<u>\$0.00</u>
Multipurpose arena	No	
Plaza	No	

TOTAL FEE: \$800.00


Director of Idaho State Police

Signature of Licensee, Corporate Officer, LLC Member or Partner

WARFIELD BREWING COMPANY LLC
WARFIELD DISTILLERY & BREWERY
PO BOX 2759

KETCHUM, ID 83340
Mailing Address

License Valid: 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2023

Expires: 07/31/2023





City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Approve Resolution #22-024: Adoption of Wastewater Treatment Facility Plan

Recommendation and Summary

The city retained HDR Engineering to update the previous Wastewater Facility Plan which will inform future capital investments at the treatment plant to meet the needs of the town and comply with regulations set forth by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Should the Council adopt the plan, HDR will file the plan with DEQ for final review.

Staff and HDR held two virtual/in-person public open houses to receive feedback and answer questions. There were no concerns expressed by the public.

Sustainability Impact

The treatment plant discharges into the Big Wood River. One of the major focuses of the capital improvements is to meet current and future water quality standards. The city already utilizes a water reuse approach to service irrigation needs. The plan also reviewed any opportunities to reduce the consumption of electricity. Lastly, the plan seeks to transition biosolids to compost.

Financial Impact

Implementing the Capital Improvement Plan schedule will require a FY23 rate increase (7%) and engaging voters in November to approve the issuance of revenue bonds (50% approval). The city has retained Zions Bank to serve as Financial Advisor, which has developed two scenarios for Council review and feedback.

Attachments

Resolution #22-024
Municipal Cost Comparisons
Facility Plan

CITY OF KETCHUM
RESOLUTION NO. 22-024

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHUM, BLAINE COUNTY, STATE OF IDAHO, MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS; AND PROVIDING FOR THE FORMAL ADOPTION OF THE WASTEWATER FACILITY PLANNING STUDY; DIRECTING HDR ENGINEERING TO FILE WITH IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY; DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK TO RETAIN IN OFFICAL RECORDS OF THE CITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Ketchum, Blaine County, State of Idaho:

Section 1. Findings

The Ketchum Comprehensive Plan (Chapter 9) outlines specific goals/policies for the management of public utility. The wastewater facility plan seeks to align with those goals and provides specific capital improvements at the treatment plant to ensure proper utility service to town residents/businesses.

The City of Ketchum has committed to several sustainability goals. The facility plan seeks to protect water quality in the Big Wood River; reduce energy consumption; and re-use water for irrigation and biosolids for composting.

This plan outlines the needed capital improvements at the treatment facility to comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit ID0020281 as administered by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

Section 2. Authorizing the Mayor and Council for the City of Ketchum

The Mayor is hereby authorized to sign Resolution #22-024, which formally adopts the Wastewater Facility Planning Study.

Section 3. Directing HDR Engineering and City Clerk

HDR Engineering is hereby directed to file the document with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, and the City Clerk is directed to file with the official records of the City.

Section 4. Effective Date

This resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Ketchum this ____ day of July 2022.

ATTEST

Neil Bradshaw, Mayor
City of Ketchum

Lisa Enourato, Interim City Clerk

Water/Wastewater Municipal Comparisons

*Water usage assumed at 5,000 gallons (Residential Only)

Wood River Valley

	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Hailey	Bellevue
Water Base	\$14.55	\$24.00	\$7.53	\$33.70
Water Usage	\$5.75	\$12.30	\$2.40	
Sewer Base	\$39.12	\$17.14	\$18.33	\$85.86
Sewer Usage		\$21.45	\$41.04	
Total	\$59.42	\$74.89	\$69.30	\$119.56

Other Idaho Cities

	McCall	Twin Falls	Boise	Idaho Falls	Pocatello
Water Base	\$50.85	\$20.33	\$29.35	\$35.90	\$17.12
Water Usage	\$7.45	\$5.91	\$10.67		\$13.95
Sewer Base	\$60.78	\$22.87	\$9.24	\$23.85	\$32.21
Sewer Usage		\$21.45	\$39.61		
Total	\$119.08	\$70.56	\$88.87	\$59.75	\$63.28

Resort Cities

	Jackson Hole	Durango	Tahoe	Telluride
Water Base	\$11.00	\$40.58	\$37.65	\$49.83
Water Usage	\$3.72	\$12.05	\$11.50	
Sewer Base	\$11.55	\$52.95	\$64.03	\$67.83
Sewer Usage	\$5.91	\$56.80		
Total	\$32.18	\$162.38	\$113.17	\$117.66



City of Ketchum / Sun Valley Water & Sewer District

Wastewater Facility Planning Study

Ketchum ID
June 9, 2022

SUN VALLEY
WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT



Contents

Executive Summary	10
1 Planning Criteria	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Planning Area and Planning Period	1
1.2 Population and Land Use within the Planning Area	3
1.2.1 Population Categories	3
1.2.2 Total Peak Season and Average Annual Population	6
1.2.3 Population Projections	6
1.2.4 Commercial/Light Industry	7
1.3 Permit Requirements and Water Quality Issues	8
1.4 Regulatory Trends and Planning Assumptions	9
1.4.1 Total Suspended Solids	9
1.4.2 Nutrients	10
1.4.3 Fecal Coliform and <i>Escherichia Coli</i>	10
1.4.4 Temperature	11
1.4.5 Air Quality	11
1.4.6 Solids	12
1.4.7 Emerging Constituents	12
1.5 Basis of Costing	13
1.5.1 Capital Costs	13
1.5.2 Operations and Maintenance Costs	13
1.5.3 Present Worth Analysis	14
1.5.4 Non-Cost Evaluation Criteria	14
1.6 Redundancy and Reliability	15
1.7 Sustainability	15
1.7.1 Energy and Emissions	15
1.7.2 Green Buildings	15
1.7.3 Water Management	16
2 Wastewater Flows and Loads	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Flow Projection	17
2.3 Determining Flows and Peaking Factors	17
2.3.1 Base Flow	17
2.3.2 Inflow and Infiltration	18
2.3.3 Flow Peaking Factors	19
2.3.4 Design Flows	20
2.4 Load Projection	21
2.4.1 Design Loads	22
2.5 Flow and Load Reduction Alternatives	24
2.5.1 Water Conservation Programs	24
2.5.2 Infiltration and Inflow Reduction	24
2.5.3 Pollutant Bans	24
2.5.4 Pollution Prevention and Toxics Reductions	25
2.5.5 Grease Trap Cleaning	25
2.5.6 Lawn Care Chemicals	26
2.5.7 Public Information Programs	26

3	Current Plant Capacity and Performance	27
3.1	Introduction	27
3.2	Treatment Capacity	30
3.3	Headworks	35
3.3.1	Screening	35
3.3.2	Influent Pumps	36
3.3.3	Grit Chamber, Conveyor, and Washer	36
3.3.4	Odor Control	37
3.3.5	Influent Flow Measurement	38
3.4	Activated Sludge System	38
3.4.1	Aeration Basins	38
3.4.2	Blowers and Diffusers	40
3.4.3	Clarifiers	41
3.4.4	RAS, WAS, and Scum Pumping	43
3.5	Tertiary Treatment	44
3.5.1	Alum Feed	44
3.5.2	Polymer Feed	44
3.5.3	Effluent Pump Station	45
3.5.4	Filtration	45
3.5.5	Disinfection	46
3.6	Outfall	47
3.7	Reuse Water System	47
3.7.1	Reuse System	50
3.8	Solids Handling	53
3.8.1	Biosolids Handling and End-Uses	56
3.8.2	Aerobic Digester	56
3.8.3	Digester Blowers	57
3.8.4	Biosolids Transfer Pump	58
3.8.5	Gravity Sludge Thickener	58
3.8.6	Biosolids Disposal	58
3.9	Electrical and Controls	59
3.9.1	Electrical	59
3.9.2	Controls	61
4	Liquid Stream Upgrades and Reuse	62
4.1	Introduction	62
4.2	Pumps	62
4.3	Headworks	63
4.3.1	Screens	63
4.3.2	Grit Chamber, Conveyor, and Washer	64
4.3.3	Odor Control	64
4.4	Activated Sludge System	64
4.4.1	MLE Alternative	65
4.4.2	Aeration Basins and Diffusers	67
4.4.3	Blowers	68
4.4.4	Clarifiers	75
4.4.5	RAS Pumps	75
4.4.6	WAS System	76
4.4.7	Chemical Consumption	79
4.5	Tertiary Treatment System	80

4.5.1	Polymer and Alum Addition	80
4.5.2	Cloth Filtration	80
4.5.3	UV Disinfection	80
4.6	Outfall	81
4.7	Reuse	81
4.7.1	Reuse Overview	81
4.8	Electrical Improvements	82
5	Solids Handling Upgrades and Reuse	83
5.1	Planning Period Biosolids Alternatives	83
5.1.1	Digester Arrangement	84
5.1.2	Solids Thickening	85
5.1.3	Dewatering	89
5.2	Aerobic Digester	93
5.3	Aerobic Digester Blowers	94
5.4	Sludge Transfer Pump	95
5.5	Sludge Hauling and Disposal Opportunities	95
5.5.1	Ohio Gulch Drying Beds	95
5.5.2	Composting Pilot Study	96
5.5.3	Land Application	98
5.5.4	Biosolids End-Use Recommendation	99
5.6	Upgrades Summary	99
6	Electrical Infrastructure, Support Facilities, and Staffing	105
6.1	Introduction	105
6.2	Electrical and Controls Infrastructure	105
6.2.1	Electrical	105
6.2.2	Controls	106
6.3	Staffing and Administrative Services	106
6.3.1	Standby/Emergency Staffing	106
6.4	Site Buildings	107
6.4.1	Collections Jet Truck and Maintenance Garage	107
6.4.2	Locker Room	107
6.4.3	Laboratory Services	107
6.5	Miscellaneous Building Improvements	107
7	Implementation Plan	109
7.1	Cost Summary	109
7.1.1	Cost Breakdown	111
7.1.2	Operations and Maintenance	111
7.2	Implementation	111
7.3	Project Financing	116
7.3.1	Rate Structure	116
7.3.2	Grant Programs	120
7.3.3	Loan Programs	120

Tables

Table 1-1. Estimation of second-home residents.....	4
Table 1-2. Estimate of peak season and average tourist population.....	5
Table 1-3. Estimate of commuter population	5
Table 1-4. Estimate of current population	6
Table 1-5. Estimate of planning period population (year 2042)	7
Table 1-6. Current NPDES ¹ permit limits	8
Table 1-7. Operational and maintenance unit costs	14
Table 2-1. Inflow and infiltration analysis	18
Table 2-2. Flow peaking factors and analysis.....	19
Table 2-3. Current and planning period design flows	20
Table 2-4. Comparison of 2008 and 2021 (current) design flows with plant buildout.....	21
Table 2-5. Per capita factors for wastewater parameters	21
Table 2-6. Current and planning period design loads.....	22
Table 2-7. Comparison of 2008 and 2021 current and planning period loads.....	22
Table 3-1. WRF structure and process equipment age	27
Table 3-2. Current and future flows and loads.....	30
Table 3-3. Headworks unit process summary.....	31
Table 3-4. Secondary treatment unit process summary	32
Table 3-5. Tertiary treatment and disinfection unit process summary	33
Table 3-6. Clarifier solids loading conditions	43
Table 3-7. Reuse Water	49
Table 3-8. Biosolids production summary.....	53
Table 3-9. Current solids capacity	54
Table 3-10. Summary of estimated 2021 biosolids hauling	56
Table 4-1. Planning period (2042) flows and loads summary.....	62
Table 4-2. Pump upgrades cost estimation	63
Table 4-3. Headworks improvements cost estimation	63
Table 4-4. Activated sludge system improvements cost estimation	65
Table 4-5. MLE Process Comparison at 2042 conditions.....	66
Table 4-6. Tertiary treatment system improvements cost estimation	80
Table 4-7. Electrical systems improvements cost estimation	82
Table 5-1. Biosolids summary.....	83
Table 5-2. Solids handling improvements cost estimation.....	84
Table 5-3. Thickening technology comparison basis	88
Table 5-4. Thickener technology comparison	89
Table 5-5. Dewatering technology comparison basis	93
Table 5-6. Dewatering technology comparison	93
Table 5-7. Estimated cost to transfer from Ohio Gulch to Milner Butte in 2021	96
Table 5-8. Class A EQ biosolid pollutant limits	98
Table 6-1. Staffing estimates for the wastewater department	106
Table 6-2. Building and vehicle improvements cost estimation	108
Table 7-1. Improvement cost summary	110
Table 7-2. O&M cost summary	111
Table 7-3. Upgrade categories	112
Table 7-4. Upgrade project schedule.....	114
Table 7-5. User rates summary.....	116

Figures

Figure 1-1. Planning area.....	2
Figure 1-2. Historical population of permanent residents in Ketchum and Sun Valley.....	4
Figure 1-3. Current and planning period average and peak populations	7
Figure 2-1. Current and projected wastewater flows	20
Figure 2-2. Plant buildout flow projection in 2008 plan versus 2020 plan	21
Figure 2-3. Planning period projected wastewater loads	24
Figure 3-1. Plant layout.....	28
Figure 3-2. Flow schematic	29
Figure 3-3. Perforated mechanical screen.....	35
Figure 3-4. Grit chamber, conveyor, and washer room	36
Figure 3-5. Grit buildup in aeration basins	37
Figure 3-6. Carbon filter system for odor control	38
Figure 3-7. Aeration basins 3 and 4 from the center walkway.....	40
Figure 3-8. Aeration basin blower room.....	41
Figure 3-9. Clarifier 1 interior	42
Figure 3-10. RAS and WAS pumping room.....	44
Figure 3-11. Cloth media filter system	46
Figure 3-12. UV disinfection system	47
Figure 3-13. Historical reuse water usage	49
Figure 3-14. Reuse wet well section view.....	50
Figure 3-15. Location of reuse system pipeline	51
Figure 3-16. Location of the Elkhorn Golf Course and Weyyakin Subdivision	52
Figure 3-17. Reuse water pump room	52
Figure 3-18. Current solids handling schematic.....	56
Figure 3-19. Digester blower room	57
Figure 3-20. Biosolids transfer pump room.....	58
Figure 4-1. MLE process schematic	65
Figure 4-2. Effect of IMLR on effluent TN	67
Figure 4-3. Aeration Building Expansion.....	70
Figure 4-4. Typical centrifugal blower cross-section.....	72
Figure 4-5. Typical PD blower cross-section	73
Figure 4-6. Typical hybrid blower cross-section.....	73
Figure 4-7. Typical turbo blower cross-section	74
Figure 4-8. Historical WAS rates.....	76
Figure 4-9. Historical SRT model output.....	77
Figure 4-10. Annual wastewater temperature profile	77
Figure 4-11. SRT and WAS design at future conditions (2042).....	78
Figure 4-12. Historical alum consumption.....	79
Figure 5-1. Existing gravity thickener	86
Figure 5-2. Rotary drum thickener	87
Figure 5-3. Dissolved air flotation thickener.....	87
Figure 5-4. Gravity belt thickener	88
Figure 5-5. Screw press at the City of Hailey's Woodside WRF.....	90
Figure 5-6. Belt filter press at the Newberg WWTP in Newberg, OR	91
Figure 5-7. Centrifuge at Durham AWWTP in Portland, OR.....	91
Figure 5-8. Plate filter press.....	92
Figure 5-9. Windrow turning at Winn's Compost	97
Figure 5-10. Composting pilot study process flow diagram	101

Figure 5-11. Future plant layout	102
Figure 5-12. Future flow schematic	103
Figure 7-1. City of Ketchum wastewater cash flows	118
Figure 7-2. SVWSD wastewater cash flows	119

Appendices

Appendix A. NPDES Permit	
Appendix B. Reuse Permit and Fact Sheet	
Appendix C. Wastewater Treatment Plant Classification Worksheet	
Appendix D. Cost Opinion	

Acronyms

°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
µm	micron
BFP	belt filter press
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
cf/hr	cubic feet per hour
cf/MG	cubic feet per million gallons
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfu/100 mL	colony forming units per 100 mL
CWA	1972 Clean Water Act
DAF	dissolved air flotation
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
DO	dissolved oxygen
DWF	dry-weather flow
EPA	U.S Environmental Protection Agency
EQ	Class A Exception Quality
F:M	feed to microorganism ratio
FOG	fats, oils, and greases
FPS	Ketchum / Sun Valley Wastewater Facility Planning Study
GBT	gravity belt thickener
gpcd	gallons per capita per day
GPD	gallons per day
GPH	gallons per hour
GPM	gallons per minute
GST	gravity sludge thickener
hp	horsepower
HRT	hydraulic retention time
I&I	inflow and infiltration
IMLR	internal mixed liquor recycle
IPDES	Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
kW	kilowatt
LA	load allocation
lbs/d	pounds per day
LC	loading capacity
MG	million gallons
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MGD	million gallons per day
mJ/cm ²	millijoules per square centimeter
MLE	Modified Ludzack-Ettinger
MLR	mixed liquor recycle
MLSS	mixed liquor suspended solids
mm	millimeter
MOS	margin of safety
MPN	most probable number
NB	natural background load
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	operation and maintenance
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
PFAS	perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFP	plate filter press
PLC	programmable logic controller

PD	positive displacement
ppm	parts per million
Psi	pounds per square inch
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
RAS	return activated sludge
RC	responsible charge
RDT	rotary drum thickener
RPM	revolutions per minute
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
SCFM	standard cubic feet per minute
SRT	sludge retention time
SVWSD	Sun Valley Water and Sewer District
SVED	Sun Valley Economic Development
TKN	total Kjeldahl nitrogen
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TN	total nitrogen
TP	total phosphorus
TSS	total suspended solids
USDA-RD	U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development
UV	ultraviolet
VFD	variable frequency drive
VSS	volatile suspended solids
WAS	waste activated sludge
WLA	wasteload allocation
WMP	Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan
WRF	wastewater reclamation facility
WWF	wet-weather flow

This page is intentionally left blank.

Executive Summary

Introduction

This Wastewater Facilities Planning Study (FPS) documents the upgrades and expansions needed for the wastewater treatment system serving the Cities of Ketchum and Sun Valley to meet regulatory discharge requirements through a 20-year planning period (2022 – 2042). Hereafter the facility will be referred to as the Ketchum / Sun Valley Water & Sewer District Water Reclamation Facility (WRF). The WRF infrastructure is equally owed by the City of Ketchum and SVWSD. The annual operating costs are shared based upon usage (flow) which is slightly skewed toward Ketchum, approximately 55/45. The wastewater collection systems for each community are managed separately, Ketchum's collection system by the City of Ketchum and Sun Valley's collection system by Sun Valley Water & Sewer District (SVWSD).

Description of Existing Facilities

Collection Systems

The Ketchum collection trunk system is made up of over 30 miles of 8-inch through 24-inch pipe. Except for newer developments, most of the piping is approximately 30 years old and consists mostly of asbestos cement sewer pipe. Newer piping is PVC.

The Sun Valley system is made up of about 27 miles of 8-inch through 18-inch pipe. The system was originally constructed using non-reinforced concrete and clay pipe. Developments that grew in the 1970's, such as Elkhorn, used asbestos-covered cement sewer pipes. The newer developments constructed after the late 1970's have all installed PVC sewer lines.

In previous studies, inflow and infiltration (I&I) has been noted as a serious problem for the collection systems of both communities. However, efforts over the last 20 years have reduced the I/I flows entering the WRF.

Ketchum / SVWSD Water Reclamation Facility Overview

The WRF consists of screening, pumping, grit removal, activated sludge treatment (biological treatment), tertiary filtration, and disinfection. The treated water with increased disinfection meets Class A reuse standards and is used by the Weyyakin subdivision and Elkhorn Golf Course for irrigation. The biosolids produced and processed by the plant are thickened and aerobically digested. After aerobic treatment, the biosolids is hauled in liquid form by tanker truck to the Ohio Gulch drying beds.

Population Estimates

The populations of both Sun Valley and Ketchum can be divided into four broad groups: permanent residents who live in the area year-round, second-home residents who occupy their homes for only part of the year, transitory workers, and tourists. Since the population of the area is so variable, the FPS estimates both the average annual population and the peak season population for use in sizing current and future unit processes. The FPS often refers to populations as "equivalents". This means that some of the population, specifically commuters and tourists, do not produce the same amount of wastewater flow as a "typical" resident. The population of these two groups are de-rated to adjust for their reduced flow contribution.

In addition to the populations within the city limits, the planning period values include population estimates for Impact Zones. Impact Zones are areas that are adjacent to the Ketchum and Sun

Valley communities which could be served by the WRF in the future. The estimate of current and planning period populations is listed in Table E. 1.

Table E. 1. Estimate of current and planning period populations

Parameter	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Impact Zones	Totals
Current				
Average Equivalents ¹	7,190	4,955	-	12,146
Peak Equivalents ¹	9,567	7,401	-	16,968
Planning Period (2042)				
Average Equivalents ¹	9,250	7,817	266	17,332
Peak Equivalents ¹	12,216	11,378	602	24,196

¹ Equivalents de-rate the tourist population to 80% and the commuter population to 20% of the actual population

The growth rates over the last 30 years as shown in Figure E. 1 provides the trends used to project growth during the 20-year planning period. The projected growth is estimated to be 1.14 percent per year for Ketchum and 2.14 percent for Sun Valley, for a combined growth of 1.44 percent.

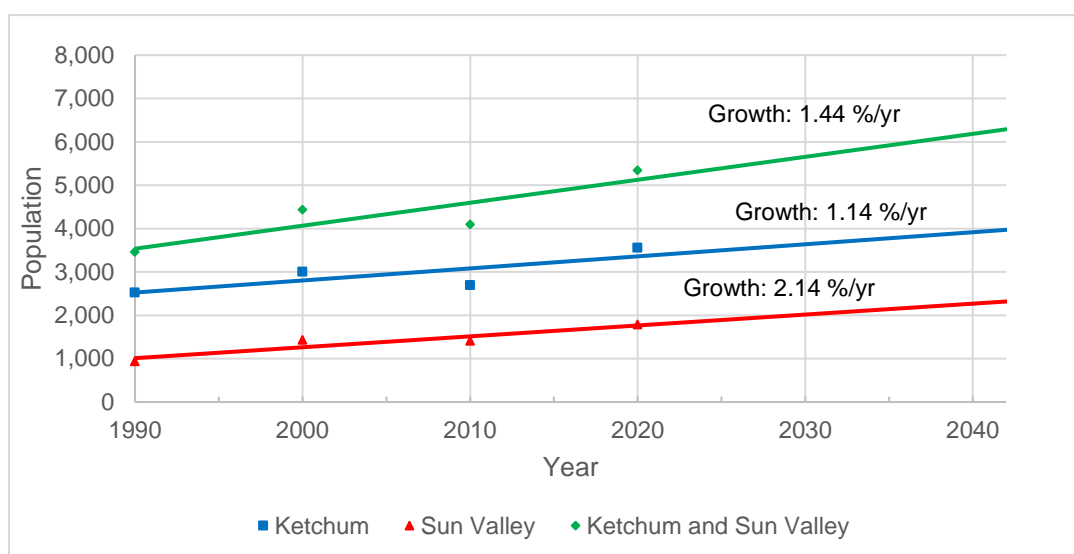


Figure E. 1. Population growth estimate

Flows and Loads

Table E. 2 presents the current flows and loads to the WRF. The sources of wastewater flow are domestic flows from households and commercial businesses, and I&I. The future flows are based on historical and future population trends and past flow data. While pollutant loading values are based on historical concentration trends. The mass loads were determined by using the future flow rates and concentration values.

Table E. 2. Current and future flows and loads

Parameter	Current (2021)	Planning Period (2042)
Average Annual Flow (MGD)	1.05	1.73
Peak Month Flow (MGD)	1.34	2.57
Peak Day Flow (MGD)	1.49	3.47
Peak Hour Flow (MGD)	3.05	5.96
BOD Average Annual (lbs/d)	2,348	3,888
BOD Peak Month (lbs/d)	3,857	5,757
TSS Average Annual (lbs/d)	1,715	2,902
TSS Peak Month (lbs/d)	2,345	4,296
TP Average Annual (lbs/d)	34	58
TP Peak Month (lbs/d)	47	86
TKN Average Annual (lbs/d) ¹	351	580
TKN Peak Month (lbs/d) ¹	446	859

¹ Data based on typical WRF influent values from Metcalf & Eddy¹. No actual influent TKN data available.

Current WRF Capacity

The current WRF capacity is summarized in Table E. 3. The table lists both total and redundant capacities. The total capacity is the maximum amount of flow that each treatment system can handle with all units in service. The redundant capacity is the available treatment capacity with the largest unit out of service.

Table E. 3. System capacity

Component	Total Capacity (MGD)	Redundant Capacity (MGD)	Detail
Headworks	11.5 MGD	4.0 MGD	Perforated mechanical screen at 4.0 MGD Mechanical bar screen at 7.5 MGD
Aeration Basins	3.7 MGD	2.8 MGD	4 aeration basins at 0.93 MGD each
Clarifiers	9.7 MGD	4.0 MGD	Clarifier 1 at 5.7 MGD Clarifier 2 at 4.0 MGD
Tertiary Filtration	11.6 MGD	7.7 MGD	3 filter units at 3.87 MGD each
UV Disinfection ¹	11.3 MGD	7.5 MGD	2 channels at 3.75 MGD each
Solids Handling- Aerobic Digester	15,000 GPD at 3% solids ²	None	1 digester at 300,000 gallons HRT Design - 60 days at 15°C

¹ Capacities shown based on 30 mJ/cm² dose. Redundant capacity certified at 3.1 MGD for 100 mJ/cm² dose (reuse-quality dose). See the Reuse section of the Executive Summary for more information.

² Solids production of 15,000 GPD at 3% solids is equivalent to approximately 1.75 MGD of influent wastewater flow.

Plant Upgrades and Additions

Plant upgrades are needed either due to age or plant service area growth. The plant can be divided into several groups that need attention, including the headworks, activated sludge system, tertiary treatment, disinfection, solids handling, and effluent end-use.

¹ Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Tchobanoglous, G., Abu-Orf, M., Bowden, G., & Pfrang, W. (2014). *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Resource Recovery* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

The headworks are made up of the influent pumps, screening, grit chamber, and odor control. These components are generally adequate for current and future conditions with upgrades during the planning period generally needed due to age.

Activated sludge aeration basins are adequate for future conditions with improvements required related to baffling and process configuration. The configuration changes will significantly reduce energy costs associated with aeration and provide flexibility for additional total nitrogen removal, which is important for reuse water.

The heart of the activated sludge process is air supply to the biological system. Aeration blower replacements will require major future investment. The WRF operating cost is dominated by electrical power for aeration blowers. Therefore, future planning will continue to promote energy efficient blowers. Currently, the WRF uses high-efficiency turbo blowers. The recommended hybrid blower technology has nearly identical energy efficiency as turbo blowers and has a much simpler maintenance routine.

The tertiary treatment system is in good condition. Tertiary treatment at the WRF consists of cloth media filters. Future upgrades are related to miscellaneous equipment components and filter media.

The final liquid treatment step is disinfection. The ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection system works very well and leaves little residual living bacteria in the treated effluent. The system is 20 years old and will require replacement during the planning period. Final disposal of the treated water is normally into the Big Wood River but during irrigation season is diverted as a Class A reuse water for beneficial use by both Ketchum and SVWSD. The diversion not only supplies much needed water to landscape and golf course grounds, it relieves nutrient load to the Big Wood River.

The solids handling system is the weak-link in the current WRF system. The plant currently only has one aerobic digester / sludge holding tank. There is no redundancy in the system. The WRF currently has no sludge-holding capacity if the sludge holding tank must be taken offline for maintenance. The other concern with the solids handling system is transport of liquid biosolids to the Ohio Gulch drying beds. The practice has been to haul primarily water (only 3 percent solids) to the beds. Liquid hauling has been a cost-effective method as energy and labor costs were low.

Future operating conditions and changes in final disposal require a change from this liquid hauling approach. The recommended upgrades are a rotary drum thickener (RDT) to boost solids content from 3 percent to 6 percent and a screw press to further dewater to 15 – 18 percent solids. At this concentration, the biosolids can be hauled using an open-bed trailer rather than a tanker, and significantly reduces the volume (water) hauled. The wet tons hauled to Ohio Gulch reduces from approximately 16,500 tons to 3,300 tons per year. The other added benefit is the dewatered solids provide a better composting amendment.

Improvement Financials

A sewer rate is based on the principle that total revenue shall be obtained from users (connections) who benefit from the facilities to cover new improvements, operations, and maintenance costs. The revenue comes from new connections fees and monthly user fees per connection. The current Ketchum and Sun Valley connections and quarterly user rates are shown in Table E. 4.

Table E. 4. User rates summary

Item	Ketchum	SVWSD	Total
Connections	2,089	2,792	4,881
Average Monthly Rate per Connection	\$39.12	\$23.00	-
Average Quarterly Revenue	\$245,165	\$192,648	\$437,813
Average Yearly Revenue	\$980,660	\$770,592	\$1,751,252

It is understood that the growth component of wastewater upgrade costs at Ketchum and SVWSD is funded using connection fees. The fee is currently \$2,921 per connection and \$3,100 per residential equivalent connection for Ketchum and SVWSD, respectively. The growth is anticipated to add 540 connections for Ketchum and 1,475 connections for SVWSD. Capital construction costs are split evenly between the two entities, and operation and maintenance costs are split based on the flow proportions.

The estimated user rates for improvements identified in this plan were calculated after first accounting for the revenue generated by impact fees using a connection growth rate of 1.14 percent in the City of Ketchum collection system and 2.14 percent in the SVWSD collection system per year. It is also assumed that the existing rates used by each community cover current operating costs and have paid off all previous bonds, in addition to producing no excess revenue. As seen in Table E. 5, the cost for all improvements needed through the planning period costs \$37.2 million in 2022 dollars. This means that each community will have to generate \$18.6 million.

Table E. 5. Upgrades categories

Project	Capital Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Process Near-Term (2022-2032)		
Aeration Basins - Anoxic and MLR (Nos. 3 & 4)	\$987,000	\$49,350
Aeration Basin Blower Repair	\$65,000	\$3,250
Grit Removal System	\$1,015,000	\$50,750
Aeration Basin Upgrades (Nos. 1 & 2)	\$2,140,000	\$107,000
Rotary Drum Thickener & Dewatering Building	\$7,204,000	\$360,200
Remove Digester No. 1 Building and New Flat Covers	\$690,000	\$34,500
Clarifier No. 1 HVAC and Roof Repair	\$183,000	\$9,150
Gravity Thickener & Transfer Building Demo	\$145,000	\$7,250
Digester No. 2	\$2,648,000	\$132,400
Screw Press	\$1,527,000	\$76,350
New & Replacement Digester Blowers	\$1,829,000	\$91,450
Aeration Basin Blowers & Updated Electrical	\$6,626,000	\$331,300
Pump Replacements ³	\$706,500	\$35,325
Replace UV Equipment	\$1,694,000	\$84,700
Upgrade PLC Hardware	\$1,356,000	\$67,800
Upgrade Filter PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Digester No. 1 Diffusers	\$250,000	\$12,500
Clarifier Mechanism No. 1 Replacement	\$553,000	\$27,650
Upgrade UV PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Replace VFD's	\$782,000	\$39,100
Outfall Clearing ⁴	\$83,500	\$4,175
Subtotal	\$30,688,000	\$1,534,400
Process Long-Term (2033-2042)		
Replace Generator & MCC-3	\$1,263,000	\$63,150
Pump Replacements ³	\$706,500	\$35,325
Upgrade Dewatering PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Misc. Headworks Improvements	\$271,000	\$13,550
Clarifier Mechanism No. 2 Replacement	\$454,000	\$22,700
Replace VFD's	\$782,000	\$39,100
Outfall Clearing ⁴	\$83,500	\$4,175
Subtotal	\$3,662,000	\$183,100
Ancillary		
Parking Lot Repaving	\$1,330,000	\$66,500
Lab/Ops/Maintenance Remodel	\$1,010,000	\$50,500
Utility Tractor	\$67,000	\$3,350
Sewer Cleaning "Vac" Truck	\$450,000	\$22,500
Subtotal	\$2,857,000	\$142,850
Total	\$37,207,000	\$1,860,350

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate

³ Pump replacements split in four installments- two short-term, two long-term.

⁴ Two outfall clearings in planning period- one short-term, one long-term.

MLR=mixed liquor recycle; HVAC=heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; UV=ultraviolet; SCADA=supervisory control and data acquisition system;

PLC=programmable controller logic

The City of Ketchum can generate sufficient revenue for the capital costs and share of operating costs by increasing user rates annually at an average rate of 3.8 percent, assuming connection fees are not increased. This will also leave the City with an operating wastewater budget of approximately \$1,000,000 to be used as a reserve fund for unexpected costs, such as repairs for premature equipment failure. The monthly user rate using a 3.8 percent annual increase begins at \$39.12 (in 2022) and ends at \$72.51 (in 2042). Figure E. 2 provides a visual representation of the planning period cash flows for the City of Ketchum.

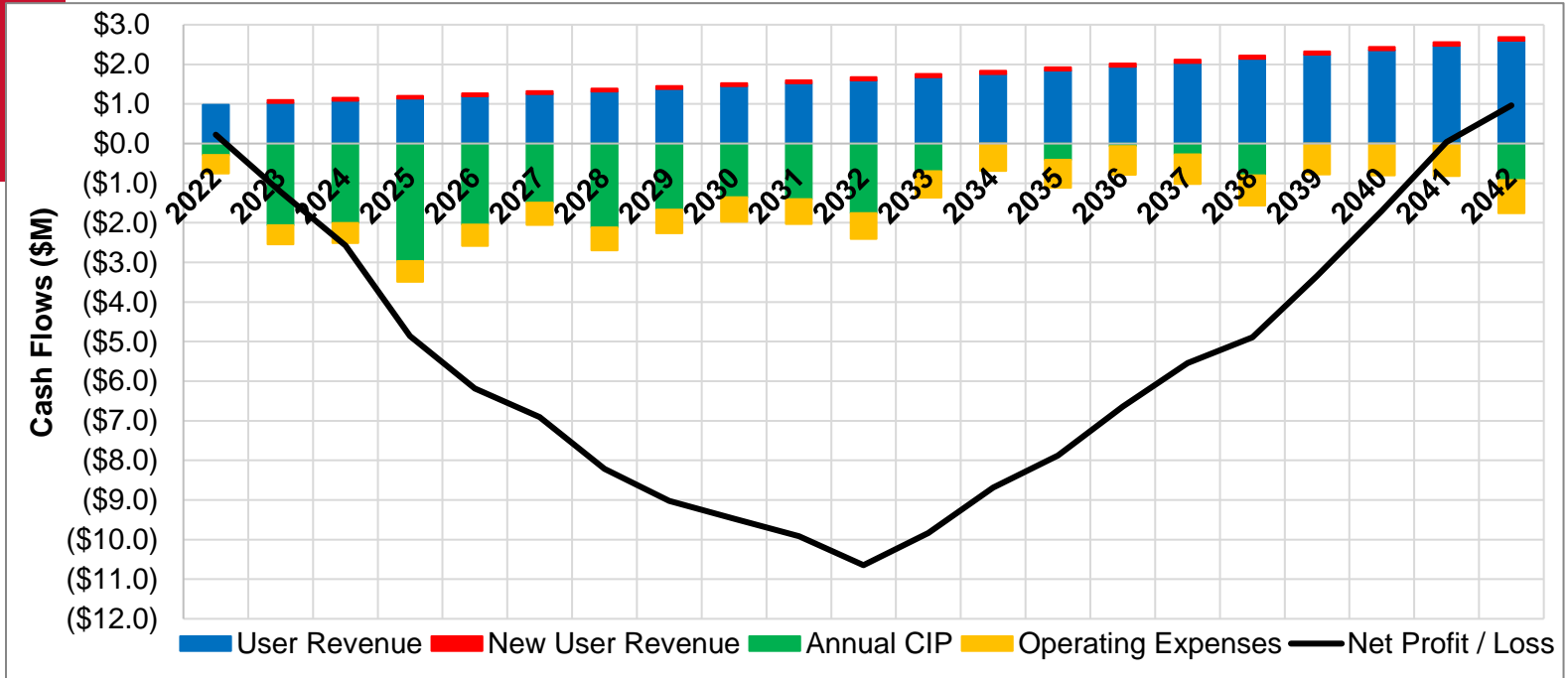


Figure E. 2. City of Ketchum wastewater cash flows

The SVWSD can generate sufficient revenue for the capital costs and share of operating costs by increasing user rates annually at an average rate of 3.4 percent, assuming connection fees are not increased. The SVWSD has contemplated increasing connection fees to reduce the required rate increase- if the SVWSD increases connection fees by 2.5 percent annually, then the user rates would only have to be increased at an average rate of 3.0 percent. Both alternatives will leave the SVWSD with approximately \$1,000,000 in the wastewater budget for unexpected costs by the end of the planning period. The monthly user rate using a 3.0 percent annual increase begins at \$23.00 (in 2022) and ends at \$41.14 (in 2042). The new user connection fee using a 2.5 percent annual increase begins at \$3,100 (in 2022) and ends at \$5,080 (in 2042). Figure E. 3Figure 7-2 provides a visual representation of the planning period cash flows for the SVWSD with both connection fee and user rate increases.

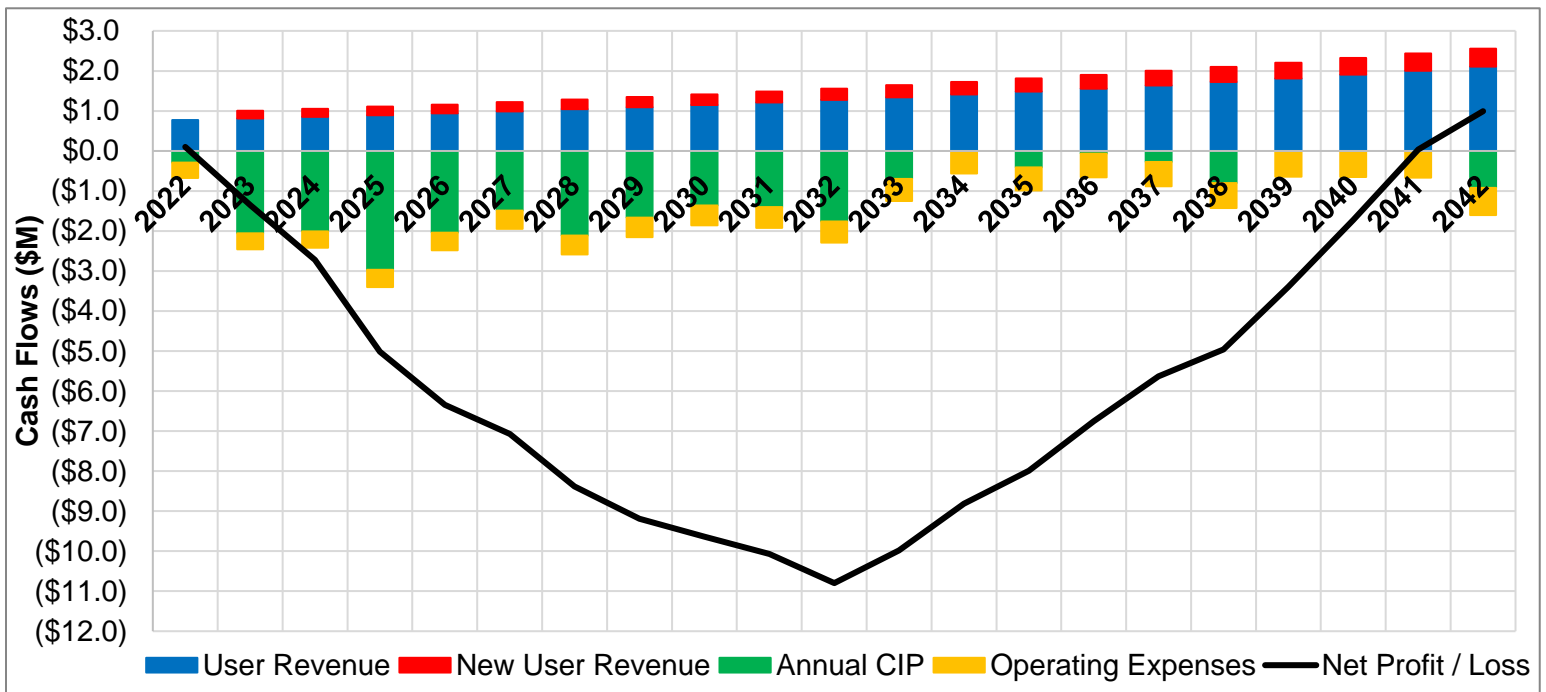


Figure E. 3. SVWSD wastewater cash flows

These alternatives would require both entities to take debt in 2023 to begin the substantial projects during the first 10 years. With a reasonable annual increase in rates (3-4 percent), the loans could be paid off by the end of the planning period (2042). This revenue plan is an example to illustrate the magnitude of rate increases needed to upgrade the plant through the planning period. The final financial plan will require adjustment to mesh the revenue generation with the upgrade schedule and is outside the scope of this document. A detailed rate study should be conducted to make a more accurate assessment of user rate adjustments required to fund the planning period projects.



1 Planning Criteria

1.1 Introduction

The objective of the Ketchum / Sun Valley Water & Sewer District (SVWSD) Facility Planning Study (FPS) is to aid the communities with options for handling wastewater at the wastewater reclamation facility (WRF). This section provides the basis for evaluating the facility and includes information used throughout the rest of the planning process:

- Planning area and period
- Population
- Permit requirements and water quality issues
- Regulatory trends and planning assumptions
- Basis of capital and operation and maintenance (O&M) costs
- Redundancy and reliability

1.1.1 Planning Area and Planning Period

The WRF serves the cities of Ketchum and Sun Valley, including St. Luke's Hospital. The hospital is currently the southernmost facility served by the WRF. In the future, the WRF could serve nearby development, defined as impact zones. Following are brief descriptions of these impact zones:

- Zone 1 – Developments north of Ketchum, including Hulen Meadows, Beaver Springs, and Flower Mill areas.
- Zone 2 – Developments west of Ketchum, including Warm Springs Ranch and Warm Springs Village.
- Zone 3 – Developments south of Ketchum, including the River Run base facilities to McHanville.
- Zone 4 – Developments in the Sun Valley area, including the White Cloud Development and Elkhorn Springs. Current completed developments in Elkhorn Springs are considered part of the Sun Valley tourist population. Future expansion of this development is considered part of Impact Zone 4.

Expansions south of McHanville and the Cold Springs limited impact development (LID) are not considered in this FPS. While it is possible that wastewater from this area could be pumped north to the WRF, it is not anticipated at this time. The Meadows LLC Wastewater Treatment Plant is an existing facility closer to this area that may be a more feasible alternative for wastewater treatment. Figure 1-1 shows the approximate locations of the separate zones.

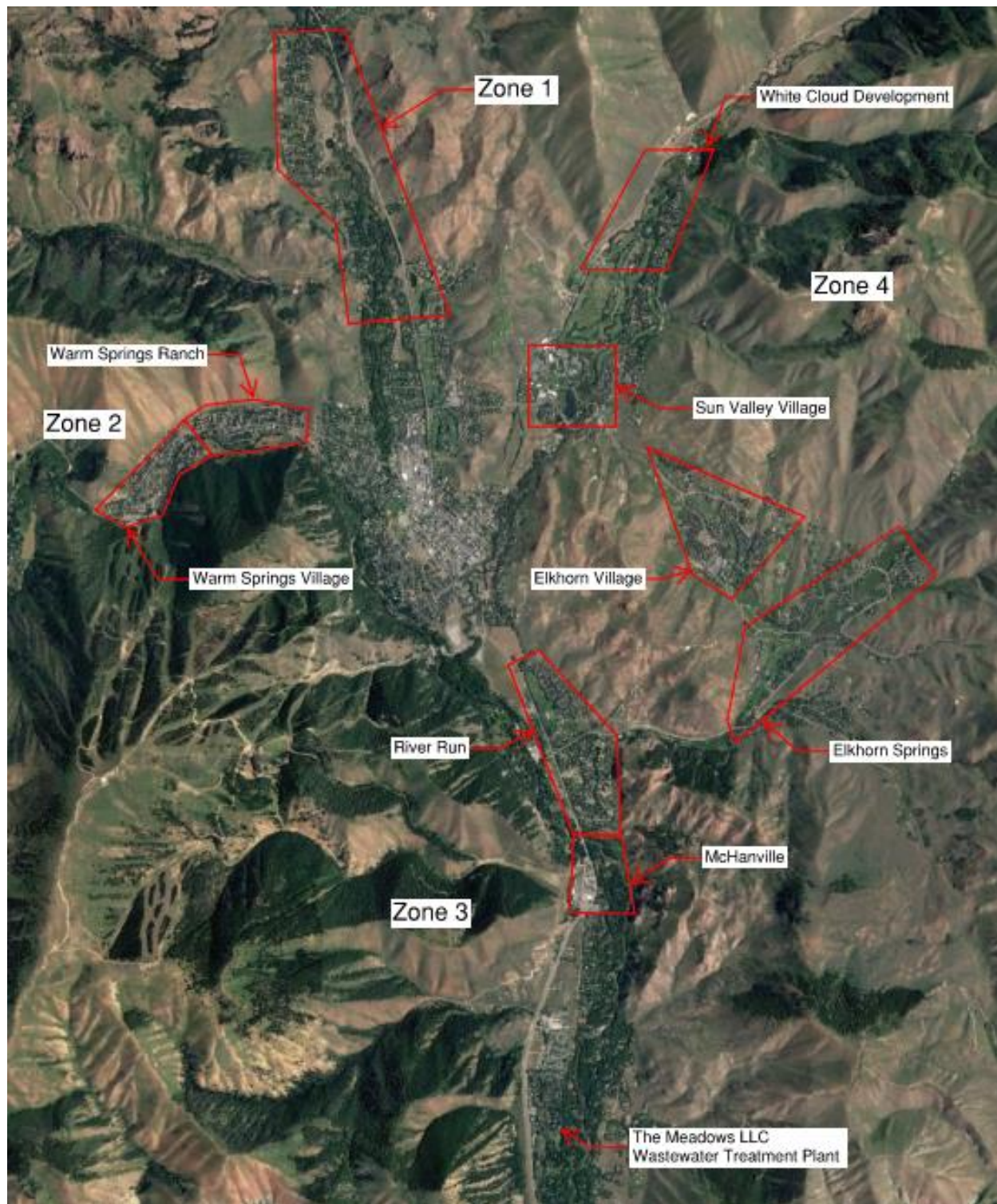


Figure 1-1. Planning area

1.2 Population and Land Use within the Planning Area

1.2.1 Population Categories

The population of the Ketchum / Sun Valley area can be divided into three general groups:

- Permanent residents: those who live year-round in the area.
- Second-home residents: those who own homes in the area, but only live in them for part of the year.
- Tourists: short-term visitors to the area.

This FPS will not differentiate between the summer and winter population peaks, which occur in the months of July to August and December to February. The FPS estimates the peak season highs during these months that affect the WRF. It also considers the average populations during the off-peak months, which is the estimated typical flow that the WRF treats through the year.

This FPS refers to the current population and planning period population (20 years forward). The “current” population is based on U.S. Census data for the year 2020 and estimated recent growth. The planning period is from years 2022 to 2042. In subsequent sections of this FPS, the term “plant buildout” is used to indicate the condition where the land locked WRF is at full capacity. To avoid removal of smaller treatment plant units and construction of incrementally larger units, construction is favored to fully use the space for the plant buildout flow conditions.

The plant buildout flows and loads were developed in the 1999 FPS and have been retained through subsequent planning studies. Previous planning studies estimated these buildout populations to be 20 years into the future. This was a conservative approach and over-estimated the growth rate. Moving forward, this FPS will provide a realistic, although conservative, future population for the 20-year planning period. This same growth trend will be used to provide a rough estimate of the future population when the plant reaches buildout flows and loads based upon a continuation of growth at the same assumed rate.

Permanent Resident Population

Figure 1-2 shows the historical population trends for the permanent residents in Ketchum and Sun Valley, based on U.S. Census data and population studies performed by Sun Valley Economic Development (SVED). SVED is a 501(c)(6) whose mission is to “preserve and advance the Sun Valley region’s economic vitality and diversity while recognizing the values of its citizens”. SVED creates a yearly economic profile for the cities of Blaine County, and their most recent profiles for Ketchum and for Sun Valley were used to estimate population in the area that the U.S. Census does not provide. Note that the large observed population jump between 2019 and 2020 is because the population estimates from 2011-2019 were underestimating the actual population as seen in the 2020 U.S. Census.

As seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the growth rate of Ketchum from 1990 to 2010 was about 0.3 percent, based on U.S. Census data. The growth rate of Sun Valley was about 2.0 percent over the same period. The last 10 years (2010 – 2020) showed significantly greater growth with Ketchum’s population increasing at a rate of 2.8 percent and Sun Valley’s population increasing at a rate of 2.4 percent. The population trends over the last 10 years are not likely to be sustainable. The growth rates from 1990 to 2020 seem more reasonable with Ketchum increasing at 1.2 percent

annually and Sun Valley increasing at 2.1 percent annually. The combined population is increasing at a rate of approximately 1.4 percent annually.

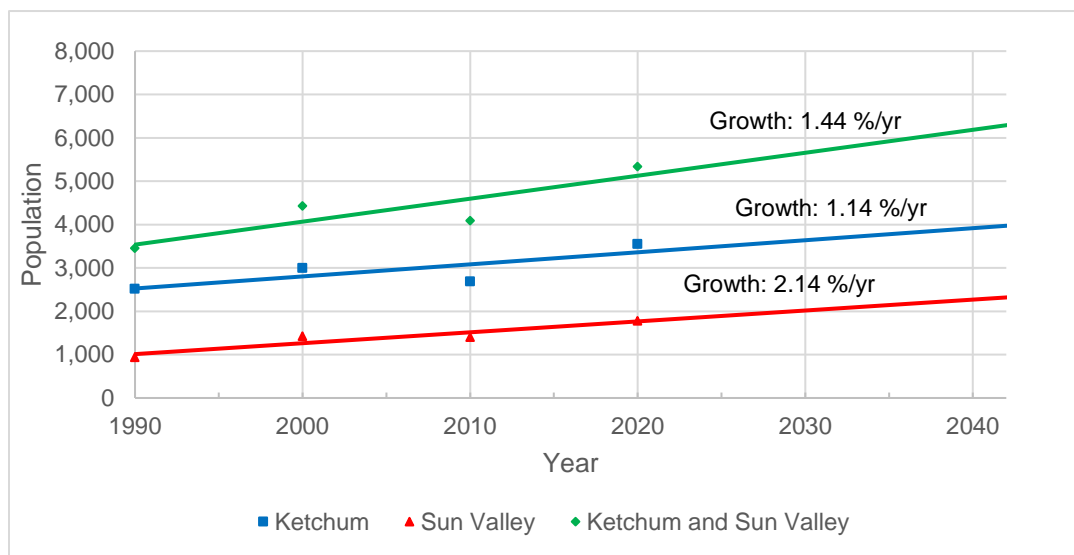


Figure 1-2. Historical population of permanent residents in Ketchum and Sun Valley

Second-Home Resident Population

The second-home residential population was estimated using SVED's 2019 economic profiles for Ketchum and for Sun Valley. The economic profiles show that 2,413 homes are classified as seasonal in Ketchum and 2,144 homes are classified as seasonal in Sun Valley². For the intent and purpose of this FPS, seasonal homes are synonymous with second homes. To determine the amount of people who live in these homes, the 2016 average household size for the two cities were used: 1.81 persons per home for Ketchum and 1.90 persons per home for Sun Valley. This FPS also assumes that the second homes are 100 percent occupied during the peak season and 30 percent occupied during the off-peak season. These second-home occupancy rate assumptions are consistent with the 1999 FPS and 2009 FPS. The estimations for the peak season and the average annual season population of second-home residents are shown in Table 1-1:

Table 1-1. Estimation of second-home residents

Parameter	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Total
Seasonal Homes	2,413	2,144	4,557
Average Annual Second-Home Residents	2,625	2,493	5,118
Peak Season Second-Home Residents	4,368	4,074	8,442

Tourist Population

A "pillow count" strategy was used to determine the tourist populations. This strategy was also used in the 2009 FPS; it assumes that the number of people that can be housed in a hotel is equal to the number of "pillows" available in each room, either hotel or resort. It was also assumed that, on average, two pillows were used per room. This FPS assumes that 90 percent of the pillows are occupied during the peak season, which was also assumed in the 2009 FPS. The annual average

² SVED. 2019. 2019 Ketchum Economic Profile and 2019 Sun Valley Economic Profile.

tourist population was calculated using occupancy rate data for the Ketchum and Sun Valley area during the off-peak months from the 2019 Ketchum Economic Profile. The off-peak occupancy is estimated to be 35 percent of the available pillows. Table 1-2 shows the pillow count for the area based on information from the Ketchum and Sun Valley comprehensive plans as well as the Ketchum and Sun Valley economic profiles.

Tourists commonly contribute 50 to 80 percent of what a permanent resident contributes to the WRF³. This FPS assumes that a tourist has a population equivalent of 0.8, which was also assumed in the 2009 FPS.

Table 1-2. Estimate of peak season and average tourist population

Parameter	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Total
Pillow Count	1,450	1,980	3,430
Peak Season Tourist Population ¹	1,305	1,782	3,087
Peak Season Tourist Equivalents ²	1,044	1,426	2,470
Average Annual Tourist Population ³	513	701	1,214
Average Annual Tourist Equivalents ²	411	561	972

¹ Assumes 90% of pillows occupied during peak season

² Equivalents are 80% of actual tourist population

³ Assumes 58% of pillows occupied annually

Commuter Population

Due to the high cost of property in the area, many employees commute to work from towns outside of Ketchum and Sun Valley, most notably Hailey and Bellevue. The 2019 economic profiles for Ketchum and Sun Valley estimate there are 6,242 jobs (4,849 in Ketchum and 1,393 in Sun Valley). To determine the commuter population, it was first necessary to establish the population of working-age permanent residents of the area. The working-age resident population was determined by the population of the 20-64 age group. It was assumed that approximately 20 percent of the under-20 age group were of working age. All working-age residents are assumed to currently hold a job in the area. Using these assumptions, 1,850 permanent residents in Ketchum have a job and 800 permanent residents in Sun Valley have a job. All other jobs not accounted for by permanent residents are equivalent to the population of commuters into the area. In addition, employees contribute approximately 20 percent of what a permanent resident contributes to the WRF². Since the commuter population is defined as persons who work in the Ketchum and Sun Valley area, but who do not live within the service area of the WRF, the actual commuter population will be de-rated in a similar fashion as the tourist population. This FPS assumes that a commuter has a population equivalent of 0.2. Table 1-3 shows the commuter populations for Ketchum and Sun Valley.

Table 1-3. Estimate of commuter population

Parameter	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Totals
Commuters	2,999	593	3,592
Commuter Equivalents ¹	600	119	719

¹ Equivalents are 20% of actual commuter population

³ Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Tchobanoglous, G., Abu-Orf, M., Bowden, G., & Pfrang, W. (2014). *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Resource Recovery* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

1.2.2 Total Peak Season and Average Annual Population

Table 1-4 shows the estimated peak season and average population served by the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF. The equivalent population is generated by de-rating the tourist population to 80 percent and the commuter population to 20 percent of the population of the groups, respectively.

Table 1-4. Estimate of current population

Demographic	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Totals
Average Annual			
Permanent Residents	3,555	1,783	5,338
Commuters	2,999	593	3,592
Second Home	2,625	2,493	5,118
Tourists	513	701	1,214
Average Total	9,692	5,570	15,262
Average Equivalent ¹	7,190	4,955	12,146
Peak Season			
Permanent Residents	3,555	1,783	5,338
Commuters	2,999	593	3,592
Second Home	4,368	4,074	8,442
Tourists	1,305	1,782	3,087
Peak Total	12,227	8,232	20,459
Peak Equivalent ¹	9,567	7,401	16,968

¹Equivalents de-rate the tourist population to 80% and the commuter population to 20% of actual population

1.2.3 Population Projections

Permanent and second-home populations were projected using current estimates of population growth from the 2017-2019 economic profiles for Ketchum and Sun Valley. The 2019 economic profiles for the two cities show that 67 percent of Ketchum and 78 percent of Sun Valley dwellings are second homes. These profiles also show that the average family size of Ketchum is 1.81 members per household, and the average family size of Sun Valley is 1.90 members per household. This FPS will use the 30-year growth rates to find the time to reach the 20-year planning period populations, 1.14 percent for Ketchum and 2.14 percent for Sun Valley. Using this data, the population estimates were produced for 2042.

Projected numbers of additional tourists in the area were calculated assuming tourist accommodations increase by 0.25 percent per year. This estimation was used in the 2009 FPS, and it allows for an average population equivalent increase in Sun Valley from 4,955 to 7,817. The average population equivalent increase in Ketchum would increase from 7,190 to 9,250.

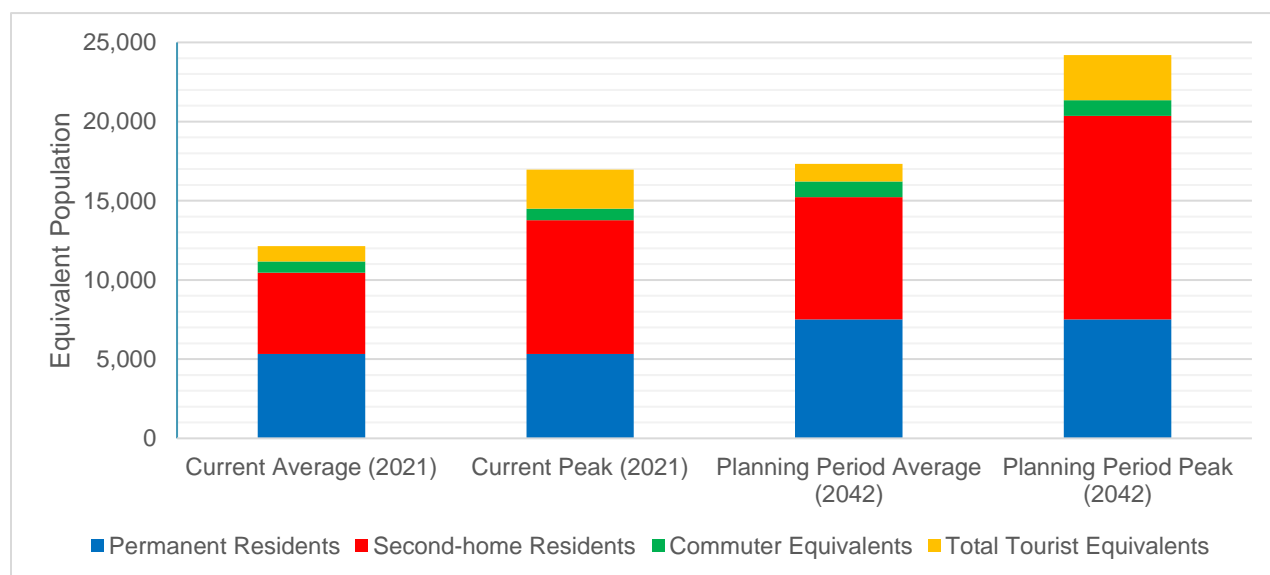
Table 1-5 summarizes the projected average annual and peak season populations of the planning area at the end of the 20-year planning period in 2042. It also shows the total equivalent population by de-rating the tourist population by 80 percent and the commuter population by 20 percent.

Table 1-5. Estimate of planning period population (year 2042)

Demographic	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Impact Zones	Totals
Average Annual				
Permanent Residents	4,571	2,856	91	7,518
Commuters	3,946	991	-	4,937
Second Home	3,454	4,168	89	7,710
Tourists	545	744	107	1,396
Average Total	12,515	8,759	287	21,561
Average Equivalent ¹	9,250	7,817	266	17,332
Peak Season				
Permanent Residents	4,571	2,856	91	7,518
Commuters	3,946	991	-	4,937
Second Home	5,747	6,811	295	12,852
Tourists	1,386	1,892	270	3,548
Peak Total	15,649	12,550	656	28,855
Peak Equivalent ¹	12,216	11,378	602	24,196

¹ Equivalents de-rate the tourist population by 80% and the commuter population by 20%

Figure 1-3 shows a comparison of the current and projected annual and peak season populations.

**Figure 1-3. Current and planning period average and peak populations**

1.2.4 Commercial/Light Industry

Commercial core areas include restaurants, retail stores, and other businesses. Sun Valley has several commercial areas, but the largest commercial area is in Ketchum. Flows from the Sun Valley commercial areas are assumed to be related to the population. As the tourist population increases, the flow in this area increases. Thus, in the flows and loads projection, the contribution from the commercial area is included in the per capita flows and loads.

No light industrial areas exist in Sun Valley and no areas are zoned for such future use. The City of Ketchum zones the commercial and light industry land under two zoning titles: light industry and

community center. The light industry zones are established as a transition area, providing limited commercial service industries, limited retail, and offices that relate to building maintenance and construction, which generate little traffic from tourism or the public. The community core district zoning is designed to attract a compact and cohesive center of commerce with a safe pedestrian environment. These zones are located on State Highway 75 and Main Street in the middle of town and are served by the WRF. Approximately 162 acres are zoned for commercial/light industry. An additional source included in the commercial/light industrial category is St. Luke's 20-bed hospital and associated commercial facilities located on the south side of town.

1.3 Permit Requirements and Water Quality Issues

The Ketchum / SVWSD WRF is authorized to discharge to the Big Wood River under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit ID0020281 (Appendix A) issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This permit became effective on August 1, 2012, and expired July 31, 2017. A permit renewal application was submitted prior to the submittal date of February 1, 2017, and EPA administratively extended the existing permit. The State of Idaho began administering the permit under the Idaho Permit Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) system on July 1, 2018. The administrative extension of the existing NPDES permit remains in effect under the authority of the State of Idaho until such time that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is able to renew the permit as part of the IPDES program. Table 1-6 summarizes the discharge limits in the existing permit.

Table 1-6. Current NPDES permit limits

Effluent Characteristics	Unit of Measurement	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit
BOD	mg/L	30	45
	lbs/d	505	760
	% removal	85% (min)	
TSS	mg/L	30	45
	lbs/d	275	542
	lbs/d	Annual Average Limit ² : 145 lb/day	
	% removal	85% (min)	
<i>E.coli</i> Bacteria	cfu/100 mL	126 (geometric mean)	406 ³ (instantaneous maximum)
	cfu/d	Annual Average Limit: 19.1x10 ⁹ cfu/day	
pH	s.u.	6.2 – 9.0 at all times	
TP	mg/L	1.0	1.5
	lbs/d	9.9	14.9
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	19.2	35.1 (maximum daily limit)
	lbs/d	0.64	1.17 (maximum daily limit)

¹ Currently operating under permit dated August 1, 2012 (expired July 31, 2017), administratively extended

² TSS limits were adjusted by EPA to an annual mass of 26.5 tons.

³ *E. Coli* annual limit of 19 billion cfu/d

BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; TSS=total suspended solids; TP=total phosphorus; mg/L=milligrams per liter; lbs/d=pounds per day; cfu/100 mL=colony forming units per 100 milliliters; µg/L=micrograms per day

The 1972 Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that states adopt water quality standards that protect human health, fish, shellfish, and wildlife. Big Wood River is on the Idaho Rivers (CWA Section 303(d)) list for which the DEQ is mandated to develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) based on water quality standards. This mandate makes the river a priority to meet the standards set by the CWA. To improve the water quality, TMDLs assign point sources wasteload allocations (WLAs) to reduce pollutants that exceed standards.

In 2002, DEQ completed part of the Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan (WMP). The WMP developed TMDLs for eleven waterbodies in the Big Wood River subbasin. For the Big Wood River, the pollutants with TMDLS are bacteria, nutrients, and sediment. The City of Ketchum POTW received WLAs of 26.5 ton/yr for total suspended (TSS), 9.9 lb/day for total phosphorus (TP), and 2.7 billion cfu per day for *Escherichia Coli* (*E.coli*) (DEQ 2002⁴).

In 2011, DEQ issued an errata to the Big Wood River WMP. Four tables were corrected due to calculation errors resulting from not using the correct design flow capacity for the wastewater treatment plants. The City of Ketchum POTW received a revised WLA of 19.1 billion cfu per day for *E.coli* (DEQ 2011⁵).

In 2017, DEQ completed the Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan: TMDL Five-Year Review (DEQ 2017⁶). In the prior documents, the WRF was in Big Wood River segment 2 (BWR-2). The segments were modified to assessment units (AU). BWR-2 is in AU ID17040219SK007_05, the Big Wood River from its confluence with Warm Springs Creek in the city of Ketchum to Seamans Creek/Cove Canal below the city of Hailey. The Ketchum and Mid-Valley Sewer Company WWTPs discharge to the Big Wood River within this AU.

For the review, water quality sampling data collected at the railroad truss below Ketchum in 2015 were assessed. “The TP target of 0.05 mg/L was exceeded three times in 2015, twice during spring months (May and June) and then again in late August. The TSS target of 25 mg/L was exceeded three times at the railroad trestle monitoring location, all in May and early June. These data show a connection between TSS and TP concentrations as might be expected with spring runoff. The increase in August TP is not coincident with increased TSS concentrations. E. coli numbers were generally low and did not exceed criteria. The geometric mean calculated for five samples within a 30-day period at the railroad trestle location did not exceed the target of 126 cfu/100mL” (DEQ 2017).

1.4 Regulatory Trends and Planning Assumptions

1.4.1 Total Suspended Solids

The concentration and removal rate limits for TSS are the technology-based effluent limits of 40 CFR 133.102. However, the mass limits for BOD5 and TSS are more stringent than the technology-based effluent limits. The mass limits for TSS are water quality-based effluent limits that are consistent with

⁴ DEQ 2002. The Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Twin Falls, ID.

⁵ DEQ 2011. Errata to the Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan (TMDL) of 2002. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Twin Falls, ID.

⁶ DEQ 2017. Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan. TMDL Five-Year Review. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Twin Falls, ID.

the assumptions and requirements of the wasteload allocation for the discharge in the Big Wood River WMP. The TMDL includes a WLA for TSS to 26.5 tons TSS per year (t/yr) (145 lbs/day). These are the existing permit limits and are not expected to change in permit renewal. The TSS concentration of this daily mass target varies with the flow rate. At a flow rate of 2.0 MGD, the concentration of plant effluent must be less than 8.7 mg/L TSS to meet the average annual limit of 145 lbs/d. At a flow rate of 5.0 MGD, the concentration of the plant effluent must be less than 3.5 mg/L TSS to meet the average annual limit of 145 lbs/d.

1.4.2 Nutrients

Dissolved nutrients can stimulate the growth of aquatic plant life. Excessive plant growth can directly impact aquatic life and recreation/aesthetics and may also cause normally aerobic (oxygen rich) environments to become depleted of dissolved oxygen (DO). These processes are known as eutrophication. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the primary nutrients that cause eutrophication. These contaminants are added to water bodies from both point sources, such as municipal and industrial plants, and nonpoint sources, such as runoff. While nitrogen is not currently limited in the discharge permit, it is limited in the reuse permit. Nitrogen is removed in the aeration basins by denitrifying bacteria. Phosphorus is removed from the plant by chemical precipitation with alum.

The following provision regarding excess nutrients is the basis of the nutrient TMDL: “surface waters of the state shall be free from excess nutrients that can cause visible slime growths or other nuisance growths impairing designated beneficial uses” (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.06).

The current NPDES permit requires an average monthly phosphorus limit of 1.0 mg/L and 9.9 lbs TP/d. The effluent flow rate of 9.9 lbs TP/d at a concentration of 1.0 mg/L is equal to 1.2 MGD. The flow rate often exceeds 1.2 MGD, therefore the concentration would have to decrease to meet the 9.9 lbs TP/d average monthly mass limit. At flow rates of 2.0 MGD, the TP concentration must be less than 0.59 mg/L to meet the average monthly limit. At flow rates of 5.0 MGD, the TP concentration must be less than 0.24 mg/L to meet the average monthly limit. The 5-year WMP review (December 2017) did not determine that a new TMDL is necessary, but also concluded that additional data should be collected.

1.4.3 Fecal Coliform and *Escherichia Coli*

The final step of wastewater treatment is disinfection. The purpose of disinfection is to kill or inactivate any pathogens that remain in the effluent. At the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF, UV radiation is used to disinfect the wastewater before it is discharged to Big Wood River. Ultraviolet disinfection uses UV light to destroy the pathogen’s DNA, stopping its ability to reproduce.

Bacteria counts are typically used to measure the effectiveness of the treatment and ensure adequate disinfection. The types of bacteria used have historically been total coliform, fecal coliform or *E. coli*. Idaho’s water quality standards for surface waters use *E. coli* but has recently been revised to also include criteria for Enterococci. DEQ has been looking at including Enterococci bacteria limits in some recent IPDES permits. When DEQ begins working on permit renewal, the WRF should be prepared to discuss the implications of this parameter.

The current NPDES permit limits the concentration of *E. coli* bacteria, a specific type of fecal coliform related to warm-blooded animals including humans. The current NPDES limit is 126 colony forming units of *E. coli* per 100 mL (cfu/100 mL) at 4 MGD. The 2002 TMDL for the Big Wood River includes a WLA for *E. coli* of 2.7 billion cfu per day based on flow (cfs) x target (cfu/100 mL) x 0.02445. DEQ

determined the equation necessary to represent a total maximum daily load. The 2011 Errata revised the WLA for *E.Coli* to 19.1 billion cfu per day based on a design flow of 4.0 mgd.

The City of Hailey commented on the Errata that the interpretation of the *E.coli* WLA for permitting should be the water quality standard of 126 cfu per 100 mL. EPA wrote in the permit fact sheet “In the TMDL, the loading capacity was calculated using the annual average river flow and the maximum monthly geometric mean in-stream target of 126 cfu/100 mL total phosphorus. Therefore, it is appropriate to establish a monthly geometric mean effluent limit equal to the WLA.” Future criteria may include virus inactivation as tested by effluent monitoring for coliphage, a subset of bacteriophages that infect bacteria, indicating absence of human viral pathogens associated with fecal contamination. The inactivation requires a more robust disinfection step (i.e. increased UV dose).

Disinfection is much more stringent for Class A reuse water than for effluent discharge to surface water. The WRF is required to meet a median number of 2.2 cfu/100 mL total coliform, as determined by results from the last seven days with analysis, with no samples exceeding 23 cfu/100 mL. If the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF continues to produce Class A reuse water, these treatment standards will be the basis of upgrades. The current system is limited to 3.1 MGD by the UV disinfection system dose capability for Class A (100 mJ/cm² dose). Class A water is currently only produced during the irrigation season (April – October) and flows seldom exceed 1.5 MGD. Normal flows are closer to 1.0 MGD and almost all the treated flow is delivered to irrigation customers.

1.4.4 Temperature

High effluent temperatures can adversely affect cold water aquatic biota and spawning salmonids in the Big Wood River. Cold water aquatic life and salmonid spawning **diel** values are either < 10 percent exceedances and thus supporting beneficial uses or else not supporting meeting beneficial uses. In the 2002 TMDL, DEQ concluded that for the most part cold-water aquatic life is supported and salmonid spawning is not supported for waterbodies in the Big Wood River subbasin. Evaluation of temperature (both for cold water aquatic life and salmonid spawning) were deferred until 2003 and until additional monitoring data are collected. The DEQ anticipated a later re-evaluation of temperature criteria based on more current monitoring data. The 2017 WMP 5-Year Review did not include data or an assessment of water temperature in the Big Wood River.

A review of recent Wood River Watershed Advisory Group meeting minutes did not reveal recent discussions regarding water temperature in the Big Wood River. There is mention of re-evaluating the Little Wood River temperature TMDL. The regional DEQ office is working on temperature issues; however, DEQ’s priority and timeline for addressing water temperature in the Big Wood River is unknown.

One of the first permits drafted by DEQ with temperature limits was for the City of Shoshone, issued in 2019. DEQ is currently working toward incorporating temperature limits into the IPDES permit for the City of Boise’s West Boise WRF. Therefore, the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF may anticipate DEQ to address or at least consider water temperature in its future IPDES permits.

1.4.5 Air Quality

Air quality can be a concern, especially in WRFs near areas frequented by the public and residential areas. Three air quality issues are of concern: odors, air toxics, and criteria air pollutants.

Odors are a local ordinance issue that can be dealt with by carefully locating treatment processes and enclosing odor-generating facilities. The treatment processes at the WRF typically do not produce much odorous gas when functioning properly. The proximity to residential areas and predominate wind direction also plays a role in odor complaints. The WRF headworks is generally the area with the most potential for offensive odors; in Ketchum, this is also the area of the plant closest to residential areas. For this reason, the screening and grit building have had odor scrubbers for over 20 years. The chemical scrubber was replaced by a carbon scrubber in 2017 with the screening upgrade. The other area of concern is sludge digestion, thickening and loadout. These activities are on the south end of the plant and have a greater buffer from residential areas. Future upgrades in the solids handling area should consider odor control methods.

The Ketchum/SVWSD WRF does not emit criteria pollutants or air toxics; therefore, it creates no impact on air toxic standards.

1.4.6 Solids

Biosolids produced through the wastewater processes are currently thickened to approximately 3 percent solids and trucked weekly to the Ohio Gulch Solid Waste Transfer Station, where they are discharged to drying beds. Over the course of drying for 12 months, the solids further stabilize and increase in solids content to greater than 75 percent. The final disposal of solar-dewatered biosolids is by landfill at the Milner Butte Landfill near Burley, Idaho. The Wood River Valley wastewater plants are in the process of evaluating using the biosolids in a composting operation near the Ohio Gulch Transfer Station. Biosolids composting is currently in the piloting stage.

Disposing of the solids at the drying beds has been an economical solids management alternative for the City of Ketchum for many years due to the drying bed arrangement with Blaine County, the owners of the transfer station. But the regular hauling of a biosolids solution containing 97 percent water has disadvantages as well. The long-term feasibility of disposing of solids at the landfill is further discussed in Chapter 5.

1.4.7 Emerging Constituents

Currently, one of the largest emerging constituents of concern are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are long-lasting chemicals that have widespread industrial uses and have potential links to adverse health effects⁷. The chemicals are currently still under investigation with regards to exposure risks, harm to the environment, how to treat the chemicals, and how to regulate the chemicals. Currently, the Department of Defense has temporarily prohibited incineration of all materials containing PFAS⁸. Recently the state of Maine's LD 1911 prohibited disposal of biosolids by land application or by incineration due to concerns of the long-term effects of PFAS accumulated in biosolids. This means that all biosolids produced in Maine must be landfilled. This reaction to PFAS by Maine may be somewhat premature as the EPA has not yet reached this same action level.

⁷ United States Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *PFAS Explained*. EPA. Retrieved June 8, 2022, from <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained>

⁸ Cramer, P. D. (2022, April 26). *Temporary prohibition on incineration of materials containing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)*. Retrieved June 8, 2022, from [https://media.defense.gov/2022/Apr/28/2002986273/-1/-1/1/TEMPORARY-PROHIBITION-ON-INC\[%E2%80%A6\]NG-PRE-AND-POLYFLUOROALKYL-SUBSTANCES-PFAS-APRIL-26-2022.PDF](https://media.defense.gov/2022/Apr/28/2002986273/-1/-1/1/TEMPORARY-PROHIBITION-ON-INC[%E2%80%A6]NG-PRE-AND-POLYFLUOROALKYL-SUBSTANCES-PFAS-APRIL-26-2022.PDF)

PFAS will be a constituent of concern for the WRF, given the WRF is working with the City of Hailey and a local composting company to perform a composting pilot study. The resulting compost will be Class A, Exceptional Quality (EQ) designation by current EPA/IDEQ standards and allowed to be used with no restrictions.

1.5 Basis of Costing

Alternatives are developed throughout the FPS when updating and recommending improvements to the WRF. Besides comparing the alternatives' technical merits, the capital and operations and maintenance (O&M) costs are estimated and compared.

1.5.1 Capital Costs

The capital cost associated with facility updates are developed using experience from recent projects at the WRF and experience from similar WRFs. The costs are developed from broad-level planning and without detailed engineering, typically termed “order-of-magnitude” cost estimates. Depending on project definition, “order-of-magnitude” cost estimates can be either a Class 5 or a Class 4 estimate⁹. Wastewater facility planning studies are generally considered to be approximately 10% project definition, and this FPS is no exception. The cost estimates presented in this document are considered Class 4 estimates.

Capital costs are those the City of Ketchum can expect to pay a contractor to complete the updates. Also included with the capital costs are the engineering design and construction services costs.

The project costs depend on several factors, including required improvements and the actual cost of labor and material associated with the specific update. It is normally expected that an estimate of this type would be accurate within plus 40 percent and minus 20 percent range.

1.5.2 Operations and Maintenance Costs

The O&M cost is an estimate of the annual cost to operate the facilities. Table 1-7 presents unit costs associated with the operation of the Ketchum/SVWSD WRF.

⁹ AACE International. (2020). *18R-97: Cost Estimate Classification System – As Applied in Engineering, Procurement, and Construction for the Process Industries* (August 7, 2020).

Table 1-7. Operational and maintenance unit costs

Item	Unit Cost	Units	2021-2022
Labor (including benefits)	\$51.07	per hour	\$637,354
Power (including demand and basis charges)	\$0.063	per kWh	\$112,562
Alum (17% Al ₂ O ₃)	\$472	per dry ton	\$7,772
Polymer	\$4,900	per ton	\$24,108
Cloth Filter Replacement	\$60,000	every 10 years	\$6,000
Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5% NaClO)	\$806	per tote (330 gal)	\$6,574
Solids Hauling to Ohio Gulch Drying Beds	\$3.00	per mile	\$19,062
Solids Disposal to Milner Butte Landfill	\$65	per ton	\$21,493
Total			\$834,925

¹ Trips are approximately 18 miles round-trip from the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF to the Ohio Gulch drying beds. Hauling to Ohio Gulch at \$3/mile is approximately equivalent to \$9.50 per 1,000 gallons.
kWh=kilowatt hour; gal=gallon

1.5.3 Present Worth Analysis

Present worth analysis compares alternatives using both the capital and annual costs. This analysis allows for comparing an alternative with a higher initial cost but low O&M costs to an alternative with a low capital cost but higher O&M costs. DEQ approves this method and the values listed below are used for the analysis. The current loan (discount) rate is the market value obtained from U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development (USDA-RD; communities < 10,000 population). The inflation rate is based upon an assumption that the high inflation in 2021 and currently in 2022 is not sustained (the average inflation from 2012 – 2021 was 2.15 percent).

- Evaluation period – 20 years (2022 – 2042)
- Discount rate – 2.5%¹⁰
- Inflation rate – 3.0%

1.5.4 Non-Cost Evaluation Criteria

Several non-cost criteria are also important to consider when evaluating the alternatives. These criteria include the following:

- Treatment effectiveness and reliability
- Resistance to upset from variable flows and loads
- Ease of operation and maintenance
- Solids handling considerations
- Minimization of odors, noise, and visual impacts
- Ability to accommodate potential new effluent permit limits
- Reliability and the ability to repair and maintain
- Energy usage and sustainability

¹⁰ McLean, C. A. (2022, March 17). United States Dept. of Agriculture – Rural Development. Interest Rate Changes for Water and Waste Disposal Loans.

All facilities constructed will need to meet the requirements of the Lane Ranch Settlement Agreement. This agreement sets standards for building appearances at the WRF. In general, the agreement requires all buildings to have similar architectural design, which includes tan stucco building exteriors with no shiny surfaces and limited height, as seen in **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**.

1.6 Redundancy and Reliability

Redundancy and reliability refer to the level of protection required by the EPA's *Design Criteria for Mechanical, Electrical, and Fluid System Component Reliability*¹¹ and IDAPA 58.01.16 *Wastewater Rules*¹², which provides guidance for redundancy and reliability at WRFs.

The preliminary sizing, conceptual layouts, and cost estimating processes incorporate these redundancy and reliability criteria.

1.7 Sustainability

Sustainability was identified as a national policy by National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Since that time the public's interest in sustainability has broadened. Sustainability efforts are essentially best practices to ensure the greatest environmental, economic, and social impact benefit. With wastewater treatment systems the goals are Energy and Emissions (greenhouse gases, energy efficiency, renewable energy), Green Buildings (construction/renovations, high-performance buildings, facility resiliency), and Water Management (water conservation, stormwater management, landscaping).

1.7.1 Energy and Emissions

- A natural carbon system treats odors from the headworks area
- High-efficiency blowers and fine bubble diffusers are planned in the activated sludge process
- Variable frequency drives (VFD's) are used throughout the plant to optimize energy efficiency
- Aeration basin modifications to MLE configuration reduces airflow (and energy used by blowers) by up to 20 percent
- Ultraviolet (UV) light is used for disinfection instead of chlorine (and de-chlorination chemical agents)

1.7.2 Green Buildings

- Insulation systems meet local and international building code standards
- Natural lighting using glass blocks
- High efficiency lighting systems (LED) and motion detection light switches

¹¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Design Criteria for Mechanical, Electrical, and Fluid System Component Reliability*. EPA.

¹² Idaho Administrative Procedures Act. *Wastewater Rules*.

1.7.3 Water Management

- Reuse water to Weyyakin Subdivision and Elkhorn Golf Course irrigation
 - Nutrients to ground instead of Big Wood River
 - Lessens potable water demand
- Stormwater to dry wells
- Water efficient fixtures for restrooms and sinks

Sustainability regarding energy generation using a wastewater process to generate methane gas is not compatible with the treatment system process design. The WRF does not have primary clarifiers to separate the raw materials needed for anaerobic treatment. Solar and wind generation also have limiting application. Solar power generation can be considered for building roofs. Wind generation likely has major aesthetic drawbacks considering the WRF location.

2 Wastewater Flows and Loads

2.1 Introduction

This section bases flow and load projections on historical data from 2017 through the first quarter of 2022 and projections for future growth taken from Section 1. Also presented is a discussion of alternatives for reducing influent flows and mass loads of constituents as a benefit of reduced impact on the Big Wood River.

2.2 Flow Projection

Wastewater flow contributions can be divided into the following groups:

- Residential – Includes flow from the permanent residents, second-home residents, and tourists as described in Section 1. Since the residential flow includes both tourists and second-home residents, it is anticipated to vary greatly over the year.
- Light Industrial – Includes the flow associated with the hospital, retail stores, restaurants, and other small businesses that may produce flows other than domestic. The light industrial flow should not change drastically over the year.
- Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) – Includes stormwater that enters the sewer system from points of direct connection to the system (inflow) and groundwater that enters the sewer system through cracks and leaks in the sewer pipes (infiltration). I&I varies significantly during the year. Peaks generally occur during the spring and early summer because of rain and snowmelt. The peaks of I&I flow vary directly with annual precipitation.

2.3 Determining Flows and Peaking Factors

2.3.1 Base Flow

To determine residential flows, population data is used in conjunction with influent wastewater flows to determine an average flow rate per user. Typical residential per capita residential flows range between 60 and 80 gallons per capita per day (gpcd)¹³. The Ketchum and Sun Valley area has two distinct population periods, average and peak season. Likewise, the WRF has distinct flow patterns to match the population trends. During the off-peak season months, the per capita flows are approximately 87 gpcd. During the peak season months, the per capita flows are approximately 79 gpcd.

The per capita flows reduce during peak seasons since the tourist population produces less flow than a typical permanent resident. The WRF service area is also on the high end to slightly above typical flow per capita values. This can likely be attributed to the transient population, and more than adequate water rights, where the City of Ketchum and SVWSD do not have issues related to forced water conservation.

¹³ Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Tchobanoglous, G., Abu-Orf, M., Bowden, G., & Pfrang, W. (2014). *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Resource Recovery* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

Since the off-peak per capita flow value is higher, this value is the basis of design for the projected average annual flow. To be conservative, 100 gpcd was used in place of 87 gpcd to account for inflow and infiltration (I&I) multiplied by the average annual population equivalent of 17,332 to estimate an average annual flow of 1.73 MGD at the end of the planning period.

2.3.2 Inflow and Infiltration

Table 2-1 lists current I&I flow estimates. Inflow is stormwater that enters the sewer system from points of direct connection to the system. Infiltration is groundwater that enters the sewer system through cracks and leaks in the sewer pipes and manholes.

In previous studies, I&I was a large part of the flow seen at the WRF. In the 1999 FPS, 106 gpcd was attributed to I&I. However, Ketchum and SVWSD efforts have significantly decreased the I&I contribution. Infiltration is excessive when the flow per capita is greater than 100 gpcd¹⁴ during the dry-weather flow (DWF), where 20 gpcd is attributed to I&I. The DWF was tabulated from the averages of October and November, typically the two driest months for infiltration in the year. Table 2-1 lists the historical estimate for DWF, the equivalent population during the DWF, and the per capita values.

Inflow is excessive when the wet-weather flow (WWF) per capita exceeds 255 gpcd⁴, where 175 gpcd is attributed to I&I. The WWF typically occurs in late spring and early summer when precipitation is relatively high, and when the winter snow accumulation is melting. Historically, the WWF has been seen in May and June. Since both the DWF and WWF are found in the off-peak months, the average annual equivalent population is used to calculate the DWF per capita and the WWF per capita, as shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Inflow and infiltration analysis

Parameter	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Avg
Infiltration Analysis (120 gpcd)						
DWF (MGD) ¹	0.93	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.86	0.89
DWF per Capita (gpcd)	86	82	84	73	69	79
Average Equivalent Population	10,783	10,836	10,859	12,146	12,472	11,419
Inflow Analysis (275 gpcd)						
WWF (MGD) ²	3.09	1.72	2.20	1.44	1.34	1.96
WWF per Capita (gpcd)	287	158	203	118	107	175
Average Equivalent Population	10,783	10,836	10,859	12,146	12,472	11,419

¹ Average two consecutive driest months

² Peak month flow

DWF=dry-weather flow; WWF=wet-weather flow; MGD=million gallons per day; gpcd=gallons per capita per day

For projecting flows, the design I&I contribution was estimated at 75 gpcd in the 2009 FPS. There were significant improvements made in the facility and the collection system to reduce I&I prior to the 2009 FPS that reduced the I&I design value by approximately 34 percent from the 1999 FPS.

The DWF has consistently declined since 2017 attributable to several possible reasons. The first reason could be continued collection system improvements that the City of Ketchum and the SVWSD have performed in the last few years by replacing sewer lines in problem areas. A second

¹⁴ USEPA [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]. 1985. *I/I Analysis and Project Certification*.

reason could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. During 2020 and into 2021, the DWF per capita dropped tremendously. This extreme wastewater characteristic change is very likely attributed to the reduction in transient population. Many second-home residents chose to spend this time in the Ketchum/Sun Valley area, with commuter and tourist populations reaching nearly zero for portions of this time period.

While the WWF per capita rates for the analyses are considerably smaller than in the 2009 FPS, the values are not truly representative of the historical flows. From 2018 through 2021, the annual flow of Big Wood River was consistently much lower than in previous years due to smaller amounts of snow melt. However, in 2017, there was close to normal winter snow-pack and an unusual spring rain on snow event as seen by an increase in the annual flow of Big Wood River and an excessive inflow rate. Rather than using a smaller I&I contribution as the data suggests, this FPS will continue to use 75 gpcd for wet weather inflow to estimate historically average years of snow melt more accurately.

2.3.3 Flow Peaking Factors

For this FPS, the design flow is the peak month flow determined from the population estimates, per capita usage, and I&I component developed above. Although the design flow is an important value used for future design, it is also important to look at average annual and peak flows that could occur at a given day or hour. Peaking factors are used to calculate these flows. The peaking factors for this FPS were developed from data over the past 5 years and are listed in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Flow peaking factors and analysis

Ratio	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	Typical ²
Average:Peak Month	0.50	0.69	0.64	0.76	0.79	0.67	0.80
Peak Day:Peak Month	1.37	1.81	1.37	1.08	1.11	1.35	1.20
Peak Hour:Peak Month	-	-	-	-	-	2.32 ¹	1.50

¹ Estimated value based on current peak equivalent population (16,698)¹⁶

² Typical values from M & E¹⁵

Peak hour flow values could not be determined for 2017 through 2021. The WRF uses a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system that produces spikes and errors during high-flow events, which makes gathering accurate data difficult. However, the other peaking factors were produced from available data. The peak hour to annual average flow peaking factor was determined to be 2.9¹⁶, which is equivalent to a peak-hour to peak-month flow peaking factor of 2.32.

Typical peak-hour-to-peak-month flow peaking factors are around 1.5. This value can be significantly affected by precipitation and collection line conditions related to I&I. Years with reduced precipitation have lower peak day to peak month correlations, as there is much lower inflow during the wet weather season. Less snowfall in the winter months produces smaller peak-day events. Peak-hour factors are more pronounced during low-precipitation years, as the diurnal sanitary wastewater flow variation is not diluted by a constant stream of snowmelt I&I. For the planning period, this FPS uses the calculated peaking factors as they are more representative of the facility's flow variation over the

¹⁵ Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Tchobanoglous, G., Abu-Orf, M., Bowden, G., & Pfrang, W. (2014). *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Resource Recovery* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

¹⁶ Fair, G.M. and Geyer, J.C. "Water Supply and Waste-water Disposal". 1st Ed., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York (1954), p.136

last 5 years. The peaking factors will require continual monitoring over time as historical flow trends may change.

2.3.4 Design Flows

The current flow values were pulled together from daily flow data from 2021. The projected planning period flows were scaled up from the calculated average annual flow of 1.73 MGD using the average peaking factors shown in Table 2-2. The current and planning period values used for this FPS are listed in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3. Current and planning period design flows

Parameter	Current (2021)	Planning Period (2042)
Average Annual Flow (MGD)	1.05	1.73
Peak Month Flow (MGD)	1.34	2.57
Peak Day Flow (MGD)	1.49	3.47
Peak Hour Flow (MGD)	3.05	5.96

Figure 2-1 **Error! Reference source not found.** compares current flows to anticipated future flows at the WRF. The current peak hour flow is an estimated flow using the peak hour-to-average annual peaking factor of 2.9. Previous buildout average versus peak hourly factors were likely low and present peaking factors offer more realistic values. As mentioned in Section 2.3.3, as the WRF's service area and influent flows grow, and collection system I&I improvements reduces this source, these peaking factors are likely to decline closer to typical peaking factors.

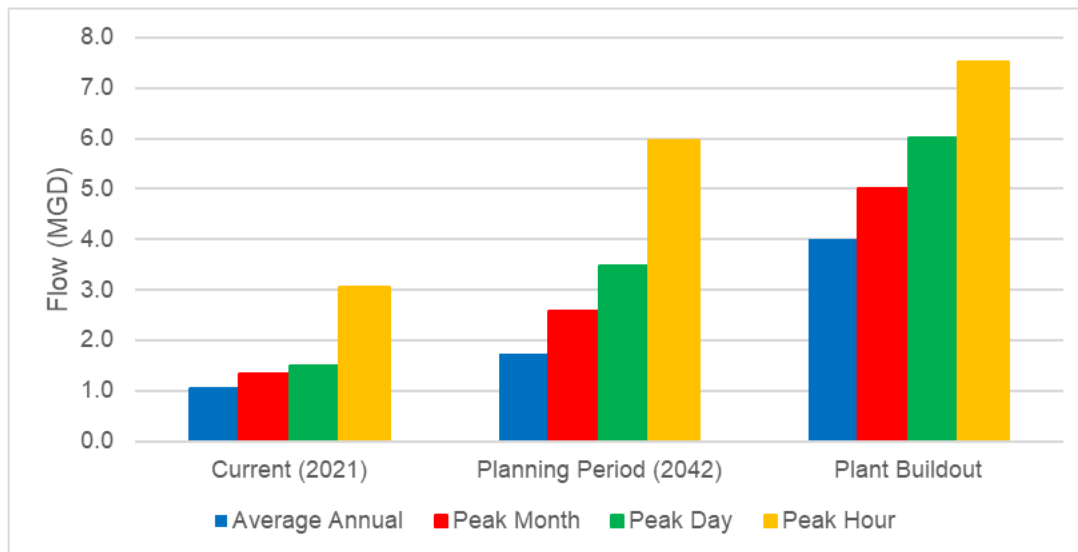


Figure 2-1. Current and projected wastewater flows

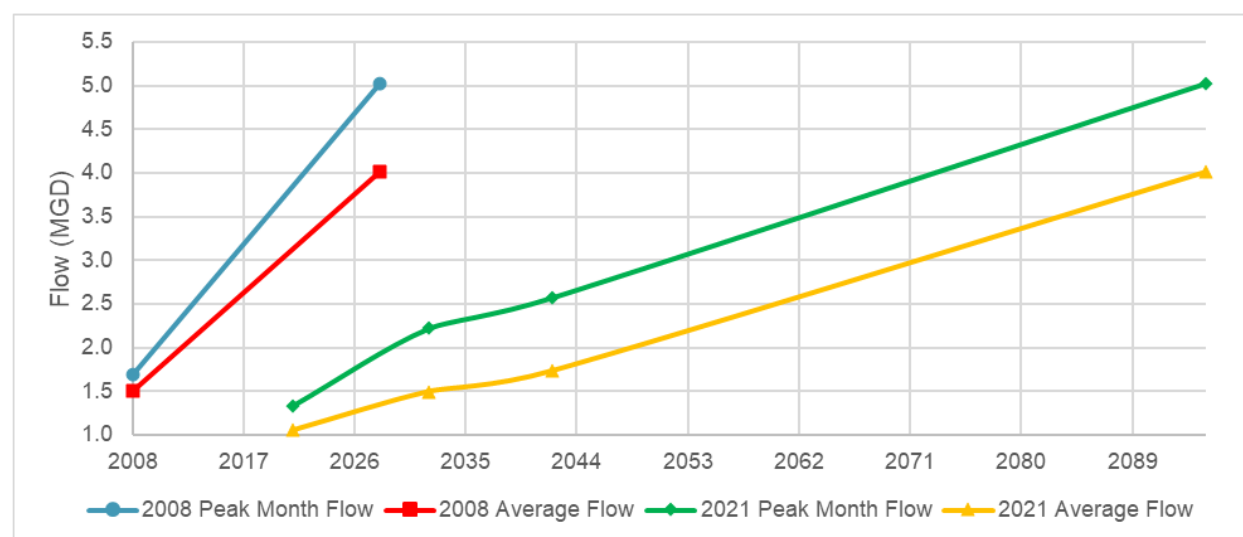
The WRF and I&I improvements have reduced flows due to I&I and have significantly increased the length of time before the buildout flows are expected. Table 2-4 compares the 2008 flows from the 2009 FPS with recent 2021 flows in this FPS. The table shows that even though the flows should have increased due to the average annual population equivalent increase of approximately 50 percent, they have decreased by approximately 20 percent.

Table 2-4. Comparison of 2008 and 2021 (current) design flows with plant buildout

Parameter	2008 Update	2022 Update	Plant Buildout
Average Annual Flow (MGD)	1.59	1.05	4.02
Peak Month Flow (MGD)	1.98	1.34	5.02
Peak Day Flow (MGD)	2.41	1.49	6.02
Peak Hour Flow (MGD)	2.60	3.05 ¹	7.53

¹ Estimated using 2022 peaking factor
MGD=million gallons per day

Figure 2-2 graphically represents the results from Table 2-4. As can be seen in the figure, the collection system maintenance and continued I&I repairs efforts have extended the plant buildout date.


Figure 2-2. Plant buildout flow projection in 2008 plan versus 2020 plan

2.4 Load Projection

Influent wastewater concentrations for BOD, TSS, and TP are listed in Table 2-5. Both the current per capita values, collected in December 2020 and December 2021, as well as the per capita values used in the 2009 FPS, collected from 2008 data, are shown for comparison. Typical per capita loads of the constituents were taken from Metcalf & Eddy (2014)¹⁷ as another point of comparison.

Table 2-5. Per capita factors for wastewater parameters

Constituent	2008	Average Annual 2020	Peak Season 2020	Average Annual 2021	Peak Season 2021	Typical ¹⁷
Per capita Values - pounds per capita per day (lbs/cap/d)						
BOD	0.18	0.146	0.170	0.193	0.227	0.20
TSS	0.2	0.132	0.141	0.141	0.138	0.19
TP	0.005	0.0029	0.0027	0.0028	0.0028	0.005

BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; TSS=total suspended solids; TP=total phosphorus

¹⁷ Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Tchobanoglous, G., Abu-Orf, M., Bowden, G., & Pfrang, W. (2014). *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Resource Recovery* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

2.4.1 Design Loads

The current average annual and peak month values were determined from the 2020 flow data. The population estimates (Table 1-4 and Table 1-5) and per capita contributions (Table 2-5) were used to calculate the planning period average annual and peak month loads for each parameter. These values are listed in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6. Current and planning period design loads

Constituent	2021 Average Annual	2021 Peak Month
BOD (lbs/d)	2,348	3,857
TSS (lbs/d)	1,715	2,345
TP (lbs/d)	34	47
TKN (lbs/d) ¹	351	446

¹ Data based on typical WRF influent values from Metcalf & Eddy (2014)². No actual influent TKN data available.

BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; TSS=total suspended solids; TP=total phosphorus; TKN=total Kjeldahl nitrogen; lbs/d=pounds per day

Table 2-7 compares the design loading from the 2009 FPS and estimates for this FPS. Table 2-7 also shows the change in average annual load of each constituent. TSS and TP loadings per capita have decreased since the 2009 FPS, which is why the average annual loads of the two constituents have decreased. The influent data suggests that the wastewater characteristics have changed in recent years, producing a significantly higher soluble organic load. Testing has been performed across the collections in an attempt to locate a possible source, but none have been found. BOD loading per capita significantly increased in 2021 to a point that it is not anticipated that BOD loading will reach an equilibrium between 2020 and 2021 data. The previous FPS estimates were based on buildout being reached by the end of the planning period rather than estimating growth. This explains why the planning period loads are currently all significantly smaller than the 2028 estimated values, even though the loading per capita is much higher currently.

Table 2-7. Comparison of 2008 and 2021 current and planning period loads

Parameter	BOD (lb/d)	TSS (lb/d)	TP (lb/d)
Current (2021)			
2008 Average Annual	1,752	1,946	49
2021 Average Annual	2,348	1,715	35
2008 Peak Month	2,962	3,291	83
2021 Peak Month	3,857	2,345	44
Percent Change (Average Annual)	34.0%	-11.9%	-29.4%
Planning Period (2042)			
2028 Average Annual	3,055	3,394	85
2042 Average Annual	3,888	2,902	58
2028 Peak Month	5,027	5,586	140
2042 Peak Month	5,757	4,296	86
Percent Change (Average Annual)	27.3%	-14.5%	-31.7%

BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; TSS=total suspended solids; TP=total phosphorus; lbs/d=pounds per day

The discrepancy in the TP values can be attributed to the previous methods of attaining the load data. In the 2009 FPS, influent TP was not sampled, so the per capita value was estimated using a

common value of 0.005 lbs/capita/d¹⁸. In recent years, the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF has tested influent TP levels, which revealed that the per capita estimation of TP is much higher than the actual values of 0.0028 lbs/capita/d for both average annual and peak season conditions. The TSS per capita values are also lower than in the 2009 FPS.

The typical per capita values found in Table 2-2 represent the typical values with ground up kitchen waste due to garbage disposals. Communities that have access to in-sink garbage disposals send more organic material into the WRF sewer system and the facility. The actual per capita values for TSS align relatively closely with the typical per capita values without ground up kitchen waste¹⁸, 17 percent below the typical value for TSS. One possible explanation is accommodations for visitors could create a lower per capita TSS quantity.

BOD per capita values (peak season) have varied greatly since 2008, where the WRF received approximately 0.18 lbs/capita/d. This value reduced to 0.153 lbs/capita/d in 2020 and increased up to 0.193 lbs/capita/d. This change can be attributed to an increase in soluble organic concentration. The 2020 average annual influent BOD concentration was 192 mg/L and jumped up to 268 mg/L in 2021.

However, the TP per capita load (peak season) is 30 percent smaller than the typical per capita value with ground up kitchen waste. This may be attributed to commuters and tourists. This would help to lower the actual per capita loads. Up to 26 percent of TP influent to a typical WRF is from heavy industry¹⁹, which is not prevalent in the service area of the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF. Another common source of TP is in detergents and soaps. These products have seen widespread changes in last few decades due to implementation of phosphorus limits, or even bans, on these products. This is compounded by the tourist and commuter populations that typically will not contribute much, if any, waste flow due to washing dishes or clothes to the WRF. These are some of the primary reasons that the per capita phosphorus loads are drastically lower than commonly seen across the country.

Figure 2-3 graphically represents the results from Table 2-7 for average annual and peak month BOD and TSS loads from 2021 and projected through the planning period to 2042.

¹⁸ Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Tchobanoglous, G., Abu-Orf, M., Bowden, G., & Pfrang, W. (2014). *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Resource Recovery* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

¹⁹ Azam, H., Alam, S. T., Hasan, M., & Kwon, M. J. (2020, October 19). *Phosphorous in the environment: characteristics with distribution and effects, removal mechanisms, treatment technologies, and factors affecting recovery as minerals in natural and engineered systems*. ResearchGate.

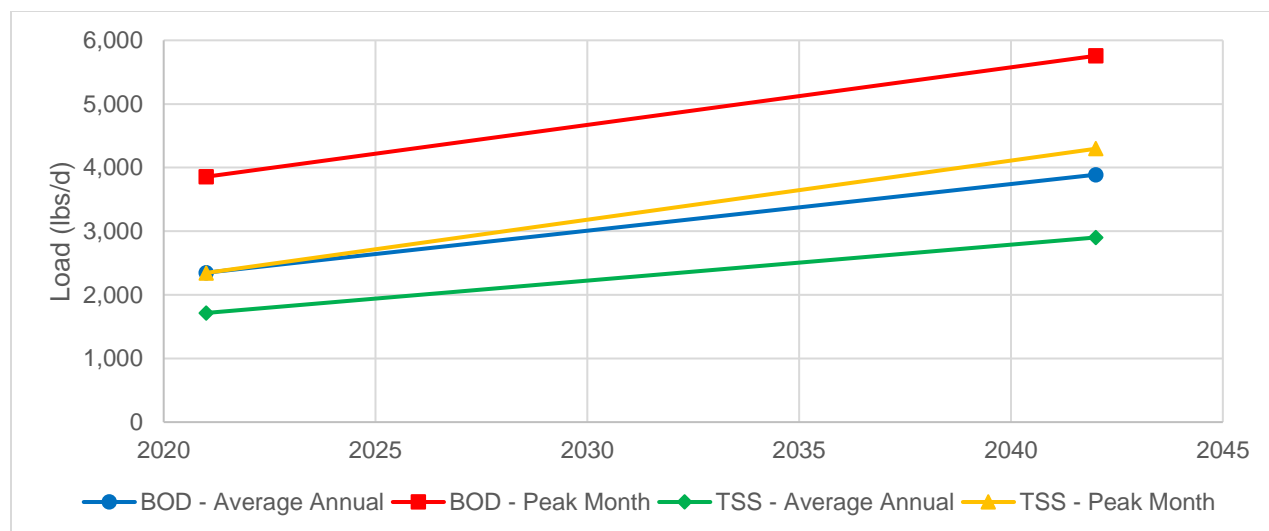


Figure 2-3. Planning period projected wastewater loads

2.5 Flow and Load Reduction Alternatives

Due to the increasing requirements in the CWA, Pollution Prevention Act, National Energy Policy Act, and the anti-backsliding effluent permit limits, Ketchum and Sun Valley have attempted to reduce flows and loads to the WRF. Reducing the flows and loads of the WRF can help extend the length of time to buildout. Since the current permanent population of the Ketchum / Sun Valley area is less than 10,000 residents, a flow and load analysis is not required as part of the FPS (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 35, Subpart E, Appendix A). Alternatives are discussed below for consideration by the cities served by the plant.

2.5.1 Water Conservation Programs

Conserving water generally reduces wastewater flows but does not reduce the wastewater loads. If a WRF has a limited capacity for additional flow, but excess capacity for treating pollutant loads, a successful water conservation program would allow the community to postpone plant expansion.

2.5.2 Infiltration and Inflow Reduction

I&I has already been reduced by 34 percent between the 1999 FPS and 2009 FPS, when it was an area of extreme concern. This reduction will allow the plant to operate over a longer time span without expanding. In the available plant data from 2017 through the first quarter of 2022, infiltration is well below the EPA criteria of 20 gpcd attributed solely to infiltration. Inflow at the WRF is highly variable due to winter snow loads in the Wood River Valley and design considerations must take this into account. It is recommended that the past improvements to the collection system be continued to further reduce I&I.

2.5.3 Pollutant Bans

A pollutant ban prohibits the release of problem-causing contaminants into the wastewater system. No special pollutant bans exist in the community. However, by limiting specific pollutants such as phosphorus, the WRF can reduce the costs of chemical coagulants and sludge hauling operations associated with phosphorus removal.

2.5.4 Pollution Prevention and Toxics Reductions

There are no large industrial users serviced by the WRF; therefore, an industrial pretreatment program would not benefit the community. However, a plan to reduce toxics dumped into the system would benefit the plant. By limiting the toxics entering the treatment works, the microbes would be healthier and exhibit better treatment and settling properties. A hazardous waste collection program is an effective way to reduce the amount of hazardous waste that enters the sewer system.

2.5.5 Grease Trap Cleaning

Many industries and restaurants have grease traps to help prevent fats, oils, and greases (FOG) from entering the collection system. For the grease traps to be effective, they must be routinely cleaned. More aggressive policing of grease trap maintenance may reduce the FOG load on the WRF.

2.5.6 Lawn Care Chemicals

Minimizing the use of lawn care chemicals and preventing excessive runoff from lawns resulting from over-irrigation can reduce the nutrient load to the WRF. Runoff can enter the wastewater stream through I&I.

2.5.7 Public Information Programs

Public education is essential to the success of community-supported programs aimed at reducing flows to the wastewater treatment facilities. For community-sponsored programs to be successful, the public must be convinced that changing water use habits will benefit themselves, the community, and the environment.

3 Current Plant Capacity and Performance

3.1 Introduction

This section discusses the current capacity of the WRF and the general condition of the equipment and facilities. Any changes and upgrades to the plant are discussed in the next sections. The design flow and loads developed from the previous sections were used to develop the requirements for process sizing. Along with the analysis of the treatment capacity, other needs that are associated with O&M are assessed. It is also important to plan for the eventual replacement of pumps, electrical systems, blowers, buildings, etc. Generally, a 15- to 20-year life can be expected from process equipment and a 50-year life for buildings and concrete tanks. The plant layout is shown in Figure 3-1 and a flow schematic is shown in Figure 3-2.

Table 3-1 summarizes the approximate dates of WRF structure construction and latest upgrades to process equipment.

Table 3-1. WRF structure and process equipment age

Structure	Year Installed	Age
Screening Building	2019	3
Influent Pump Station	1997	25
Grit Building	1991	31
Aeration Basins 1 & 2 ¹	1968	54
Aeration Basins 3 & 4	2005	17
Clarifier #1 (90-ft diam.)	2000	22
Clarifier #2 (75-ft diam.) ²	1984	38
Effluent Pump Station	2004	18
Filter Building & Filter Tanks	2007	15
UV Building	2004	18
Reuse Pump Station	2012	10
Control Building	2004	18
Lab Building	1984	38
Administration Building	2001	21
Aerobic Digester Tank ³	1984	38
Solids Gravity Thickener	1991	31
Digester Blower Building	1999	23
Sludge Loadout Building	1999	23

¹ Ceramic diffusers installed 1984

² New mechanism in 2006

³ New diffusers in 1999

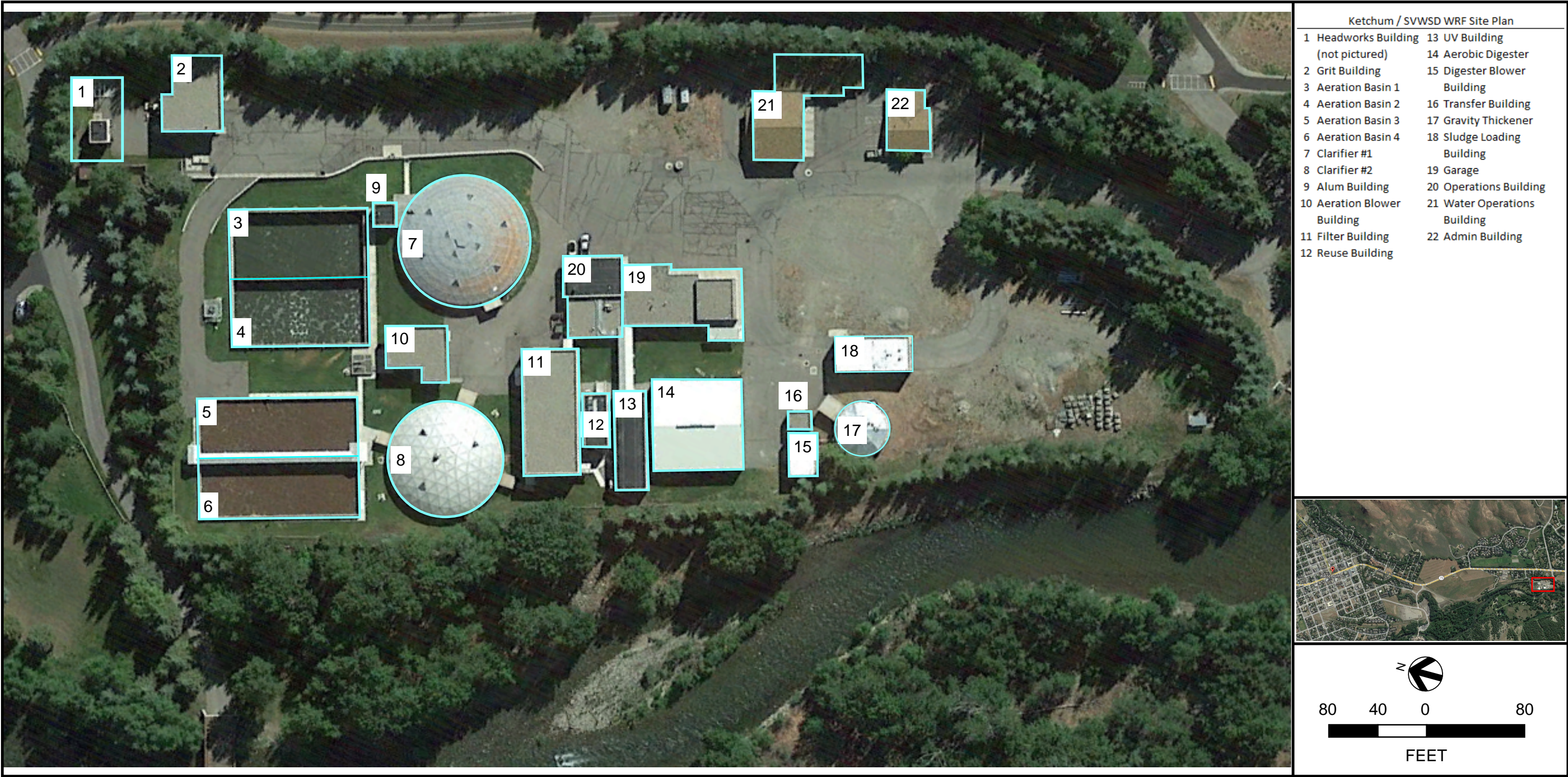


FIGURE 3-1. PLANT LAYOUT

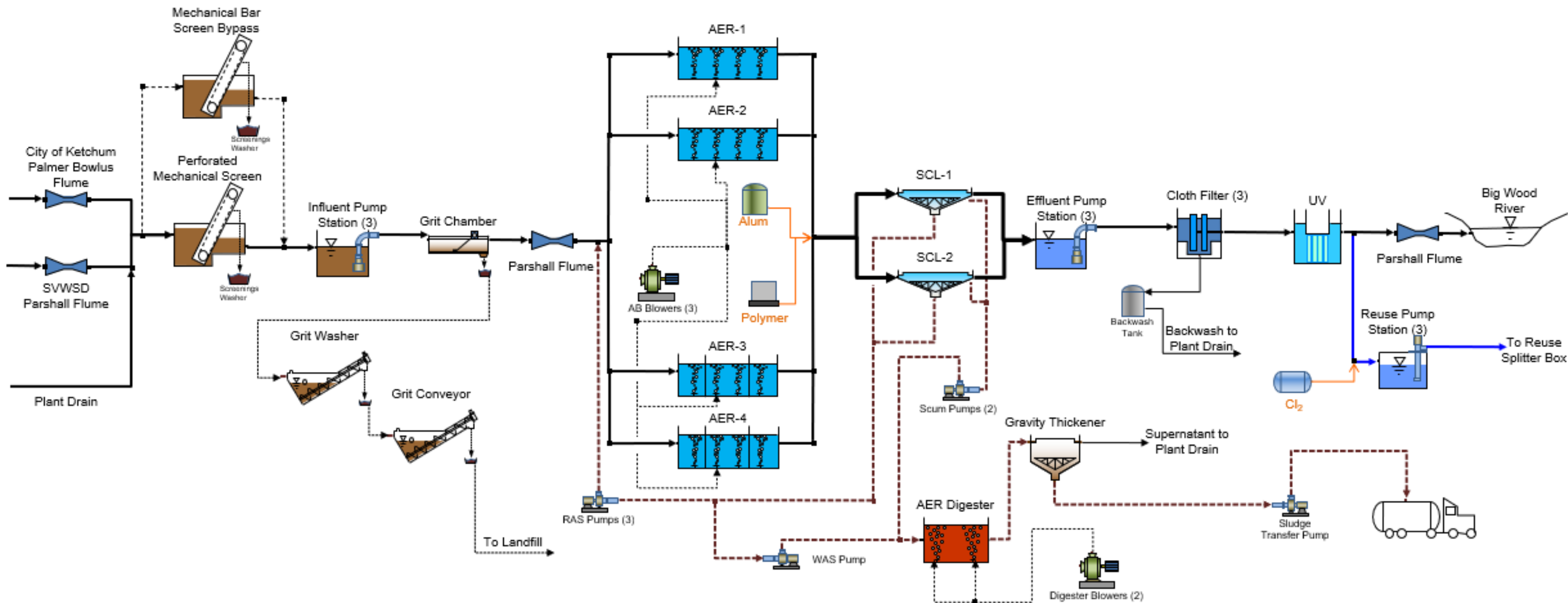


Figure 3-2. Flow schematic

AER=aeration basin; SCL=secondary clarifier; WAS=waste-activated sludge; UV=ultraviolet

3.2 Treatment Capacity

The current and future flows and loads that the WRF is treating are listed in Table 3-2. Table 3-3 through Table 3-5 summarizes the existing unit processes (headworks, activated sludge system, phosphorus removal, filtration, and UV disinfection). The capacity and future requirements of each unit process is discussed briefly throughout this section.

Table 3-2. Current and future flows and loads

Parameter	Current (2021)	Short-Term Period (2032)	Planning Period (2042)
Average Annual Flow (MGD)	1.05	1.50	1.73
Peak Month Flow (MGD)	1.34	2.22	2.57
Peak Day Flow (MGD)	1.49	2.99	3.47
Peak Hour Flow (MGD)	3.05	5.15	5.96
BOD Average Annual (lbs/d)	2,348	3,352	3,888
BOD Peak Month (lbs/d)	3,857	4,964	5,757
TSS Average Annual (lbs/d)	1,715	2,502	2,902
TSS Peak Month (lbs/d)	2,345	3,704	4,296
TP Average Annual (lbs/d)	34	50	58
TP Peak Month (lbs/d)	47	74	86
TKN Average Annual (lbs/d) ¹	351	500	580
TKN Peak Month (lbs/d) ¹	446	741	859

¹ No available influent data. Estimated based on 40 mg/L, which is a typical concentration for WRF influent (Metcalf & Eddy).

MGD=million gallons per day; BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; TSS=total suspended solids; TP=total phosphorus; TKN=total Kjeldahl nitrogen; lbs/d=pounds per day

Table 3-3. Headworks unit process summary

Unit Process	Existing Facilities	Treatment Criteria	Existing Capacity	Remarks
Mechanical Perforated Screen	Number - 1 Width - 42 inch Hole Size - 6 mm	Hydraulically pass peak flow rate	4.0 MGD (peak day) 6.0 MGD (peak hour)	Backup into flume will occur at peak hour flow
Mechanical Bar Screen	Number - 1 Width - 24 inch Bar spacing - 7/16 inch	Hydraulically pass peak flow rate	7.5 MGD	Rack replacement reduced openings from 5/8 inch to 7/16 inch
Screenings Washer/Compactor	Number - 2	Hydraulically pass peak flow rate	35 cf/hr solids each	Each screen has washer/compactor
Influent Pumps	Number - 2 Type - Submersible Size - 25 hp, 2,300 GPM @ 28 feet TDH each Number - 1 Type - Submersible Size - 15 hp, 2,189 GPM @ 60 feet TDH	Hydraulically pass peak flow rate with one pump offline	6.5 MGD with two pumps in service (one offline) 9.8 MGD with three pumps in service	There is space for the fourth pump. New VFDs are in screenings building electrical room (2018).
Grit Chamber with Air Lift Pump	Number - 1 Diameter - 12 feet Mechanism - 1 hp	Hydraulically pass peak flow and slow velocity enough to settle grit	12 MGD	There is no redundant chamber. Chamber may be bypassed
Grit Conveyor and Grit Washer	Number - 1 each		7.0 cf/hr of grit	Grit removal to protect downstream equipment
Odor Control System	Number - 1	Remove H ₂ S from Headworks building	5,110 SCFM Average inlet H ₂ S Conc.: 2 ppm Peak inlet H ₂ S Conc.: 20 ppm Removal Efficiency: 99.0% or < 0.1 ppm	Removal efficiency based on whichever noted criteria is greater.
Ketchum and SV Influent Flumes	Ketchum - Palmer Bowlus Flume, 24-inch SVWSD - Parshall Flume, 3-inch Total Influent - 12-inch Parshall Flume	Hydraulically pass peak flow rate	21 MGD	Has capacity for peak flow

mm=millimeter; MGD=million gallons per day; cf/hr=cubic feet per hour; GPM=gallons per minute; hp=horsepower; VFD=variable frequency drive; SCFM=standard cubic feet per minute; ppm=parts per million

Table 3-4. Secondary treatment unit process summary

Unit Process	Existing Facilities	Treatment Criteria	Existing Capacity	Remarks
Aeration Basins	Number - 4 Volume - 500,000 gal each Sidewater Depth - 12 feet	F:M - 0.10 lbs BOD/lb MLSS/d MLSS - 3,000 - 5,000 mg/L	5,000 - 8,340 lbs BOD/d ~3.7 MGD (four basins in service)	Basins 1-2 complete mix Basins 3-4 plug flow. Capacity based on influent BOD at 270 mg/L.
Blowers	Number - 2 Type - Turbo Size - 160 hp, 2,400 SCFM @ 5.8 PSIG Number - 1 Type - Centrifugal Size - 125 hp, 2,100 SCFM @ 5.8 PSIG	D.O. - 2.0 SOTE - 17% Winter temp - 10°C Summer temp - 18°C	12,100 lbs O ₂ /d 2021 Peak Day BOD: 5,032 lbs/d 2021 Peak Day NH ₃ -N: 318 lbs/d	1.34 lbs O ₂ /lb BOD +4.6 lbs O ₂ /lb NH ₃ -N= 8,205 lbs O ₂ /d req'd
Diffusers	Type - fine bubble ceramic Number - 1,230 per Basin 1-2 Number - 1,720 per Basin 3-4	1,500 ft ³ air / lb BOD 200% avg. day O ₂ demand	8,850 SCFM @ 1.5 SCFM/diffuser	Firm capacity with four basins in service.
Secondary Clarifiers	Number - 1 (No. 1) Diameter - 90 feet Sidewater Depth - 13 feet Number - 1 (No. 2) Diameter - 75 feet Sidewater depth - 14 feet	SLR - < 35 lbs/sf/d Peak Hour SOR - 900 GPD/sf	9.7 MGD with both clarifiers online. MLSS - 15,000 mg/L	5.7 MGD clarifier 1 4.0 MGD clarifier 2 Suction header mechanisms
RAS Pumps	Number - 3 Type - Centrifugal Size- 25 hp, 1,560 GPM @ 36 feet TDH	Match peak month flow	4.5 MGD with two pumps in service (one offline) 6.74 MGD with three pumps in service	Planning period peak month (2042) is 3.48 MGD.
WAS pump	Number - 1 Size - 3 hp, 120 GPM @ 30 PSI	60,000 GPD (42 GPM) @ 1.2% solids (peak month)	Capacity - 120 GPM	Current peak month: 66,000 GPD (46 GPM) @ 1% solids
Scum Pumps	Number - 2 Type - Hose Size - 3 hp, 85 GPM @ 12 feet TDH		122,400 GPD with one pump in service (one offline) 244,800 GPD with two pumps in service	

BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; lbs/d=pounds per day; MLSS=mixed liquor suspended solids; mg/L=milligrams per liter; hp=horsepower; SCFM=standard cubic feet per minute; PSIG=pounds per square gauge; °C=degrees Celsius; ft³=cubic feet; lbs/sf/d=pounds per square foot per day; GPD/sf=gallons per day per square foot; MGD=million gallons per day; GPM=gallons per minute; TDH=total dynamic head; RAS=return-activated sludge; WAS=waste-activated sludge

Table 3-5. Tertiary treatment and disinfection unit process summary

Unit Process	Existing Facilities	Treatment Criteria	Existing Capacity	Remarks
Alum Storage Tank	Number - 1 Volume - 7,000 gal	Dosage - 60 mg/L Average annual - 64 GPD	7,000-gallon storage - sufficient storage for 3 months at average conditions.	6,000 gallons is usable storage Storage volume is adequate for future conditions
Alum Feed Pump	Number - 1 Type - Peristaltic Size - 56 GPH	Current flows require 3-4 GPH solution (47% slurry)	Max flow of 56 GPH	Pump is adequately sized for future flows There is no redundant pump
Polymer Feed	Number - 1 Volume - 330 gallons	Dosage - 1 lb/MG	Liquid polymer is stored in 330-gal totes	Storage for about 4 months at average conditions.
Polymer Feed Pump	Number - 1 Type - Peristaltic Size - 5.0 GPD @ 100 PSI	Current peak day flow rate requires 0.6 GPD polymer (50% slurry)	5.0 GPD	One pump designed to feed filter system, one for phosphorus removal Designed as redundant units for each duty
Effluent Pumps	Number - 2 Type - Submersible Size - 2,700 GPM, 40 hp Number - 1 Type - Submersible Size - 2,205 GPM, 17 hp	Hydraulically pass peak flow rate with one pump offline	6.6 MGD with two pumps in service (one offline) 9.9 MGD with three pumps in service	There is space for a fourth pump
Filtration	Number - 3 Each with 10 disks	TSS < 10 mg/L	7.74 MGD with one unit out of service	Loading rate at peak hour flows with one filter out of service is 5 GPM/sf
Disinfection	Number - 3 banks 2 channels Low-Pressure-High Intensity bulbs	17.8 cfu/100 mL at 4 MGD	3.75 MGD per channel	Redundant Capacity 7.5 MGD
		2.2 cfu/100 mL	3.1 MGD	Reuse Redundant Capacity - 3.1 MGD
Reuse Pump Station	Number - 2 Type - Vertical Turbine Size - 50 hp, 1,500 GPM @ 100 feet TDH Number - 1 Type - Vertical Turbine Size - 20 hp, 750 GPM @ 75 feet TDH	Chlorine dosage to 1 mg/L	3.24 MGD with two pumps in service (one offline) 5.40 MGD with three pumps in service Sufficient chlorine dosing system for planning period flows	There is space for a fourth pump.
Effluent Flow Measurement	24-inch Palmer-Bowlus	-		Measure discharge to the Big Wood River

gal=gallons; GPD=gallons per day; GPH=gallons per hour; lbs/MG=pounds per million gallons; mg/L=milligrams per liter; GPM/sf=gallons per minute per square foot; hp=horsepower; cfu/100mL=colony forming units per 100 milliliters; PSI=pounds per square inch; MGD=million gallons per day; GPM=gallons per minute; TDH=total dynamic head



3.3 Headworks

The headworks consist of influent wastewater collection, screening, screenings washer/compactor, influent pumping, grit removal, grit conveyance and washing, carbon scrubber, and flow measurement. The headworks building was upgraded in 2019. As such, the screens and odor control facilities are new and in excellent condition. The grit system was not upgraded at the same time. The capacity of the grit system is adequate, but the condition is poor. The current plant influent peak day flow is estimated at 1.5 MGD and current peak hour flow is estimated at 3.0 MGD for 2021. The planning period peak day flow is projected to be 3.5 MGD with the planning period peak hour flow projected at 6.0 MGD. The headworks equipment should be sized to handle these planning period values.

3.3.1 Screening

A perforated mechanical screen was installed in 2019 to reduce the amount of stringy solids (hair, rags, plastics, etc.) flowing downstream to other processes. The mechanical bar screen was insufficient to remove these materials. The perforated screen has a capacity of 4 MGD, which is sufficient for current peak hour flows. The perforated screen can be seen in Figure 3-3**Error! Reference source not found.** A bypass mechanical bar screen operates as standby for the perforated screen. The existing mechanical bar screen was designed to pass 7.5 MGD. It was placed in the backup position due to age and on-going issues with stringy solids passing between the bars. The new perforated plate screen solves the problems with stringy solids in subsequent treatment units.



Figure 3-3. Perforated mechanical screen

3.3.2 Influent Pumps

The influent submersible pump station has a capacity of 6.5 MGD with one pump out of service. This capacity is enough to handle planning period peak hourly flows and plant buildout peak monthly flows. The influent pumps will need replacement before the end of the planning period due to age. Two pumps are 25 horsepower (hp), submersible centrifugal pumps with a capacity of 2,300 gallons per minute (GPM) and the third pump is a 15 hp submersible centrifugal pump capable of 2,189 GPM. The pumps are arranged with a redundant pump. The current capacity of 6.5 MGD satisfies the planning period peak hourly flow with one of the pumps out of service. Space is available for an additional pump if required.

3.3.3 Grit Chamber, Conveyor, and Washer

The grit chamber was sized to handle up to 12 MGD. Therefore, it will be able to handle the projected peak flows. Using a typical grit production value of 2.0 cubic feet per million gallons (cf/MG), the plant would produce about 0.63 cubic feet per hour (cf/hr) of grit during the projected plant buildout peak hour flow of 7.53 MGD.

The grit conveyor and washer need to meet grit production capacity. The current system is designed to handle 7.0 cf/hr. Since the plant is anticipated to produce 0.63 cf/hr of grit, the conveyor and washer are more than adequately sized to handle grit production.

The grit chamber is in need of upgrade due to its age. The grit chamber is becoming problematic with the amount and intensity of maintenance required to keep it operational. The grit removal system can be seen in Figure 3-4.



Figure 3-4. Grit chamber, conveyor, and washer room

Grit removal inefficiency due to oversizing was seen during October 2021 aeration basin maintenance. It was discovered that approximately 1.5 feet of grit had built up and settled in the bottom of aeration basins 3 and 4 over the course of 15 years, as seen in Figure 3-5. Only basin 3 has been cleaned so far due to limitations in aeration basin capacity without using aeration basins 1 and 2. Although the grit chamber is 30 years old, the chamber itself is made of concrete and is in good condition. Grit chambers do not properly settle grit when oversized due to water flow patterns.

Retrofit upgrades to equipment will be required to reduce the capacity of the chamber for improved grit separation at lower flows.

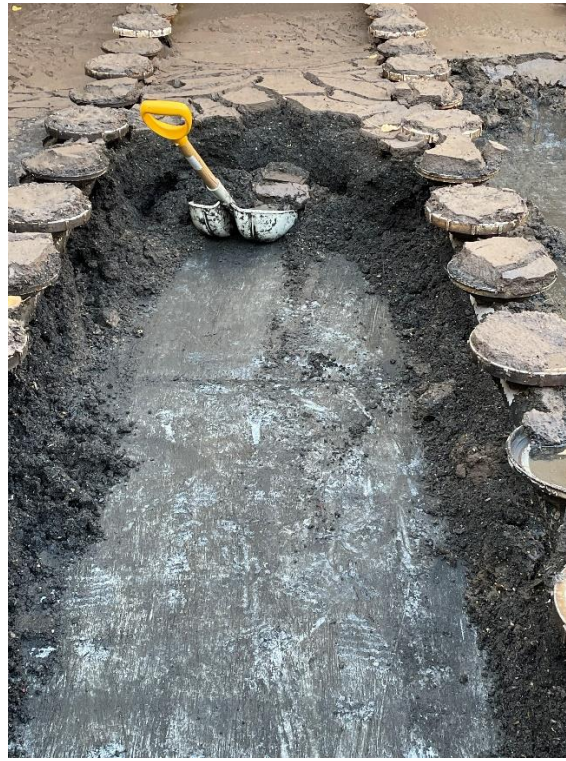


Figure 3-5. Grit buildup in aeration basins

3.3.4 Odor Control

The release of odors is a concern in all WRFs. Typically, odors in municipal wastewater streams are released by the biological conversion, under anaerobic conditions, of organics containing sulfur and nitrogen. These odors are typically found at the head of the plant - the screening and grit removal areas. To control these odors, the plant collects and treats them with an activated carbon scrubber system. The Ketchum / SVWSD WRF uses a 2-bed carbon filter with a capacity of 5,110 standard cubic feet per minute (SCFM). The odor control system can be seen in Figure 3-6. The odor control system blowers move air from both the screening building and grit building. The system was installed with the new screening equipment in 2019 and is in excellent condition.



Figure 3-6. Carbon filter system for odor control

3.3.5 Influent Flow Measurement

There are three influent flow measurement devices for the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF. The Ketchum influent collection line uses a 24-inch Palmer Bowlus flume and the SVWSD influent collection line uses a 3-inch Parshall flume. A 12-inch Parshall flume measures the combined flow after grit treatment (prior to the aeration basins). The influent flow measurement systems are adequately sized for planning period flows.

3.4 Activated Sludge System

The activated sludge system consists of the aeration basins, blowers, diffusers, clarifiers, the return activated sludge (RAS) pumps, and waste activated sludge (WAS) pumps.

3.4.1 Aeration Basins

There are two aeration trains, each of which contains two basins. Each basin contains 0.5 million gallons (MG) of reactor volume, each train has 1.0 MG of reactor volume and the total plant aeration basin volume is 2.0 MG. The basins are reactors in which BOD and ammonia are removed from the wastewater. They were designed based on a food to microorganism ratio (F:M) of 0.10 pounds of BOD per pound of mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) per day (lbs BOD/lbs MLSS/d), with a design minimum sludge retention time (SRT) of 10 – 20 days. Additionally, a design max month MLSS concentration of 5,000 mg/L has been contemplated as a reliable operational ceiling for MLSS. Using these criteria, the BOD removal capacity of the current system is as follows:

Mass of sludge in system = (5,000 mg/L) * 8.34 * (2.0 MG) = 83,400 lbs MLSS

BOD design capacity = (0.10 lbs BOD/lbs MLSS/d) * (83,400 lbs MLSS) = 8,340 lbs/d BOD

Given the recent higher concentrations of incoming BOD to the treatment system (approximately 270 mg/L average with seasonal fluctuation), the nominal flow capacity to the system is less than previous Planning Study ratings. The system capacity is around 3.7 MGD depending on seasonal fluctuations in incoming organic and solids concentrations which satisfy peak day flows.

Basins 3 and 4 were constructed in 2005 and added an additional 1 MG to the aeration basins. These baffled basins provide a plug flow arrangement and have been very effective at improving removal efficiencies. The plug flow configuration also encourages better settling characteristics. They have been so effective that basins 1 and 2 are only used when needed. Given that basins 3 and 4 were constructed with plug flow capability (i.e., three zones inside each basin), there is potential for the application of anoxic conditions inside the first zone (anoxic meaning a DO concentration of near zero and denitrification happening inside the tank). This would be possible by installing a mixer in the first zone and by installing a submersible internal mixed liquor recycle (IMLR) pipe, which returns basin nitrate-rich effluent MLSS back into the anoxic zone for denitrification.

Figure 3-7 shows the southern portion of aeration basins 3 and 4 from the center walkway.



Figure 3-7. Aeration basins 3 and 4 from the center walkway

3.4.2 Blowers and Diffusers

There are two 160-hp (2,400 SCFM) turbo blowers and one 125-hp (2,100 SCFM) centrifugal blower supplying the aeration basins. The total capacity of the two turbo blowers is 4,800 SCFM. The older centrifugal blower airflow is about 2,100 SCFM.

Current facility process modeling indicates that the facility requires an average airflow of about 2,450 SCFM and a peak day airflow of about 4,330 SCFM. This is a peak-to-average airflow ratio of 1.76. The current modeling was conducted assuming an incoming BOD load of about 2,350 lbs BOD/d (recent trends during 2021 were higher than this value). The modeling also assumes standard influent values for total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) and NO₂+NO₃-N (40 mg/L TKN and 0 mg/L NO₂+NO₃-N). Historical NH₃-N from 2019-2021 were used.

The Ketchum / SVWSD WRF monitors influent NH₃-N weekly to ensure operational efficiency in the aeration basins and blowers. The original design concept for the aeration basin blower building was five 125-hp blowers each capable of 1,800 SCFM, with one of the five blowers on standby. The building was constructed in 1984, when centrifugal blowers were the technology of choice. It was not realized at the time that more efficient aeration technologies would increase in size. Since the RAS pump variable frequency drives (VFDs) and electrical equipment are also on the first floor of the blower building, there is even less space than originally intended.

The WRF switched to turbo blowers in 2014 for increased energy efficiency inherent to turbo blowers when compared to standard blowers. The turbo blowers are approximately 10 years old. One of the two 160-hp turbo blowers has recently failed and requires repair or replacement. There is currently no redundancy for aeration with only one turbo and one smaller centrifugal blower. As the temperatures continue to rise into the summer of 2022, more air will be required. Comparison of repair versus purchase of a new larger blower showed the new blower cost was about double. The

WRF decided to repair the failed turbo blower due to delivery time issues related to blower purchase and electrical modifications for a new larger blower. The repair will be completed before the summer 2022 to meet warm-weather peak air demands.

The two turbo blowers and one old 125 hp blower can be seen in Figure 3-8.



Figure 3-8. Aeration basin blower room

3.4.3 Clarifiers

Both clarifiers use suction header-type mechanisms. This style of mechanism has a rotating rake arm at the water surface to remove any scum buildup from the clarifier surface. There is also a rotating arm at the clarifier floor with pumped suction ports to remove settled solids from the clarifiers. Clarifier 1 can be seen in Figure 3-9**Error! Reference source not found..**



Figure 3-9. Clarifier 1 interior

The mixed liquor from the aeration basins is routed to one of two clarifiers. Clarifiers 1 and 2 are a 90-foot diameter tank and a 75-foot diameter tank, respectively. During low flows (less than 1.8 MGD) flow is sent to clarifier 2. Flows between 1.8 and 2.6 MGD are sent to clarifier 1 and flows that are greater than 2.6 MGD are sent to both clarifiers. One of the limiting criteria for clarifiers is the surface overflow rate (SOR) at peak hourly flow (GPD/SF). The design value for extended aeration activated sludge is 900 GPD/sf²⁰. Peak hourly flow for clarifier 1 is 5.7 MGD and clarifier 2 is 4.0 MGD. The capacities for each clarifier satisfy peak day flow rates.

The other design criterion for a clarifier is a solids loading rate (SLR) of less than 35 pounds per day per square foot (lbs/d/sf). Assuming 4,000 mg/L and a RAS rate of 70 percent, the following loading conditions shown in Table 3-6 apply to current loading conditions.

²⁰ Health Research, Inc. (n.d.). *Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities, 2014 Edition*. Retrieved March 14, 2022, from <https://www.broward.org/WaterServices/Engineering/Documents/WWSTenStateStandardsWastewater.pdf>

Table 3-6. Clarifier solids loading conditions

Parameters	Clarifier 1	Clarifier 2	Clarifier 1 & Clarifier 2
Diameter (ft)	90	75	-
Surface Area (sf)	6,362	4,418	10,780
MLSS (mg/L)	4,000	4,000	4,000
Solids Loading Rate (lbs/sf/d)	18.7	18.7	18.7
RAS Rate	70%	70%	70%
Hydraulic Loading Rate (GPD/sf)	560	560	560
Peak Day Flow Rate (MGD)	3.56	2.47	6.04
Max Peak Hour (GPD/sf)	900	900	900
Max Peak SLR (lbs/sf/d)	35	35	35
Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	5.73	3.98	9.70
MLSS Capacity (mg/L)	8,753	6,078	14,831

ft=feet; sf=square feet; mg/L=milligrams per liter; lbs/sf/d=pounds per square foot per day; RAS=return-activated sludge; MGD=million gallons per day; GPD/sf=gallons per day per square foot

Clarifier 1 was constructed in 2000. The floor and mechanism of clarifier 2 were replaced in 2007. At current wastewater characteristics, the clarifiers provide an acceptable level of solids removal for planning period conditions. However, the exterior of the dome on clarifier 1 requires repair and the heating systems should be replaced due to corrosion.

3.4.4 RAS, WAS, and Scum Pumping

There are three 20-year-old, 25-hp RAS pumps. The pumps have rated capacity ranging from 520 to 1,560 GPM. Assuming that one of the RAS pumps is offline, the remaining RAS capacity is 3,120 GPM (4.49 MGD). This capacity is adequate to meet planning period flow conditions (assuming RAS flow equals peak month flow).

The WAS solids are primarily wasted off the RAS pump discharge pipe. A progressive cavity pump, operating at a variable speed, effectively wastes solids to the aerobic digester. Scum from the two clarifiers is pumped to the aerobic digester using hose pumps located in the basement of the blower building.

The hose scum pumps were installed in 2008. Hose pumps require little maintenance, have a minimal footprint, and easily pump scum or sludge.

The RAS and WAS pumping room can be seen in Figure 3-10 **Error! Reference source not found..**



Figure 3-10. RAS and WAS pumping room

3.5 Tertiary Treatment

One of the requirements of the NPDES discharge permit is that effluent phosphorus be less than 9.9 lbs TP/day (approximately 1.0 mg/L at current average annual flow). At the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF, phosphorus is removed by dosing with alum. The alum forms a precipitant with phosphorus that settles with the rest of the activated sludge in the clarifiers and is wasted with WAS. To increase the settling characteristics of the precipitant, a polymer is also added.

3.5.1 Alum Feed

A 7,000-gallon alum storage tank (working volume 6,000 gallons) and two 56-gallon-per-hour (GPH) alum feed pump make up the alum feed system. The operators dose alum at approximately 60 to 80 mg/L (same as parts per million [ppm]) to remove phosphorus to the desired treatment level. As the flows and loads to the WRF increase, it will be important to readjust the alum dose to remove the additional phosphorus that will be entering the plant. The alum storage tank has a capacity for about 3 months of operation at average annual conditions and the pump needs to operate at approximately 2.5 to 4 GPH (60 to 100 gallons per day [GPD]) to deliver the correct dose.

3.5.2 Polymer Feed

A polymer blending unit (1.0-GPH feed pump) feeds polymer into the clarifier splitter box to improve settling in the clarifier. A second polymer blending unit (1.0-GPH pump) is designed for polymer application prior to the filters. At present, the filters do not require the addition of polymer to meet treatment TSS goals; however, the pumps are designed to provide redundancy in case one pump must be taken offline. The 2021 annual average polymer feed concentration is 2.34 ppm for solids

flocculation (and subsequent improved phosphorus removal). This equates to a polymer usage rate of 27 lbs/d. Polymer is supplied in 275-gallon totes.

Improvements 15 years ago provided a polymer dilution system to create a 0.5 – 1.0 percent solution. The polymer dilution system was over-sized and performed poorly so the polymer was fed directly into the plant directly into the clarifier splitter box from the totes.

3.5.3 Effluent Pump Station

The original plant hydraulics discharged activated sludge treated effluent to a chlorine contact tank and the river. The chlorination/dichlorination disinfection system was replaced in 2004 with UV disinfection. Plant hydraulics could not fit the UV disinfection into the flow stream without lifting the treated wastewater for the final treatment steps, so a final effluent pump station was required. Two submersible pumps at 2,700 GPM each and one submersible pump at 2,205 GPM, lift the secondary clarifier effluent for the final filtration and UV disinfection treatment.

3.5.4 Filtration

In 2007, AquaDisk cloth media filters were installed at the WRF. Cloth media filters are a tertiary treatment technology used to meet the TMDL limits for TSS and have a secondary benefit of TP removal. The filter is Aqua-Aerobic's PA2-13 media, which is formed around disks and is made of nylon and polyester with a 10-micron (μm) nominal pore size.

The water is filtered by gravity over the influent weir into the main tank that houses the filter disks. Filtered water flows "into" the disks where it enters a pipe located along the filter disk shaft. The pipe delivers water to the effluent box and out of the unit.

The filters consist of three 10-disk units and were designed for a peak hourly flow of 7.74 MGD. Each filter unit has an area of 538 sf and a design hydraulic loading of 5 GPM/sf. The filters are adequately designed to meet plant buildout loads and do not need to be replaced before the end of the planning period (in 2042) but will require replacement prior to plant buildout. The filtration system diagram can be seen in Figure 3-11.

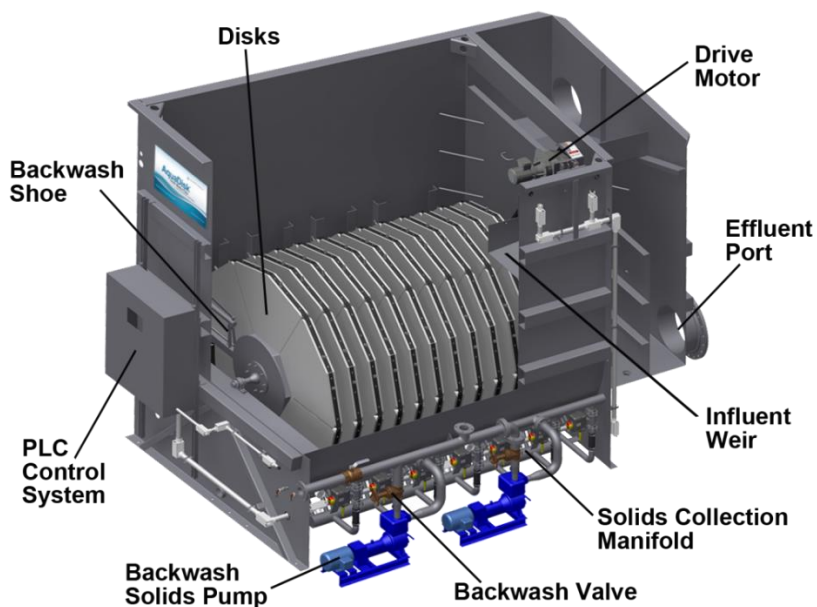


Figure 3-11. Cloth media filter system

The backwash pumps have had cavitation issues recently due to excessive suction vacuum. This is likely attributed to the filter media style and backwash shoe nozzle plates. The PA2-13 media currently in use is the “type 1” non-open back style. Along with the existing 10-millimeter (mm) nozzle plates, the non-open back media does not see sufficient backwash velocity to clean the media. It is also not resistant to free chlorine so the cloths cannot be chemically cleaned easily. The WRF is in the process of switching to the PES-14 filter media and 8-mm nozzle plates, which has a 5- μ m nominal pore size and is chlorine resistant. The new media will be “type 2”, which is open back style. The combination of the new filter media backing and smaller nozzle plates should clean the media more efficiently and reduce suction vacuum in the backwash pumps.

The filter programmable logic controller (PLC) panels will not last the duration of the planning period. Because of the aging of the electronics in the panels, they will no longer be serviceable soon. The PLCs will need to be replaced within the next 2 to 3 years.

3.5.5 Disinfection

The plant uses a UV disinfection with low-pressure, high-intensity lamp system (LP-HI). The system includes Wedeco TAK-55 low-pressure/high-intensity open-channel units, consisting of two channels with three UV banks per channel. Each bank contains four modules with eight lamps per module.

The system was designed around a two-channel system with two banks operating (one redundant bank per channel). The unit is designed to handle a flow of 7.3 MGD with two banks in service in each channel. The UV system was added approximately 15 years ago and can be seen in Figure 3-12.



Figure 3-12. UV disinfection system

The regular servicing of the system is to replace the lamps every 14,000 hours, or approximately once every year and a half with continuous use. Ballasts should be replaced approximately once every 2 years.

3.6 Outfall

There is a 24-inch Palmer-Bowlus Flume after the UV disinfection system, and before the outfall, that measures the plant effluent flow rate. The current outfall is a single 24-inch pipe that discharges into Big Wood River. The river shifted in 2006, blocking the outfall with river cobble. This required excavation to uncover the outlet and restore flow mixing of discharge with river water. It is likely that the outfall will be blocked again when flood-stage flows alter the stream channel. This will require regular maintenance and it is recommended that it is budgeted to be done every 10 years. The outfall flume is adequately sized to handle flows through the planning period.

3.7 Reuse Water System

The Elkhorn golf course in the Elkhorn Springs area southeast of Ketchum has 118 acres of land using WRF reuse water for irrigation. The Weyyakin Subdivision includes 44 acres of residential lawns and commons areas and a 22 acre of horse pasture using WRF reuse water for irrigation. The two areas irrigated with the Class A reuse water are shown in Figure 3-16.

Treatment Requirements for Class A Reuse

A reuse permit was issued by DEQ in March 2009 and can be seen in Appendix B. The permit allows the WRF to irrigate lawns on the WRF property, the Weyyakin Subdivision, and the Elkhorn Golf Course with Class A reuse water. Class A reuse water demands a high standard of treatment,

as well as full redundancy of plant treatment units. It also has more stringent disinfection standards than the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that the plant currently abides by.

The water reuse program employed by the WRF has seen tremendous success. At times almost 100 percent of the plant's effluent is being directed to reuse, as the effluent flow is lower than the daily reuse water demand. Although the normal monthly usage is about 75 percent.

The Ketchum / SVWSD WRF currently sends its reuse water to the Weyyakin Subdivision, Weyyakin pastures, and the Elkhorn Golf Course. The facility's UV disinfection system has been approved by DEQ to produce Class A reuse water with flows up to 3.1 million gallons per day (MGD), which is below the projected current peak hour flows. If the WRF have instantaneous flow rates through the UV disinfection system that exceeds this limit, effluent reuse is discontinued and discharge is routed to the Big Wood River.

For reuse water to be considered Class A, it must be treated and oxidized, filtered, and subsequently disinfected. The activated sludge process satisfies the oxidized requirement and the cloth media filters satisfy the filtration. The UV disinfection at the WRF is a Wedeco TAK-55 low-pressure/high-intensity open-channel units, consisting of two channels with three UV banks per channel. Each bank contains four modules with eight lamps per module.

National Water Research Institute (NWRI) guidelines require a design UV dose of at least 100 millijoules per square centimeter (mJ/cm^2) and a filtered effluent UV transmittance of 55 percent or greater at 254 nanometers (nm) when using non-membrane filtration (such as the AquaDisk cloth filters) as part of the treatment process upstream of UV disinfection (the UV transmittance has consistently been greater than 75 percent, which improves the effective dose). The WRF underwent UV disinfection validation about 10 years ago to approve the current reactor system rather than upgrading the complete system for Class A reuse.

Chlorine disinfection is currently used as a microbial growth deterrent downstream of the UV disinfection system. The chlorinated effluent is transferred through a 12-inch force main approximately 0.4 miles where it is discharged to the Weyyakin Irrigation Pond and the SVWSD reuse pump station.

Hydraulic Loading and Disinfection

Table 3-7 shows the maximum hydraulic loading for the three management units currently in service, and Figure 3-13 shows reuse water usage during the last 5 years.

Table 3-7. Reuse Water

Month	Grass Turf		GPD - Weyyakin ¹	GPD - Elkhorn GC ²	Grass Pasture		GPD - Weyyakin ³	Total (GPD)
	Inches/day	Gallons/acre/day			Inches/day	Gallons/acre/day		
April	0.004	113	4,981	13,357	0.012	339	7,448	25,785
May	0.051	1,396	61,427	164,737	0.070	1,889	41,551	267,715
June	0.174	4,729	208,078	558,028	0.211	5,719	125,828	891,934
July	0.233	6,339	278,913	747,995	0.280	7,608	167,378	1,194,286
August	0.196	5,320	234,088	627,781	0.233	6,325	139,155	1,001,025
September	0.086	2,327	102,379	274,562	0.099	2,690	59,190	436,130
October	0.002	63	2,767	7,421	-0.010	-267	-5,880	4,308

Based on precipitation deficit data from ETIdaho.org -- [Evapotranspiration and Net Irrigation Requirements for Idaho](http://ETIdaho.org) (uidaho.edu) for Grass – Turf (lawns) – Irrigated and Grass Pasture – Low management with irrigation efficiencies of 85% and 60%, respectively.

¹ Weyyakin, 44 acres

² Elkhorn Golf Course, 118 acres

³ Weyyakin, 22 acres

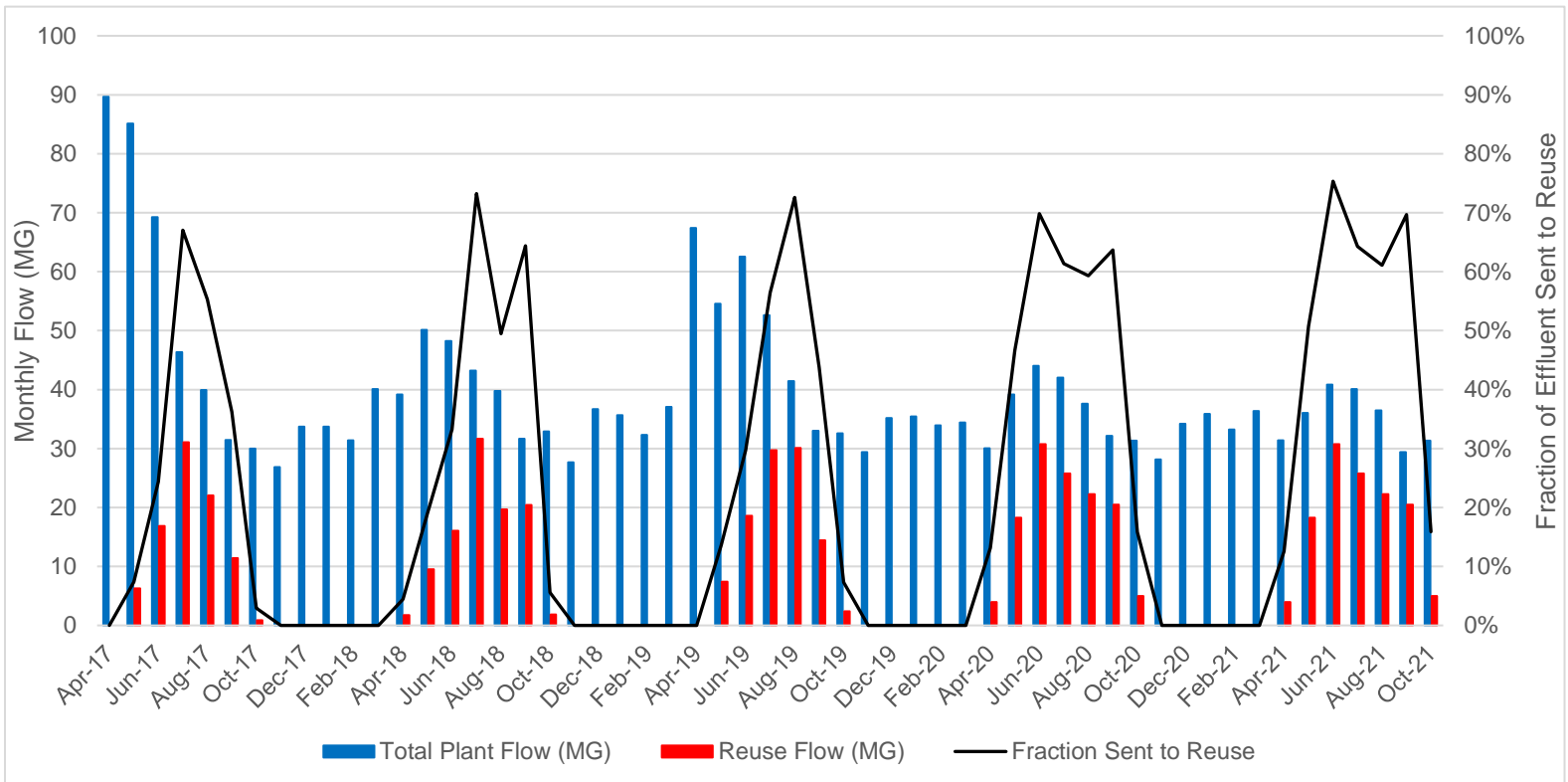


Figure 3-13. Historical reuse water usage

Effluent quality is tested prior to discharge for reuse. If the effluent from the system does not meet Class A requirements for turbidity (2 nephelometric turbidity units [NTU]), flow to the reuse pump station will be automatically halted and all effluent will be discharged to Big Wood River.

DEQ has validated the existing UV system to be capable of treating 3.1 MGD of effluent to Class A standards. Flows that exceed 3.1 MGD are not acceptable to be used as reuse water until the UV system is upgraded. Once flows regularly exceed this flow rate, a new disinfection system will be required. This is sufficient to reuse water up to the projected peak day flow of 3.0 MGD in 2032.

During the months where reuse water generation exceeds reuse water demands, especially in April and October, the excess reuse water is discharged to Big Wood River. In the summer months, with a higher reuse water demand for irrigation, there are days where the plant does not produce enough reuse water to satisfy the needs of Weyyakin and the Elkhorn Golf Course.

Buffer Zone and Site Management

The buffer zones, as stated in the *Rules for the Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater* (IDAPA 58.01.17) and *Guidance for the Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater* are as follows:

- 0 ft from reuse site and inhabited dwellings
- 0 ft from reuse site and areas accessible by the public
- 0 ft from reuse site and permanent and intermittent surface water
- 0 ft from reuse site and irrigation ditches and canals
- 100 ft from reuse site and private water supply wells
- 100 ft from reuse site and public water supply wells
- Berms and other best management practices (BMPs) shall be used to protect the well head of onsite wells

In addition to the buffer zones discussed above, the facility was required to prepare several management plans for both the reuse sites as well as aspects of the wastewater treatment process.

3.7.1 Reuse System

The existing reuse wet well houses the three vertical turbine reuse pumps and doubles as a chlorine contact basin. Chlorine is fed into the reuse wet well to 1 mg/L, as mentioned in the Reuse Details section above.

A section view of the reuse wet well and vertical turbine pumps are shown in Figure 3-14.

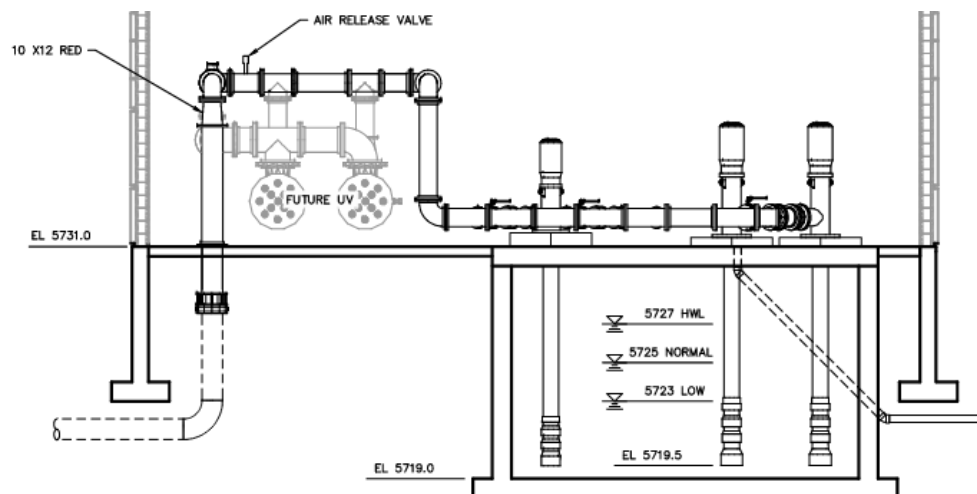


Figure 3-14. Reuse wet well section view

The reuse water system consists of a reuse chlorination chamber after the UV disinfection system for additional disinfection. There are two 50-hp vertical turbine pumps that are capable of 1,500 GPM and one 20-hp vertical turbine pump capable of 750 GPM..

There is 12-inch PVC pipe from the reuse pump station wet well to the edge of the plant property, 12-inch HDPE pipe from Meadow Circle to Highway 75, 12-inch HDPE pipe crossing under Highway 75, and 12-inch HDPE pipe to the splitter box in the Weyyakin pasture, for a total of approximately 1,600 feet of 12-inch pipe.

The splitter box is used to divert the flow between the Weyyakin Subdivision and the Elkhorn Golf Course. The branch line to Weyyakin flows into the pond with a storage volume of approximately 0.5 MG. The pipe is 8-inch HDPE from the splitter box to the pond. The branch line to the SVWSD pump station from the splitter box is 12-inch HDPE pipe.

The reuse water distribution system after the Weyyakin Pond for the Weyyakin Subdivision is operated and maintained by the homeowner's association for the subdivision. SVWSD operates and maintains the reuse water distribution system after the splitter box for the Elkhorn Golf Course.

Figure 3-15 shows the location of the reuse splitter box and the pipelines to both the Weyyakin Pond and the SVWSD reuse pump station.



Figure 3-15. Location of reuse system pipeline

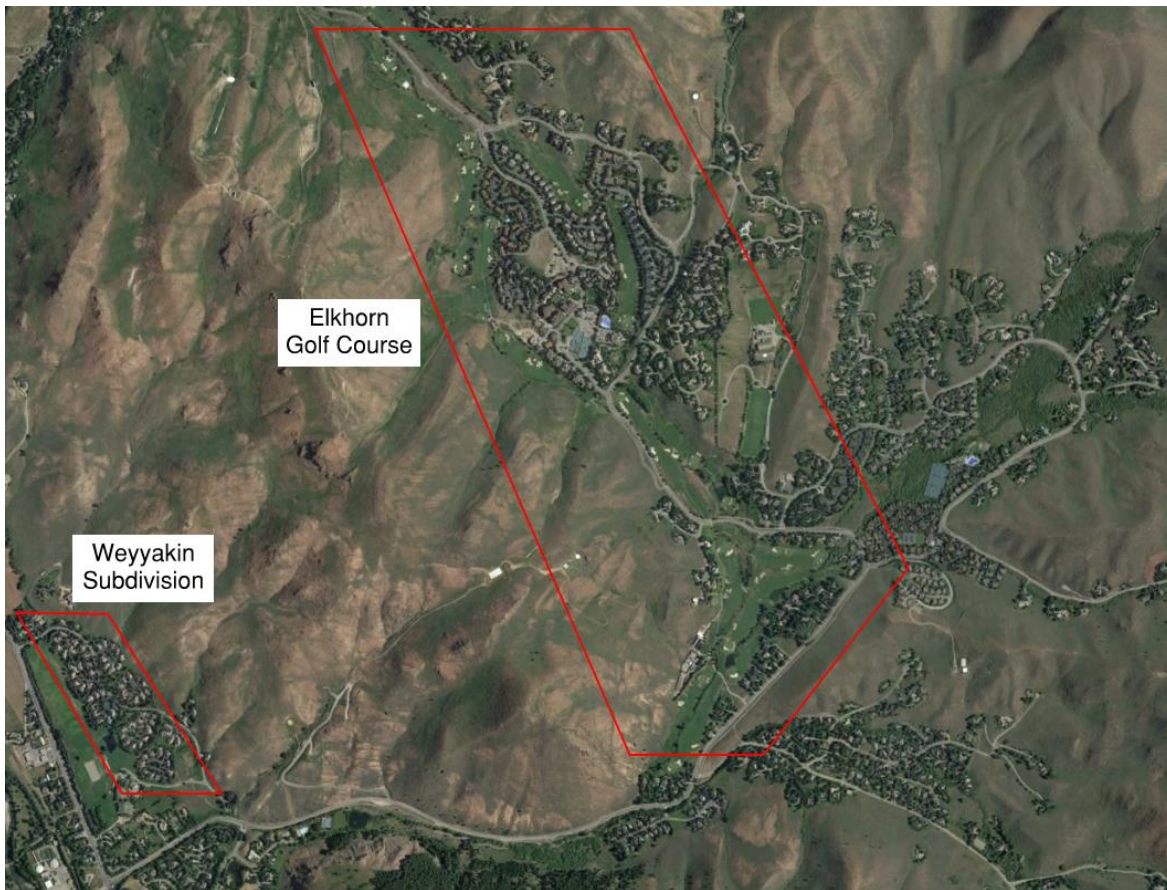


Figure 3-16. Location of the Elkhorn Golf Course and Weyyakin Subdivision



Figure 3-17. Reuse water pump room

3.8 Solids Handling

Table 3-8 presents a summary of WAS produced in the current system and at planning period conditions.

Table 3-8. Biosolids production summary

Parameter	2021-2022 Production	Planning Period Production (2042)
Average Annual		
Total Dry Solids (lb/d)	1,357	2,430
Volume @ 3% Solids (gpd)	5,425	10,800
Volume @ 2% Solids (gpd)	8,137	14,568
Volume @ 1% Solids (gpd)	16,274	32,400
Percent Volatile Solids (%)	70	70
Peak Month		
Total Dry Solids (lb/d)	5,478	5,700
Volume @ 3% Solids (gpd)	21,896	22,800
Volume @ 2% Solids (gpd)	32,845	34,173
Volume @ 1% Solids (gpd)	65,689	68,300
Percent Volatile Solids (%)	70	70
Overall Production		
Annual Dry Solids Produced (tons)	248	443

gpd=gallons per day; lbs/d=pounds per day

The current biosolids management process for the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF removes WAS by pumping to the aerobic digester. The existing aerobic digester is a square 55-foot by 55-foot tank with a maximum liquid depth of 13.3 feet (2 feet freeboard). The tank holds approximately 301,000 gallons and is aerated using fine bubble diffusers and centrifugal blowers. The digested sludge is sent to the gravity thickener, where the sludge is thickened from about 2 percent solids to about 3 percent solids before transfer to the WRF's tanker for disposal. Table 3-9 shows a brief overview of the current solids handling capabilities of the WRF.

Table 3-9. Current solids capacity

Unit Process	Existing Facilities	Treatment Criteria	Existing Capacity	Remarks
Aerobic Digester	Number - 1 Volume - 301,000 gal Sidewater Depth - 13.3 feet	60d HRT at 10°C 0.3 lbs VSS/ft ³ /d 38% VSS destruction	8,085 gpd (if full)	2021 peak month 10 day HRT
Sludge Mix Diffusers	Type - Diffused air fine-bubble membranes	Dissolved oxygen > 2 mg/L	2,050 SCFM	Installed in year 2000.
Sludge Mix Blowers	Number - 2 Size - 100 hp, 1,600 SCFM	Design Air Requirement: 37 cfm / 1,000 ft ³	1,600 SCFM with one blower out of service.	Design required air (for full digester): 1,600 SCFM
Gravity Thickener	Number - 1 Diameter - 30 feet Volume - 67,700 gal Area - 707 sf	10 lb/sf/d for digested WAS	7,070 lbs/d Current solids loading averages 17 lbs/d (11,850 lbs/batch)	Thickener is run in batch mode- operates adequately. Buildout peak month: 5,700 lbs TSS/d
Thickened Sludge Pump	Number - 1 Type - PD Piston Size - 5 hp, 200 GPM @ 35 feet TDH	Transfer thickened solids to truck within reasonable time period	Requires 3-5 hrs of operation to transfer one week of current solids production at 3%	No redundancy
Ohio Gulch Drying Beds	Lined Cells - 6 Size - 2.65 ac, 1.85 ac, 1.57 ac, 1.33 ac, 1.20 ac, 1.16 ac Total - 9.76 ac	Maximum sludge depth: 8 inches Net evaporation: 30 inches per year	6,800 GPD (avg.) @ 2.5% solids. 1.5 cells dedicated. Load one cell per year, other cell dries for year.	Drying beds are shared with City of Hailey, City of Bellevue, and The Meadows LLC.

gal=gallons; HRT=hydraulic retention time; °C=degrees Celsius; VSS=volatile suspended solids; lbs/ft³/d=pounds per cubic foot per day; gpd=gallons per day; SCFM=standard cubic feet per minute; mg/L=milligrams per liter; ft³=cubic feet; sf=square feet; WAS=waste-activated sludge; TSS=total suspended solids; GPM=gallons per minute; ac=acre; D.O.=dissolved oxygen; lbs/sf/d=pounds per square foot per day; ac=acres



3.8.1 Biosolids Handling and End-Uses

The WRF's biosolids handling system provides a large amount of operational flexibility. Currently, the WRF wastes directly to the digester and thickens solids prior to hauling. Figure 3-18 outlines the solids handling system with all possible operational conditions.

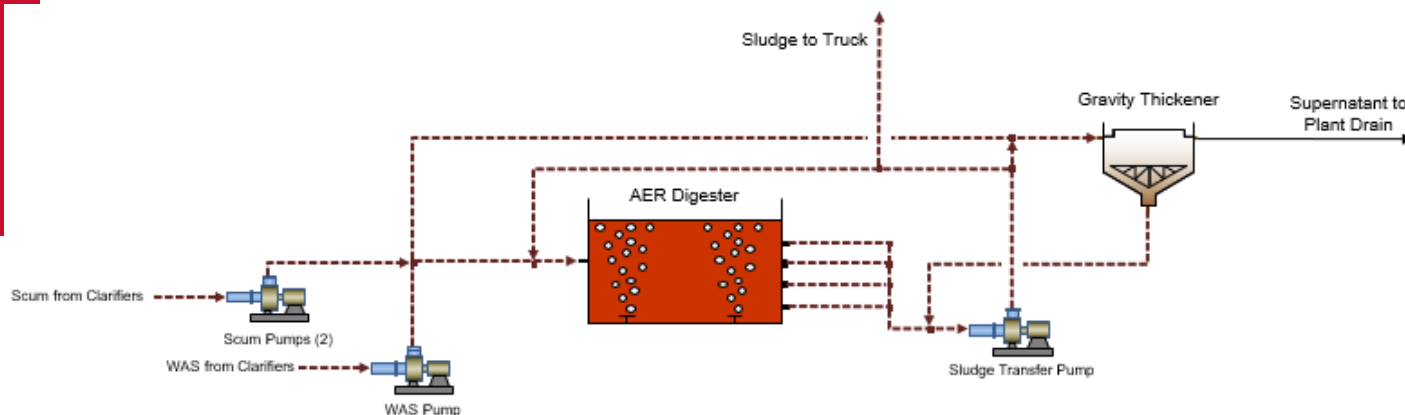


Figure 3-18. Current solids handling schematic

Hauling occurred approximately 3 to 5 times per week from January 2021 through mid-September 2021. After mid-September, hauling decreased to 1 to 3 times per week, attributed to both lower WAS flows and wintertime conditions. The operators generally hauled three tanker loads per day.

Table 3-10. Summary of estimated 2021 biosolids hauling

Hauling Frequency	Average Month			Peak Month		
	Level Removed (inches)	Tanker loads (5,700 gal/load)	Volume (gal) ¹	Level Removed (inches)	Tanker loads (5,700 gal/load)	Volume (gal) ¹
Daily	2.9	1.0	5,498	12.8	4.2	24,150
Every Two Days	5.8	1.9	10,995	25.6	8.5	48,300
Every Three Days	8.8	2.9	16,493	38.5	12.7	72,450
Every Four Days	11.7	3.9	21,990	51.3	16.9	96,600

¹ Hauled at approximately 3% solids

3.8.2 Aerobic Digester

The existing digester provides 301,000 gallons of capacity for aerobically digesting and storing WAS and scum. Sludge was typically wasted at a concentration of approximately 20,000 mg/L, or 2 percent solids, during 2021. At this concentration the digester provided a hydraulic retention time (HRT) of approximately 40 days at average annual production. However, the digester provided an HRT of only approximately 10 days at peak month production.

The WRF currently operates the digester at less than full volume to allow space for foaming and to provide hauling flexibility. Normally, the level is maintained at less than 10 feet (4 feet freeboard). Winter operations strive to keep the level lower for hauling flexibility in case of poor road conditions.

Past Planning Studies have suggested building additional digestion capacity when an HRT of about 25 days at peak month generation was met. This hydraulic retention time was set to reduce volatile suspended solids (VSS) thereby producing solids with less potential for odors in the drying beds.

The peak month WAS rate for this condition was 12,800 GPD (2009). The plant peak month WAS rate was 24,150 GPD in December 2020 and January 2021, providing a digester HRT of about 13 days. With the existing tank and this load, 12.8 inches must be removed daily and sent to the drying beds, or 25.6 inches every two days, or 38.5 inches every four days, etc.

3.8.3 Digester Blowers

The aeration system consists of two centrifugal blowers and grids of fine bubble membrane diffusers covering the digester basin floor. New aerobic digesters will use similar fine bubble diffusers. The current system consists of two 100-hp blowers capable of 1,600 SCFM each. The digester blowers can be seen in Figure 3-19. The HSi turbo blower in the foreground of Figure 3-19 failed and was not replaced.



Figure 3-19. Digester blower room

The aeration system is adequately sized for current conditions based on the minimum-required 30 SCFM per 1,000 cubic feet (ft³) of digester volume²¹. The digester requires 1,300 SCFM if full, but the operators typically operate the digester at approximately 9 feet of liquid depth to provide storage flexibility for winter-weather events and excess freeboard for foaming. The digester requires approximately 820 SCFM at this depth.

²¹ Health Research, Inc. (n.d.). *Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities, 2014 Edition*. Retrieved March 14, 2022, from <https://www.broward.org/WaterServices/Engineering/Documents/WWSTenStateStandardsWastewater.pdf>

3.8.4 Biosolids Transfer Pump

The current transfer pump is a positive displacement double-diaphragm pump that pumps solids at 200 GPM (288,000 GPD). This rate is acceptable; however, the pump is 10 years old and diaphragm replacement is an on-going maintenance activity. In this location, the transfer pump has a large suction head required and this makes it a challenge to use other types of pumps. An option to address this concern is to place the pump in a basement to lower the transfer pump to reduce the suction head. This could be done concurrent with dewatering upgrades. A picture of the existing transfer building and pump is shown in Figure 3-20 **Error! Reference source not found..**



Figure 3-20. Biosolids transfer pump room

3.8.5 Gravity Sludge Thickener

The gravity sludge thickener aids in further separation of water from the biosolids. If used to directly receive WAS prior to digestion in the gravity sludge thickener (GST), input is at 0.75 to 1.0 percent solids and discharges at about 2 percent solids. When used after digestion the GST thickens solids to a concentration of about 2.5 to 3 percent. This second mode of operation is currently used. Thickening of WAS to about 2 to 3 percent is the normal limit of the gravity biosolids thickening process. The digested/thickened solids are discharged to the tanker for hauling.

The sludge thickener is currently over 30 years old. The mechanism of the thickener is corroded. The other downside to GST is the holding time for settling creates anaerobic conditions in the liquid and odors. Due to age and process limitations, the GST should be removed from service and replaced with current technology.

3.8.6 Biosolids Disposal

Landfilling

Current biosolids disposal for the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF consist of hauling the liquid solids to the Ohio Gulch Transfer Station for drying bed dewatering. The beds are shared with Hailey, Bellevue, and Mid-Valley Sewer. Blaine County has dedicated six sludge drying beds where the biosolids are stored for about 12 months to reach a solids content of 75 to 90 percent (the solids cannot be left in

the drying beds more than 24 months or the beds are considered storage). Once the biosolids are adequately dried, they are transferred through the Ohio Gulch trash transfer station to the Milner Butte Landfill near Burley, Idaho. The landfill requires the solids to meet the paint-filter test (approximately 15 percent solids).

Since landfills charge by weight, it is most ideal from a cost perspective for the WRF to dewater biosolids to the driest possible to reduce weight. Drying solids to 75 to 90 percent using sludge drying beds keeps the disposal cost as low as possible. This method of disposal is a viable method currently and into the future. Although the agreement with Blaine County to continue using the landfill drying beds requires renewal.

Composting

Biosolids disposal via composting is an alternative that is currently being pilot tested using a local composter, Winn's Compost. Winn's has moved some of the WRF's dried biosolids to the nearby composting site for blending with green waste. Likewise, the City of Hailey has directly delivered dewatered biosolids to Winn's facility for combining with woody waste and composted in windrows. Composting is a disposal method that achieves compliance with regulations by maintaining high temperatures (131 °F.) for extended period of time (3 to 15 days) to remove pathogens and stabilize the organics. The nature of creating compost adequately addresses constituent and vector attraction destruction. The compost is considered Class A, Exceptional Quality (EQ) upon passing tests showing low bacteria counts and metals content. Once the Class A, EQ criteria is satisfied, the compost can be used without restriction.

The compost pilot study being performed by Winn's Compost has been showing that mechanically dewatered biosolids compost more effectively than liquid or solar dried biosolids. Solids dried at Ohio Gulch are too dry to be used for composting, while the biosolids hauled at 3 percent has too much water for windrow composting. Winn's Compost has found that the Hailey biosolids concentration at around 15 percent has composted very well with temperatures easily meeting Class A EQ. The City of Hailey's Woodside WRF dewateres their biosolids to using a screw press. The primary concern for the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF moving towards biosolids disposal via composting is the lack of similar dewatering capabilities.

Land Application

Biosolids disposal via land application is very similar to composting in that the treatment processes produce a salable end-use product to be used to supplement crops with nutrients. The land application sites are highly regulated and require extensive monitoring. To avoid disruption and have a stable long-term disposal outlet, dedicated fields are normally owned by the city. The availability of fields without extensive trucking does not exist. Secondly, the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF currently does not have sufficient digester capacity and dewatering capabilities to produce reuse-quality biosolids. Future upgrades may make this alternative possible.

3.9 Electrical and Controls

3.9.1 Electrical

The WRF is primary metered and is served from Idaho Power under the Large General Service Schedule Rate 9P tariff. Idaho Power supplies 12,470-volt (V) electrical power to the Ketchum-owned 2,500-kVA transformer located adjacent to the Operations Building. This transformer supplies

main switchgear in the Operations Building main electrical room via 2,500-amp service. The main switchgear service entrance consists of an integral automatic transfer system via the switchgear power circuit breakers that provide automatic transfer switching between the Idaho Power source and a 700-kW legally required standby engine-generator that provides standby power to the entire plant.

The main switchgear is rated 3000-amps and services the entire plant via three distribution feeders as follows:

- Feeder 1 (1000-amp) – Serves MCC-2 located in the Aeration Blower Building. MCC-2 contains motor starters (no VFD's) and fused switches. MCC-2 provides feeders to three externally mounted VFD's for the Return Sludge Pumps.
- Feeder 2 (800-amp) – Serves MCC-3 in the Digester Blower Building. MCC-3 contains motor starters (no VFD's) and circuit breakers. MCC-3 provides feeders to three externally mounted VFD's for the Digester Blowers.
- Feeder 3 (1200-amp) – Services MCC-4 in the main electrical room. MCC-4 contains motor starters (no VFD's) and circuit breakers. MCC-4 provides feeders to eight externally mounted VFD's for UV Feed Pumps, Influent Pumps, and Headworks Filter Fans.
- There is space in the main switchgear for an additional circuit breaker to address future load growth.

The City provided 2 years of metering data (2019-2020) in 2021. From review of this data the plant peak electrical demand is approximately 350-kW. Plant peak electrical demand has a direct correlation to BOD and plant flow to a lesser extent. The peak electrical demand is anticipated to increase to approximately 500-kW by 2042.

Electrical system elements are required to be reliable, available, maintainable, and safe to meet the EPA and IDAPA reliability requirements. To meet these requirements, there needs to be a systematic process to maintain both the individual equipment components and the electrical equipment system. Wastewater facility electrical equipment require replacement due to degraded condition (i.e. corrosion, etc.), renovation to address plant evolution needs (i.e. increased process equipment sizing, electric utility short circuit current changes, etc.), or to manage equipment obsolescence. General guidelines for electrical asset life cycle are as follows:

- Power transformer (installed in 2004): 30-40 years; however, some transformers that are regularly tested/maintained and are not heavily loaded can last 50-60 years.
- Switchgear (installed in 2004): 35-40 years
- Engine-Generator (installed in 2004): Life expectancy is dependent on preventative maintenance practices and the number of running hours per year. The Ketchum WRF generator likely has a lifespan of 20-25 years.
- MCC's (MCC-2 installed in 1984, MCC-3 installed in 1998, and MCC-4 installed in 2004): 30-35 years.
- Variable Frequency Drives (VFD's): 10-15 years. The Headworks VFD's were installed in 2019; however, the age of the other WRF VFD's are presently unknown.

The electrical equipment at the Ketchum WRF is well maintained and the condition is generally good. However, the asset life of the generator, MCC's, and VFD's will need to be addressed within the 2042 planning period.

3.9.2 Controls

The original equipment manufacturer (OEM) for the Ketchum WRF SCADA control platform is Rockwell Automation. The SCADA control platform is distributed across the project site at eight locations and uses the 1756 ControlLogix PLC platform which was installed between 2018 and 2019.

Four PLC controllers are connected to the Operations Building Control Panel managed Ethernet switch and located in the following control panels:

- Operations Building Control Panel
- Reuse Building Control Panel
- UV Building Control Panel
- Digester Blower Building Control Panel

The Operation Building Control Panel managed Ethernet switch also connects to the Aeration Blower Building Control Panel managed Ethernet switch. Two PLC controllers are connected to the Aeration Blower Building Control Panel managed Ethernet switch and located in the following control panels:

- Aeration Blower Building Control Panel
- Alum Building Control Panel

The Aeration Blower Building Control Panel managed Ethernet switch also connects to the Grit Building Control Panel managed Ethernet switch. Two PLC controllers are connected to the Grit Building Control Panel managed Ethernet switch and located in the following control panels:

- Grit Building Control Panel
- Headworks Control Panel

One of the biggest challenges associated with all digital control systems (e.g., SCADA, VFDs, etc.) is technological obsolescence in parts, services, and resources when they are no longer provided by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM), even though the equipment may still be in working order. The costs for maintenance, repairs, and replacements often skyrocket when using obsolete parts, services, or resources. These costs often result from challenges associated with customization, user licenses, data migration, user training, integrating third-party systems, replacement parts, software and firmware maintenance and support, integrations, electronic security, and added emergency response associated downtime.

Technological obsolescence typically occurs when:

- The OEM either only offers and supports new equipment/services, or the OEM goes out of business.
- The details of how a custom system works is no longer understood – the original developer has moved on (i.e., retired, changed companies, etc.).
- When software (including security software) is updated to a new iteration where it reduces its overall relevance or utility with legacy systems. Updates like this can range from almost undetectable, to annoying, to seriously damaging to operations.

The technology lifecycle for most digital control systems is generally 7 to 10 years, so managing it is an endless process. Technology that is left running too long without a migration path complicates future upgrades. Technology obsolescence is a problem for nearly every organization and municipality, as the process to address it includes proactive near-term plans to migrate and modernize platforms and long-term plans to stay ahead of the ongoing obsolescence curve.

4 Liquid Stream Upgrades and Reuse

4.1 Introduction

Section 3 discussed the current capacity and condition of the WRF, including several areas of the plant that need upgrades. This section further defines the problems at each location and discusses upgrade options/solutions. Cost estimates and an improvements schedule are also included. For cost estimate details, see Appendix D. Table 4-1 shows the estimated planning period flows and loads that are used to determine the needed future capacity of the plant.

Table 4-1. Planning period (2042) flows and loads summary

Parameter	Average Annual	Peak Month	Peak Day	Peak Hour
Flow (MGD)	1.73	2.57	3.47	5.96
BOD (lbs/d)	3,890	5,760	7,750	13,330
TSS (lbs/d)	2,900	4,300	5,780	9,950
TP (lbs/d)	58	86	120	200
TKN (lbs/d)	580	860	1,160	1,990

BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; TSS=total suspended solids;
TP=total phosphorus; TKN=total Kjeldahl nitrogen; MGD=million
gallons per day; lbs/d=pounds per day

The cost estimates outlined in Chapters 4 and Chapter 5 are presented in 2022 dollars. Cost escalations to the year of construction (inflation) are presented separately in Chapter 7. These capital costs include estimates of electrical, instrumentation/controls, sales tax, contractor fee, contractor overhead, contractor bonds and insurance, contingency, and engineering. The annualized costs are based on a 20-year period and an assumed inflation rate of 3.0 percent.

Improvements are assumed to be funded by user rates with revenue generated to balance costs within the 20-year planning period. Borrowing may be required to bridge revenue gaps within the planning period. Current interest rates for loans from State Revolving Programs or United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD) are about 2.5 percent. Details concerning implementation schedule and user rates are further discussed in Chapter 7.

4.2 Pumps

All pumps will require replacement by the end of the 20-year planning period. When replaced, the pump capacity will be increased (if necessary) to convey peak hourly flow. Given that the pumps within the facility vary widely in condition, this FPS will not determine when each specific pump group should be replaced. Instead, this FPS estimates the cost to replace all pumps, in 2022 dollars, and divides the cost evenly among replacements in years 5, 10, 15, and 20. Facility operators should drive what groups of pumps are upgraded in each window. For example, the effluent pumps require excessive maintenance and should be upgraded soon. Table 4-2 outlines the costs to replace the process pumps at the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF.

Table 4-2. Pump upgrades cost estimation

Parameter	Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Influent Pumps (3)	\$177,208	\$8,860
Effluent Pumps (3)	\$162,025	\$8,101
RAS Pumps (3)	\$197,820	\$9,891
WAS Pump (1)	\$17,346	\$867
Scum Pumps (2)	\$31,565	\$1,578
Plant Drain Pumps (2)	\$105,218	\$5,261
Alum & Polymer Pumps (2)	\$63,131	\$3,157
Reuse Pumps (3)	\$658,687	\$32,934
Total	\$1,413,000	\$70,650

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate.
RAS=return-activated sludge; WAS=waste-activated sludge

4.3 Headworks

The headworks consist of the influent pumps, mechanical perforated screen, and the grit removal and cleaning system. The headworks screen and screening building were replaced in 2018 and are in good condition. The grit removal system on the other hand is more than 20 years old and in need of equipment replacement and building upgrades.

Table 4-3 shows the required improvements and the associated costs for the headworks improvements during the planning period, and the following sections provide more detail about requirements of each piece of equipment and operation. The costs are broken down in detail in Appendix D.

Table 4-3. Headworks improvements cost estimation

Project	Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Misc. Headworks Improvements	\$271,000	\$13,550
Grit Removal System	\$1,015,000	\$50,750
Total	\$1,286,000	\$64,300

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate.

4.3.1 Screens

The perforated screen was installed to remove stringy solids to protect downstream equipment. The mechanical perforated screen installed in 2018 is designed to pass 4.0 MGD, the peak hour flow of 6.0 MGD will pass with some flow backup into the influent flume. The backup mechanical bar screen is capable of passing 7.5 MGD. When flows consistently exceed 4.0 MGD, the upgrade will replace the screening surface with larger opening perforations to minimize backup into the flume. The upgrade is expected to be required around 2038. At this point in time the screen will be approximately 20 years old and require upgrading.

4.3.2 Grit Chamber, Conveyor, and Washer

The grit chamber was sized to handle up to 12 MGD, so it will be able to handle projected peak flows. The grit conveyor and washer were designed to handle 7 cf/hr of grit. Using a typical grit production value of 2 cf/MG, the plant would produce about 0.63 cf/hr at projected peak-hour flows. Therefore, the system is adequately sized to handle plant buildout conditions.

Although the chamber is adequately sized, it is around 30 years old and should be upgraded to improve operation. As previously seen in Figure 3-5, approximately 1.5 feet of grit built up in aeration basins 3 and 4 over 15 years.

Grit chambers that are drastically oversized typically struggle to remove grit effectively, which is the case at the WRF. It is recommended that a baffle system retrofit be installed to increase grit removal efficiency. The existing air lift pump used to transport the collected grit should be replaced with a grit pump.

The existing grit concentrator, conveyor, and washer can all be replaced at the same time. The WRF currently uses a grit conveyor and grit washer because using only one unit does not adequately dewater the grit. Replacing the air lift pump with a grit pump will help. Grit concentrators designed for use with air lift pumps are not as effective as grit concentrators designed for use with grit pumps. The existing grit concentrator, conveyor, and washer can be replaced with a new grit concentrator and one grit washer in about 10 years.

4.3.3 Odor Control

The odor control system was replaced in 2018 with the major headworks upgrades. The unit is a 2-bed carbon filter with a capacity of 5,100 cubic feet per minute (cfm). The fiberglass piping and fiberglass carbon vessel lifespan will extend well past the end of the planning period but the fans will require replacement several times. Carbon media replacement is a normal maintenance activity that occurs every 2 to 3 years.

4.4 Activated Sludge System

The activated sludge system basins and clarifiers are adequately sized to handle the flows and loads anticipated at the end of the planning period. The future system will be composed of four aeration basins, two clarifiers, four blowers, three RAS pumps, and two WAS pumps.

Table 4-4 shows the needed improvements and costs for the aeration basin improvements. The aeration basin upgrades are based on projects designed to create a Modified Ludzack-Ettinger (MLE) configuration for the aeration basins. The costs are broken down in detail in Appendix D.

Table 4-4. Activated sludge system improvements cost estimation

Project	Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Aeration Basins - Anoxic and MLR (Nos. 3 & 4)	\$987,000	\$49,350
Aeration Basin Blower Repair	\$65,000	\$3,250
Aeration Basin Upgrades (Nos. 1 & 2)	\$2,140,000	\$107,000
Clarifier No. 1 HVAC and Roof Repair	\$183,000	\$9,150
Replace Existing Aeration Basin Turbo Blowers	\$6,626,000	\$331,300
Clarifier Mechanism No. 1 Replacement	\$553,000	\$27,650
Clarifier Mechanism No. 2 Replacement	\$454,000	\$22,700
Total	\$11,008,000	\$550,400

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

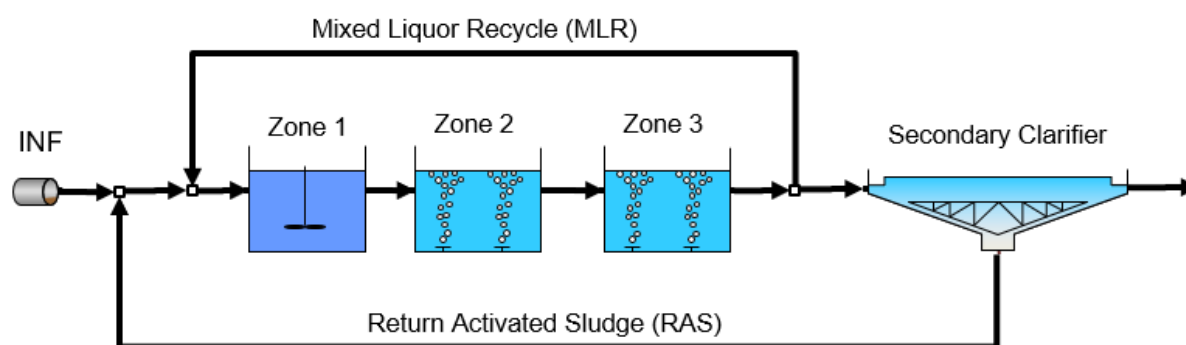
² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate.

MLR=mixed liquor recycle; HVAC=heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

4.4.1 MLE Alternative

The activated sludge basins at Ketchum should be configured in a Modified Ludzack-Ettinger (MLE) process configuration to achieve improved total nitrogen removal (via denitrification) and selection of well-settling sludge.

The process configuration for MLE is shown in Figure 4-1 **Error! Reference source not found..** Zones 1, 2, and 3 refer to separate zones within each train. These zones already exist in trains 3 and 4 but would need to be added into trains 1 and 2 (part of proposed upgrades for trains 1 and 2). The first of the three zones would then remain unaerated. A mixer is proposed inside each of the up-front zones to keep MLSS in suspension. This zone would exhibit anoxic conditions, which are conditions where no DO is present but nitrates are present. An MLR pump would be installed in the end of zone 3 in order to recycle nitrates back to the anoxic zone for further denitrification.


Figure 4-1. MLE process schematic

There are a few key benefits notable for an MLE process when compared with a simple aerobic nitrification process.

- Reduced airflow demand – the total airflow required for aerobic oxidation of BOD is diminished since a portion of incoming BOD is oxidized via the denitrification reaction, which does not require oxygen.
- Increased alkalinity in the system – when denitrification occurs, it produces alkalinity, which offsets the alkalinity depletion, which occurs during the nitrification reaction.

- Decreased sludge production – there is a small decrease in overall sludge production at a given SRT since the biological yield from BOD removal via denitrification is less than the biological yield from aerobic BOD removal.
- Selection of well-settling sludge – an anoxic zone encourages growth of specific organisms (ordinary heterotrophic organisms), which tend to exhibit better settling characteristics than a biological population without an anoxic selector.

Estimated Process Credits

The biological process model can estimate the impact of these factors for the 2042 design conditions. It is assumed in this context that all four trains are operational since that will be the ordinary operating condition when flow and load are higher in the future.

Table 4-5. MLE Process Comparison at 2042 conditions

Parameter	Unit	Full Aerobic BOD and NH ₃ Removal	Ludzack-Ettinger	Modified Ludzack-Ettinger (MLE)
Plant Flow	MGD	1.55	1.55	1.55
RAS Flow	%	80%	80%	80%
MLR Flow	%	0%	0%	200%
Total SRT	days	30	30	30
Aerobic SRT	days	30	20	20
MLSS	mg/L	4,420	4,250	4,350
Airflow	scfm	1,990	1,540	1,651
Effluent Total Nitrogen	mg/L	16	11	6
Effluent Ammonia	mg/L	0.2	0.2	0.2
WAS	lbs/day	2,470	2,380	2,430
Estimated Alkalinity Credit	% of Alkalinity w/out Denite	100%	119%	143%

BOD=biochemical oxygen demand; RAS=return-activated sludge; MLR=mixed liquor recycle; SRT=sludge retention time; WAS=waste-activated sludge; MGD=million gallons per day; mg/L=milligrams per liter; scfm=standard cubic feet per minute; lbs/d=pounds per day

About 20 percent airflow savings could be realized by aerating less volume and degrading carbon anoxically with an anoxic zone in the first zone of each train. Implementing an MLR system would further reduce effluent TN and provide a better settling mixed liquor. Sludge production is reduced but not significant for plant operations or solids handling processes.

The cost savings during the planning period provides a return on investment (ROI) of about 20 years at the current energy cost. The ROI will decrease as energy costs increase over the planning period. With the bonus of better settling in the clarifiers and slightly lower solids production, we recommend implementing the process change.

Internal Mixed Liquor Recycle

The IMLR is a lever by which the nitrogen removal process could be operationally controlled to optimize plant performance. The ability of the system as a whole to remove total nitrogen depends on the IMLR rate – higher IMLR rates encourage higher TN removal rates since more nitrates are recycled back into the pre-anoxic zones. However, diminishing marginal returns are seen for the

IMLR, with higher rates resulting in DO poisoning in the anoxic zone. Figure 4-2 shows the expected relationship between effluent TN and IMLR.

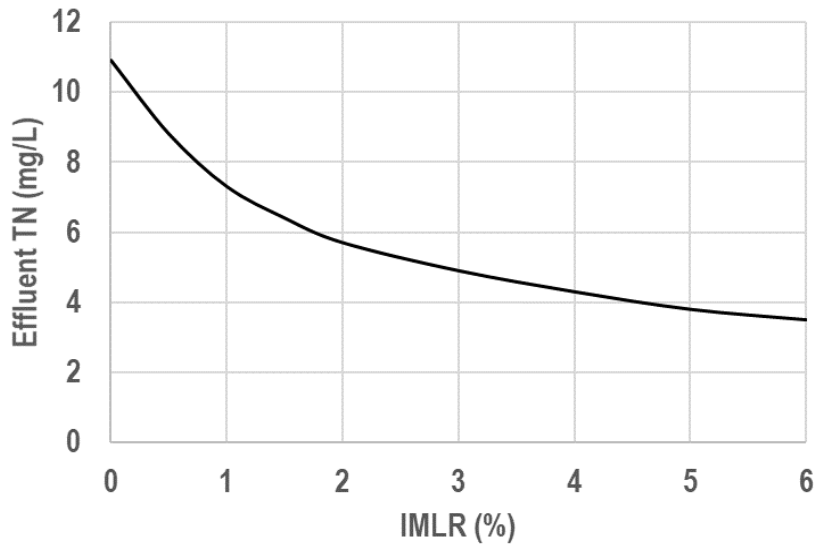


Figure 4-2. Effect of IMLR on effluent TN

A design incorporating an IMLR pumping system to accommodate 200 percent of incoming plant flow at max month conditions will provide a great degree of TN removal capability without excessive hydraulic designs or potential impact from recycled DO.

4.4.2 Aeration Basins and Diffusers

Aeration basins are the core treatment process in the WRF, providing growth conditions to allow the biomass (MLSS) to break down the soluble organics found in typical municipal waste streams. The basins at the plant were designed based on a F:M ratio of 0.10 lbs BOD/lbs MLSS, and a design SRT of approximately 15 days. The design MLSS to maintain the appropriate clarifier solids loading rate is less than 5,000 mg/L MLSS. The capacity of the aeration basins is 2.0 MG (four basins at 0.5 MG each) and meets the required volume for future plant planning conditions.

The newest aeration basins (basins 3 and 4) were constructed in 2005. These basins are baffled with two walls to create three cells in each basin. The design improves the treatment and settling characteristics of the sludge by inducing plug flow hydraulics and provides the opportunity for an initial anoxic cell. Diffusers are ceramic fine bubble diffusers provide air flow rates between 0.5 to 2.5 cfm per diffuser. The first cell has 410 diffusers installed and the second cell has 290 diffusers. The third cell is made up of 160 diffusers. Recent evaluations showed only 10 percent plugging, so they are still providing adequate aeration and mixing to the basins. Air header drops are 8-inch stainless steel (SST) pipe.

Basins 1 and 2 should be upgraded to match the plug flow characteristics by adding a similar baffle system to create three cells and a new catwalk with canopy to provide access across the basin. The baffle walls and catwalk would have the additional benefit of stabilizing the center wall in basins 1 and 2, which was not designed for one basin to be empty with the other basin full. Incorporating baffle walls in each basin will require the air manifolds and diffusers be replaced. The diffusers are over 30 years old and are no longer manufactured. Dissolved oxygen sensors are used in basins 3 and 4 in the third cell and should be mirrored in basins 1 and 2 as well. Upgrades should be

completed before average flow approach 1.8 MGD since that is the approximate capacity of two basins (1.0 MG of reactor volume).

To improve biological nitrogen removal, the first cell in each basin can be converted into an anoxic environment by shutting aeration off to the first aeration cell and using mixers to maintain biological suspension without adding oxygen. This will provide the conditions for improved phosphorus uptake and establishment of bacterial denitrification. The goals are to promote denitrification that adds back oxygen and alkalinity (biologically) and improve settling characteristics of the sludge in the clarifiers. In addition to mixing, mixed liquor recycle (MLR) pumps transfer nitrate rich mixed liquor from the end of the aeration basins (cell #3) to the first cell (anoxic basin). This provides a nitrate rich environment further promoting conversion of nitrate to nitrogen gas (denitrification). Besides the oxygen and alkalinity benefit, denitrification reduces total nitrogen discharge into the river by removing most of the nitrate.

The current discharge permit does not have nitrogen limits, but the Class A reuse permit does require total nitrogen (TN)—nitrate-N + nitrite-N + TKN—be less than 30 mg/L. The 2020 annual average discharge concentration was 15.3 mg/L, with a peak month discharge concentration of 20.05 mg/L. With anoxic conditions and MLR, a TN of less than 10 mg/L is expected. Converting basins 1 and 2 into three cells each with an anoxic cell and MLR will keep the overall activated sludge system meeting reuse permit TN limits in the future.

The activated sludge process biologically removes phosphorus in the waste sludge biomass. But the original design and future design continues to rely on chemical phosphorus removal using alum to achieve the discharge limit. At daily maximum flows the phosphorus concentration will be 0.46 mg/L TP and easily achievable with the current chemical phosphorus removal system. Configuration changes discussed in section 4.4.1 (mixed liquor recycle) should promote additional phosphorus uptake (luxury uptake) in the initial anoxic zone. This in turn will reduce the chemical demand and chemical sludge in the WAS.

4.4.3 Blowers

Extending the future design basis to a projected 2042 BOD loading condition of 3,900 lbs/d (average annual), the process modeling indicates an expected average air demand of about 4,100 SCFM. Assuming a similar peak-to-average airflow ratio of 1.76, the maximum expected airflow air demand at the end of the planning period will be approximately 7,200 SCFM. The blower design requires a daily peaking factor of 1.2, resulting in a minimum requirement of 8,600 SCFM at the end of the planning period.

Two 160-hp turbo blowers provide up to 4,800 SCFM (2,400 SCFM each) of air to the aeration basins and are approximately 10 years old. The current firm capacity is 4,500 SCFM (2,100 SCFM + 2,400 SCFM) with the largest unit out of service. Four new 200-hp blowers will supply approximately 3,000 SCFM each. The first unit will replace the existing 125-hp blower and provide a total firm capacity of 4,800 SCFM (2,400 SCFM + 2,400 SCFM). The second 3,000 SCFM blower provides a total firm capacity of 5,400 SCFM (2,400 SCFM + 3,000 SCFM). The third 3,000 SCFM blower provides a total firm capacity of 6,000 SCFM (3,000 SCFM + 3,000 SCFM). The fourth 3,000 SCFM blower provides a total firm capacity of 9,000 SCFM (3,000 SCFM x 3). A blower building expansion to the east and south will be required with the second new 200-hp blower, as shown in Figure 4-3.



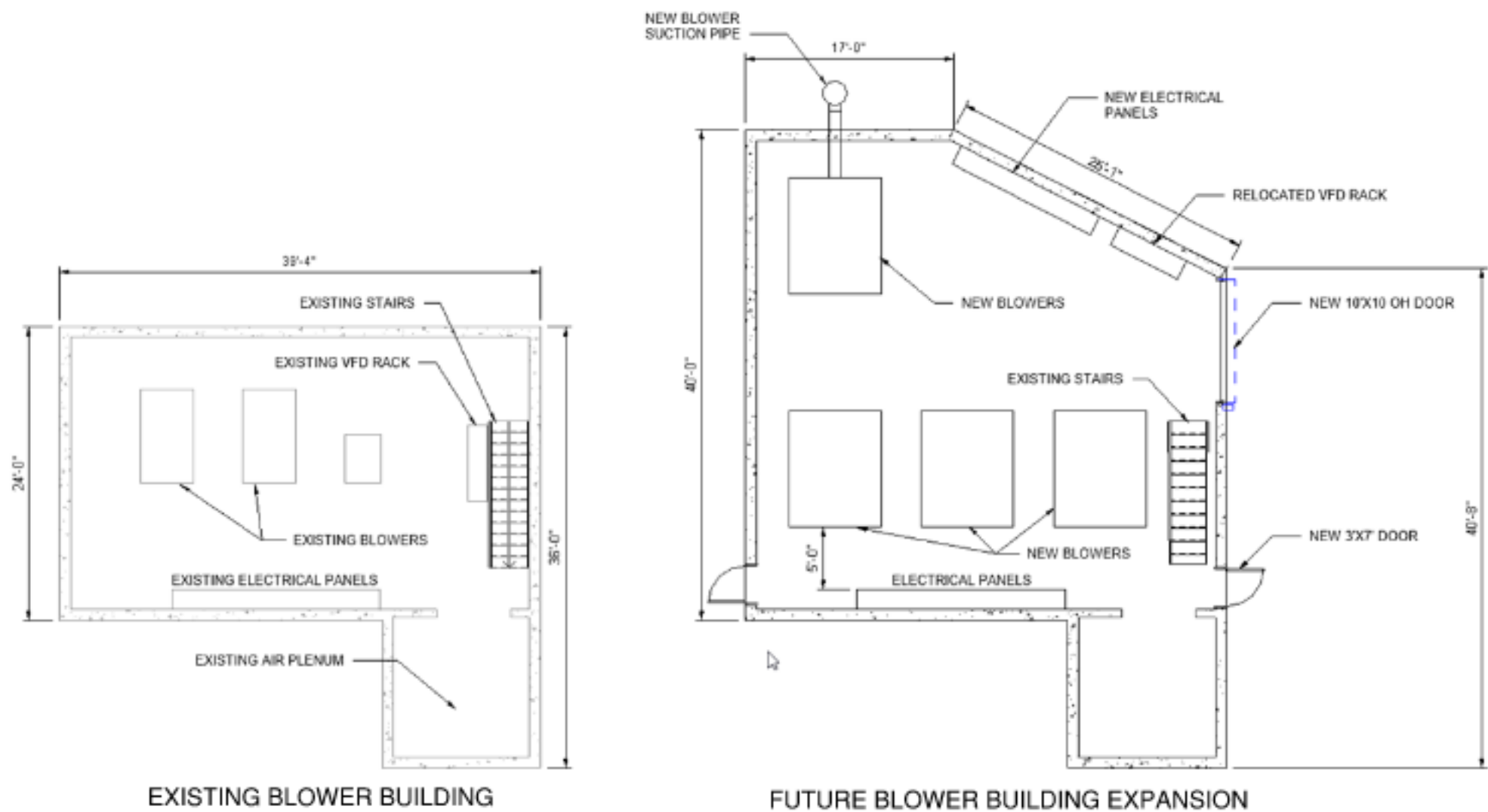


Figure 4-3. Aeration Building Expansion

Blower Technology

The Ketchum / SVWSD WRF will need to add a third aeration basin blower in the next few years and will need to replace their existing turbo blowers within the next 10 years. Aeration is typically one of the most power-intensive operations at WRFs. Blower lifespan costs are commonly affected more by power consumption than base cost and efficiency is vital in reducing operating costs. This section outlines the different technologies that are commonly used for aeration in WRFs.

Centrifugal

Multi-stage centrifugal blowers, like the blowers found in the background of Figure 3-19, have been used for wastewater aeration since the beginning of activated sludge treatment. These blowers use multiple stages of impellers to convert rotational energy into pressure head as shown in Figure 4-4. These blowers typically operate with the impeller shaft direct coupled to the motor, so they run up to 3,600 revolutions per minute (RPM). Centrifugal blower energy demand is generally the basis of “energy savings” comparisons by other technologies since centrifugal blowers have been the standard aeration technology for decades.



Figure 4-4. Typical centrifugal blower cross-section

These blowers operate similar to a pump where the air pressure in the pipe is reduced when the airflow is turned down. Centrifugal blowers have great functionality for flows and pressures as high as 10,000 SCFM and 15 pounds per square inch gauge (psig).

Positive Displacement

Positive displacement (PD), or rotary lobe, blowers typically use bi- or tri-lobe blower configurations to push air, as seen in Figure 4-5. PD blowers compress air in the pockets between each lobe and deliver constant-pressure flow. Since PD blowers deliver constant pressure, air flow is directly correlated to the operating speed of the motor and the lobes.

They are simple and easier to maintain than other blower technologies but do not offer significant energy savings. There are small gaps between the lobes that prevent the lobes from damaging each other from which air can escape and limit the efficiency. The lobes are often geared such that they spin at a faster rate than the motor shaft, as high as 5,000 RPM or more with a motor rated for 3,600 RPM.



Figure 4-5. Typical PD blower cross-section

PD blowers are ideal for systems with lower flow requirements and medium pressures, up to 1,000 SCFM and 15 psig. PD blowers can operate at higher flow conditions but generally require significantly more energy than other technologies.

Hybrid

Hybrid blowers, commonly referred to as twisted tri-lobe blowers, are a specialized type of PD blower. It combines the basic lobe-style compression with the twisted rotor style of screw compressors. The twisted lobes reduce the air slipping problems associated with PD blowers, greatly increasing efficiency. This allows hybrid blowers to take advantage of constant-pressure flow without the energy loss. The twisted lobe cross-section can be seen in Figure 4-6 **Error! Reference source not found..**

Since hybrid blowers take most of its functional design from PD blowers, the lobes spin at the same rates as PD – as high as 5,000 RPM or more with a motor rated for 3,600 RPM.

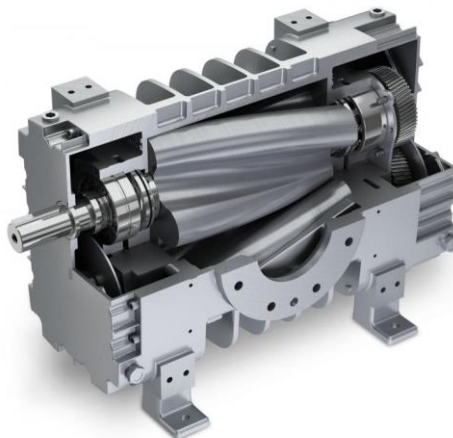


Figure 4-6. Typical hybrid blower cross-section

Hybrid blowers can handle a wide variety of airflows. Generally, this technology is used when the application needs air to be compressed between 10 to 15 psig. Hybrid blowers are generally too

expensive at pressures below 10 psig and screw compressors are more efficient at pressures above 15 psig. Hybrid blowers used in these pressure ranges are incredibly efficient, up to 15 percent more efficient than a centrifugal blower, with maintenance ease similar to PD blowers. Activated sludge system blowers commonly require air pressures around 10 psig. This makes hybrid blowers a strong contender for wastewater aeration.

Hybrid blower packages are designed with motor-isolation features to eliminate vibration and “harmonization” problems while the motors run at the same time, which has been a problem with blowers at the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF in the past.

Turbo

Turbo blowers are the most advanced compression technology available for wastewater aeration. While the other technologies use motor shafts and bearings to turn the impellers or lobes, turbos use either the incoming air or a magnetic bearing to suspend the impeller. This allows turbos to use small impellers at incredibly high rotational speeds (often up to 24,000 RPM). This is possible because the impeller does not touch any other mechanical parts during typical operation. Turbo blowers realize their energy efficiency, up to 25 percent more efficient than a centrifugal blower, from the lack of friction along a motor shaft.

Because turbos are so technologically advanced, it is not advised that the WRF operators perform maintenance on the equipment. There are also concerns with blower shutdowns as sacrificial bearings are used in the event that the blower loses power or is shut off. Figure 4-7 **Error! Reference source not found.** depicts a turbo blower impeller.

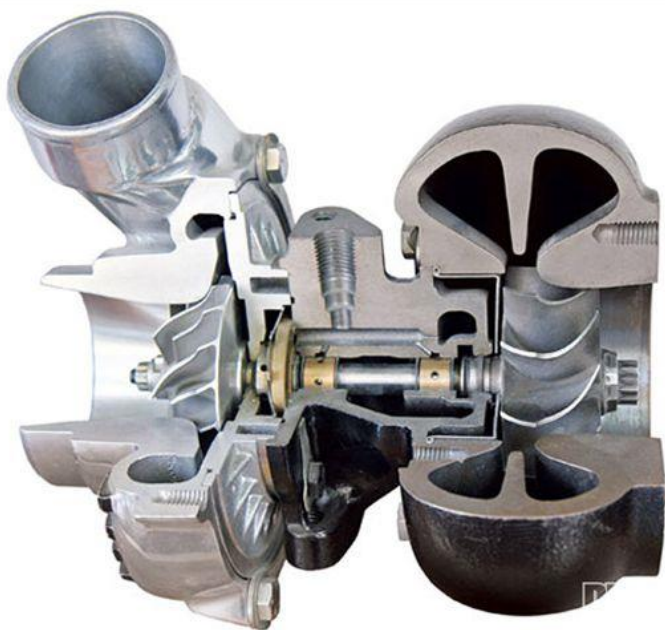


Figure 4-7. Typical turbo blower cross-section

Turbo blowers are the most efficient technology at pressures between 7 to 10 psig. They turn rotational energy into pressure head, like centrifugal blowers, and do not provide constant-pressure flow. These blowers can handle flows as high as 7,500 SCFM per unit. At around 10 psig, they begin to lose efficiency and hybrid blowers are more efficient. Selection between these two technologies at this in-between range depends on the system, the manufacturer, and operator preferences.

Technology Recommendation

When the current turbo blowers are at the end of their useful lifespan, they should be replaced with 200-hp blowers that are capable of 3,000 SCFM. Using blowers of this size will require three duty blowers and one standby blower at the end of the planning period. The air pressure required for the system is between the ranges of peak efficiency for both turbo and hybrid blowers, and both technologies have an approximately equal power consumption at the duty point. It is recommended that the WRF switch to hybrid blowers from turbo blowers. The WRF's experience with turbo blowers has not been good due to maintenance problems. This can largely be addressed by using the hybrid technology as more maintenance can be performed in-house, which is not possible for turbo blowers.

The 125-hp centrifugal blower should be the first replaced in 2023 due to age and size with the first larger 200-hp hybrid blower. This will provide improved redundancy in the aeration system and provide the WRF with time to purchase the second and third 200-hp hybrid blowers to replace the existing 160-hp turbo blowers (years 2025 and 2027). The fourth blower should be purchased for blower redundancy when required operating blower air demand exceeds two 200 hp units (estimated to be year 2032).

4.4.4 Clarifiers

The clarifiers are adequately sized to meet the plant buildout flows and last the entire planning period without replacement. The clarifiers can hydraulically treat to planning period flows and solids loadings can be maintained at less than 25 lbs MLSS/sf/d, according to modeling.

The cover on clarifier #2 uses a sandwich design with insulation between the panels. The cover on clarifier #1 was purchased uninsulated, typical for most clarifiers in colder climates to prevent freezing. The exterior insulation was placed on the clarifier #1 cover after installation to retain heat and minimize condensation inside the tank. The cover exterior insulation on clarifier #1 has been damaged from snow and ice. Normally clarifier #2 is used in the winter due to low flow and condensation is not a problem. If clarifier #1 cover insulation repair is not feasible, insulation removal may be the best solution.

4.4.5 RAS Pumps

At future 2042 conditions, the peak day flow will be 3.1 MGD. RAS flow rates are commonly in the range between 50 and 80 percent of incoming plant flow. For the 2042 conditions, this means the design peak-day RAS flow will range between 1.55 and 2.48 MGD. There are three 20-year-old, 25-hp RAS pumps. They can move between 520 and 1,560 GPM, or 4.49 MGD with one pump on standby. These pumps are adequately sized for the planning period with one pump on standby.

Since the treatment system does not have primary clarification, fine screening is required to minimize debris from passing into the aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and clogging downstream RAS pumps. This was partially addressed by installing the perforated screen in 2018.

When the current RAS pumps need to be replaced, chopper pumps are recommended. The current pumps require operators to reach into the pump to blindly pull debris from the pump internals, putting them at risk of contact with sharp objects and pathogens. Chopper pumps would cut and grind any of these materials that make it past screening and settle in the clarifiers. This would also reduce maintenance time and costs associated with the RAS pumps.

The pumps will need to be replaced during the planning period (see Section 4.2 for timing). Since they are sized properly for planning period buildout with a redundant pump, the chopper pumps should be sized to match the existing RAS pumps.

4.4.6 WAS System

The current WAS system runs by the operator inputting a target WAS gallon volume for the day. The plant SCADA then monitors the WAS volume wasted through the flow meter as time goes on, and when the volume target is reached, the WAS pump turns off. Figure 4-8 **Error! Reference source not found.** shows historical data for sludge wasting in units of gallons per day.

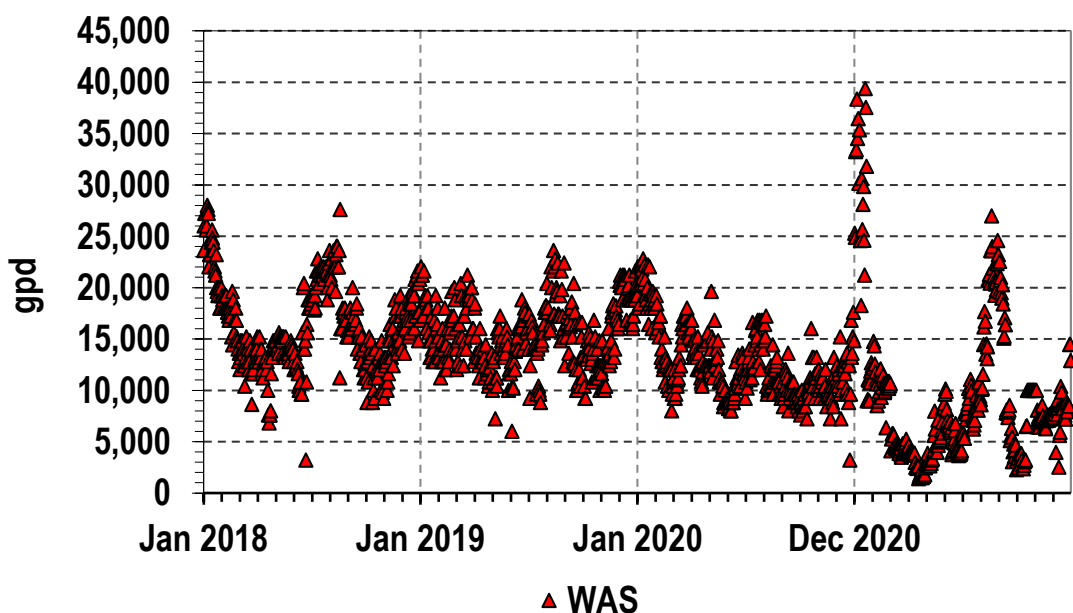


Figure 4-8. Historical WAS rates

During the data period shown above, the average WAS rate was about 13,400 GPD. The wastage profile shown has maintained an SRT of approximately 35 days, as evidenced by the calibrated model estimation shown below in Figure 4-9.

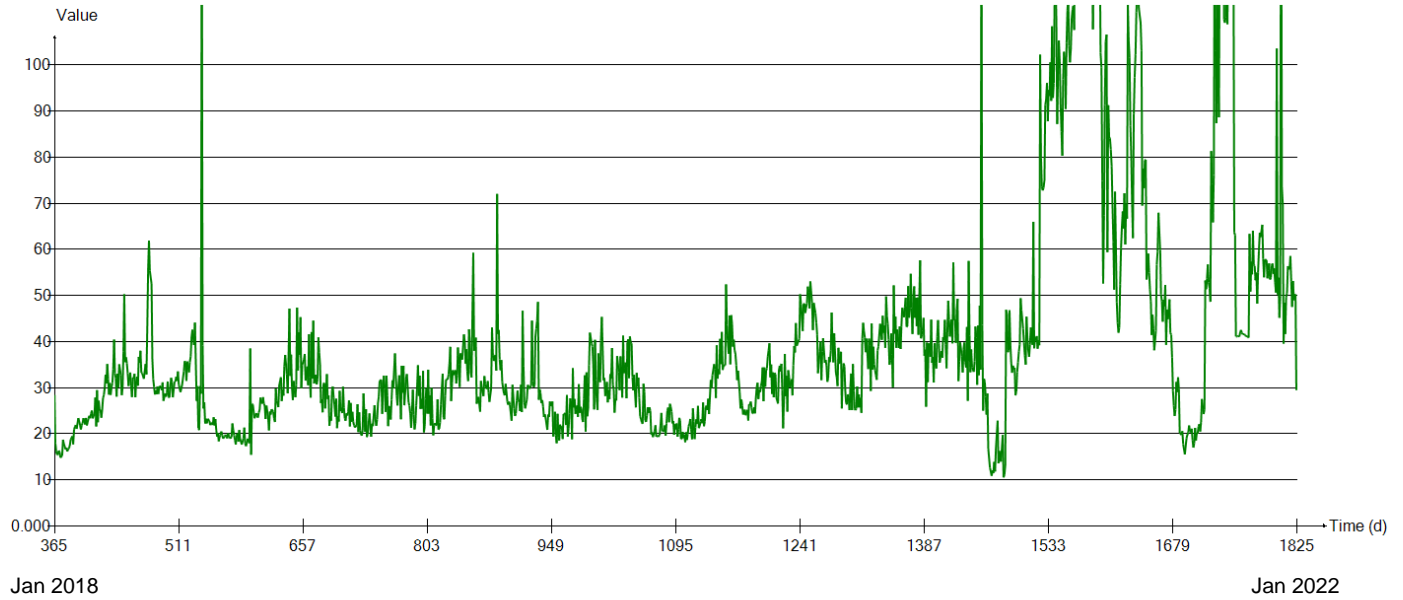


Figure 4-9. Historical SRT model output

The historical SRT values are very high relative to conventional operation of activated sludge systems. Lower SRT values correspond with higher WAS rate values, so for future planning purposes the WAS system should be designed to accommodate a more typical operational to ensure proper flexibility in the range of operable conditions. The minimum SRT required for nitrification depends on the desired effluent ammonia target and the temperature of the wastewater. In Ketchum, the key parameter is temperature because the wintertime condition dominates plant performance. The annual wastewater temperature profile is shown in Figure 4-10. **Error! Reference source not found..**

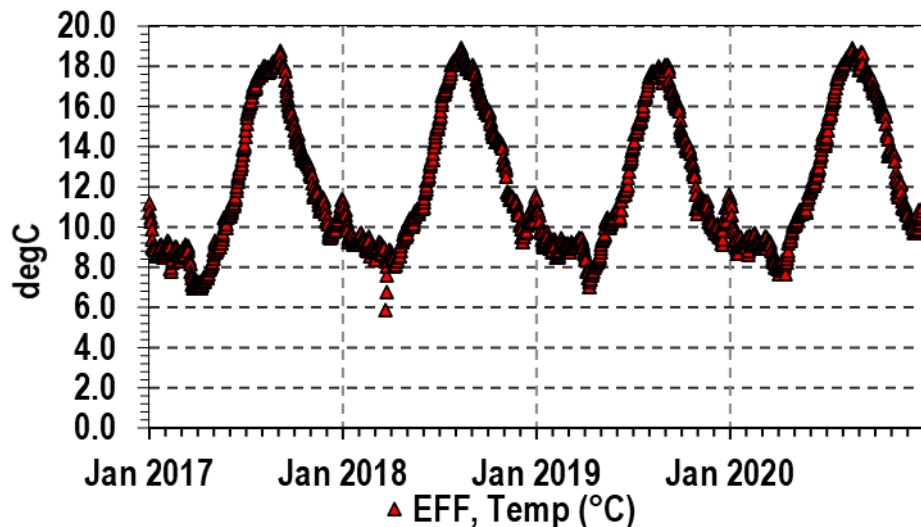


Figure 4-10. Annual wastewater temperature profile

The profile shows that the governing low temperature is about 45 °F. The SRT in the system needs to be long enough to allow nitrifying bacteria to grow. The SRT required for nitrification is the inverse of the ammonia oxidizers' specific growth rate, which is given by μ_{aob} .

$$\mu_{aob} = \mu_{max,aob} \left(\frac{S_{NH3}}{S_{NH3} + K_{s,NH3}} \right) \left(\frac{DO}{DO + K_{O2,aob}} \right) - b_{aob}$$

In which:

$\mu_{max,aob}$ = Max Theoretical Growth Rate = 0.370 d⁻¹ (adjusted for cold temperature 7°C)

b_{aob} = Decay Rate = 0.118 d⁻¹ (adjusted for winter temperature 7°C)

S_{NH3} = 1.0 mg/L effluent ammonia

$K_{s,NH3}$ = Half Saturation Constant = 0.5 mg/L

DO = 2.0 mg/L dissolved oxygen level

$K_{O2,aob}$ = DO Half Saturation Constant = 0.5 mg/L

This results in a maximum specific growth rate during winter conditions of 0.0795 grams MLSS per gram ammonia per day (g/g·d). The inverse of the max growth rate is 12.6 days aerobic SRT. Applying a safety factor of 1.5 for peak-to-average TKN loading yields a minimum design SRT of 19 days. During average annual temperatures (average 12 degrees Celsius) the operational SRT could be reduced to 11 days.

The design WAS rates can be seen in Figure 4-11. At future conditions and a winter-time SRT of 20 days, the estimated WAS rate on average through the year is about 42,300 GPD (approximately 2,600 lbs/d).

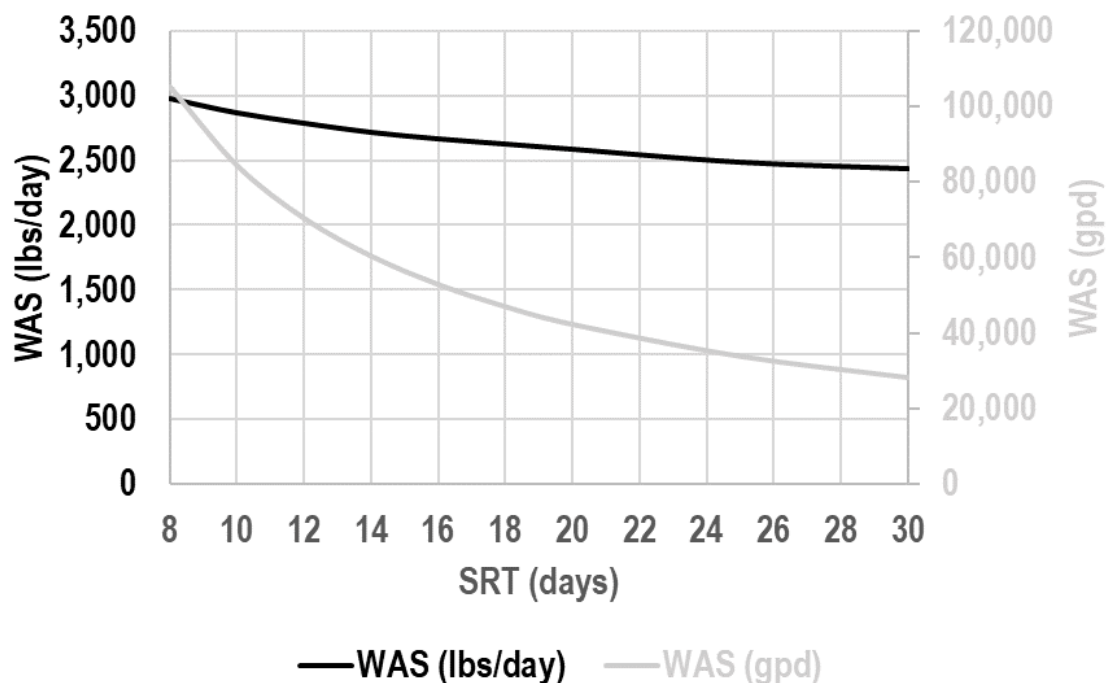


Figure 4-11. SRT and WAS design at future conditions (2042)

4.4.7 Chemical Consumption

The Ketchum WRF doses two chemicals in the process:

- 1) Alum (or other metal salt) for phosphorus precipitation
- 2) Polymer for clarifier settleability and enhanced removal of phosphorus particles at the tertiary filters

Both chemicals are dosed in the clarifier splitter box immediately after the aeration basins. Alum is dosed based on volume (GPD) and the dose is tracked as parts per million (calculated as gallons per day of alum divided by million gallons per day of plant flow). The historical alum consumption (Figure 4-12) shows that the dose rate has remained consistent, since the alum consumption aligns with plant flow. The typical dose for alum ranged between 60 and 100 parts per million volume (ppm_v). For future planning a dose rate of 60 ppm_v at 3.1 MGD would require 186 GPD of alum consumption.

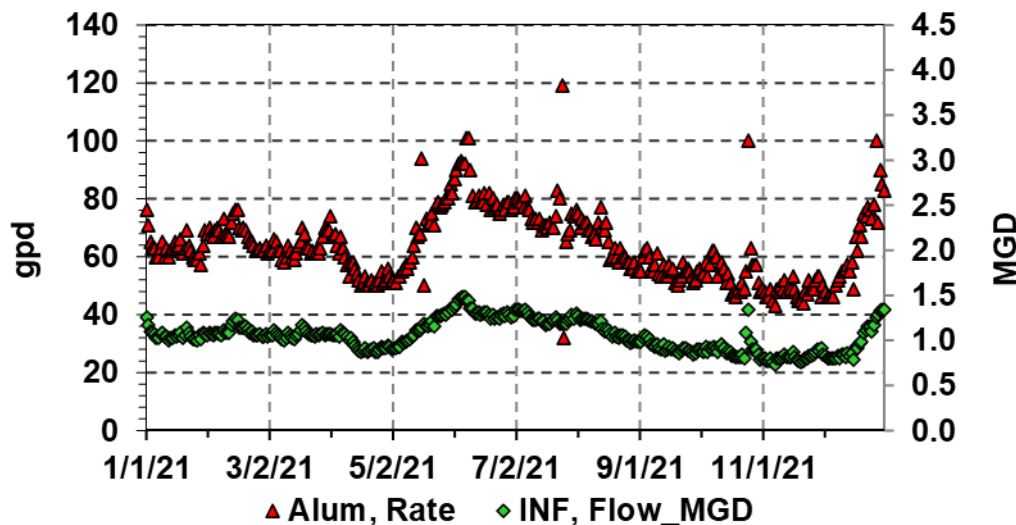


Figure 4-12. Historical alum consumption

Polymer consumption is tracked in pounds per day. For operational dose tracking the poundage rate is converted to a dose rate by dividing the pounds of polymer used by the plant flow, and then standardizing for the specific weight of the polymer (11.1 lbs/gal). In mathematical terms:

$$\text{Polymer Dose (ppm)} = \frac{\text{lbs polymer}}{\text{Plant Flow} * 11.1}$$

Polymer consumption was typically²² around 30 lbs/d to 50 lbs/d, except for when a different polymer was used during about April 1 of 2021 through November 15 of 2021. This is equal to a typical dosing rate of about 2.9 to 4.5 ppm. Assuming a typical dose rate of 4.5 ppm in the future at peak day flow rate of 3.1 MGD, the polymer dosing system would require 154 lbs/d of polymer consumption capacity.

²² The typical polymer used at the facility is by Hyperion. The plant temporarily switched to a polymer called B-164 by Beckart Environmental but observed turbidity issues and decreased phosphorus removal efficiency during that time. Typical dose rates mentioned in the body text refer to the normal Hyperion polymer.

4.5 Tertiary Treatment System

The tertiary treatment system is adequately sized to handle flows up to the plant buildout flows, but the equipment will require replacement before the WRF reaches these flows. The tertiary treatment system includes the cloth-media filters and the UV disinfection system. Table 4-6 outlines the planning period costs associated with the tertiary treatment system and outfall clearing, which is further discussed in Section 4.6.

Table 4-6. Tertiary treatment system improvements cost estimation

Project	Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Replace UV Equipment	\$1,694,000	\$84,700
Outfall Clearing	\$167,000	\$8,350
Total	\$1,861,000	\$93,050

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate.
UV=ultraviolet

4.5.1 Polymer and Alum Addition

The polymer and alum chemical addition systems are in good condition. The polymer and alum dosing pumps will need replacement during the planning period. The alum building and storage tank is in good condition. Pumping polymer directly into the splitter box will be replaced with a polymer mixing system to provide the appropriate polymer delivery at a 1% concentration.

4.5.2 Cloth Filtration

The cloth media filter tanks and backwash system are in good condition structurally and will be serviceable through the planning period. The backwash pumps will require replacement during the planning period. The tanks have minor cosmetic issues that could be addressed with a coating.

Cloth filter media can be expected to last for approximately 5 years. This means that the media will need to be replaced four times over the course of the planning period and the costs are included in operations and maintenance.

Since the system was installed in 2007, the PLC is beginning to show its age and will need to be replaced. This is further discussed in Section 4.8.

4.5.3 UV Disinfection

The UV disinfection system is adequately sized for plant planning period peak hourly flow of 6.0 MGD (equipment is actually capable to 7.3 MGD). The system is limited for disinfection of Class A reuse-level water to 3.1 MGD. This is because the disinfection requirements for Class A reuse water is much more stringent than the disinfection requirements for discharge to Big Wood River. Class A reuse disinfection requires 100 mJ/cm² dose versus river discharge requiring only 30 mJ/cm² dose.

The UV disinfection system is currently the limiting treatment unit for reuse. The WRF currently experiences occasional peak instantaneous flows in the spring that exceeds 3.1 MGD. When this occurs, the plant must divert effluent flow from the reuse wet well to Big Wood River. The UV disinfection system should be upgraded to provide the Class A reuse-quality UV dosage of 100 mJ/cm² before the planning period peak daily flow (3.0 MGD) occurs in 2032.

UV disinfection systems reach their life-expectancy when critical components become less available or obsolete (lamps and ballasts). So far, the system continues to be supported by Wedeco (a Xylem company). We estimate the basic lamp and ballast system should be serviceable for an additional 5 years (year 2028). However, the technology limitations (controls) do not have the same life-span as the UV lamps and ballast. The control system is already beyond normal technology limitations and vulnerable to failure (replacement in year 2023).

4.6 Outfall

After the wastewater has been treated, it is discharged into Big Wood River. The discharge enters the river through one 24-inch pipe. The river shifted in 2006 and required excavation to uncover the outlet. Although this was the first time the river shifted since plant construction in 1968, it could happen again.

A short-term solution to this problem is to keep clearing the discharge pipe to maintain a flow into the river's main path. This clearing can be done as needed or budgeted and maintained over a fixed period, such as every 10 years. The 2006 clearing effort cost was approximately \$25,000. A long-term solution is to add a diffuser system that would evenly spread the discharge across the entire river. However, a diffuser across the bottom will hinder flow and likely not survive the normal spring high flows and accompanying debris. With spring melts, the river bottom can drastically change, which creates a concern with the river bottom moving away from the diffuser system. It is not fiscally or practically reasonable to install a diffuser system with the changes to the ever-changing river bottom. The Ketchum / SVWSD WRF should budget \$83,500 (2022 dollars) to excavate the outfall every 10 years.

4.7 Reuse

As the Ketchum and Sun Valley areas increase in population, the WRF should consider expanding its reuse water services. Growth would not only increase the available land to irrigate with the Class A reuse water, but it would also increase the amount of reuse water routed to irrigation instead of the river. Even though the water is treated to advanced levels, minor amounts of nutrients remain and are better routed to land for recycling than to the Big Wood River. The other benefit is reduced potable water demand (used for landscape irrigation).

Reuse services could be expanded to other areas for irrigation or even to producing artificial snow during the winter season to divert treated water from the river during non-irrigation seasons. Since discharge limits to the Big Wood River are anti-backsliding, mass limits on nutrients will not increase as flows to the WRF increase. This means that meeting discharge limits will become increasingly more difficult as the facility's flows increase and promoting reuse of treated effluent will become more critical to meeting the WRF's limits.

The WRF is taking advantage of its high-quality effluent and reusing the water to irrigate the Elkhorn Golf Course and the Weyyakin Subdivision. Future uses could include expanding into other private areas for irrigation. Since the reuse pumping system is less than 10 years old, it will last approximately halfway through the planning period before they need to be replaced..

4.7.1 Reuse Overview

The TMDLs set by DEQ are limits that establish the maximum mass of a pollutant that can be discharged by a plant into a water body, in this case Big Wood River. The WRF is limited to 26.5

tons/year of total TSS and 9.9 lbs/d of TP. Reuse provides an alternate discharge than Big Wood River and results in less mass of TSS and TP. While the temperature TMDL is not currently in the discharge permit, it will likely be in future discharge permits for the WRF. Reuse is another way to combat a future temperature discharge limit, especially in the critical fall months. The WRF is currently using a majority of the plant flow during summer months for Class A reuse at the Weyyakin subdivision and Elkhorn Golf Course. Continued and expanded reuse will provide benefit to the Big Wood River.

4.8 Electrical Improvements

- Recommend replacing MCC-2 (secondary treatment MCC) at the same time as the 125HP centrifugal blower is replaced in 2023.
- Install a new MCC in the Dewatering Building in 2025
- Install a new PLC in the Dewatering Building in 2025
- Recommend replacing nine VFD's associated with the Liquid Stream (i.e. Return Sludge Pumps, UV Feed Pumps, and Influent Pumps) in year 2028 (except Influent Pumps done in 2017) and again in 2038.
- Recommend replacing MCC-3 (dewatering MCC) in 2030.
- Recommend replacing the two Headworks Filter Fan VFD's in 2030.
- Recommend replacing MCC-4 (influent and effluent pumps, Headworks fans) by 2040
- Recommend replacing the Digester #2 Blower VFD's in 2038.

Table 4-7 outlines the estimated costs of these improvements.

Table 4-7. Electrical systems improvements cost estimation

Project	Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Replace Generator & MCC-3	\$1,263,000	\$63,150
Upgrade PLC Hardware	\$1,356,000	\$67,800
Upgrade Filter PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Upgrade Dewatering PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Upgrade UV PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Replace VFD's	\$1,564,000	\$78,200
Total	\$4,489,000	\$224,450

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate.

5 Solids Handling Upgrades and Reuse

Although landfilling is used as the ultimate biosolids disposal alternative (until composting is approved), the current practice of achieving Class B quality biosolids is the operational goal. The needed HRT to reduce VSS concentrations to acceptable limits to meet 40 CFR Part 503 requirements is 60 days at winter temperatures of 15°C or 40 days at 20°C. Under peak month conditions, solids production averaged approximately 20,000 GPD at 2 percent solids.

The WRF has an aerobic digester/sludge storage tank with a volume of approximately 301,000 gallons, 12-foot depth, and 2 feet of freeboard. This produced an HRT of 13 days, which is significantly less than required for Class B solids. But the current system achieves final VSS reduction at the Ohio Gulch drying beds. The solids are not currently beneficially used; therefore, the primary purpose of the drying beds is to decrease the water volume and weight by drying (to 75 percent solids) for reduced landfill disposal costs.

Table 5-1. Biosolids summary

Parameter	2021-2022 Production	Planning Period Production (2042)
Average Annual		
Total Dry Solids (lb/d)	1,357	2,430
Volume @ 3% Solids (gpd)	5,425	10,800
Volume @ 2% Solids (gpd)	8,137	14,568
Volume @ 1% Solids (gpd)	16,274	32,400
Percent Volatile Solids (%)	70	70
Peak Month		
Total Dry Solids (lb/d)	5,478	5,700
Volume @ 3% Solids (gpd)	21,896	22,800
Volume @ 2% Solids (gpd)	32,845	34,173
Volume @ 1% Solids (gpd)	65,689	68,300
Percent Volatile Solids (%)	70	70
Overall Production		
Annual Dry Solids Produced (tons)	248	443

gpd=gallons per day; lbs/d=pounds per day

5.1 Planning Period Biosolids Alternatives

Multiple alternatives were investigated for biosolids handling for the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF. The alternatives included multiple aerobic digester arrangement, thickening for digester capacity/hauling, and dewatering. Table 5-2 outlines the cost estimates for the solids handling system improvements through the planning period.

Table 5-2. Solids handling improvements cost estimation

Parameter	Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Rotary Drum Thickener & Dewatering Building	\$7,204,000	\$360,200
Remove Digester No. 1 Building and New Flat Covers	\$690,000	\$34,500
Gravity Thickener & Transfer Building Demo	\$145,000	\$7,250
Digester No. 2	\$2,648,000	\$132,400
Screw Press	\$1,527,000	\$76,350
New & Replacement Digester Blowers	\$1,829,000	\$91,450
Digester No. 1 Diffusers	\$250,000	\$12,500
Total	\$14,293,000	\$714,650

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate.

5.1.1 Digester Arrangement

The WRF will require a total aerobic digester volume of 960,000 gallons sometime in the future. It was determined in previous FPSs that constructing three digesters, each at 300,000 gallons, would provide the best combination of reduced construction cost and efficient use of the land. Since the WRF is land locked, space is limited.

Although three digesters are the long-range plan for land use, only two digesters are required to provide adequate HRT at planning period conditions. The primary purpose of the second digester is to provide redundancy and operational flexibility for dewatering and hauling. For planning period flows, two digesters totaling 600,000 gallons will be sufficient volume for biosolid storage and digestion.

There are two ways to operate the digesters – in series or in parallel. Operating the digesters in parallel adds a level of redundancy that the WRF does not currently have. However, it does not provide the opportunity to thicken the sludge between digesters compared to series operation. By operating the digesters in series, effluent from the first aerobic digester can be thickened prior to transferring to the second digester. Thickeners can typically increase solids concentrations from 1 to 2 percent up to 2 to 4 percent. This effectively doubles the storage capacity of the second digester, increasing the amount of available storage time. Digesters in series can, and should, also have provisions to bypass the first digester to waste directly to the second digester in case the first digester is taken offline.

EPA regulates municipal biosolids with 40 CFR Part 503. In this regulation, meeting Class B biosolids requires a minimum aerobic digester HRT of 40 days at 20°C or 60 days at 15°C. This temperature is based on the digester temperature only, not plant influent or effluent temperatures. The average digester temperature in 2021 was 23.4°C with a minimum temperature of 12.3°C. In December and January, the digester drops below 20°C, where the WRF would have to meet 60 days HRT to meet Class B biosolid requirements. However, when the future digesters are constructed in series, these large HRT requirements are reduced²³. Digesters in series need to provide a minimum HRT of 28 days at 20°C or 42 days at 15°C.

²³ WEF (Water Environment Federation) (2010). *Design of Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, Manual of Practice No. 8* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

The WRF should construct one new digester designed for series operation. Digesters #2 and future digester #3 will operate in parallel, both downstream of digester #1 and thickening. This will allow adequate digester HRT at current peak-month conditions See Figure 3-18**Error! Reference source not found.** for the flow schematic of this process.

5.1.2 Solids Thickening

The planning period biosolids plan involves replacing the existing gravity thickener with a new solids thickening operation. The thickener can be used to thicken solids during transfer from the existing digester to the future digester(s). Thickening prior to the future digesters provides additional storage time for biosolids. There are several methods available for solids thickening, which are further described below.

Gravity Thickener

The WRF currently has a gravity thickener that is used to thicken the digested solids prior to hauling. Gravity thickeners are similar in appearance and function similar to the secondary clarifiers but are better suited for thickening solids, with the solids settling at the bottom of the unit. Gravity thickeners function well for primary sludges and for combinations of primary sludge and WAS, thickening these type solids to 3 - 10 percent from an influent solids concentration of 1 to 3 percent. However, gravity thickeners perform poorly for solids that are only aerobically digested WAS, producing up to 2 - 3 percent solids. Since the WRF does not have primary sludge settling, the digester receives all aerobically digested WAS. This can be seen in the hauling data, where solids concentrations are hauled at 2 - 3 percent.

Gravity thickening is energy efficient. The thickener requires pumping energy, depending on the hydraulics of the thickener, and a small motor to run the mechanism. The existing gravity thickener is shown in Figure 5-1.



Figure 5-1. Existing gravity thickener

Rotary Drum Thickener

Rotary drum thickeners (RDTs) use a polymer injection system, flocculation tank, and a cylindrical rotating drum to thicken solids. The flocculation tank accepts solids that are pre-mixed with polymer. The solids and polymer coagulate in the flocculation tank to create large flocs, or clumps, of solids before entering the drum. The drum contains small perforations to allow the water to drain out of the solids by gravity while trapping the solids in the drum. An auger located within the drum pushes the solids toward the end of the drum. With the right flocculants, RDT's can thicken biosolids up to 8 percent solids.

RDTs are great for small-to-medium sized facilities as they are relatively inexpensive and compact but are limited in their maximum capacity. RDTs also have low power requirements, low speeds, and few moving parts. The combination of these items promotes a simple piece of equipment from an operation and maintenance standpoint that has become one of the most common methods of thickening biosolids. Figure 5-2 shows a picture of an RDT.



Figure 5-2. Rotary drum thickener

Dissolved Air Flotation

Dissolved air flotation (DAF) thickening is a common form of gravity thickening with additional processes. Pressurized air is introduced into the influent of the DAF and the air bubbles carry sludge to the water surface, where it is removed by skimmers. There are typically provisions for sludge draw-off from the bottom of the DAF for solids that aren't floated to the top. Typical thickened biosolids concentrations range from 4 – 6 percent solids.

DAF thickening typically uses polymer addition to promote solids coagulation. Larger coagulated particles are more efficiently floated by the dissolved air. DAFs require an air compressor and recycle pressurization pump (energy users) and occupy a larger footprint than other technologies. They require a skimmer mechanism to move the solids to a sump.

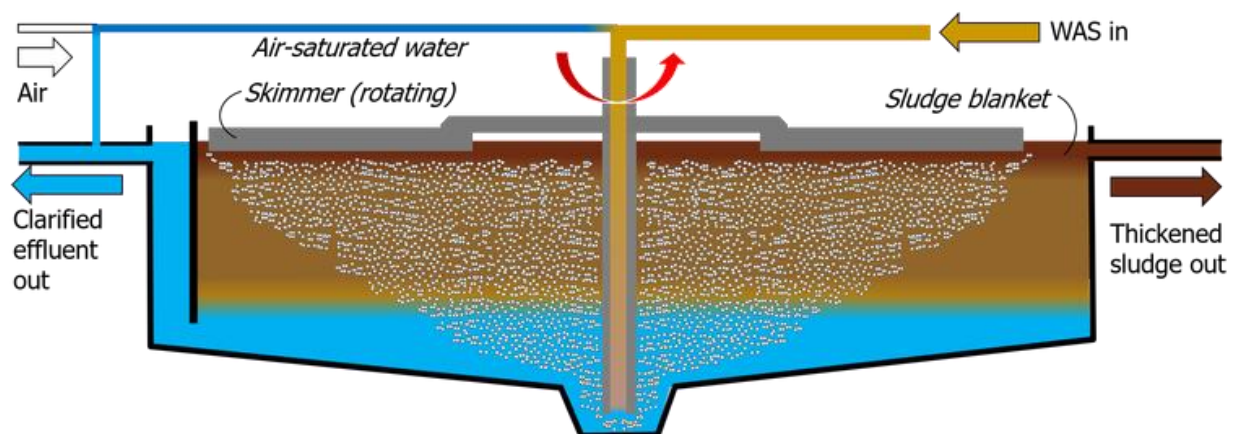


Figure 5-3. Dissolved air flotation thickener

Gravity Belt Thickener

Gravity belt thickeners (GBTs) use a polymer injection system, flocculation tank, and drainage belts to thicken solids. The flocculation tank evenly mixes flocs of coagulated biosolids to evenly apply solids along the length of the belt. The solids sit on top of the belt and is ridged along the length of the belt by plow blades to encourage additional liquid drainage through the cloth belt. The solids concentration from the belt thickener is normally in the range of 5 – 8 percent.

GBTs typically require higher levels of O&M because of the large number of moving parts and maintaining proper belt tension. They also have a lower thickening capacity per square foot of floor space than other technologies. GBTs also require higher pressure water to wash the belt than required to wash the RDT drum. Figure 5-4 **Error! Reference source not found.** shows typical operation of a GBT.



Figure 5-4. Gravity belt thickener

Technology Recommendation

Thickening technologies were compared using a Pairwise Comparison to select the best fit for the WRF (see scoring criteria in Table 5-3). Multiple criteria are scored out of 5 possible points per category and multiplied by the scoring weight. The scoring scales shown represent the ranges in which the technology scores. As an example, no action has a capital cost of less than \$300,000 so scores 5 points in the capital cost criteria.

Table 5-3. Thickening technology comparison basis

Ketchum / SVWSD WRF	Treatment Confidence	Solids Content	Capital Cost	O&M Costs	Energy Efficiency	Chemical Usage
Scoring weight	30%	20%	20%	10%	10%	10%
Scoring scales	1 = Low	1 = 1-2%	1 = > \$600k	1 = High	1 = Low	1 = High
	3 = Medium	3 = 3-4%	3 = \$300-600k	3 = Medium	3 = Medium	3 = Medium
	5 = High	5 = 5-6%	5 = < \$300k	5 = Low	5 = High	5 = Low

As seen in Table 5-4, the RDT scored the highest in the pairwise comparison. It is recommended that the WRF utilizes an RDT for solids thickening. The RDT will be used to thicken the existing digester effluent before sending the thickened solids to the future digester(s). This will increase the maximum HRT available for aerobic digestion, increasing the amount of time required before the third digester will be required.

Table 5-4. Thickener technology comparison

Ketchum / SVWSD WRF		Treatment Confidence	Solids Content	Capital Cost	O&M Costs	Energy Efficiency	Chemical Usage	Weighted Score	Rank
No.	Activity Name								
1	No Action	Low	1-2%	< \$300k	High	High	Low	2.60	5
2	New Gravity Thickener	Low-Medium	2-3%	\$400-500k	Medium	High	Low	2.90	4
3	Rotary Drum Thickener	High	5-6%	\$300-400k	Medium	Low-Medium	Medium	4.10	1
4	DAF	Medium	4-5%	\$400-500k	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	3.30	3
5	Gravity Belt Thickener	High	4-5%	\$300-400k	Medium-High	Low-Medium	Medium	3.80	2

DAF=dissolved air flotation; O&M=operations and maintenance

Thickening a portion of the biosolids to 5 percent before discharge to the future second aerobic digester will provide an average annual HRT of 44 days and a peak month HRT of 37 days.

Hauling of thickened solids at 6 percent will significantly reduce the trips needed to deliver the current 2 - 3 percent liquid solids to the Ohio Gulch drying beds before a dewatering unit is installed. This will also help to extend the usable life of the drying beds.

5.1.3 Dewatering

Solids dewatering differs from solids thickening in that it requires more advanced forms of liquid-solid separation. While thickening generally indicates solids contents of up to 6 percent, dewatering can produce solid contents from 15 up to 25 percent with the most advanced forms. Thickened solids have a sufficiently low-enough concentration that they can still be pumped, while dewatered solids are too thick and generally require mechanical conveyance, often either by belts or augers. The following sections describe methods used for dewatering biosolids.

Screw Press

A screw press uses a rotating cylindrical screw for the solid-liquid separation, not unlike an RDT. A major difference between an RDT and a screw press is that a screw press does not provide as much open volume as an RDT within the unit, which increases pressure and provides better hydraulics to remove the water. The downward force from both friction from the screw and weight of the biosolids on the lower levels encourages additional dewatering. The expected dewatered solids content is between 14 – 16 percent.

Similar to RDTs, screw presses are completely enclosed and require minimal operator input once stable flow conditions are met. This dewatering system is used extensively at smaller facilities where operators are not on site 24/7 and can be easily designed to operate during weekday shifts. They are also not often used in larger facilities due to throughput constraints (< 30 MGD).

Screw presses use polymer injection systems and flocculation tanks to promote solids coagulation upstream of the screw and are used with great success at smaller municipalities in various parts of the state of Idaho. Figure 5-5 shows the screw press used at the City of Hailey's Woodside WRF.



Figure 5-5. Screw press at the City of Hailey’s Woodside WRF

Belt Filter Press

Belt filter presses (BFPs) process sludge through drainage belts similar to GBTs. Whereas GBTs only use gravity to separate the liquid from the solids, BFPs use rollers on the top and bottom of the belt to squeeze out additional liquid, called pressate. BFPs require higher pressure water than other dewatering technologies for cleaning, similar to GBTs. The expected dewatered solids content is similar to the screw press at 14 – 16 percent solids.

BFPs can handle a wide variety of influent sludge characteristics and have a very high maximum capacity. There are many operator-controllable inputs (belt tension, belt speed, roller sizes, etc.) that provide flexibility, and BFPs are also the most energy-efficient among the dewatering technologies. The drawback of the operational flexibility is that BFPs have a high operational and maintenance demand. This high demand on operator time is not conducive to small facilities like the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF that does not have many operators. Figure 5-6**Error! Reference source not found.** shows a BFP at the Newberg WWTP in Newberg, Oregon.



Figure 5-6. Belt filter press at the Newberg WWTP in Newberg, OR

Centrifuge

Dewatering centrifuges operate by forcing flocculated sludge into a rapidly spinning circular screen. The high rotational speeds in the centrifuge separate solids to the outside of the drum and centrate to the inside of the drum by centrifugal force. Centrifuges are typically used for dewatering in large treatment facilities due to larger throughput capacity, high solids content, and availability of advanced maintenance capability. The expected solids content from a centrifuge is 18 – 24 percent.

Centrifuges require greater maintenance and have a large power draw. They also require larger amounts of polymer than other dewatering technologies. Figure 5-7 depicts a centrifuge at the Durham Advanced WWTP in Portland, Oregon.



Figure 5-7. Centrifuge at Durham AWWTP in Portland, OR

Plate Filter Press

Plate filter presses (PFPs) have two typical configurations: fixed-volume and variable-volume recessed plate. Both configurations use a series of rectangular plates with recessions to hold influent sludge. Fixed-volume PFPs are covered with filter cloths and held together with hydraulic rams at pressures of 100 to 300 pounds per square inch (psi) to force liquid through the filters²⁴. PFPs can dewater solids to high concentrations, up to 50 percent solids. Variable-volume PFPs use rubber diaphragms between the filter media and use compressed air to apply an initial pressure of 100 to 125 psi, then a final pressure of 200 to 300 psi.

PFPs require a large amount of energy to pressurize the system to such high pressures. PFPs also require high-pressure wash water to clean the filters, and the technology generally has high operation and maintenance requirements. Figure 5-8 presents an example of a PFP.

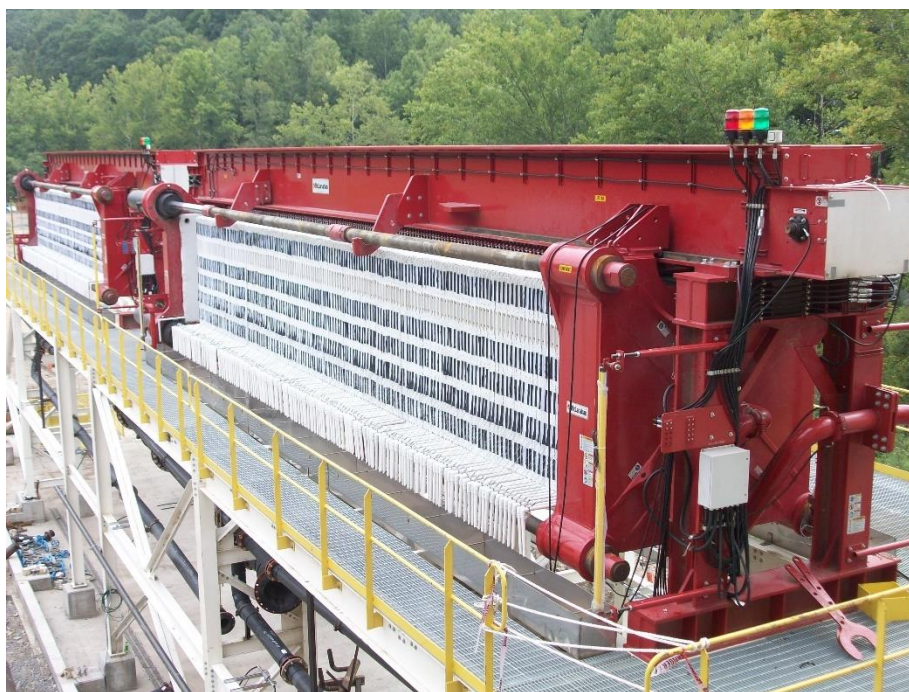


Figure 5-8. Plate filter press

Technology Recommendation

Thickening technologies were compared using a Pairwise Comparison to select the best fit for the WRF (see scoring criteria in Table 5-5). Multiple criteria are scored out of 5 possible points per category and multiplied by the scoring weight. The scoring scales shown represent the ranges in which the technology scores. The comparison basis for dewatering is scored the same as the thickening comparison, but the ranges for solids content and capital cost are adjusted to compensate for the different process.

²⁴ Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Tchobanoglous, G., Abu-Orf, M., Bowden, G., & Pfrang, W. (2014). *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Resource Recovery* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

Table 5-5. Dewatering technology comparison basis

Ketchum / SVWSD WRF	Treatment Confidence	Solids Content	Capital Cost	O&M Costs	Energy Efficiency	Chemical Usage
Scoring weight	30%	20%	20%	10%	10%	10%
Scoring scales	1 = Low	1 = < 12.5%	1 = > \$800k	1 = High	1 = Low	1 = High
	3 = Medium	3 = 15-17.5%	3 = \$600-700k	3 = Medium	3 = Medium	3 = Medium
	5 = High	5 = > 20%	5 = < \$500k	5 = Low	5 = High	5 = Low

Table 5-6. Dewatering technology comparison

Ketchum / SVWSD WRF		Treatment Confidence	Solids Content	Capital Cost	O&M Costs	Energy Efficiency	Chemical Usage	Weighted Score	Rank
No.	Activity Name								
1	No Action	Low	< 12.5%	< \$500k	High	High	Low	2.60	5
2	Screw Press	High	15-17.5%	\$500-600k	Low-Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	3.90	1
3	Belt Filter Press	Medium-High	17.5-20%	\$600-700k	Medium	Medium-High	Low-Medium	3.70	2
4	Centrifuge	Medium-High	> 20%	\$500-600k	High	Medium	Medium	3.70	2
5	Plate Filter Press	High	> 20%	\$700-800k	High	Low-Medium	Low	3.70	2

As seen in Table 5-6, the screw press scored the highest in the pairwise comparison. It is recommended that the WRF use a screw press for solids dewatering. The screw press will be used to dewater digested biosolids. This will further help to provide flexibility in solids hauling, as dewatered solids can be trucked in open-air trailers rather than in a tanker.

The WRF should plan on demolishing the existing gravity thickener to construct a dewatering, aeration, and pumping building in its location. This building will house the RDT, screw press, and future digester blowers on the first floor. There will be a basement that houses the sludge transfer pumps. Once this new building is constructed, the existing transfer building housing the existing sludge transfer pump can be demolished.

5.2 Aerobic Digester

The second digester provides redundancy so routine maintenance activities can be completed to remove sand accumulations and repair/replace diffusers. A second aerobic digester will also increase VSS destruction, which further stabilizes the biosolids and provides increased storage capacity. Increased storage volume allows a more flexible hauling schedule. More importantly, the second digester provides a level of redundancy that is currently not available at the plant.

Another benefit of having two digesters is the option to operate in series to allow for thickening solids between transferring from the first digester to the future downstream digester. Thickening in series allows for a significant increase in sludge storage capacity and increase to the HRT. Increasing the HRT can allow the WRF to produce biosolids meeting 40 CFR Part 503 criteria for Class B biosolids for beneficial reuse without using the drying beds. While the City of Ketchum and SVWSD have not explored options for beneficial reuse of Class B biosolids, it may be of interest in the future. Class B biosolids are generally safe for recycling by land application to condition soils or fertilize crops.

Due to the reduced HRT and a lack of redundancy, a new digester is required during the planning period. The existing digester provides an HRT of 40 days at the 2021 average annual conditions and an HRT of 10 days at the 2021 peak month conditions. Adding a second digester in series and

downstream of an RDT will provide an annual average HRT of 88 days and a peak-month HRT of 37 days at the projected 2042 values.

The peak month HRT of 37 days with two digesters in series is not sufficient to produce Class B biosolids directly from the WRF. However, there are alternatives to produce reuse-quality biosolids after biosolids are hauled off site. These alternatives are further discussed in Section 5.5.

The new aerobic digester should be planned for construction within the next 10 years, which will provide an adequate HRT to destroy the volatile solids and meet EPA biosolids treatment criteria. The tank will be constructed to be the same volume and dimensions as the current tank. A similar aeration system can also be used. By adding a new aerobic digester, the residence time will increase and more volatile solids will be destroyed before the solids are trucked to the Ohio Gulch drying beds. Greater storage volume accompanying the second tank would also provide better hauling flexibility to aid in avoiding high traffic periods or dangerous winter road conditions.

Rather than having the second digester in a building, it is recommended to use a flat insulated cover for the digester. This will remove the insulation problem with the current aerobic digester, where the digester building's roof insulation is falling off and into the digester tank. It is also recommended that the existing digester's building is removed and a flat cover is installed for the current digester to prevent more insulation from entering the tank.

5.3 Aerobic Digester Blowers

Two 100-hp blowers, capable of 1,600 SCFM each, handle the existing digester oxygen requirements. Current demands are at approximately 1,100 SCFM, so the blowers have full redundancy for one digester. Air demand in aerobic digesters is typically based on an airflow per volume of digester, which is a minimum of 30 SCFM per 1,000 ft³ of digester volume²⁵. The blowers, at 1,600 SCFM, are conservatively sized to provide 37 SCFM per 1,000 ft³ of digester volume. Current air demands are less than this value because the WRF does not operate its digester at full volume.

When the existing blowers are due for replacement, they should be replaced with hybrid blowers. It is recommended that the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF replace the existing digester blowers with hybrid blowers instead of turbo blowers to standardize around one blower technology for the facility. This will help to reduce costs associated with operating and maintaining vastly different systems. Since the aeration basin blowers are much bigger and more expensive, the final blower technology use should be standardized on the selection for the aeration basin blowers.

The variable pressure requirements of aerobic digesters can also be problematic for blowers that do not generate constant-pressure flow like turbos. Turbos struggle to compensate from large pressure swings associated with decanting the digesters, while hybrid blowers have no issues with these pressure swings. Similar to the aeration basin blowers, hybrid blowers have a nearly identical energy consumption at the flow and pressure required for the digesters as turbo blowers.

The blowers for the existing digester will remain located in the existing digester blower building. The future digester blowers will be located in the future dewatering, aeration, and pumping building.

²⁵ Health Research, Inc. (n.d.). *Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities, 2014 Edition*. Retrieved March 14, 2022, from <https://www.broward.org/WaterServices/Engineering/Documents/WWSTenStateStandardsWastewater.pdf>

The future digester will be aerated by two duty blowers and one redundant blower. These blowers will be identical to the replacement blowers for the existing digester. The three future digester blowers will be 100-HP hybrid blowers capable of 1,600 SCFM each. Only two blowers will be needed for digester #2.

5.4 Sludge Transfer Pump

The sludge transfer pump is a double-diaphragm pump capable of 200 GPM (288,000 GPD). It is adequately sized for plant buildout conditions and is approximately 10 years old. While double-diaphragm pumps are a reliable technology for suction lifting, especially with sludge and slurry pumping, the lift required for this pump is too great for reliable operation.

When the gravity thickener is demolished, it is recommended that the existing digester blower building is renovated. A new dewatering/blower building will be constructed with a basement. The basement will house a new progressive cavity sludge transfer pump for the existing digester. Progressive cavity pumps are more resistant to wear from pumping solids than other types of positive displacement pumps. Lowering the pump to a basement will aid in reducing the problems associated with the large suction lift.

The future digesters will have progressive cavity sludge transfer pumps in the basement of the future building that will house the future digester blowers. There will be two sludge transfer pumps for the future digesters to provide dedicated pumps to each during normal operation and provide redundancy if one needs to be taken offline.

5.5 Sludge Hauling and Disposal Opportunities

Biosolids management at municipal treatment facilities is regulated by 40 CFR Part 503. This standard establishes pollutant limits, identifies management and monitoring requirements, and outlines operational standards “for the final use or disposal of sewage sludge generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.” These standards include multiple methods to meet pathogen and vector attraction reduction requirements for sludge to be land-applied or placed on a surface-level disposal site.

The WRF has two potential methods for final disposal of biosolids. These include continued use of the Ohio Gulch Transfer Station drying beds with final disposal at the Milner Butte Landfill and the operation of a new pilot composting program.

As outlined in 40 CFR Part 503, the primary concerns regarding final biosolid disposal and/or use are as follows:

- Minimizing pathogen content,
- Reducing vector attraction, and
- Minimizing metals content

5.5.1 Ohio Gulch Drying Beds

Sludge drying beds were developed at the Ohio Gulch Landfill for the purpose of dewatering of liquid municipal biosolids from the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF and the City of Hailey’s Woodside WRF. The sludge drying beds are used to naturally dewater solids by the treatment facilities of Ketchum and SVWSD, Hailey, Bellevue, and The Meadows. The remote location of Ohio Gulch provides adequate sunlight, heat, and space to prevent odor problems for drying beds. The landfill was

decommissioned in 2019 and has become the Ohio Gulch Transfer Station. The dewatered biosolids are taken to the Milner Butte Landfill, approximately 115 miles southeast of Ketchum in Burley, Idaho, when the solids reach an adequate level of dryness.

The biosolids are typically dried for up to 8 months in the beds, which result in a solids concentration of 75 to 90 percent. When the solids pass the “paint filter liquids test” (Method 9095B), they are eligible for final landfill disposal. This test method determines the presence of free liquids in a representative sample of waste.

In 2021, the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF reported delivering approximately 248 dry tons of dewatered biosolids to the drying beds at Ohio Gulch. After drying for a year, these biosolids can be expected to be at least 75 percent solids. This equates to approximately 331 tons of solids that would require hauling to final disposal after one year. Table 5-7 provides an estimate on the cost to transfer dried biosolids at the Ohio Gulch Transfer Station to final disposal at the Milner Butte Landfill if the WRF was required to haul the dried biosolids to the landfill. The WRF currently pays Ohio Gulch to transport dried biosolids to Milner Butte at \$65/ton. While it would be more economical for the WRF to transport themselves, there are currently not enough employees to take on the additional workload.

Table 5-7. Estimated cost to transfer from Ohio Gulch to Milner Butte in 2021

Parameter	Value	Units
Dry Weight	248	tons
Total Weight (75% Solids)	331	tons
Trips per Year	17	trips
Round-Trip Distance	200	miles
Labor and Truck Maintenance	\$3	per mile
Annual Labor and Truck Cost	\$10,200	per year
Tipping Cost (\$16/ton)	\$5,291	per year
Total Annual Cost ¹	\$15,491	per year

¹ Approximately \$50/ton

5.5.2 Composting Pilot Study

Composting is the biological breakdown of organic matter, typically under aerobic conditions, by thermophilic microorganisms. It occurs when the appropriate carbon-to-nitrogen ratio is mixed with an adequate moisture content to encourage microbial growth. These thermophilic bacteria decompose the organic matter in reactions that produce heat, further promoting organic material breakdown. Aerobic conditions are vital to composting to prevent odor generation. Anaerobic conditions promote biological reactions that produce gases such as methane and hydrogen sulfide and create the typical “rotten eggs” odor often associated with raw sewage.

The final composted material can be used for land application as a soil conditioner, nutrient source, natural pesticide, moisture retention additive, and source of humic acids. Compost product can be generated from biosolids, green waste, food waste, or other organic-based wastes. Commercial composting operations typically operate in windrows, static aerated piles, or in-vessel. Figure 5-9 is a picture of a windrow turner in operation provided by Winn’s Compost.



Figure 5-9. Windrow turning at Winn's Compost

To understand the feasibility and operating cost and effort of composting biosolids produced by the treatment facilities that use the Ohio Gulch drying beds, the cities of Hailey and Ketchum/SVWSD are participating in a composting pilot study with Winn's Compost, a local Wood River Valley composting company, to produce compost that meets Class A EQ standards, as outlined in 40 CFR Part 503. EQ is used to describe biosolids that meet low-pollutant and Class A pathogen reduction limits and that have a reduced level of degradable compounds to attract vectors. This goal of this pilot study is to provide an alternative biosolid end-use to the Ohio Gulch drying beds and the Milner Butte Landfill for the treatment facilities that provides a beneficial use.

Pathogens are generally described as organisms that can directly or could indirectly cause "death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformations" in organisms. Pathogens in municipal biosolids can commonly be total coliforms, viruses, and other similar organisms. Vector attraction is a characteristic of sludge that can attract organisms capable of carrying pathogens, such as rodents, flies, and mosquitoes.

Once the regulations are met, EQ biosolids are considered a product that has very few restrictions on its use. However, until the EQ quality is achieved, each facility is liable for proper management and monitoring of the biosolids. Biosolids produced to meet Class A EQ standards must meet the ceiling concentration limits and the pollutant concentration limits as shown in Table 5-8.

Table 5-8. Class A EQ biosolid pollutant limits

Pollutant	Ceiling Concentration Limits for All Land-Applied Biosolids (mg/kg) ¹	Pollutant Concentration Limits for EQ Biosolids (mg/kg) ¹
Arsenic	75	41
Cadmium	85	39
Copper	4,300	1,500
Lead	840	300
Mercury	57	17
Molybdenum	75	-
Nickel	420	420
Selenium	100	100
Zinc	7,500	2,800
Applies to:	All biosolids that are land-applied	Bulk biosolids and bagged biosolids
From Part 503	Table 1, Section 503.13	Table 3, Section 503.13

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram, EQ = exceptional quality

¹ dry weight. Source: EPA 1994.

To be considered Class A compost, the product must meet the following criteria for pathogen reduction at the time of preparation for sale or final disposal:

- The density of fecal coliforms must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry-weight basis), OR
- The density of *Salmonella* sp. Bacteria in the biosolids must be less than 3 MPN per 4 grams of total solids (dry-weight basis)

These pathogen requirements must meet or exceed the milestones outlined in 40 CFR Part 503. Using the windrow composting method, which is currently being used at Winn's Compost for the City of Hailey's composting pilot study, the temperature of the biosolids must be maintained at 55°C or higher for at least 15 days if using windrows. The windrow must be turned at least five times during this span. The 15-day detention time at temperature can be reduced to 3 days with a static aerated pile.

Composting requirements outlined above are put in place to provide adequate pathogen reduction. Part 503 also requires adequate vector attraction reduction and presents 12 options to do this. The first eight alternatives provide adequate vector attraction reduction for Class A EQ standards and must be must concurrently with the pathogen reduction requirements. Composting operations typically adhere to Option 5, which requires the use of aerobic processes at greater than 40°C for at least 14 days, since using the windrow composting method provides the vector attraction reduction requirements without additional labor. Figure 5-10 provides a process flow diagram for the pilot study.

5.5.3 Land Application

The third alternative biosolid disposal opportunity the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF could take advantage of is disposal via land application. As discussed in Section 3.8.6, land application essentially only varies from composting in that the biosolids treatment occurs on-site at the WRF rather than at a composting facility.

The WRF does not have the capacity or dewatering equipment available currently to produce biosolids capable of meeting beneficial reuse requirements. The facility will have sufficient capacity to produce Class B biosolids on-site during average annual conditions, but not at peak month conditions by the end of the planning period.

5.5.4 Biosolids End-Use Recommendation

High-quality beneficial biosolids reuse by composting is recommended. It is a low-cost method of disposal with minimum investment. The results of the composting pilot study will further determine the feasibility. Once the WRF upgrades its dewatering system, Winn's Compost will be able to efficiently handle the biosolids produced at the WRF.

The Ohio Gulch drying beds, with disposal at the Milner Butte Landfill, will remain as the primary disposal method for biosolids until composting is proven to be successful. The drying beds will remain available to the WRF in the event that either the composting pilot study fails or Winn's Compost operations must be taken offline for any reason.

As discussed in Section 1.4.7, the one caveat to beneficial use of biosolids by composting is the emerging constituents of concern, perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The chemicals are currently still under investigation with regards to exposure risks, harm to the environment, how to treat the chemicals, and how to regulate the chemicals.

Until more research and a final determination is made by EPA the composting alternative should be advanced. The composting alternative does not have a substantial capital investment (none is included in this FPS). As composting is further considered and any agreements are developed with the composter, the potential for discontinuing should be understood by all parties.

5.6 Upgrades Summary

Figure 5-11 shows the plant buildout layout and Figure 5-12 shows the buildout process flow schematic.



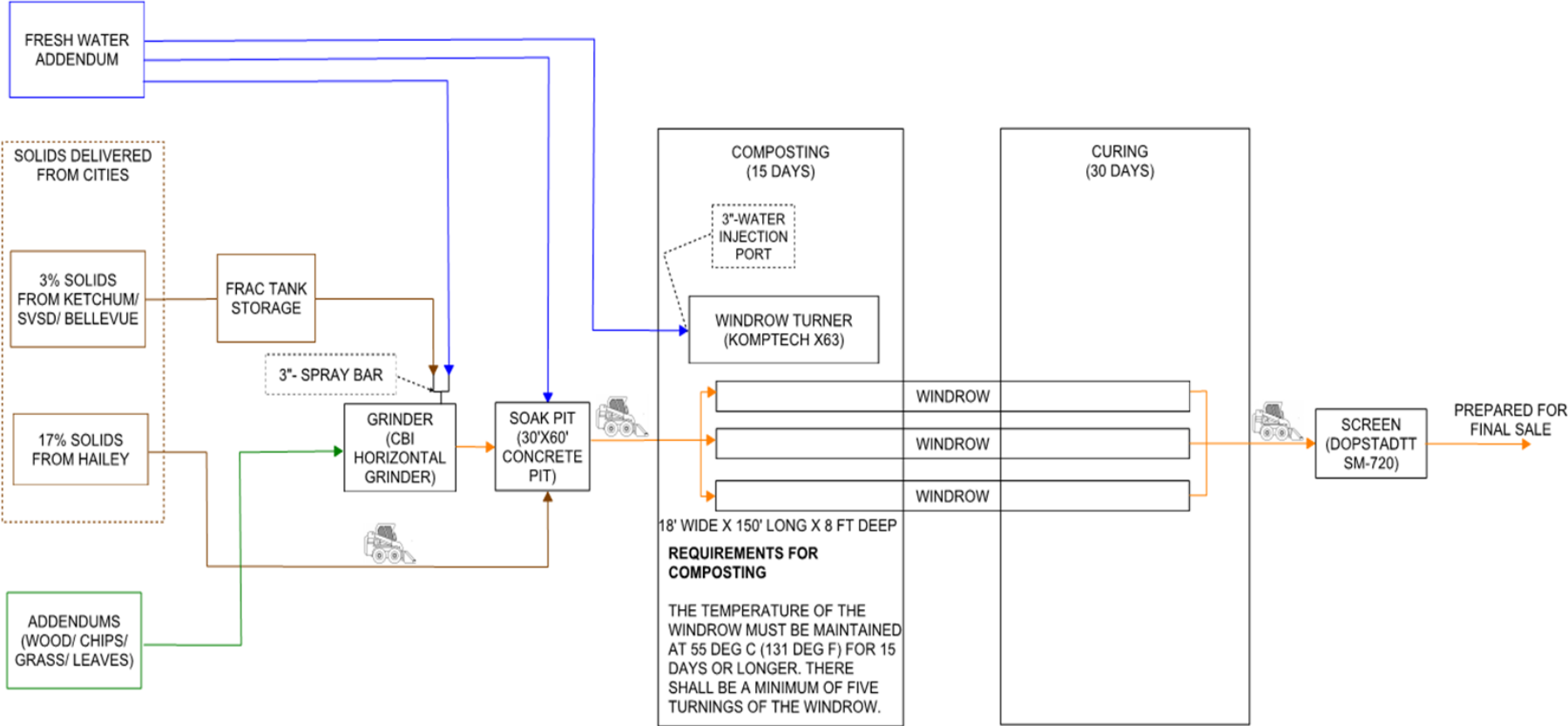


Figure 5-10. Composting pilot study process flow diagram

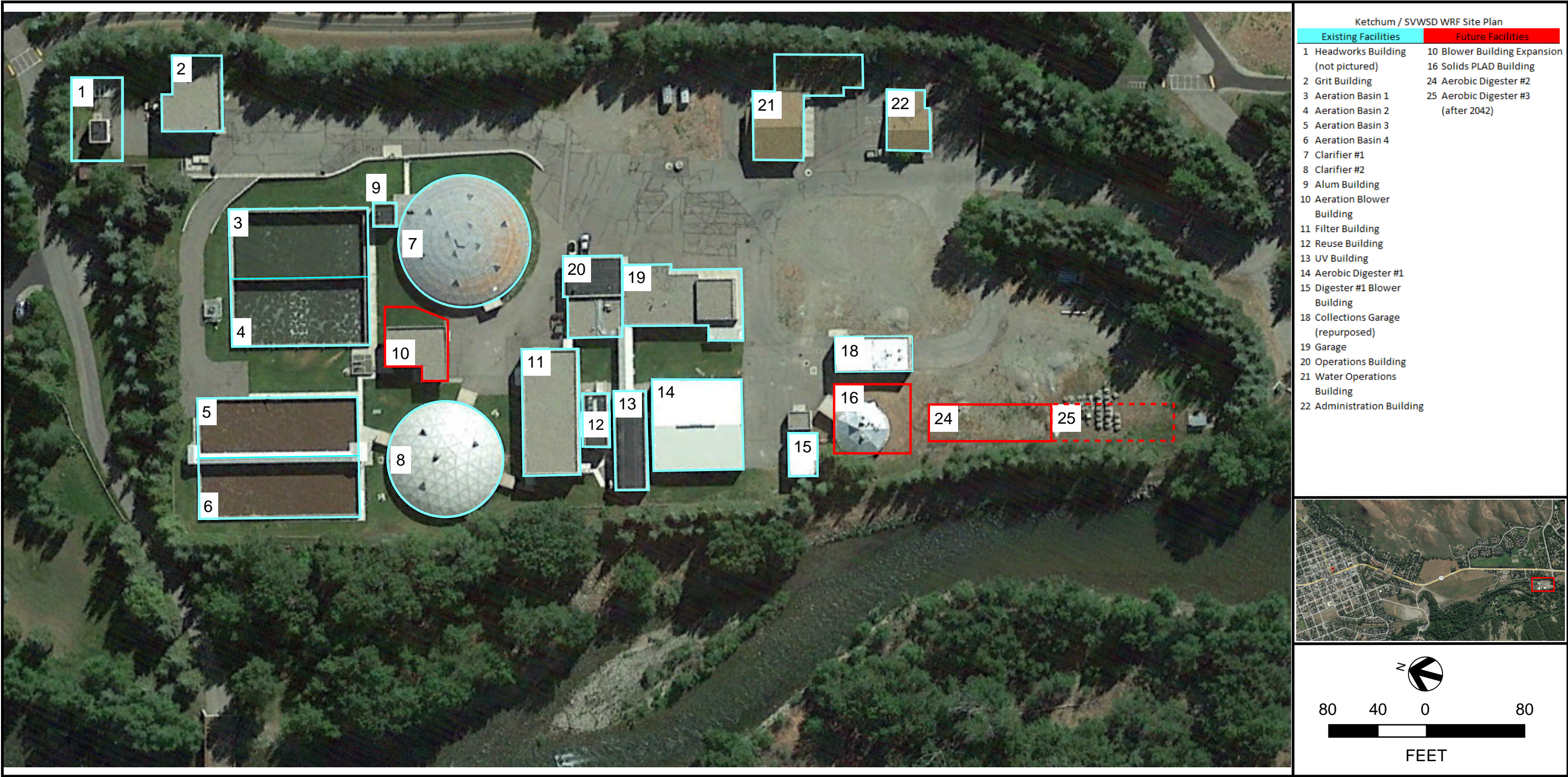


FIGURE 5-11. FUTURE PLANT LAYOUT

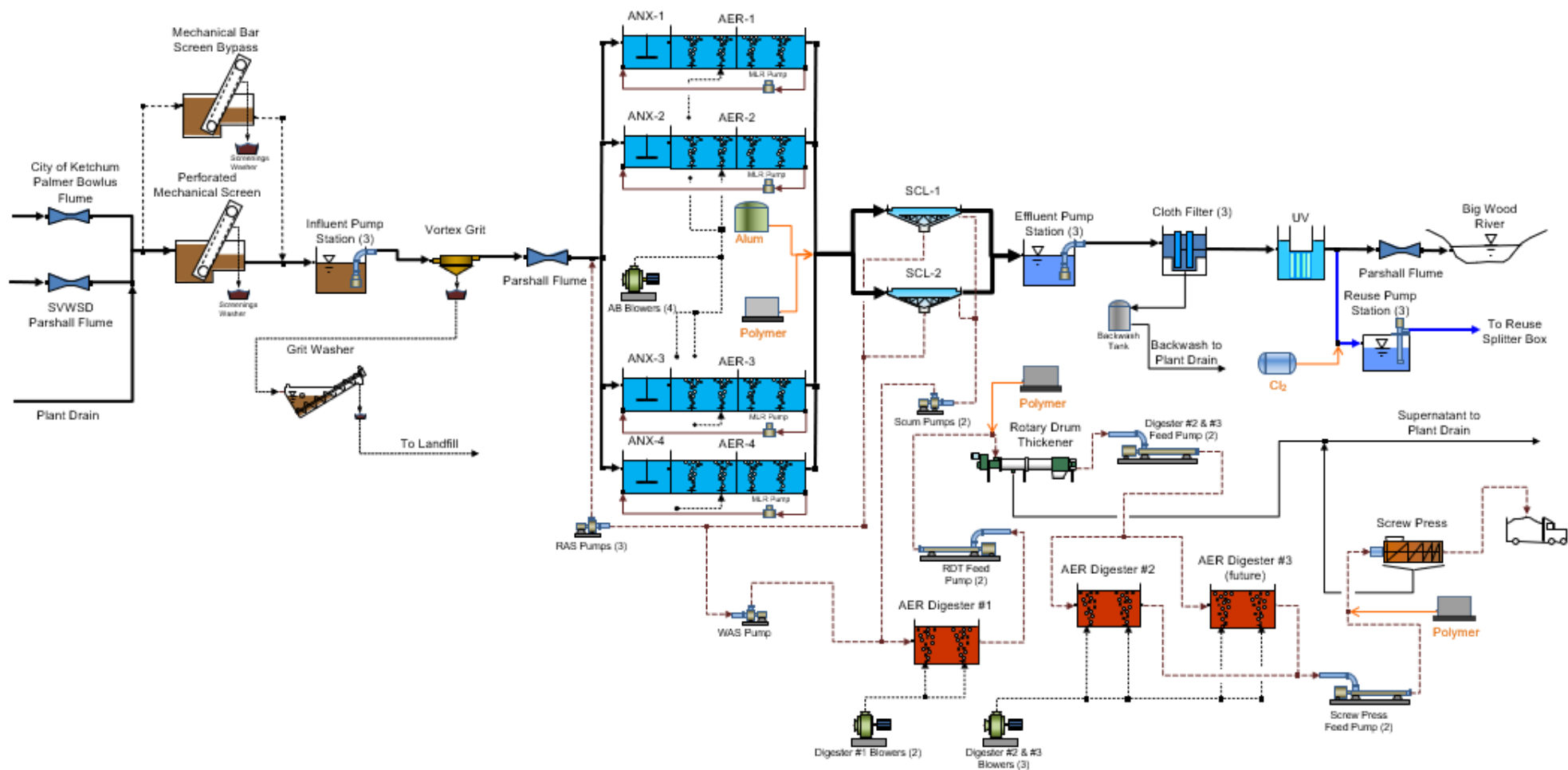


Figure 5-12. Future flow schematic

ANX= anoxic basin; AER=aerobic basin; SCL=secondary clarifier; UV=ultraviolet; RDT=rotary drum thickener



6 Electrical Infrastructure, Support Facilities, and Staffing

6.1 Introduction

There are three primary support functions for the WRF:

- Sustainability
- Electrical Infrastructure
- Administration/Laboratory services
- Maintenance services

The purpose of this section is to evaluate the existing facilities and provide a plan to meet current and future needs.

The existing facilities do not provide adequate working space for the staff's present workload, and sections of the facilities need to be updated to meet staff needs and improve working conditions. Moreover, the WRF will continue to expand to meet the wastewater demands of the community. To accommodate the growth of the plant, the support services will also require expansion.

The DEQ plant classification worksheet is used to determine the required level of training needed to operate the plant. The worksheet is located in Appendix C. For this WRF, the required staff, based on EPA and DEQ requirements, is a core staff of a Class IV operator and Class IV backup operator. Total staffing should include a superintendent certified at Wastewater Class IV, one lead operator certified at Wastewater Class IV, one operator certified at Wastewater Class II or II, two assistant operators certified at Class I or higher, one person able to perform normal mechanical and/or electrical maintenance, one lab technician, and a part-time administrative assistant.

6.2 Electrical and Controls Infrastructure

The following improvements are recommended in addition to those identified in Sections 4 and 5 above:

6.2.1 Electrical

The existing engine-generator was installed in 2004 and has an asset life of approximately 20-25 years. The engine-generator should be replaced by 2029. Note, the increased load associated with the recommended process improvements (particularly aeration) can create generator loading concerns unless the aeration blowers (and other new motor loads) can be controlled via VFD with appropriate harmonic filtering to limit motor starting voltage transients.

As of June 2022, the delivery time for a pad mounted transformer is up to 52 weeks, which would put the WRF in an untenable position should the existing 2,500-kVA transformer unexpectedly fail. It is recommended the City immediately purchase a spare transformer to have readily available. Note, a considerably smaller (and less expensive) transformer can be purchased based on the expected peak electrical demand of 500-kW. It is recommended that either a 750-kVA or 1000-kVA (whichever is most available during time of purchase) be immediately purchased and stored at a non-corrosive location within the WRF plant.

6.2.2 Controls

Recommend continuing monitoring the lifecycle status of the 1756 ControlLogix PLC platform but expect that it will need to be replaced two times within the 2042 planning period (between years 2025-2030 and again between 2035-2040).

6.3 Staffing and Administrative Services

Table 6-1 presents the current wastewater staff and an estimate of the staff required at plant buildout. The current operations staff provides many services besides operating the plant. For example, an operator often must also be an electrician, maintenance person, or laborer. As the plant grows, there will be a higher demand on the operators' skills and a higher demand for electrician, maintenance, and laborer skills. Thus, it will be beneficial and cost-effective to add staff whose jobs are more specialized in these areas of expertise, allowing the operators to better focus their attention on producing high-quality effluent.

6.3.1 Standby/Emergency Staffing

DEQ requires that a certified operator must always be the responsible charge (RC) of the system while the system is in operation. The RC is an operator who is certified at a class equal to or greater than the classification of the wastewater system. The RC must be actively on site and/or on call daily. The RC takes responsibility for decisions about operations, maintenance, water quality, and public health issues. The WRF currently has three Class IV or higher operators.

Table 6-1. Staffing estimates for the wastewater department

Wastewater Staff	Current	Plant Buildout
Superintendent	1	1
Lab Technician ¹	1	1
Operators	2	2
Operator/Maintenance	2	3
Electrician/Controls	0	1
Front Office	0.5	0.5
Summer Maintenance Assistant	0	0.5
Collections ²	0.5	1
Total	7	10

¹ Also a Class III or higher operator

² Ketchum and SVWSD collections are separate

There is one employee dedicated to maintaining the Ketchum sanitary collection system. However, regarding both safety and efficiency, many of the maintenance and inspection tasks on the collection system require two people. As such, a second employee is assigned during summer and special maintenance activities. The second employee will be required as the plant grows and for the safety and efficiency of the collection crew.

The plant is currently manned approximately 8 hours per day. It is not anticipated that additional shifts would be required in the future to operate the processes selected. The design of the alarm system considers the plant does not always have an operator onsite during the night.

The WRF standby system operates with one wastewater operator on call from 3:30 PM to 7:30 AM, Monday through Friday. During weekend operation, an operator will perform daily testing and

complete a full plant walkthrough from 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM. One of the Class IV operators is always available to act as the RC when needed.

6.4 Site Buildings

The existing facilities provide adequate working space for the staff's present workload. But as upgrades are incorporated into the WRF, sections of the facilities will need to be updated to meet staff needs.

6.4.1 Collections Jet Truck and Maintenance Garage

The Ketchum collection staff person is based alongside the wastewater staff. Ketchum and SVWSD share a sewer jet truck for collection system maintenance. The jet truck is a substantial investment and frequently is required for emergency collections situations that can occur in the winter. Therefore, it is necessary to provide indoor heated storage. The current jet truck uses a garage stall in the operations building but the recently purchased jet truck will not fit in this space.

To solve the jet truck storage problem, it is recommended to move the truck to the current sludge loading building once a new dewatering building is constructed. This will open the space in the operations building for additional maintenance area. The WRF also recently purchased a utility tractor to be used for miscellaneous work across the facility. The primary function of the tractor during the winter is snow removal. This is another vehicle that will take up space in the operations building garage.

6.4.2 Locker Room

There is currently one locker room/restroom that is shared by male and female employees. A second restroom with shower can be constructed in the operations building once the jet truck is moved and the maintenance area is expanded into the garage stall.

6.4.3 Laboratory Services

The existing laboratory has the necessary equipment and storage to perform routine analysis required by the current permits. There are some specialized procedures, such as bioassays, that are typically sent to laboratories suited for this purpose.

6.5 Miscellaneous Building Improvements

Besides increasing the working area of the plant, the current buildings also require maintenance. Exterior Finish Insulation System (stucco) repair is needed as the buildings age (screening building, grit building, aeration blower building, alum building, filter building, UV disinfection building, reuse pump building, digester blower building, sludge loadout building, and office/lab building). These buildings require regular maintenance to maintain outward appearance conforming to an agreement with neighbors.

The current central administration building located at the plant entrance gate is not connected to the standby power system. This building should be electrically connected to keep the full plant facility operational during emergency situations.

After the buildings have been upgraded, the parking lot needs to be resurfaced. Since the parking lot is made of asphalt, resurfacing is required occasionally to repair weather damage and normal wear

and tear. It is also necessary to separate the storm water system flowing through the plant grounds from WRF stormwater. Table 6-2 provides an estimate on the cost of building improvements.

Table 6-2. Building and vehicle improvements cost estimation

Project	Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Parking Lot Repaving	\$1,330,000	\$66,500
Lab/Ops/Maintenance Remodel	\$1,010,000	\$50,500
Utility Tractor	\$67,000	\$3,350
Sewer Cleaning "Vac" Truck	\$450,000	\$22,500
Total	\$2,857,000	\$142,850

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate.

7 Implementation Plan

7.1 Cost Summary

This section summarizes the cost associated with the needed future improvements to the Ketchum / SVWSD WRF. All costs presented in this chapter are shown in 2022 dollars and include contingency costs due to the volatile nature of the market. The costs presented in Table 7-1 show the estimated capital cost of the improvements, along with the annualized costs. The annualized costs are based on a 3.0 percent inflation rate over a 20-year evaluation period, as mentioned in Section 1.5.3. The information used for cost estimates is found in Appendix D.

Table 7-1. Improvement cost summary

Project	Capital Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Aeration Basins - Anoxic and MLR (Nos. 3 & 4)	\$987,000	\$66,342
Aeration Basin Blower Repair	\$65,000	\$4,369
Grit Removal System	\$1,015,000	\$68,224
Aeration Basin Upgrades (Nos. 1 & 2)	\$2,140,000	\$143,842
Rotary Drum Thickener & Dewatering Building	\$7,204,000	\$484,222
Remove Digester No. 1 Building and New Flat Covers	\$690,000	\$46,379
Clarifier No. 1 HVAC and Roof Repair	\$183,000	\$12,300
Gravity Thickener & Transfer Building Demo	\$145,000	\$9,746
Digester No. 2	\$2,648,000	\$177,987
Screw Press	\$1,527,000	\$102,638
New & Replacement Digester Blowers	\$1,829,000	\$122,938
Aeration Basin Blowers & Updated Electrical	\$6,626,000	\$445,371
Replace Generator & MCC-3	\$1,263,000	\$84,893
Pump Replacements	\$1,413,000	\$94,976
Replace UV Equipment	\$1,694,000	\$113,863
Upgrade PLC Hardware	\$1,356,000	\$91,144
Upgrade Filter PLC	\$102,000	\$6,856
Digester No. 1 Diffusers	\$250,000	\$16,804
Clarifier Mechanism No. 1 Replacement	\$553,000	\$37,170
Upgrade Dewatering PLC	\$102,000	\$6,856
Misc. Headworks Improvements	\$271,000	\$18,215
Upgrade UV PLC	\$102,000	\$6,856
Clarifier Mechanism No. 2 Replacement	\$454,000	\$30,516
Lab/Ops/Maintenance Remodel	\$1,010,000	\$67,888
Utility Tractor	\$67,000	\$4,503
Sewer Cleaning "Vac" Truck	\$450,000	\$30,247
Parking Lot Repaving	\$1,330,000	\$89,397
Replace VFD's	\$1,564,000	\$105,125
Outfall Clearing	\$167,000	\$11,225
Total	\$37,207,000	\$2,500,895

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate

MLR=mixed liquor recycle; HVAC=heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; UV=ultraviolet; SCADA=supervisory control and data acquisition system; PLC=programmable logic controller

7.1.1 Cost Breakdown

The magnitude of the improvements may require a need to prioritize. The improvements can be broken into critical process areas and non-critical infrastructure issues. If a need arises that requires tight budgeting, then the process should be considered first, as the delay of these items impacts treatment performance and possibly permit compliance. Table 7-3 separates the improvements into process “near-term” (2022-2032), process “long-term” (2032-2042), and ancillary.

7.1.2 Operations and Maintenance

O&M costs can make up a large part of the annual budget, making it important to plan for future increases. Summarized in Table 7-2 is the 2021-2022 O&M expenditures and costs. Also shown in the table are the estimated 2042-2043 O&M costs in 2022 dollars for purpose of comparison. The future estimates are based on staffing requirements discussed in Section 6.3 and flow, load, and maintenance requirements discussed throughout the plan.

Table 7-2. O&M cost summary

Item	Unit Cost	Units	2021-2022	2042-2043 ¹
Labor (including benefits)	\$51.07	per hour	\$637,354	\$1,168,482
Power (including demand and basis charges)	\$0.063	per kWh	\$112,562	\$236,025
Alum (17% Al ₂ O ₃)	\$472	per dry ton	\$7,772	\$12,808
Polymer	\$4,900	per ton	\$24,108	\$39,727
Cloth Filter Replacement	\$60,000	every 10 years	\$6,000	\$6,000
Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5% NaClO)	\$806	per tote (330 gal)	\$6,574	\$10,833
Solids Hauling to Ohio Gulch Drying Beds	\$3.00	per mile	\$19,062	\$4,443
Solids Disposal to Milner Butte Landfill	\$65	per ton	\$21,493	\$28,826
Total			\$834,925	\$1,507,143

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars to provide a comparison

7.2 Implementation

The timing of improvements included in this plan is based on a phased approach that has worked well for the WRF in the past. When improvements are implemented, the goal is to make updates or modifications at the timing that matches the need; be it due to permit changes, system capacity, or equipment age. The estimated timing for the improvements in 10-year increments is shown in Table 7-3. The estimated upgrades project schedule on an annual basis is shown in Table 7-4. The costs shown in Table 7-4 are escalated to the projected year of construction. The Project Cost (2022 dollars) column is shown for comparison to the previous cost tables in this FPS.

Table 7-3. Upgrade categories

Project	Capital Cost ¹	Annualized Cost ²
Process Near-Term (2022-2032)		
Aeration Basins - Anoxic and MLR (Nos. 3 & 4)	\$987,000	\$49,350
Aeration Basin Blower Repair	\$65,000	\$3,250
Grit Removal System	\$1,015,000	\$50,750
Aeration Basin Upgrades (Nos. 1 & 2)	\$2,140,000	\$107,000
Rotary Drum Thickener & Dewatering Building	\$7,204,000	\$360,200
Remove Digester No. 1 Building and New Flat Covers	\$690,000	\$34,500
Clarifier No. 1 HVAC and Roof Repair	\$183,000	\$9,150
Gravity Thickener & Transfer Building Demo	\$145,000	\$7,250
Digester No. 2	\$2,648,000	\$132,400
Screw Press	\$1,527,000	\$76,350
New & Replacement Digester Blowers	\$1,829,000	\$91,450
Aeration Basin Blowers & Updated Electrical	\$6,626,000	\$331,300
Pump Replacements ³	\$706,500	\$35,325
Replace UV Equipment	\$1,694,000	\$84,700
Upgrade PLC Hardware	\$1,356,000	\$67,800
Upgrade Filter PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Digester No. 1 Diffusers	\$250,000	\$12,500
Clarifier Mechanism No. 1 Replacement	\$553,000	\$27,650
Upgrade UV PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Replace VFD's	\$782,000	\$39,100
Outfall Clearing ⁴	\$83,500	\$4,175
Subtotal	\$30,688,000	\$1,534,400
Process Long-Term (2033-2042)		
Replace Generator & MCC-3	\$1,263,000	\$63,150
Pump Replacements ³	\$706,500	\$35,325
Upgrade Dewatering PLC	\$102,000	\$5,100
Misc. Headworks Improvements	\$271,000	\$13,550
Clarifier Mechanism No. 2 Replacement	\$454,000	\$22,700
Replace VFD's	\$782,000	\$39,100
Outfall Clearing ⁴	\$83,500	\$4,175
Subtotal	\$3,662,000	\$183,100
Ancillary		
Parking Lot Repaving	\$1,330,000	\$66,500
Lab/Ops/Maintenance Remodel	\$1,010,000	\$50,500
Utility Tractor	\$67,000	\$3,350
Sewer Cleaning "Vac" Truck	\$450,000	\$22,500
Subtotal	\$2,857,000	\$142,850
Total	\$37,207,000	\$1,860,350

¹ Costs are presented in 2022 dollars and are not escalated to year of construction. Also includes contingency.

² Based on 20-year period and assumed 3.0% inflation rate

³ Pump replacements split in four installments- two short-term, two long-term.

⁴ Two outfall clearings in planning period- one short-term, one long-term.

MLR=mixed liquor recycle; HVAC=heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; UV=ultraviolet; SCADA=supervisory control and data acquisition system; PLC=programmable controller logic



Table 7-4. Upgrade project schedule

Project	Project Cost (2022 Dollars)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028-2032	2033-2037	2038-2042
Aeration Basins - Anoxic and MLR (Nos. 3 & 4)	\$987,000		\$1,016,610							
Aeration Basin Blower Repair	\$65,000	\$65,000								
Grit Removal System	\$1,015,000							\$1,324,345		
Aeration Basin Upgrades (Nos. 1 & 2)	\$2,140,000						\$1,240,423	\$1,277,636		
Rotary Drum Thickener & Dewatering Building	\$7,204,000			\$3,821,362	\$3,936,003					
Remove Digester No. 1 Building and New Flat Covers	\$690,000		\$710,700							
Clarifier No. 1 HVAC and Roof Repair	\$183,000			\$194,145						
Gravity Thickener & Transfer Building Demo	\$145,000				\$158,445					
Digester No. 2	\$2,648,000							\$3,355,384		
Screw Press	\$1,527,000					\$1,718,652				
New & Replacement Digester Blowers	\$1,829,000							\$2,249,439		
Aeration Basin Blowers & Updated Electrical	\$6,626,000		\$2,185,660		\$1,849,987		\$1,276,361	\$2,298,097		
Replace Generator & MCC-3	\$1,263,000							\$1,599,931		
Pump Replacements	\$1,413,000						\$409,514	\$474,738	\$550,352	\$638,009
Replace UV Equipment	\$1,694,000							\$2,022,725		
Upgrade PLC Hardware	\$1,356,000					\$1,526,190				
Upgrade Filter PLC	\$102,000		\$105,060							
Digester No. 1 Diffusers	\$250,000							\$326,193		
Clarifier Mechanism No. 1 Replacement	\$553,000							\$743,186		
Upgrade Dewatering PLC	\$102,000								\$149,790	
Misc. Headworks Improvements	\$271,000						\$59,123			\$353,035
Upgrade UV PLC	\$102,000		\$105,060							
Clarifier Mechanism No. 2 Replacement	\$454,000								\$666,714	
Lab/Ops/Maintenance Remodel	\$1,010,000								\$1,398,076	
Utility Tractor	\$67,000	\$67,000								
Sewer Cleaning "Vac" Truck	\$450,000	\$450,000								
Parking Lot Repaving	\$1,330,000					\$748,463				\$1,201,064
Replace VFD's	\$1,564,000							\$933,749		\$1,254,880
Outfall Clearing	\$167,000					\$93,980			\$126,301	
Total 2022 Cost (including 3.0% inflation)¹	\$37,207,000	\$582,000	\$4,123,090	\$4,015,507	\$5,944,435	\$4,087,285	\$2,985,421	\$16,605,423	\$2,891,234	\$3,446,989

¹ Total cost accounting for 3.0% inflation: \$44,681,400

MLR=mixed liquor recycle; HVAC=heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; UV=ultraviolet; SCADA=supervisory control and data acquisition system; PLC=programmable logic controller



7.3 Project Financing

The City of Ketchum and the SVWSD jointly bear the cost of operation and maintenance for the WRF. The capital costs for upgrades at the WRF are split evenly between the two entities, and O&M costs are split based on the fraction of total plant hydraulic inflow contributed by each party. Currently, the flow is split approximately 55 percent from the City of Ketchum and 45 percent from the SVWSD.

The funding options that have been identified are available to cities to help pay for infrastructure improvements. In general, these options can be categorized as follows: growth fees, user rates, grants, and loan programs.

The Idaho State Legislature has developed statutes that allow communities to attach a price to new growth and development through the implementation of impact fees (Idaho Code § 67-8201). The law allows government entities to charge a developer for a “proportionate share” of the cost of public facilities impacted by residential, commercial, and industrial development. The calculation of the proportionate share must be based on a planning study that includes a comprehensive land use plan, a capital improvements plan, and a cash flow analysis. Typically, the money must be spent on the specific project it was collected for within 8 years of the collection, but wastewater facilities are allowed 20 years (Idaho Code § 67-8201).

The current sewer impact fee is \$3,100 and \$2,921 per residential equivalent connection for the SVWSD and City of Ketchum, respectively.

Government entities may also charge an “equity buy-in” fee for customers to connect to the system. This fee accounts for the demand the new connection will place on the system and the depreciated replacement value of the system at the time of the connection. The funds collected from this fee should be held in a separate account and can only be used for replacement of wastewater system components. The recommended charges are based on audited financial information and estimated system capacities. The methodology to calculate these charges are based on Idaho case law (*Loomis v. Hailey*).

7.3.1 Rate Structure

A sewer rate is based on the principle that total revenue shall be obtained from users and nonusers (properties) who use, need, and benefit from the facilities are provided in proportion to the cost. The current Ketchum and Sun Valley connections and quarterly user rates are shown in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5. User rates summary

Item	Ketchum	SVWSD	Total
Connections ¹	2,089	2,792	4,881
Average Monthly Rate per Connection	\$39.12	\$23.00	-
Average Quarterly Revenue	\$245,165	\$192,648	\$437,813
Average Yearly Revenue	\$980,660	\$770,592	\$1,751,252

¹ Total connections as of 2022

The total cost to complete the improvements at the WRF, with capital costs escalated to account for 3 percent inflation, is estimated to be \$46,681,400. Based on the wastewater revenue identified in Table 7-5, and the operating costs in Table 7-2, the City of Ketchum and the SVWSD are able to fund a portion of its capital projects based on the difference between revenue and the typical

operating costs (approximately \$1,750,000 in revenue estimated for fiscal year 2022 with an estimated operating cost of \$834,925 for fiscal year 2022). The entities will not be able to provide funds for all the capital projects identified in Chapter 7 with constant user rates and connection fees for the next 20 years. Added revenue is necessary for future projects within the planning period.

The \$37.2 million (2022 dollars) identified in project cost consists of both upgrades and replacements to extend the lifespan of existing equipment and upgrades to accommodate future growth. Therefore, some project timelines are based on equipment design life, while some projects can be delayed until required by future growth. This allows the City of Ketchum and SVWSD to collect revenue through user rates, impact fees, and connections fees over time, so projects can be constructed using reserve funds instead of bonding. The growth in Ketchum is anticipated to add 540 connections, or a growth rate of 1.14 percent, by 2042. The growth in Sun Valley is anticipated to add 1,475 connections, or a growth rate of 2.14 percent, by 2042.

The structuring of sewer rates can take numerous forms. Some communities use a base rate with a demand charge. The demand charge is based on winter water usage to estimate the water entering the sewer system. Some communities base the rates completely on usage and have tiers of rates based on tiers of water use. Still other communities use a base rate without consideration of flow.

Monthly rates for several neighboring cities plus other similar sized Idaho cities are shown below:

- Hailey (water use related) - \$59.37 (5,000 gallon/month), \$49.11 (4,000 gallons/month)
- Bellevue - \$85.86
- Jerome - \$70.00
- Rupert - \$56.91
- Heyburn - \$65.61
- Burley - \$45.50
- McCall - \$60.00 (2,000 – 3,000 gallons), \$70.00 (3,000 – 4,000 gallons)

The City of Ketchum can generate sufficient revenue for the capital costs and share of operating costs by increasing user rates annually at an average rate of 3.8 percent, assuming connection fees are not increased. This will also leave the City with an operating wastewater budget of approximately \$1,000,000 to be used as a reserve fund for unexpected costs, such as repairs for premature equipment failure. The monthly user rate using a 3.8 percent annual increase begins at \$39.12 (in 2022) and ends at \$72.51 (in 2042). Figure 7-1 provides a visual representation of the planning period cash flows for the City of Ketchum.

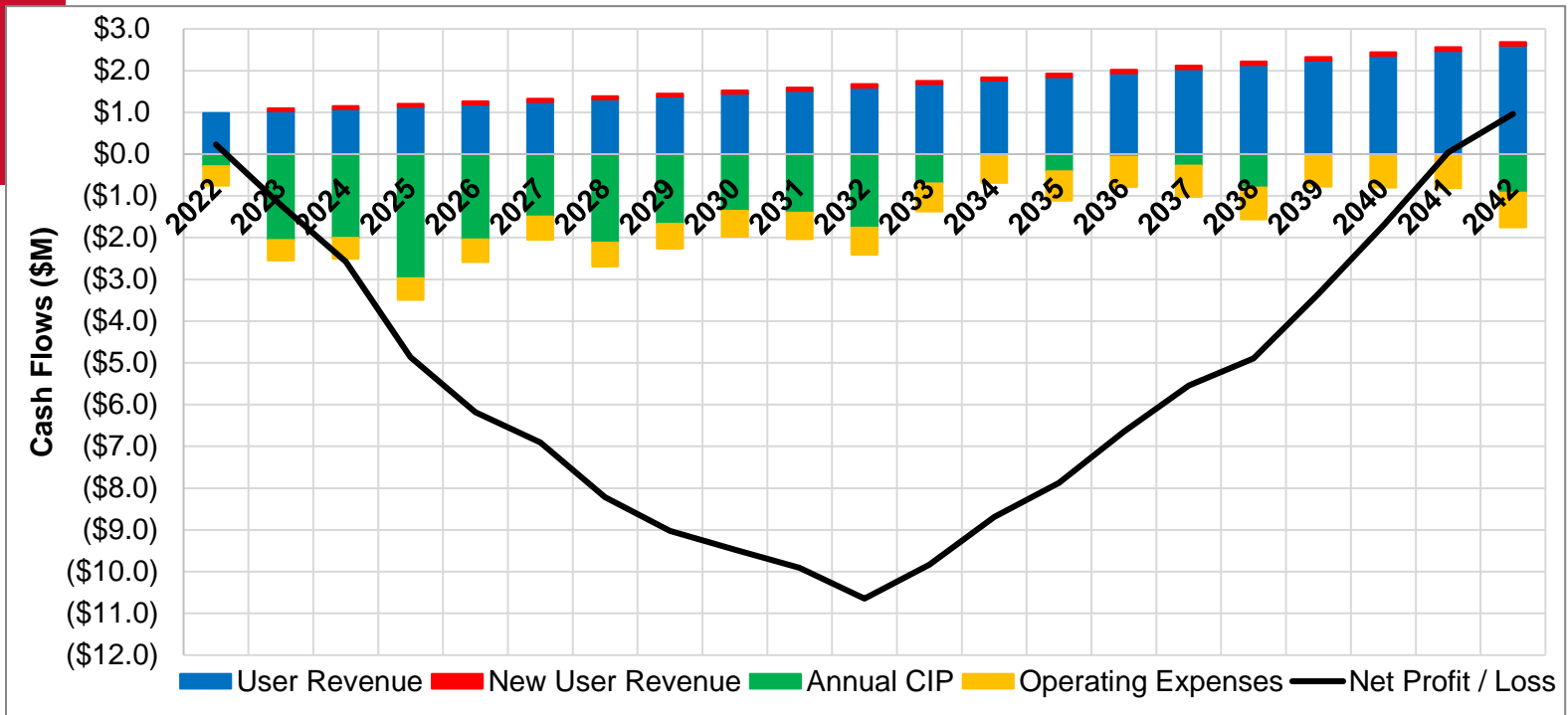


Figure 7-1. City of Ketchum wastewater cash flows

The SVWSD can generate sufficient revenue for the capital costs and share of operating costs by increasing user rates annually at an average rate of 3.4 percent, assuming connection fees are not increased. The SVWSD has contemplated increasing connection fees to reduce the required rate increase- if the SVWSD increases connection fees by 2.5 percent annually, then the user rates would only have to be increased at an average rate of 3.0 percent. Both alternatives will leave the SVWSD with approximately \$1,000,000 in the wastewater budget for unexpected costs by the end of the planning period. The monthly user rate using a 3.0 percent annual increase begins at \$23.00 (in 2022) and ends at \$41.14 (in 2042). The new user connection fee using a 2.5 percent annual increase begins at \$3,100 (in 2022) and ends at \$5,080 (in 2042). Figure 7-2 provides a visual representation of the planning period cash flows for the SVWSD with both connection fee and user rate increases.

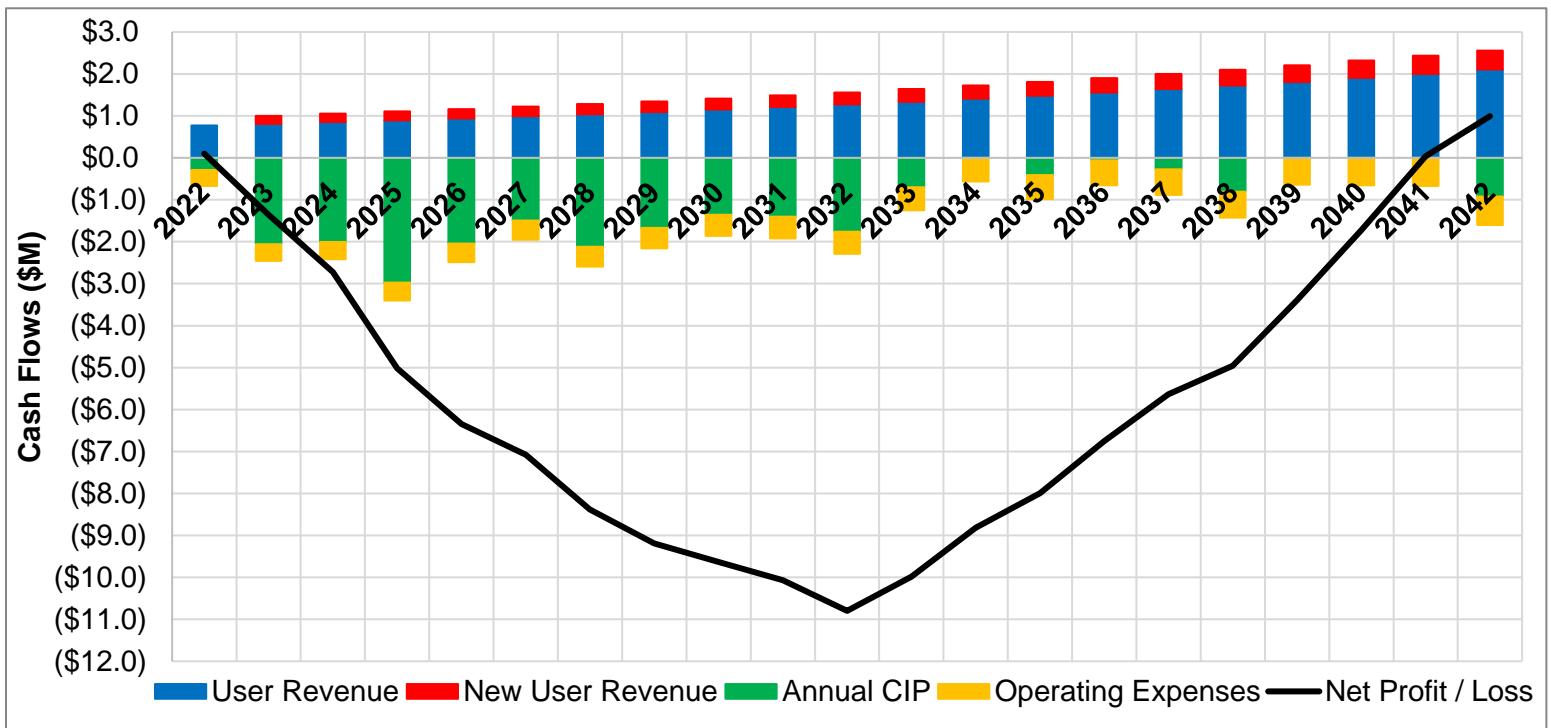


Figure 7-2. SVWSD wastewater cash flows

These alternatives would require both entities to take debt in 2023 to begin the substantial projects during the first 10 years. With a reasonable annual increase in rates (3-4 percent), the loans could be paid off by the end of the planning period (2042). This revenue plan is an example to illustrate the magnitude of rate increases needed to upgrade the plant through the planning period. The final financial plan will require adjustment to mesh the revenue generation with the upgrade schedule and is outside the scope of this document. A detailed rate study should be conducted to make a more accurate assessment of user rate adjustments required to fund the planning period projects.

7.3.2 Grant Programs

Non-growth-related costs can be financed through loans and/or grants. Ketchum and SVWSD can consider making applications for financing of the proposed improvements, including both loans and grants, to minimize the costs to the community. Potential sources of funding include the DEQ Revolving Loan Fund or U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Agency (USDA-RD) loans and grants, or Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration Grants.

The Idaho Community Development Block Grant program (ICDBG) assists Idaho cities and counties under 50,000 residents with the development of needed public infrastructure and housing in an effort to support local economic diversification and growth. The program is administered by the Department of Commerce and Labor Division of Community Development.

For a city to be eligible for such grants, the community must be generally economically depressed. Therefore, the communities of Ketchum and Sun Valley would not qualify for such grants.

7.3.3 Loan Programs

General Obligation Bonds

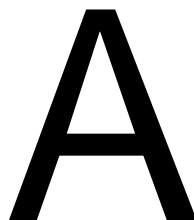
Ketchum or SVWSD can issue general obligation bonds to finance the construction of sewer system improvements. Such bonds are secured by the city and are subject to voter approval by two thirds majority. General obligation bonds are typically the strongest security that a community can offer bondholders, and consequently, result in the lowest overall interest cost.

Revenue Bonds

Under Idaho Code, Ketchum or SVWSD can issue revenue bonds to finance the construction of sewer system improvements. Revenue bonds are secured by a pledge of revenues collected from enterprise operations such as water or sewer utilities. These bonds are subject to voter approval by simple majority and typically require the creation of a bond reserve fund. When pursuing revenue bonds, the borrowers should be aware that covenants will be established that obligate the borrower to maintain and operate the utility system in a specified manner as long as bonds are outstanding. Interest rates on a revenue bond issue will reflect the overall financial strength of the utility.

State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF)

DEQ administers the State Revolving Loan Fund program. Loans are provided below market rate interest to Idaho communities to build new or repair existing wastewater treatment facilities. The loans can also be issued to help communities fund facility planning, project design, and construction.

A large, bold, black letter 'A' is positioned to the right of a large red rectangular block. The 'A' is composed of two main vertical strokes and a horizontal crossbar.

NPDES Permit

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

**Authorization to Discharge Under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the “Act”,

**The City of Ketchum
110 A River Ranch Road
Ketchum, ID 83340**

is authorized to discharge from the Ketchum/Sun Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant located in Ketchum, Idaho, at the following location(s):

Outfall	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
001	Big Wood River	43° 40' 8"	114° 21' 7"

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective August 1, 2012.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, July 31, 2017.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before February 1, 2017 if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

Signed this 22nd day of June 2012.

/s/
Michael A. Bussell, Director
Office of Water and Watersheds

Schedule of Submissions

The following is a summary of some of the items the permittee must complete and/or submit to EPA during the term of this permit:

Item	Due Date
1. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be postmarked on or before the 10 th day of the month following the monitoring month.
2. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2013 (see Part II.B). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
3. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2013 (see Part II.A). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
4. NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted by February 1, 2017 (see Part V.B).
5. Surface Water Monitoring Report	For parameters for which quarterly sampling is required, surface water monitoring results must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the DMRs for the last month of the quarter in which the sampling occurred. For temperature, surface water monitoring results for April and May must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the July DMR (due August 10th), and results for June – October must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the December DMR (due the following January 10th) (see Part I.D.10).
7. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (See Parts III.G and I.B.2.)
8. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan	The permittee must develop and implement an overflow emergency response and public notification plan. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2013 (see Part II.D).

Table of Contents

Schedule of Submissions.....	2
I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements	5
A. Discharge Authorization	5
B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring	5
C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements	7
D. Surface Water Monitoring	11
II. Special Conditions.....	12
A. Operation and Maintenance Plan	12
B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	13
C. Control of Undesirable Pollutants and Industrial Users	13
D. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan.....	14
III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements	15
A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges).....	15
B. Reporting of Monitoring Results	15
C. Monitoring Procedures.....	16
D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee	16
E. Records Contents	16
F. Retention of Records.....	17
G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.....	17
H. Other Noncompliance Reporting	18
I. Public Notification	18
J. Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants.....	18
IV. Compliance Responsibilities	19
A. Duty to Comply.....	19
B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions	19
C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense	21
D. Duty to Mitigate.....	21
E. Proper Operation and Maintenance	21
F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.....	21
G. Upset Conditions.....	22
H. Toxic Pollutants	22
I. Planned Changes.....	23
J. Anticipated Noncompliance.....	23
K. Reopener	23
V. General Provisions	23
A. Permit Actions	23
B. Duty to Reapply	23
C. Duty to Provide Information.....	24
D. Other Information	24
E. Signatory Requirements.....	24

F. Availability of Reports..... 25

G. Inspection and Entry 25

H. Property Rights 25

I. Transfers 26

J. State Laws..... 26

VI. Definitions..... 26

I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from the outfalls specified herein to the Big Wood River, within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process.

B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from outfall 001 as specified in Table 1, below. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the tables at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements							
Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Units	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Report	—	Report	Effluent	continuous	recording
Temperature (April – October)	°C	Report	—	Report	Effluent	continuous	recording
Temperature (November – March)	°C	Report	—	Report	Effluent	5/week	grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	—	Influent & Effluent	1/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	505	760	—			calculation
	% removal	85% (min)	—	—	% removal	1/month	calculation ³
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	—	Influent & Effluent	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	275	542	—			calculation
	lb/day	Annual Average Limit: 145 lb/day ⁴					calculation ⁴
	% removal	85% (min)	—	—	% removal	1/month	calculation ³
E. coli Bacteria ^{1,2}	#/100 ml	126 (geometric mean)	—	406 (instantaneous maximum)	Effluent	5/month	grab
	CFU/day	19.1 × 10 ⁹ (geometric mean)	—	—			calculation
pH	s.u.	6.2 – 9.0 at all times			Effluent	daily	grab
Total Phosphorus as P	mg/L	1.0	1.5	—	Effluent	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	9.9	14.9	—			calculation
Copper, Total Recoverable ²	μg/L	19.2	—	35.1	Effluent	1/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.64	—	1.17			calculation
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L as CaCO ₃	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	μg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/month	grab
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Units	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Mercury, Total	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
Nitrate plus Nitrite	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	grab
Orthophosphate as P	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
Total Ammonia as N	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hr. comp.
NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing	—	See I.B.7.			Effluent	3x/5 years	—
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)	TUc	—	—	Report	Effluent	See I.C.2.	24-hr. comp.
<p>1. The average monthly E. coli bacteria counts must not exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 ml and 19.1×10^9 (19.1 billion) per day based on a minimum of five samples taken every 3-7 days within a calendar month. The number of colony forming units (CFUs) per day must be calculated by multiplying the effluent E. coli concentration (#/100 ml) by the flow rate (mgd) on the day sampling occurred and a conversion factor of 37,854,000 deciliters per million gallons. See Part VI for a definition of geometric mean.</p> <p>2. Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit or instantaneous maximum limit violation. See Parts I.B.2. and III.G.</p> <p>3. The monthly average percent removal must be calculated from the arithmetic mean of the influent concentration values and the arithmetic mean of the effluent concentration values for that month. Influent and effluent samples must be taken over approximately the same time period.</p> <p>4. See I.B.8.</p>							

2. The permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily or instantaneous maximum limits for the following pollutants: Total recoverable copper and E. coli. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See III.B and III.H).
3. The permittee must not discharge floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in amounts causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair designated beneficial uses of the receiving water.
4. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.
5. Minimum Levels. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use methods that can achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation. For parameters that do not have effluent limitations, the permittee must use methods that can achieve MLs less than or equal to those specified in Table 2, below. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the method detection limit (MDL), the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.”

Table 2: Maximum MLs for Pollutants Not Subject to Effluent Limitations		
Parameter	Units	Maximum ML
Cadmium	µg/L	0.1
Mercury	µg/L	0.01
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	0.1
Orthophosphate	mg/L	0.01
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	0.1
Zinc	µg/L	5

6. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, except for E. coli, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.” If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.
7. The permittee must perform the effluent testing required by Part D of NPDES application Form 2A (EPA Form 3510-2A, revised 1-99). The permittee must submit the results of this testing with its application for renewal of this NPDES permit. To the extent that effluent monitoring required by other conditions of this permit satisfies this requirement, these samples may be used to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph.
8. Annual average effluent limit for TSS:
 - a) The annual average TSS load must not exceed 145 lb/day.
 - b) The annual average TSS load must be calculated as the sum of all TSS daily discharges measured during a calendar year, divided by the number of TSS daily discharges measured during that year.
 - c) The annual average TSS load must be reported on the December DMR, regardless of whether a discharge of pollutants occurs during the month of December.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The permittee must conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from outfall 001. Testing must be conducted in accordance with subsections 1 through 7, below.

1. Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent. In addition, a split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Part I.B, above, with a required sampling frequency of once per quarter or more frequently, using the sample type required in Part I.B. For parameters for which grab samples are required in Part I.B, grab samples must be taken during the same 24-hour period as the 24-hour composite sample used for the toxicity tests. When the timing of sample collection coincides

with that of the sampling required in Part I.B, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.B as well.

2. Chronic Test Species and Methods

- a) For outfall 001, chronic tests must be conducted once per quarter during calendar year 2016. Quarters are defined as January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.
- b) The permittee must conduct the following two chronic toxicity tests on each sample, using the species and protocols in Table 3:

Table 3: Toxicity Test Species and Protocols		
Freshwater Acute Toxicity Tests	Species	Method
Fathead minnow 96-hour larval survival and growth test (method 1000.0)	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Daphnid 96-hour survival and reproduction test (method 1002.0)	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013

- c) The presence of chronic toxicity must be determined as specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002.
- d) Results must be reported in TU_c (chronic toxic units), which is defined as follows:
 - (i) For survival endpoints, $TU_c = 100/NOEC$.
 - (ii) For all other test endpoints, $TU_c = 100/IC_{25}$.
 - (iii) IC_{25} means “25% inhibition concentration.” The IC_{25} is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration, expressed in percent effluent, that causes a 25% reduction in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
 - (iv) NOEC means “no observed effect concentration.” The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant, expressed in percent effluent, to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).

3. Quality Assurance

- a) The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control. The dilution series must include the receiving water concentration (RWC), which is the dilution associated with the chronic toxicity trigger, two dilutions above the RWC, and two dilutions below the RWC. The RWC is 31.4% effluent.

- b) All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for chronic tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002, and individual test protocols.
 - c) In addition to those quality assurance measures specified in the methodology, the following quality assurance procedures must be followed:
 - (i) If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants must be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests.
 - (ii) If either of the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results.
 - (iii) Control and dilution water must be receiving water or lab water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water must also be used. Receiving water may be used as control and dilution water upon notification of EPA and IDEQ. In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.
4. Reporting
- a) The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity tests with the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs). Toxicity tests taken from January 1 through March 31 must be reported on the May DMR. Toxicity tests taken from April 1 through June 30 must be reported on the August DMR. Toxicity tests taken from July 1 through September 30 must be reported on the November DMR. Toxicity tests taken from October 1 through December 31 must be reported on the DMR for the following February.
 - b) The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in Section 10, Report Preparation, of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; flow rate at the time of sample collection; and the results of the monitoring required in Part I.B of this permit, for parameters with a required monitoring frequency of once per quarter or more frequently.
5. Preparation of initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) workplan: Prior to initiation of the toxicity testing required by this permit, the permittee must submit to EPA a copy of the permittee's initial investigation TRE workplan. This

plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that chronic toxicity is detected above 3.18 TUC, and must include at a minimum:

- a) A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, treatment system efficiency;
- b) A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and
- c) If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, who will conduct it (i.e., in-house or other).
- d) The initial investigation TRE workplan must be sent to the following address:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: NPDES WET Coordinator
1200 Sixth Avenue
Suite 900 OWW-130
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

- 6. Accelerated testing: If chronic toxicity is detected above 3.18 TUC, the permittee must comply with the following:
 - a) The permittee must implement the initial investigation TRE workplan within 48-hours of the permittee's receipt of the toxicity results demonstrating the exceedance.
 - b) The permittee must conduct six more bi-weekly (every two weeks) chronic toxicity tests, over a 12-week period. This accelerated testing shall be initiated within 10 calendar days of receipt of the test results indicating the initial exceedance.
 - c) The permittee must notify EPA of the exceedance in writing at the address in Part I.C.5.d, above, within 5 calendar days of receipt of the test results indicating the exceedance. The notification must include the following information:
 - (i) A status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed.
 - (ii) A description of any additional actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of the toxicity.
 - (iii) Where no actions have been taken, a discussion of the reasons for not taking action.
 - d) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan clearly identifies the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA (e.g., a temporary plant upset), and none of the six accelerated chronic toxicity tests required under Part I.C.6.b are above 3.18 TUC, the permittee may return to the regular chronic toxicity testing cycle specified in Part I.C.2.a.

7. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

- a) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan does not clearly identify the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA, or any of the six accelerated chronic toxicity tests indicate toxicity above 3.18 TUC, then the permittee must begin implementation of the toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements below. Implementation of the TRE requirements shall begin within 10 calendar days of receipt of the accelerated chronic toxicity testing results demonstrating the exceedance.
- b) In accordance with the permittee's initial investigation workplan and EPA manual EPA 833-B-99-002 (*Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*), the permittee must develop as expeditiously as possible a more detailed TRE workplan, which includes:
 - (i) Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
 - (ii) Actions the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - (iii) A schedule for these actions.
- c) The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of the overall TRE process described in the EPA acute and chronic TIE manuals EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III).
- d) If a TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TIE.

D. Surface Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct surface water monitoring. Surface water monitoring must start by January 31, 2013 and continue for four years. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Two monitoring station must be established in the Big Wood River at the following locations:
 - a) Above the influence of the facility's discharge, and
 - b) Below the facility's discharge at a point where the discharge and the receiving water are completely mixed.
2. The permittee must seek approval of the surface water monitoring stations from IDEQ.
3. A failure to obtain IDEQ approval of surface water monitoring stations does not relieve the permittee of the surface water monitoring requirements of this permit.
4. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
5. Cadmium and zinc must be analyzed as dissolved. Mercury must be analyzed as total recoverable.

6. The flow rate must be measured as near as practicable to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.
7. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 4 and must achieve MDLs that are equivalent to or less than those listed in Table 4. The permittee may request different MDLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.
8. Composite samples must consist of 3 grab samples, one from each side of the river, and one from the middle of the river.

Table 4: Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements				
Parameter (units)	Sample Frequency	Sample Locations	Sample Type	Maximum MDL
Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	Quarterly ¹	Upstream	Composite	—
Cadmium (µg/L)	Quarterly ¹	Upstream and Downstream	Composite	0.1 mg/L
Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	Quarterly ¹	Upstream and Downstream	Composite	—
Mercury (µg/L)	Quarterly ¹	Upstream and Downstream	Composite	0.01 µg/L
pH (s.u.)	Quarterly ¹	Upstream	Grab	—
Temperature, April – October (°C)	Hourly	Upstream and Downstream	Recording	—
Total Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Quarterly ¹	Upstream and Downstream	Composite	0.04 mg/L
Zinc, Dissolved (µg/L)	Quarterly ¹	Upstream and Downstream	Composite	2 µg/L
1. Quarters are defined as January through March, April through June, July through September and October through December.				

9. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part II.B, “Quality Assurance Plan”.
10. For parameters for which quarterly sampling is required, surface water monitoring results must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the DMRs for the last month of the quarter in which the sampling occurred. For temperature, surface water monitoring results for April and May must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the July DMR (due August 10th), and results for June – October must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the December DMR (due the following January 10th). At a minimum, the reports must include the following:
 - a) Dates of sample collection and analyses.
 - b) Results of sample analysis.
 - c) Relevant quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) information.

II. Special Conditions

A. Operation and Maintenance Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Section IV.E of this permit (Proper Operation and Maintenance), by January 31, 2013, the permittee must provide written

notice to EPA and IDEQ that an operations and maintenance plan for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented. The plan shall be retained on site and made available on request to EPA and IDEQ. Any changes occurring in the operation of the plant shall be reflected within the Operation and Maintenance plan.

B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the Plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2013. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:
 - a) Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
 - b) Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.
 - c) Qualification and training of personnel.
 - d) Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
5. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA and/or IDEQ upon request.

C. Control of Undesirable Pollutants and Industrial Users

1. The permittee must require any industrial user discharging to its treatment works to comply with any applicable requirements of 40 CFR 403 through 471.
2. The permittee must not allow introduction of the following pollutants into the POTW:
 - a) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140

degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

- b) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case Discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such Discharges.
- c) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference.
- d) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a Discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.
- e) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.
- f) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
- g) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- h) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
- i) Any pollutant which causes Pass Through or Interference.

D. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

1. The permittee must develop and implement an overflow emergency response and public notification plan that identifies measures to protect public health from overflows that may endanger health and unanticipated bypasses or upsets that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit. At a minimum the plan must include mechanisms to:
 - a) Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of all overflows from portions of the collection system over which the permittee has ownership or operational control and unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - b) Ensure appropriate responses including assurance that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response;
 - c) Ensure immediate notification to the public, health agencies, and other affected public entities (including public water systems). The overflow response plan must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;

- d) Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the plan and are appropriately trained; and
 - e) Provide emergency operations.
2. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2013. Any existing emergency response and public notification plan may be modified for compliance with this section.

III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)

Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part I.B of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with paragraph III.C (“Monitoring Procedures”). The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with paragraph III.D (“Additional Monitoring by Permittee”).

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee must either submit monitoring data and other reports in paper form, or must report electronically using NetDMR, a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs and other required reports via a secure internet connection. Specific requirements regarding submittal of data and reports in paper form and submittal using NetDMR are described below.

1. Paper Copy Submissions

Monitoring data must be submitted using the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent and must be postmarked by the 10th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E. of this permit (“Signatory Requirements”). The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, with copies to IDEQ at the following addresses:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: ICIS Data Entry Team
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900

OCE-133
Seattle, Washington 98101-3410

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1363 Fillmore Street
Twin Falls, ID 83301

2. Electronic submissions

Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 10th of the month following the completed reporting period. All reports required under this permit must be submitted to EPA as a legible electronic attachment to the DMR. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E of this permit (“Signatory Requirements”). Once a permittee begins submitting reports using NetDMR, it will no longer be required to submit paper copies of DMRs or other reports to EPA and IDEQ.

The permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from US EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from <http://www.epa.gov/netdmr>.

C. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, or other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5.

D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

Upon request by EPA, the permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.

E. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) analyses were performed;
4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. the results of such analyses.

F. Retention of Records

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of EPA or IDEQ at any time.

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - a) any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
 - b) any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.F, “Bypass of Treatment Facilities”);
 - c) any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.G, “Upset Conditions”); or
 - d) any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for applicable pollutants identified by Part I.B.2.
 - e) any overflow prior to the treatment works over which the permittee has ownership or has operational control. An overflow is any spill, release or diversion of municipal sewage including:
 - (i) an overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
 - (ii) an overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately owned sewer or building lateral) that does not reach waters of the United States.
2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:
 - a) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 - e) if the noncompliance involves an overflow, the written submission must contain:

- (i) The location of the overflow;
 - (ii) The receiving water (if there is one);
 - (iii) An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
 - (iv) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);
 - (v) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
 - (vi) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
 - (vii) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
 - (viii) An estimate of the number of persons who came into contact with wastewater from the overflow; and
 - (ix) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.
3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.
 4. Reports must be submitted to the addresses in Part III.B (“Reporting of Monitoring Results”).

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part III.B (“Reporting of Monitoring Results”) are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part III.G.2 of this permit (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).

I. Public Notification

The permittee must immediately notify the public, health agencies and other affected entities (e.g., public water systems) of any overflow which the permittee owns or has operational control; or any unanticipated bypass or upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit in accordance with the notification procedures developed in accordance with Part II.D.

J. Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and IDEQ in writing of:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:
 - a) The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the POTW, and
 - b) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
4. The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds at the following address:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: NPDES Permits Unit Manager
1200 6th Avenue
Suite 900 OWW-130
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

IV. Compliance Responsibilities

A. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. Civil and Administrative Penalties. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$37,500 per day for each violation).
2. Administrative Penalties. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$37,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section

309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$177,500).

3. Criminal Penalties:

- a) **Negligent Violations.** The Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.
- b) **Knowing Violations.** Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- c) **Knowing Endangerment.** Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- d) **False Statements.** The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who

knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.
2. Notice.
 - a) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
 - b) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part III.G (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).
3. Prohibition of bypass.
 - a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:

- (i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this Part.
- b) The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

G. Upset Conditions

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the permittee meets the requirements of paragraph 2 of this Part. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part III.G, “Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting;” and
 - d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.D, “Duty to Mitigate.”
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

H. Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

I. Planned Changes

The permittee must give written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part III.J.4 and IDEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit.
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site.

J. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

K. Reopener

This permit may be reopened to include any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the Act. The Director may modify or revoke and reissue the permit if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

V. General Provisions**A. Permit Actions**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator, the permittee must submit a new application by February 1, 2017.

C. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to EPA and IDEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that EPA or IDEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to EPA or IDEQ, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

D. Other Information

When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to EPA or IDEQ, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

E. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to EPA and IDEQ must be signed and certified as follows.

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
 - a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
 - b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - c) For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA or IDEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
 - b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
 - c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.E.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part V.E.2. must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Part must make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

F. Availability of Reports

In accordance with 40 CFR 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

G. Inspection and Entry

The permittee must allow the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10; IDEQ; or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

H. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of federal, tribal, state or local laws or regulations.

I. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part III.J.4. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).

J. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

VI. Definitions

1. “Act” means the Clean Water Act.
2. “Administrator” means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
3. “Average monthly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.
4. “Average weekly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week.
5. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
6. “Chronic toxic unit” (“TUc”) is a measure of chronic toxicity. TUc is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/“NOEC”).
7. “Composite” - see “24-hour composite”.
8. “Daily discharge” means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
9. “Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement” means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.

10. “Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds” means the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
11. “DMR” means discharge monitoring report.
12. “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
13. “Geometric Mean” means the n^{th} root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
14. “Grab” sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
15. “IDEQ” means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
16. “Inhibition concentration”, IC, is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
17. “Interference” is defined in 40 CFR 403.3.
18. “LC50” means the concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) which is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.
19. “Maximum daily discharge limitation” means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”
20. “Method Detection Limit (MDL)” means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
21. “Minimum Level (ML)” means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes and processing steps have been followed.
22. “NOEC” means no observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
23. “NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits . . . under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.
24. “Pass Through” means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a

discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

25. "QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.
26. "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
27. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
28. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
29. "24-hour composite" sample means a combination of at least 8 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period. The composite must be flow proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.



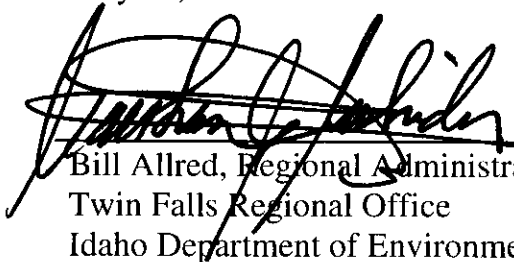
B

Reuse Permit and Fact Sheet

A. Permit Certificate

**MUNICIPAL
WASTEWATER LAND APPLICATION PERMIT
LA-000216-02**

City of Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District LOCATED AT
110 River Ranch Road, Ketchum, ID 83340 IS HEREBY
AUTHORIZED TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL, AND OPERATE A
WASTEWATER REUSE SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
RULES FOR THE RECLAMATION AND REUSE OF MUNICIPAL
AND INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER (IDAPA 58.01.17), THE
WASTEWATER RULES (IDAPA 58.01.16), THE GROUND WATER
QUALITY RULE (IDAPA 58.01.11), AND ACCOMPANYING PERMIT,
APPENDICES, AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS. THIS PERMIT IS
EFFECTIVE FROM THE DATE OF SIGNATURE AND EXPIRES ON
May 10, 2016.

 (For Bill Allred)
Bill Allred, Regional Administrator
Twin Falls Regional Office
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

05-10-2011
Date:

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
1363 Fillmore
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190
(208) 736-2194 fax**

POSTING ON SITE RECOMMENDED

2010 AGH2

B. Permit Contents, Appendices, and Reference Documents

	<u>Page</u>
A. Permit Certificate	1
B. Permit Contents, Appendices and Reference Documents	2
C. Abbreviations, Definitions	3
D. Facility Information	5
E. Compliance Schedule for Required Activities	6
F. Permit Limits and Conditions	8
G. Monitoring Requirements	11
H. Standard Reporting Requirements	13
I. Standard Permit Conditions: Procedures and Reporting	14
J. Standard Permit Conditions: Modifications, Violation, and Revocation	16

Appendices

1. Environmental Monitoring Serial Numbers	17
2. Site Maps	18

References

1. Plan of Operation (Operation and Maintenance Manual)

The Sections, Appendices, and Reference Documents listed on this page are all elements of Wastewater Reuse Permit LA-000216-02 and are enforceable as such. This permit does not relieve the City of Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District, hereafter referred to as the permittee, from responsibility for compliance with other applicable federal, state or local laws, rules, standards or ordinances.

LA-000216-02	Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District	May 10, 2011	Page 2
--------------	--	--------------	--------

C. Abbreviations, Definitions

Ac-in	Acre-inch. The volume of water or reuse water to cover 1 acre of land to a depth of 1 inch. Equal to 27,154 gallons (often estimated as 27,200 gallons).
BMP or BMPs	Best Management Practice(s)
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
DEQ or the Department	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Director	Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, or the Directors Designee, i.e. Regional Administrator
ET	Evapotranspiration – Loss of water from the soil and vegetation by evaporation and by plant uptake (transpiration)
GS	Growing Season – Typically April 01 through October 31 (214 days), unless otherwise specified
GW	Ground Water
GWQR	IDAPA 58.01.11 “Ground Water Quality Rule”
Guidance	Guidance for Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater
HLR_{gs}	Growing Season Hydraulic Loading Rate. Includes any combination of reuse water and supplemental irrigation water applied to land application hydraulic management units during the growing season. The HLR _{gs} limit is specified in Section F. Permit Limits and Conditions.
HLR_{ngs}	Non-Growing Season Hydraulic Loading Rate. Includes any combination of reuse water and supplemental irrigation water applied to each hydraulic management unit during the non-growing season. If applicable, the HLR _{ngs} limit is specified in Section F. Permit Limits and Conditions.
HMU	Hydraulic Management Unit (Serial Number designation is MU)
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
IWR	Irrigation Water Requirement – Any combination of reuse water and supplemental irrigation water applied at rates commensurate to the moisture requirements of the crop: $IWR = P_{def} / E_i$ Where: P _{def} = Precipitation deficit (crop specific) E _i = irrigation system efficiency.
SVWSD	Sun Valley Water and Sewer District
LG	Lagoon
lb/ac[-day]	Pounds (of constituent) per acre [per day]
MG	Million Gallons (1 MG = 36.827 acre-inches)
NGS	Non-Growing Season – Typically November 01 through March 31 (151 days), unless otherwise specified
NVDS	Non-Volatile Dissolved Solids (= Total Dissolved Solids less Volatile Dissolved Solids)
O&M manual	Operation and Maintenance Manual, also referred to as the Plan of Operation

C. Abbreviations, Definitions

Reuse Rules	IDAPA 58.01.17 “Rules for the Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater”
SAR	Sodium Absorption Ratio
SI	Supplemental Irrigation
Soil AWC	Soil Available Water Holding Capacity – the water storage capability of the soil down to a depth at which plant roots can utilize the stored moisture (typically 60 inches or root limiting layer)
SMU	Soil Monitoring Unit (Serial Number designation is SU)
SW	Surface Water
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids also referred to as Total Filterable Residue
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load – The sum of the individual waste-load allocations (WLAs) for point sources, Load Allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, and natural background. Such load shall be established at a level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety that takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. IDAPA 58.01.02 <i>Water Quality Standards</i>
Total Nitrogen	Total Nitrogen is defined as the sum of all forms of nitrogen present in a sample. Total Nitrogen is determined by adding the values of the Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Nitrate-N and Nitrite-N laboratory results.
Typical Crop Uptake	Typical Crop Uptake is defined as the median constituent crop uptake from the three (3) most recent years the crop has been grown. Typical Crop Uptake is determined for each hydraulic management unit. For new crops having less than three years of on-site crop uptake data, regional crop yield data and typical nutrient content values, or other values approved by DEQ may be used.
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Reporting Year	The reporting year begins with the non-growing season and extends through the growing season of the following year, typically November 01 – October 31.
WW	Wastewater
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

D. Facility Information

Legal Name of Permittee	City of Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District
Type of Wastewater	Municipal (Class A)
Method of Treatment	Activated Sludge with Chemical Treatment and Tertiary Filtration followed by Disinfection
Reuse Description	Any permitted Class A use per the Reuse Rules
Treatment Facility and Reuse Locations	WWTP: 110 River Ranch Road (approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Ketchum, ID) <u>Class A Irrigation Areas:</u> Located within the City's and District's Areas of Impact, see Appendix 2
County	Blaine
USGS Quad	Sun Valley
Depth to Ground Water	7 feet at WWTP
Beneficial Uses of Ground Water	Drinking and Irrigation water supply
Nearest Surface Water	Big Wood River (within 0.25 mile of treatment plant)
Beneficial Uses of Surface Water	Cold water aquatic life Primary and secondary recreation
Responsible Official	Mr. Steven Hansen, Utilities Manager
Mailing Address	City of Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District P.O. Box 2315, Ketchum, Idaho 83340
Phone / Fax	voice (208) 726-7825 / fax (208) 726-7827

E. Compliance Schedule for Required Activities

The *Activities* in the following table shall be completed on or before the *Completion Date* unless modified by the Department in writing.

Compliance Activity Number Completion Date	Compliance Activity Description
<p>CA-216-01</p> <p>Detailed Plan of Operation due at 50% completion of construction of necessary reuse facilities</p> <p>Updated Plan of Operation due 60 days after one complete year of operation of reuse facilities</p>	<p>A Plan of Operation (Operation and Maintenance Manual or O&M Manual) for the wastewater treatment and reuse facilities, incorporating the requirements of this permit, shall be submitted to DEQ for review and approval. The Plan of Operation shall be designed for use as an operator guide for actual day-to-day operations to meet permit requirements and shall include daily sampling and monitoring requirements to assess the adequacy of wastewater treatment facility operation.</p> <p>The Plan of Operation shall specifically address the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for monitoring required in this permit. The plan shall cover field activities; laboratory analytical methods and other activities; data verification and validation; data storage, retrieval and assessment; and monitoring program evaluation and improvement. The QAPP shall include all sampling, monitoring and reporting requirements of this permit, as well as a description of approved sample collection methods, appropriate analytical methods, and companion quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) protocols, ➤ Operating procedure(s) for when off-specification effluent is produced, ➤ Operating specifications for UV disinfection system to ensure that the required viral inactivation is being met, and what alarm system is in place to alert the operator of a problem with disinfection, ➤ Specific design considerations, operation and maintenance procedures, and management practices to be employed to respond to an odor incident if one occurs, including notification procedures, ➤ Anticipated maintenance necessary to ensure continuous operating capacity of the distribution system, ➤ A utility user agreement and a plan for educating the public and operators of the distribution system about the origin of the effluent in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.17.601.08.g. <p>Refer to Appendix A.12 of the <i>Guidance for Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater</i> for a Plan of Operation checklist, and address all relevant items in the checklist.</p>

E. Compliance Schedule for Required Activities

Compliance Activity Number Completion Date	Compliance Activity Description
CA-216-02 Prior to construction and/or application of wastewater	<p>Submit plans and specifications for all proposed reuse systems to DEQ for review and approval prior to construction. The reuse system includes the treatment plant, all transmission lines, application areas and storage structures. The plans shall clearly delineate the relation of reuse water distribution lines to sewer collection and drinking water distribution lines.</p> <p>In public areas, exterior drinking fountains, picnic tables, food establishments and other public eating facilities shall be shown and called out on the construction plans, or specifically stated that none exist, and shall be placed out of any spray irrigation areas where reuse water is used.</p> <p>In instances where natural drainages and ephemeral streams are being re-routed, this shall be shown on the plans.</p> <p>Refer to IDAPA 58.01.17 subsections 401 and 601.02 for relevant requirements.</p>
CA-216-03 Sixty (60) days after completion of construction of each phase of the reuse areas	A scaled site map delineating wells, streams/canals, water bodies, wetlands, any BMPs constructed in conjunction with the runoff management plan and locations of each wastewater reuse area. Site maps shall be supplied by the permittee, as described in Appendix 2. An updated copy should also be included in the Plan of Operation.
CA-216-04 One hundred eighty (180) days prior to permit expiration	Submit an application package to DEQ for permit renewal that includes the most recent seepage test results.
CA-216-05 After twelve (12) months of operation of Class A facilities	The permittee shall submit to DEQ for review and approval a Disinfection Monitoring Report that summarizes the first year of operation for the Class A reuse system, including startup and any upset conditions. The report shall discuss results and adequacy of required daily bacteria monitoring. If plant performance indicates that a reduced monitoring frequency is appropriate, the report shall also propose a new frequency for the remainder of the permit term.

F. Permit Limits and Conditions

Category	Permit Limits and Conditions
Type of Wastewater	Municipal Class A
Application Site Area	See maps in Appendix 2
Growing Season	April 1 through October 31 (214 days)
Non-growing Season	November 1 through March 31 (151 days)
Wastewater Treatment System Effluent Maximum Concentration Limits	
Coliform	The median number of total coliform organisms shall not exceed 2.2 colony forming units (CFU) per 100 milliliters (CFU/100 mL), as determined from the results of the last seven (7) days for which the analyses have been completed. In addition the number of total coliform organisms shall not exceed 23 CFU per 100 milliliters in any confirmed sample.
Disinfection	<p>As required by IDAPA 58.01.17, Class A effluent shall be disinfected by either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A chlorine disinfection process that provides a concentration/contact time (CT) of four hundred and fifty (450) milligram-minutes per liter (mg-min/L) measured at the end of the contact time based on total chlorine residual and a modal contact time of not less than ninety (90) minutes based on peak day dry weather flow; or ➤ A disinfection process that when combined with filtration has been demonstrated to achieve 5-log inactivation of virus. <p>Reuse water shall be limited to the treatment plant grounds until the facility has either successfully demonstrated that the UV disinfection system meets the 5-log inactivation requirement or shows that a chlorine disinfection process will be implemented. DEQ approval is required prior to implementation.</p>
Turbidity	The daily arithmetic mean of all daily measurements shall not exceed two (2) Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and turbidity shall not exceed five (5) NTU at any time.
BOD ₅	Five-day Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) shall not exceed 10 mg/L based on a monthly arithmetic mean, as determined from weekly composite sampling.
pH	The pH, as determined by daily grab samples or continuous monitoring shall be between six point zero (6.0) and nine point zero (9.0), inclusive.
Total Nitrogen	Total Nitrogen (TKN +Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N) shall not exceed thirty (30) mg/L based on a monthly arithmetic mean as determined from weekly composite sampling.
Ground Water Quality	Wastewater reuse activities conducted by the permittee shall not cause a violation of the <i>Ground Water Quality Rule</i> (GWQR), IDAPA 58.01.11.

F. Permit Limits and Conditions

Category	Permit Limits and Conditions
Redundancy	<p>Automatic activation of the redundant system (NPDES discharge) shall occur if turbidity exceeds five (5) NTU for more than five (5) minutes or if the disinfection system does not achieve the required 5-log removal/inactivation of virus for more than five (5) minutes.</p> <p>The maximum number of times that the turbidity or disinfection limits can be exceeded is twice in one week, all of which are required to be immediately reported in accordance with Section I of this permit.</p>
Buffer Zones	<p>All buffer zones must comply with local zoning ordinances, at minimum. Other minimum buffer zones are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 ft from reuse site to inhabited dwellings • 0 ft from reuse site to areas accessible by the public • 0 ft from reuse site to permanent and intermittent surface water • 0 feet from reuse site to irrigation ditches and canals • 100 feet from reuse site to private water supply wells¹ • 100 feet from reuse site to public water supply wells¹ • Berms and other BMPs shall be used to protect the well head of on-site wells. <p>1) These buffer zone distances shall be maintained unless a Department-approved well location acceptability analysis indicates an alternative buffer zone is acceptable</p> <p>Drinking fountains, picnic tables, food establishments, and other public eating facilities shall be placed out of any spray irrigation area in which effluent is used, or shall be otherwise protected from contact with the effluent.</p>
Fencing and Posting	No fencing required. Signs shall be posted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.17.
Construction Plans	Prior to construction or modification of all reuse water facilities associated with the reuse system or expansion, detailed plans and specifications shall be submitted for review and approval by DEQ. Within 30 days of completion of construction, the permittee shall submit as-built plans for DEQ review and approval.
Supplemental Irrigation Water Supply Protection	Reuse water and supplemental irrigation water interconnections shall be equipped with DEQ-approved backflow prevention devices for the protection of supplemental irrigation water sources.
Wastewater Treatment Facility Operation	<p>The wastewater treatment facility shall be operated by personnel holding a license from the Idaho Bureau of Occupational Licenses (IBOL) equal to or greater than the classification of the wastewater treatment system.</p> <p>Operation of the wastewater treatment system shall be monitored on a 24-hour basis for alarm conditions and qualified operating personnel notified under alarm conditions.</p>

F. Permit Limits and Conditions

Category	Permit Limits and Conditions
Distribution System Operator Requirements	All operators of Class A effluent distribution systems, including home occupants, who utilize a combination of Class A effluent and other irrigation waters shall be required to sign a utility user agreement provided by the utility supplying the Class A effluent. The user agreement shall state that the user understands the origin of the effluent and the concept of agronomic rates for applying the Class A effluent. The provider of the Class A effluent shall undertake a public education program within its service area to teach potential customers the benefits and responsibilities of using Class A effluent.

G. Monitoring Requirements

The Permittee is allowed to apply reuse water and treat it on a land application site as prescribed in the table below and in accordance with all other applicable permit conditions and schedules.

- 1) Appropriate analytical methods, as given in the *Idaho Guidance for Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater*, or as approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (hereinafter referred to as DEQ), shall be employed. A description of approved sample collection methods, appropriate analytical methods and companion QA/QC protocol shall be included in the facility's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), which shall be part of the Operation and Maintenance Manual, as required by Compliance Activity CA-216-01 in Section E of this permit.
- 2) The permittee shall monitor and measure parameters as stated in the Facility Monitoring Table in this section.
- 3) Samples shall be collected at times and locations that represent typical environmental and process parameters being monitored.
- 4) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by DEQ, data collected and submitted shall include, but not be limited to, the parameters and frequencies in the Facility Monitoring Table on the following pages. Reuse water monitoring is required at the frequency shown in the table below if reuse water is applied anytime during the time period shown.
- 5) Reuse Water Monitoring Procedure: Reuse water shall be sampled at the discharge point from the treatment system. Reuse water composite samples shall consist of one aliquot every six (6) hours over a 24-hour period. No aliquot shall be collected during times when reuse water is not being supplied.
- 6) Annual reporting of monitoring requirements is described in Section H, Standard Reporting Requirements.
- 7) Monitoring locations are defined in Appendix 1, "Environmental Monitoring Serial Numbers".

LA-000216-02	Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District	May 10, 2011	Page 11
--------------	---	--------------	---------

G. Monitoring Requirements

Facility Monitoring Table

Frequency	Monitoring Point	Description/Type of Monitoring	Parameters
Continuously	WW-021607	In-line continuously monitoring and recording turbidimeter	Turbidity
Daily, when directly applying or storing Class A water	Flow meter(s) or estimate	Volume of reuse water for each Class A Water use	Flow in MGD
Daily, when directly applying or storing Class A water ¹	WW-021607	Grab sample of reuse water	Total Coliform
Daily, when directly applying or storing Class A water	WW-021607	Grab sample or continuous monitoring	pH
Weekly, when directly applying or storing Class A water	WW-021607	Composite sample of reuse water (see Note 5), compiled as monthly arithmetic mean	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Nitrate- + Nitrite-nitrogen, BOD ₅
Annually	Annual Report	Each Class A Water use	Acres (irrigation and snowmaking, only) Gallons (all uses)
Annually	All supplemental irrigation directly connected to the reuse water distribution system	Backflow testing	Document the testing of all backflow prevention devices for all supplemental irrigation directly connected to the reuse water distribution system(s). Report the testing date(s) and result of the test (pass or fail). If any test failed, report the date of repair or replacement of backflow prevention device, and if the repaired/replaced device is operating correctly.
Annually	All flow measurement locations	Flow measurement calibration for all flows	Document the flow measurement calibration of all flow meters and pumps used directly or indirectly to measure all reuse water.
As necessary	Nuisance water complaints on private property	Complaint log with date and any follow-up actions taken	Keep a log of complaints of nuisance water such as wet yards and crawl spaces. Submit the complaint log (include previous years) in annual report.

¹ For first full year of Class A operation. See Compliance Activity CA-216-05.

H. Standard Reporting Requirements

- 1.) The Permittee shall submit an Annual Wastewater Reuse Site Performance Report ("Annual Report") prepared by a competent environmental professional no later than January 31 of each year, which shall cover the previous reporting year. The Annual Report shall include an interpretive discussion of monitoring data (ground water, soils, hydraulic loading, wastewater etc.) with particular respect to environmental impacts by the facility.
- 2.) The annual report shall contain the results of the required monitoring as described in *Section G. Monitoring Requirements*. If the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the annual report.
- 3.) The annual report shall be submitted to the Engineering Manager in the following Regional DEQ Office:

Twin Falls Regional Office
1363 Fillmore St.
Twin Falls, ID 83301
208-736-2190
- 4.) Notice of completion of any work described in *Section E. Compliance Schedule for Required Activities* shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of activity completion. The status of all other work described in Section E shall be submitted with the Annual Report.
- 5.) All laboratory reports containing the sample results for monitoring required by *Section G. Monitoring Requirements* of this permit shall be submitted with the Annual Report.

I. Standard Permit Conditions: Procedures and Reporting

1. The permittee shall at all times properly maintain and operate all structures, systems, and equipment for treatment, operational controls and monitoring, which are installed or used by the permittee to comply with all conditions of the permit or the Wastewater Reuse Permit Regulations, in conformance with a DEQ approved, current Plan of Operations (Operations and Maintenance Manual) which describes in detail the operation, maintenance, and management of the wastewater treatment system. This Plan of Operations shall be updated as necessary to reflect current operations.
2. Wastewater(s) or recharge waters applied to the land surface must be restricted to the premises of the application site. Wastewater discharges to surface water that require a permit under the Clean Water Act must be authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
3. Wastewater must not create a public health hazard or nuisance condition as stated in IDAPA 58.01.16.600.03. In order to prevent public health hazards and nuisance conditions the permittee shall:
 - a. Apply wastewater as evenly as practicable to the treatment area;
 - b. Prevent organic solids (contained in the wastewater) from accumulating on the ground surface to the point where the solids putrefy or support vectors or insects; and
 - c. Prevent wastewater from ponding in the fields to the point where the ponded wastewater putrefies or supports vectors or insects.
4. If the permittee intends to continue operation of the permitted facility after the expiration of an existing permit, the permittee shall apply for a new permit at least six months prior to the expiration date of the existing permit in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.17.
5. The permittee shall allow the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Director's designee (hereinafter referred to as Director), consistent with Title 39, Chapter 1, Idaho Code, to:
 - a. Enter the permitted facility,
 - b. Inspect any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit.
 - c. Inspect any facility, equipment, practice, or operation permitted or required by the permit.
 - d. Sample or monitor for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, any substance or any parameter at the facility.
6. The permittee shall report to the Director under the circumstances and in the manner specified in this section:
 - a. In writing thirty (30) days before any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility or activity if that alteration or addition would result in any significant change in information that was submitted during the permit application process.
 - b. In writing thirty (30) days before any anticipated change which would result in non-compliance with any permit condition or these regulations.
 - c. Orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee became aware of any non-compliance which may endanger the public health or the environment at telephone numbers provided in the permit by the Director (see below)

DEQ Regional Office: see Permit Certificate Page
Emergency 24 Hour Number: 1-800-632-8000

- d. In writing as soon as possible but within five (5) days of the date the permittee knows or should know of any non-compliance unless extended by the DEQ. This report shall contain:
 - i. A description of the non-compliance and its cause;
 - ii. The period of non-compliance including to the extent possible, times and dates and, if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
 - iii. Steps taken or planned to reduce or eliminate reoccurrence of the non-compliance.
- e. In writing as soon as possible after the permittee becomes aware of relevant facts not submitted or incorrect information submitted, in a permit application or any report to the Director. Those facts or the correct information shall be included as a part of this report.

LA-000216-02	Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District	May 10, 2011	Page 14
--------------	--	--------------	---------

I. Standard Permit Conditions: Procedures and Reporting

7. The permittee shall take all necessary actions to prevent or eliminate any adverse impact on the public health or the environment resulting from permit noncompliance.

LA-000216-02	Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District	May 10, 2011	Page 15
--------------	--	--------------	---------

J. Standard Permit Conditions: Modifications, Violation, and Revocation

1. The permittee shall furnish to the Director within reasonable time, any information including copies of records, which may be requested by the Director to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking, re-issuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit or these regulations.
2. Both minor and major modifications may be made to this permit as stated in IDAPA 58.01.17 with respect to any conditions stated in this permit upon review and approval of the DEQ.
3. Whenever a facility expansion, production increase or process modification is anticipated which will result in a change in the character of pollutants to be discharged or which will result in a new or increased discharge that will exceed the conditions of this permit, or if it is determined by the DEQ that the terms or conditions of the permit must be modified in order to adequately protect the public health or environment, a request for either major or minor modifications must be submitted together with the reports as described in Section I. *Standard Reporting Requirements*, and plans and specifications for the proposed changes. No such facility expansion, production increase or process modification shall be made until plans have been reviewed and approved by the DEQ and a new permit or permit modification has been issued.
4. Permits shall be transferable to a new owner or operator provided that the permittee notifies the Director by requesting a minor modification of the permit before the date of transfer.
5. Any person violating any provision of the Wastewater Reuse Permit Regulations, or any permit or order issued thereunder shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of a continuing violation, whichever is greater. In addition, pursuant to Title 39, Chapter 1, Idaho Code, any willful or negligent violation may constitute a misdemeanor.
6. The Director may revoke a permit if the permittee violates any permit condition or the Wastewater Reuse Permit Regulations.
7. Except in cases of emergency, the Director shall issue a written notice of intent to revoke to the permittee prior to final revocation. Revocation shall become final within thirty-five (35) days of receipt of the notice by the permittee, unless within that time the permittee requests an administrative hearing in writing to the Board of Environmental Quality pursuant to the Rules of Administrative Procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.23.
8. If, pursuant to Idaho Code, 67-5247, the Director finds the public health, safety or welfare requires emergency action, the Director shall incorporate findings in support of such action in a written notice of emergency revocation issued to the permittee. Emergency revocation shall be effective upon receipt by the permittee. Thereafter, if requested by the permittee in writing, a revocation hearing before the Board of Environmental Quality shall be provided. Such hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Administrative Procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.23.
9. The provisions of this permit are severable and if a provision or its application is declared invalid or unenforceable for any reason, that declaration will not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions.
10. The permittee shall notify the DEQ at least six (6) months prior to permanently removing any permitted reuse facility from service, including any treatment, storage, or other facilities or equipment associated with the reuse site. Prior to commencing closure activities, the permittee shall: a) participate in a pre-site closure meeting with the DEQ; b) develop a site closure plan that identifies specific closure, site characterization, or cleanup tasks with scheduled task completion dates in accordance with agreements made at the pre-site closure meeting; and c) submit the completed site closure plan to the DEQ for review and approval within forty-five (45) days of the pre-site closure meeting. The permittee must complete the DEQ approved site closure plan.

Appendix 1
Environmental Monitoring Serial Numbers

CLASS A WATER USES FOR LA-000216-02

Description
Irrigation
Fire Suppression
Snowmaking
Future uses as allowed by the Reuse Rules

WASTEWATER SAMPLING POINTS

Serial Number	Description/Location
WW-021607	Following disinfection and prior to discharge from WWTP

LAGOONS

Serial Number	Description
LG-021601	Dollar Mountain Storage Reservoir

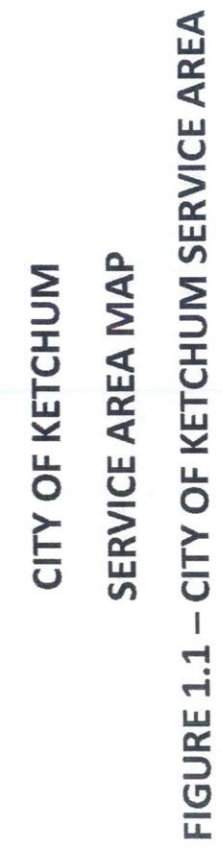
FLOW METERS

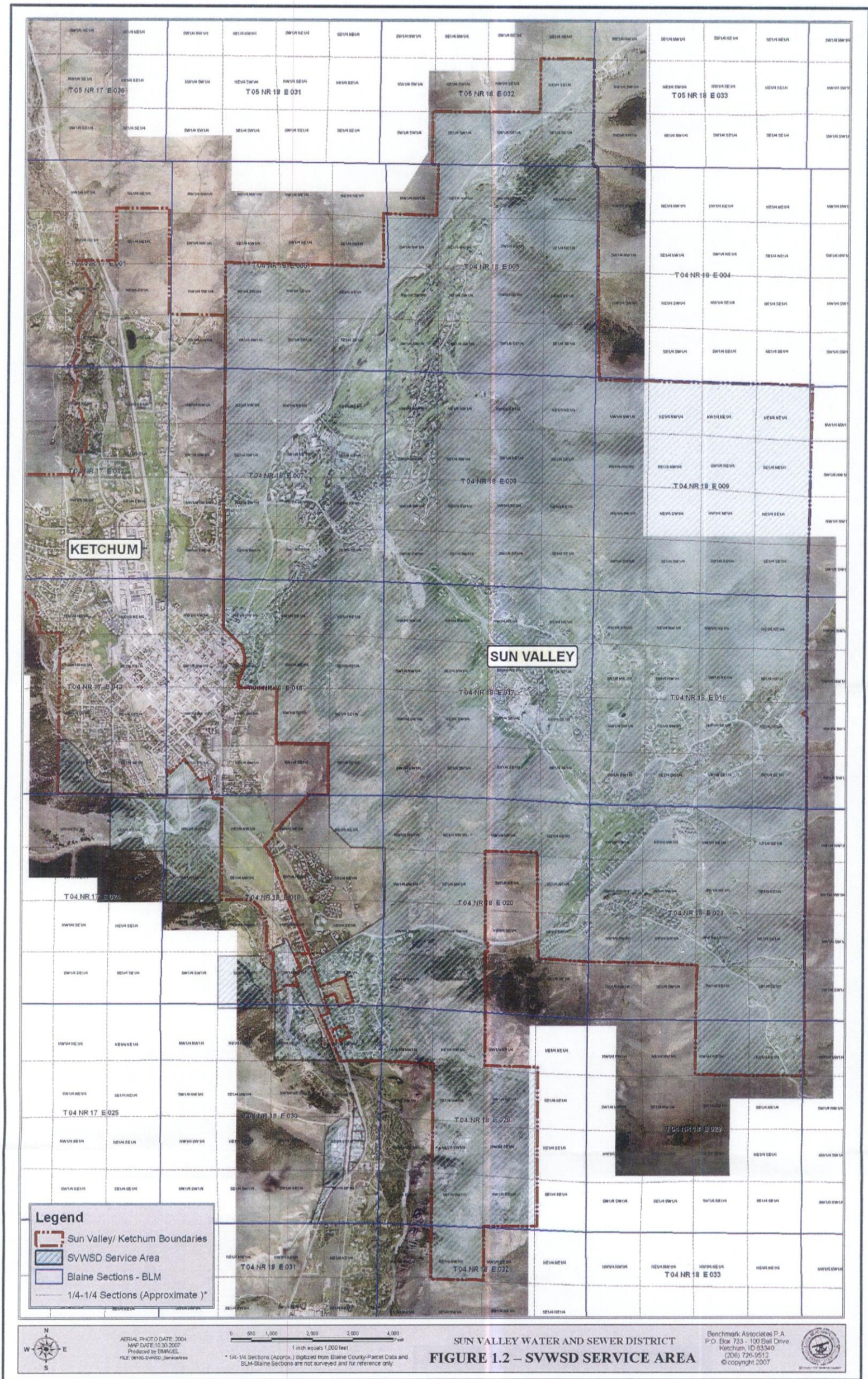
Serial Number	Description
FM-021601	Magnetometer at WWTP

Appendix 2 Site Maps

Site Maps

- a) Figure 1. General Location Map
 - General locations (property boundaries) of municipal plant and reuse site. Include township(s), range(s) and section(s).
 - Figure 1.1 – City of Ketchum Service Area
 - Figure 1.2 – SVWSD Service Area
- b) Figure 2. Management Unit Map
 - All hydraulic management units (including serial numbers), and all lagoons and storage structures (including serial numbers).
 - Figure 2.1 – City of Ketchum Class A Areas
 - Figure 2.2 – SVWSD Class A Areas
- c) Figure 3. Wells/Surface Water/Groundwater Flow Map (See Compliance Activity CA-216-03)
 - All private and public drinking water supply sources within ¼ mile of reuse sites; all springs, wetlands, and surface waters within ¼ mile of reuse sites; and groundwater contours and direction of flow.





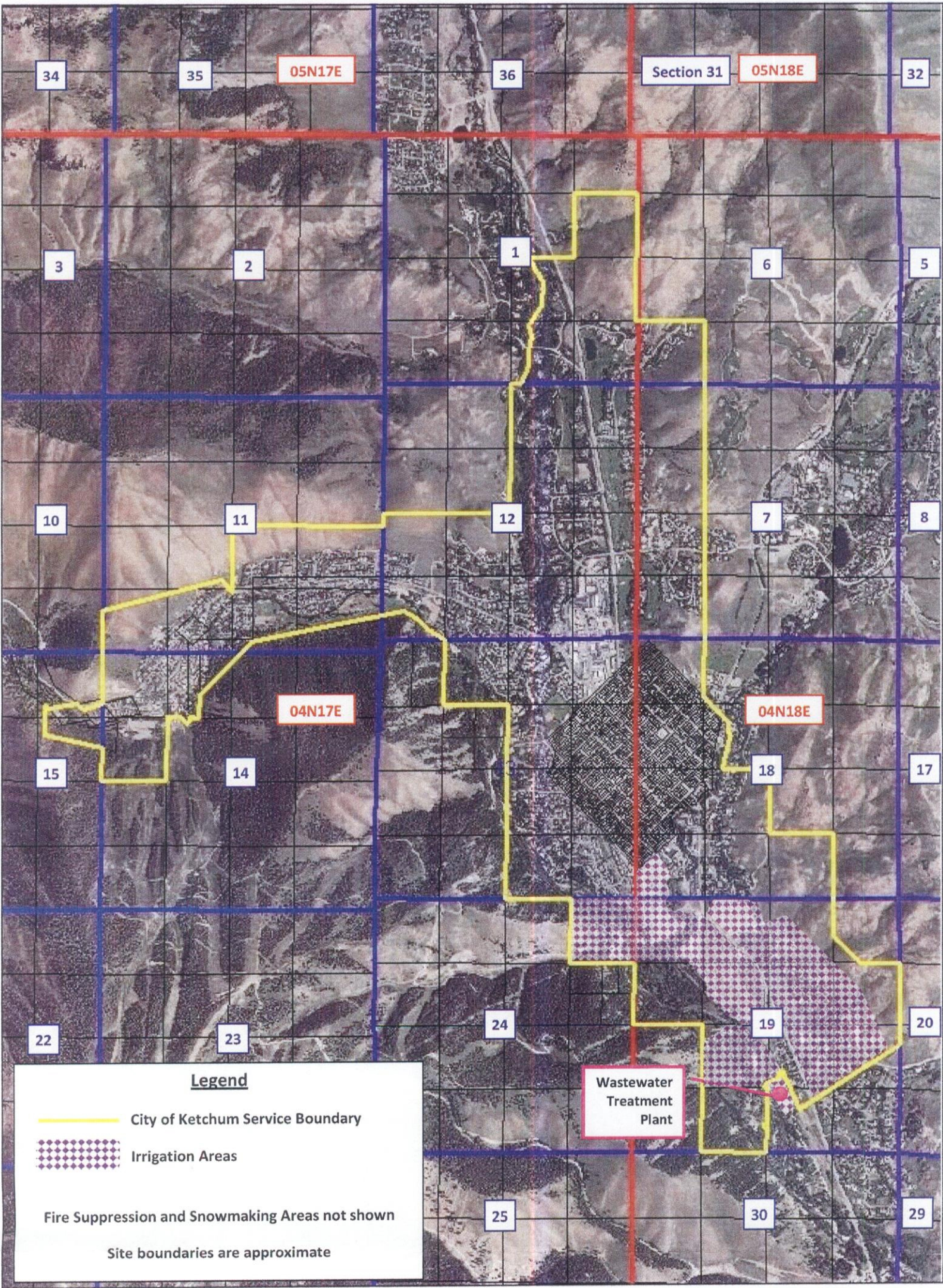
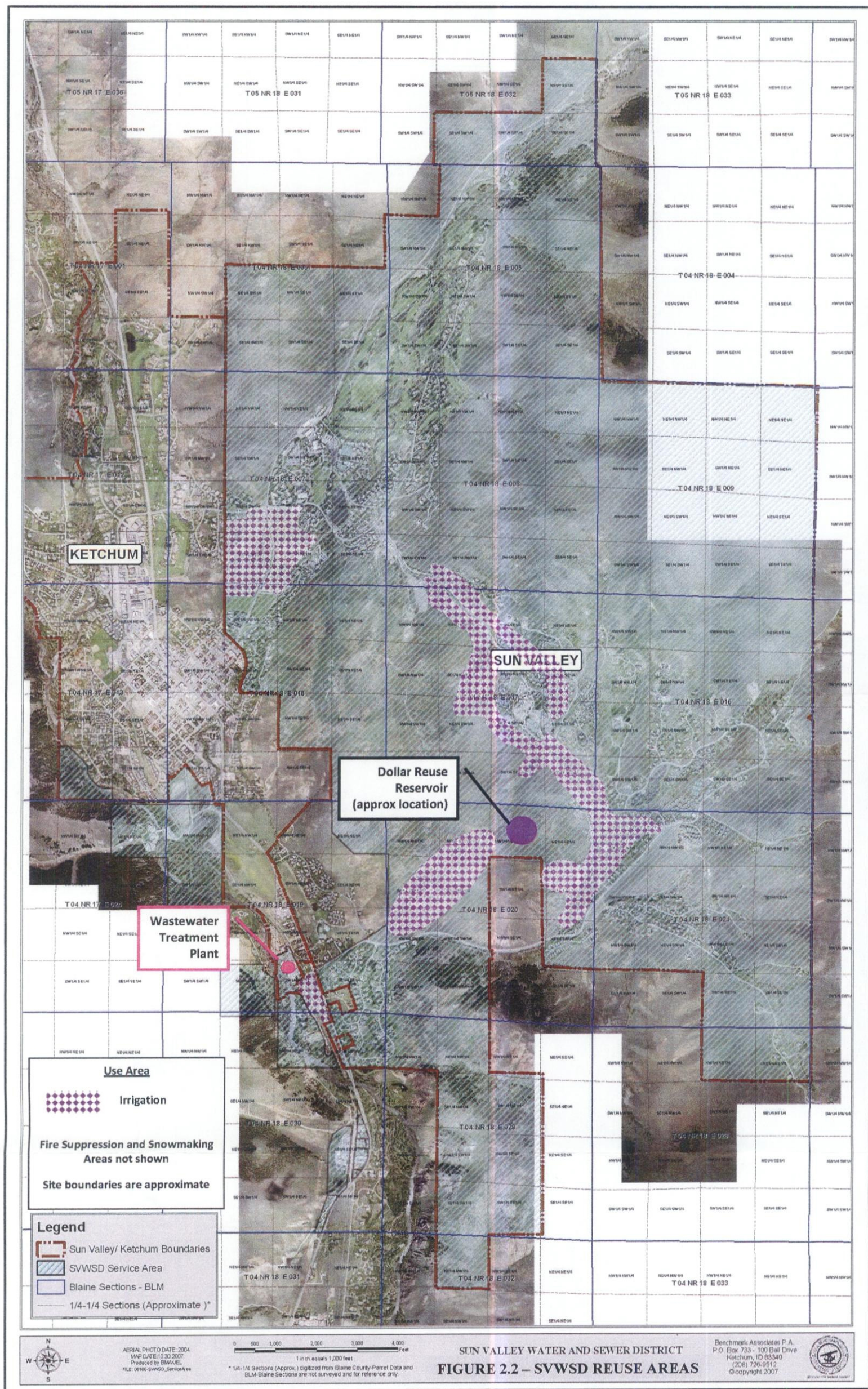


FIGURE 2.1 – CITY OF KETCHUM REUSE AREAS





C

Wastewater Treatment Plant Classification Worksheet



IDAHO PUBLIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT CLASSIFICATION WORKSHEET

**OFFICE USE
DO NOT WRITE HERE**

System Class _____

Upgrade ___ STD 5 Yr ___

Approved by _____

Date _____

Name of System: Ketchum/Sun Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant

Legal Owner of Treatment System City of Ketchum/Sun Valley Water and Sewer District

System Address: 110 River Ranch Rd

City: Ketchum State: ID Zip Code: 83340

Contact Person: Mick Mummert Title: Wastewater Division Supervisor

Business Phone Number: (208) 726-7825 Email: mmummert@ketchumidaho.org

Treatment System - Design Flow/Actual Flow 4.0 / 1.4
(MGD) (MGD)

Treatment Plant Classification Worksheet is (Check one):

☐ Initial System Rating ☐ System Upgrade ☒ Standard 5 Year Rating

Date of last system classification rating (if applicable) _____

☒ Attach a flow schematic or hydraulic flow diagram of the treatment facility to this treatment plant classification worksheet when submitting to DEQ.

Instructions:

Use this rating form for all types of public wastewater treatment plants, facilities, or systems^{D-16} that treat domestic and/or industrial wastewater including, but not limited to traditional biological and mechanical treatment processes, large soil absorption systems, community drainfields, and wastewater lagoon systems. **Fill out ONE form for the wastewater treatment facility including all sequential, parallel or multiple treatment processes for both effluent and solids that provide treatment of all wastewater introduced into the system.**

How to Assign Points:

Evaluate each item listed in the table below and place the specified point value next to each item selected. *Each unit process should have points assigned only once.* Add the total number of points selected to determine the class of the treatment system. Definitions describing all configurations, names, and/or reasons why rating points are or are not assigned to a particular item are provided for those items with a small D-number behind the item, i.e. D-1. Check the definition if unsure whether a particular treatment plant process qualifies for the point value shown.

Treatment facilities will be classified as VSWW, Class I, Class II, Class III or Class IV with IV being the largest and most complex. Mail the completed, signed form to the Department of Environmental Quality 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706 Attention: Jeremiah Fenton or Jeremiah.Fenton@deq.idaho.gov. Keep a photocopy of the original form for your files.

Item	Points	Your System
<i>System Size (2 to 20 points)</i>		
Number of Connections (for information only)	(not scored)	3200
Maximum population served, peak day (1 point minimum to 10 point maximum) 15334	1 point/10,000 or part	2
Design flow (average/day) or peak months (average/day) Whichever is larger (1 point min to 10 point max) 4.0 MGD design flow	1 point/MGD or part	4

Item	Points	Your System
<i>Variation in Raw Wastewater (0 to 6 points)¹</i>		
Variations do not exceed those normally or typically expected	0 points	0
Recurring deviations/excessive variations of 100% to 200% in strength/flow	2 points	0
Recurring deviations/excessive variations of more than 200% in strength/flow	4 points	0
Raw wastewater subject to toxic waste discharges	6 points	0
Impact of septage or truck-hauled wastewater (0 to 4 points)	0-4 points	0
<i>Preliminary Treatment Process</i>		
Plant pumping of main flow	3 points	3
Screening, comminution	3 points	3
Grit removal	3 points	3
Equalization	1 point	0
<i>Primary Treatment Process</i>		
Primary clarifiers	5 points	0
Imhoff tanks, septic tanks, or similar (combined sedimentation/digestion) ^{D-8}	5 points	0
<i>Secondary Treatment Process</i>		
Fixed-film reactor ^{D-7}	10 points	0
Activated sludge ^{D-1}	15 points	15
Stabilization ponds or lagoon without aeration	5 points	0
Stabilization ponds or lagoon with aeration	8 points	0
Membrane Biological Reactor (MBR) – Basic MBR which combines activated sludge (minus secondary clarification) and membrane filtration. ^{D-17}	15 points	0
<i>Tertiary Treatment Process</i>		
Polishing ponds for advanced wastewater treatment	2 points	0
Chemical/physical advanced wastewater treatment w/o secondary ^{D-5}	15 points	0
Chemical/physical advanced wastewater treatment following secondary ^{D-4}	10 points	10
Biological or chemical/biological advanced wastewater treatment ^{D-2}	12 points	0
Nitrification by designed extended aeration only	2 points	2
Ion exchange for advanced wastewater treatment	10 points	0
Reverse osmosis, electrodialysis and other membrane filtration techniques for advanced wastewater treatment	15 points	0
Advanced wastewater treatment chemical recovery, carbon regeneration	4 points	0
Media filtration (removal of solids by sand or other media) ^{D-13}	5 points	5
<i>Additional Treatment Processes</i>		
Chemical additions (2 points each for a max of 6 points) ^{D-3}	0-6 points	4
Dissolved air floatation (for other than sludge thickening)	8 points	0
Intermittent sand filter	2 points	0
Recirculating intermittent sand filter	3 points	0
Microscreens	5 points	0
Generation of oxygen	5 points	0

Solids Handling		
Solids stabilization (used to reduce pathogens, volatile organic chemicals & odors include lime or similar treatment and thermal conditioning) ^{D-15}	5 points	0
Gravity thickening	2 points	2
Mechanical dewatering of solids ^{D-11}	8 points	0
Anaerobic digestion of solids	10 points	0
Aerobic digestion of solids	6 points	6
Evaporative sludge drying	2 points	2
Solids reduction (including incineration, wet oxidation)	12 points	0
On-site landfill for solids	2 points	0
Solids composting ^{D-14}	10 points	10
Land application of biosolids by contractor ^{D-9}	2 points	0
Land application of biosolids by facility operator in responsible charge	10 points	0
Disinfection (0 to 10 points maximum)		
No disinfection	0 points	0
Chlorination (including chlorine dioxide or chloramines) or ultraviolet irradiation	5 points	5
Ozonation	10 points	0
Effluent Discharge (0 to 10 points maximum)		
No discharge	0 points	0
Discharge to surface water receiving stream ^{D-6}	0 points	0
Mechanical post aeration ^{D-12}	2 points	0
Land treatment with surface disposal or land treatment with subsurface disposal ^{D-10}	4 points	0
Direct recycle and reuse	6 points	6
Instrumentation (0 to 6 point maximum)		
SCADA or similar instrumentation systems to provide data with no process operation	0 points	0
SCADA or similar instrumentation systems to provide data with limited process operation	2 points	0
SCADA or similar instrumentation systems to provide data with moderate process operation	4 points	4
SCADA or similar instrumentation systems to provide data with extensive or total process operation	6 points	0
Laboratory Control (0 to 15 point maximum)²		
Bacteriological/Biological Laboratory Control (0 to 5 point maximum)		
Lab work done outside the treatment plant	0 points	0
Membrane filter procedures	3 points	3
Use of fermentation tubes or any dilution method; fecal coliform determination	5 points	0
Chemical/Physical Laboratory Control (0 to 10 point maximum)		
Lab work done outside the treatment plant	0 points	0
Push-button or visual (colorimetric) methods for simple tests such as pH, settleable solids	3 points	0
Additional procedures such as DO, COD, BOD, gas analysis, titrations,		

solids, volatile content	5 points	0
More advanced determinations such as specific constituents; nutrients, total oils, phenols	7 points	7
Highly sophisticated instrumentation such as atomic absorption, gas chromatography	10 points	0
TOTAL POINTS FOR YOUR SYSTEM		96
System Classification Key		Classification
A system comprised of only one of the following wastewater treatment processes: aerated lagoon (s), non-aerated lagoons, primary treatment, or LSAS; and associated collection system also meets the definition of a very small wastewater system (VSWWS).		<input type="checkbox"/> VSWWS
0-30 points		<input type="checkbox"/> Class I
31-55 points		<input type="checkbox"/> Class II
56-75 points		<input type="checkbox"/> Class III
76 or greater		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class IV

- Footnote ¹ The key concept is frequency and/or intensity of deviation or excessive variation from normal or typical fluctuations; such deviation can be in terms of strength, toxicity, shock loads, I/I, with points from 0-6.
- Footnote ² The key concept is to credit laboratory analyses done on-site by plant personnel under the direction of the operator in direct responsible charge with points from 0-15.


Signature of Legal Owner or Owner's Representative

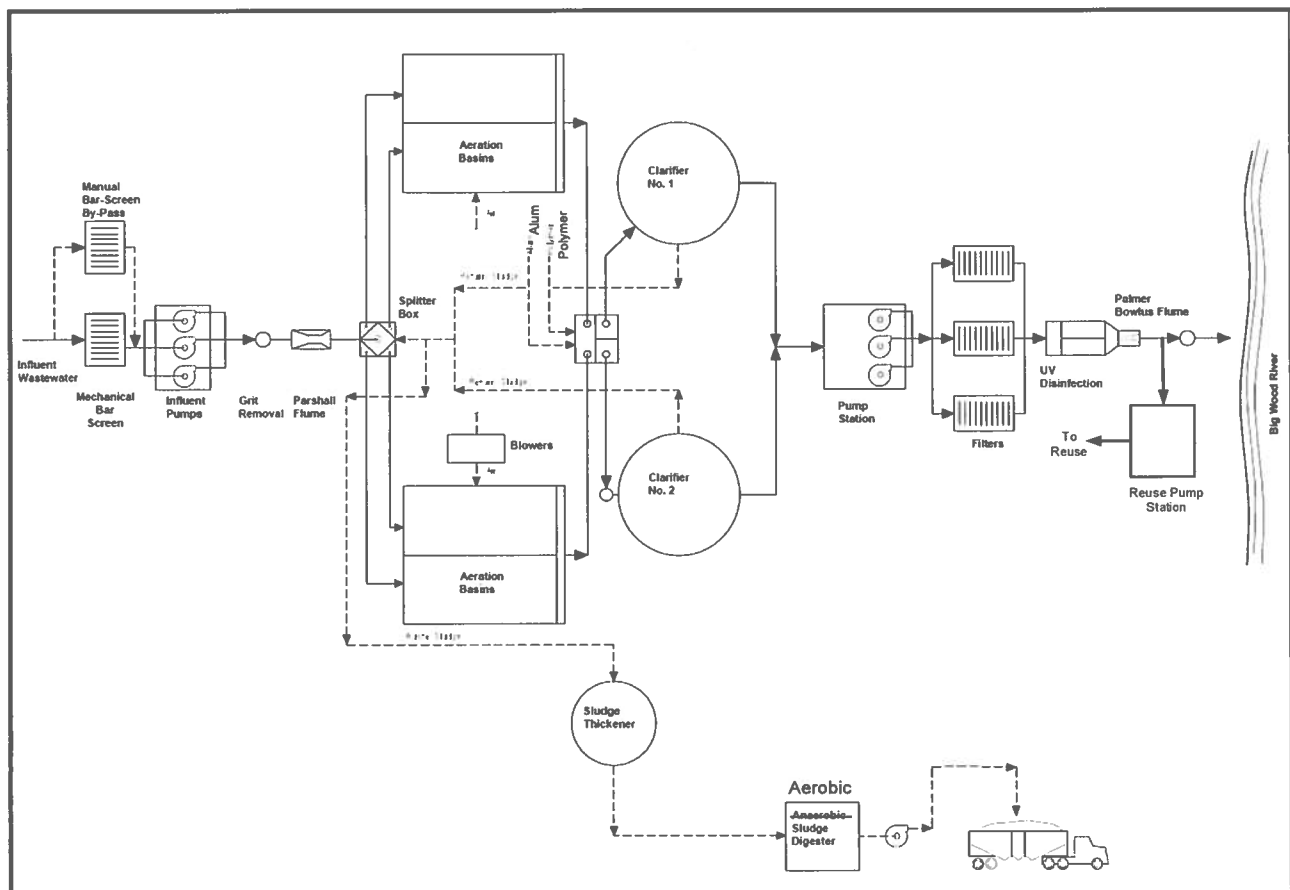

Date

Wastewater Treatment Definitions

- D-1. **Activated Sludge** - Wastewater treatment by aeration of suspended organisms followed by secondary clarification, including extended aeration, oxidation ditches, Intermittent Cycle Extended Aeration system (ICEAS), and other similar processes. A sequencing batch reactor with the purpose of providing this form of treatment would be rated under this category.
- D-2. **Biological or chemical/biological advanced wastewater treatment** - The advanced treatment of wastewater for nutrient removal including nitrification, denitrification, or phosphorus removal utilizing biological or chemical processes or a combination. If the facility is designed to nitrify based solely on detention time in an extended aeration system, only the points for nitrification by designed extended aeration should be given.
- D-3. **Chemical addition** - The addition of a chemical to wastewater at an application point for the purposes of adjusting pH or alkalinity, improving solids removal, dechlorinating, removing odors, providing nutrients, or otherwise enhancing treatment, excluding chlorination for disinfection of effluent and the addition of enzymes or any process included in the Tertiary Chemical/Physical Processes. The capability to add a chemical at different application points for the same purpose should be rated as one application; the capability to add a chemical(s) to dual units should be rated as one application; and the capability to add a chemical at different application points for different purposes should be rated as separate applications.
- D-4. **Chemical/physical advanced treatment following secondary** - The use of chemical or physical advanced treatment processes following (or in conjunction with) a secondary treatment process. This would include processes such as carbon adsorption, air stripping, chemical coagulation, and precipitation, etc.
- D-5. **Chemical/physical advanced treatment without secondary** - The use of chemical or physical advanced treatment processes without the use of a secondary treatment process. This would include processes such as carbon adsorption, air stripping, chemical coagulation, precipitation, etc.


- D-6. **Discharge to Receiving Water** - Treatment processes present at the facility are designed to achieve NPDES permit limitations that have already factored in the sensitivity of the receiving stream. Consequently, no additional points are assigned to rate the receiving stream separately from the facility treatment processes.
- D-7. **Fixed-film reactor** - Biofiltration by trickling filters or rotating biological contactors followed by secondary clarification.
- D-8. **Imhoff tanks (or similar)** - Imhoff tanks, septic tanks, spirogester, clarigester, or other single unit for combined sedimentation and digestion.
- D-9. **Land application of biosolids by contractor** - The land application or beneficial reuse of biosolids by a contractor outside of the control of the operator in direct responsible charge of the wastewater treatment facility.
- D-10. **Land treatment and disposal (surface or subsurface)** - The ultimate treatment and disposal of the effluent onto the surface of the ground by rapid infiltration or rotary distributor or by spray irrigation. Subsurface treatment and disposal would be accomplished by infiltration gallery, injection, or gravity or pressurized drainfield.
- D-11. **Mechanical dewatering** - The removal of water from sludge by any of the following processes and including the addition of polymers in any of the following: vacuum filtration; frame, belt, or plate filter presses; centrifuge; or dissolved air floatation.
- D-12. **Mechanical post-aeration** - The introduction of air into the effluent by mechanical means such as diffused or mechanical aeration. Cascade aeration would not be assigned points.
- D-13. **Media Filtration** - The advanced treatment of wastewater for removal of solids by sand or other media or mixed media filtration.
- D-14. **Solids composting** - The biological decomposition process producing carbon dioxide, water, and heat. Typical methods are windrow, forced air-static pile, and mechanical.
- D-15. **Solids stabilization** - The processes to oxidize or reduce the organic matter in the sludge to a more stable form. These processes reduce pathogens or reduce the volatile organic chemicals and thereby reduce the potential for odor. These processes would include lime (or similar) treatment and thermal conditioning. Other stabilization processes such as aerobic or anaerobic digestion and composting are listed individually.
- D-16. **Wastewater Treatment Facility**. Any physical facility or land area for the purpose of collecting, treating, neutralizing or stabilizing pollutants including treatment plants, the necessary intercepting, outfall and outlet sewers, pumping stations integral to such plants or sewers, equipment and furnishing thereof and their appurtenances. A treatment facility may also be known as a treatment system, wastewater treatment system, wastewater treatment facility, or wastewater treatment plant (IDAPA 58.01.16.010).
- D-17. **Membrane Biological Reactor (MBR) Point Factoring** - The points assigned to the basic MBR unit does not include points for any additional treatment processes such as phosphorus removal, nitrification, denitrification, land application, rapid infiltration basins, lagoons, etc. Points must be assigned separately to each additional treatment process beyond the basic MBR unit. Additional treatment processes may vary on a case-by-case basis.

Figure 1-2 – Flow Schematic



1.2 DESIGN LOADING

The wastewater treatment facilities were designed to successfully treat wastewater with the design loadings outlined in **Table 1-1**.



D

Cost Opinion

		Aeration Basins - Anoxic and MLR (Nos. 3 & 4)		Aeration Basin Blower Repair		Grit Removal System		Aeration Basin Upgrades (Nos. 1 & 2)	
		Diffuser System	\$17,000	Blower	\$65,000	Grit Chamber Baffles		Center Wall Catwalk	\$45,000
		Submersible Mixer	\$186,728			Grit Concentrator		Catwalk Railing	\$12,960
		MLR Pumps	\$90,000			Grit Washer		Catwalk Canopy	\$32,400
		Installation	\$117,491			Grit Pump		Baffle Walls	\$115,556
								Diffuser System	\$170,000
						Combined Cost	\$300,026	MLR Pumps	\$90,000
						Installation	\$120,010	Submersible Mixer	\$186,728
								Installation	\$218,691
								Air Piping	\$100,000
Electrical	20.00%		\$78,844		\$0		\$84,007		\$115,738
I&C	12.00%		\$47,306		\$0		\$50,404		\$69,443
	Subtotal		\$537,368		\$65,000		\$554,448		\$1,156,515
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$54,000		\$0		\$55,000		\$116,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%		\$7,000				\$7,000		\$25,000
	Subtotal		\$598,000		\$65,000		\$616,000		\$1,298,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$60,000		\$0		\$62,000		\$130,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$9,000		\$0		\$9,000		\$19,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$150,000		\$0		\$154,000		\$325,000
	Subtotal		\$817,000		\$65,000		\$841,000		\$1,772,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$41,000		\$0		\$42,000		\$89,000
	Subtotal		\$858,000		\$65,000		\$883,000		\$1,861,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$129,000		\$0		\$132,000		\$279,000
	Subtotal		\$987,000		\$65,000		\$1,015,000		\$2,140,000
	-20%		\$790,000		\$52,000		\$812,000		\$1,712,000
	40%		\$1,382,000		\$91,000		\$1,421,000		\$2,996,000

		Rotary Drum Thickener & Dewatering Building		Remove Digester No. 1 Building and New Flat Covers		Clarifier No. 1 HVAC and Roof Repair		Gravity Thickener & Transfer Building Demo	
		RDT	\$355,000	Dig #1 Bldg Demo	\$40,000	C1D1 Heaters (x2)	\$20,000	Thickener Demo	\$40,000
		Sludge Transfer to Pro Cav	\$11,978	Digester Cover	\$191,599	Clarifier Roof	\$69,775	Transfer Building Demo	\$35,000
		Dewatering Bldg	\$2,000,000	Cover Install	\$76,640				
		Conveyor	\$100,000	Misc. Metals	\$50,000				
		Electrical Service & Control Panel	\$150,000						
		Piping	\$100,000						
		MCC	\$280,000						
		Installation	\$398,791						
Electrical	20.00%		\$279,154		\$10,000		\$4,000		\$0
I&C	12.00%		\$167,492		\$6,000		\$2,400		\$0
	Subtotal		\$3,842,415		\$374,239		\$96,175		\$75,000
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$384,000		\$37,000		\$10,000		\$8,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%		\$144,000		\$7,000		\$4,000		\$5,000
	Subtotal		\$4,370,000		\$418,000		\$110,000		\$88,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$437,000		\$42,000		\$11,000		\$9,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$66,000		\$6,000		\$2,000		\$1,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$1,093,000		\$105,000		\$28,000		\$22,000
	Subtotal		\$5,966,000		\$571,000		\$151,000		\$120,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$298,000		\$29,000		\$8,000		\$6,000
	Subtotal		\$6,264,000		\$600,000		\$159,000		\$126,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$940,000		\$90,000		\$24,000		\$19,000
	Subtotal		\$7,204,000		\$690,000		\$183,000		\$145,000
	-20%		\$5,763,000		\$552,000		\$146,000		\$116,000
	40%		\$10,086,000		\$966,000		\$256,000		\$203,000

		Digester No. 2		Screw Press		New & Replacement Digester Blowers		AB Blower 1 & Electrical	
		Concrete	\$688,148	Screw Press	\$450,000	Blower Replacement	\$232,000	Blowers	\$249,000
		Digester Diffusers	\$97,105			New Blowers	\$232,000	Air Piping	\$75,000
		Dig #2 & #3 Transfer Pumps	\$23,956	Installation	\$180,000			MCC-2	\$275,000
		Digester Cover	\$191,599			Installation	\$215,600	Installation	\$239,600
		Installation	\$165,064			Air Piping	\$75,000	Spare Xfrmr	\$50,000
		Excavation	\$92,444						
		Air Piping	\$100,000						
Electrical	20.00%		\$24,791		\$126,000		\$150,920		\$167,720
I&C	12.00%		\$14,875		\$75,600		\$90,552		\$100,632
	Subtotal		\$1,397,982		\$831,600		\$996,072		\$1,156,952
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$140,000		\$83,000		\$100,000		\$116,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%		\$68,000		\$11,000		\$13,000		\$14,000
	Subtotal		\$1,606,000		\$926,000		\$1,109,000		\$1,287,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$161,000		\$93,000		\$111,000		\$129,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$24,000		\$14,000		\$17,000		\$19,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$402,000		\$232,000		\$277,000		\$322,000
	Subtotal		\$2,193,000		\$1,265,000		\$1,514,000		\$1,757,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$110,000		\$63,000		\$76,000		\$88,000
	Subtotal		\$2,303,000		\$1,328,000		\$1,590,000		\$1,845,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$345,000		\$199,000		\$239,000		\$277,000
	Subtotal		\$2,648,000		\$1,527,000		\$1,829,000		\$2,122,000
	-20%		\$2,118,000		\$1,222,000		\$1,463,000		\$1,698,000
	40%		\$3,707,000		\$2,138,000		\$2,561,000		\$2,971,000

		AB Blower 2 + Building		AB Blower 3		AB Blower 4 & Yard Piping		Replace Generator & MCC-3	
		Blowers	\$249,000	Blowers	\$249,000	Blowers	\$249,000	Generator	\$225,000
		Building Expansion	\$311,250	Air Piping	\$75,000	Air Piping	\$75,000	MCC-3	\$185,000
		Air Piping	\$75,000			Yard Piping to 16"	\$10,000	Installation	\$90,000
		Installation	\$129,600	Installation	\$129,600	Installation	\$207,600		
						MCC-4	\$185,000		
Electrical	20.00%		\$90,720		\$90,720		\$128,320		\$100,000
I&C	12.00%		\$54,432		\$54,432		\$76,992		\$60,000
	Subtotal		\$910,002		\$598,752		\$931,912		\$660,000
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$91,000		\$60,000		\$93,000		\$66,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%		\$26,000		\$8,000		\$12,000		\$40,000
	Subtotal		\$1,027,000		\$667,000		\$1,037,000		\$766,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$103,000		\$67,000		\$104,000		\$77,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$15,000		\$10,000		\$16,000		\$11,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$257,000		\$167,000		\$259,000		\$192,000
	Subtotal		\$1,402,000		\$911,000		\$1,416,000		\$1,046,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$70,000		\$46,000		\$71,000		\$52,000
	Subtotal		\$1,472,000		\$957,000		\$1,487,000		\$1,098,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$221,000		\$144,000		\$223,000		\$165,000
	Subtotal		\$1,693,000		\$1,101,000		\$1,710,000		\$1,263,000
	-20%		\$1,354,000		\$881,000		\$1,368,000		\$1,010,000
	40%		\$2,370,000		\$1,541,000		\$2,394,000		\$1,768,000

		Pump Replacements		Replace UV Equipment		Upgrade PLC Hardware		Upgrade Filter PLC	
		Influent	\$84,210	UV System	\$500,000	Hardware	\$400,000	Filter PLC	\$30,000
		Effluent	\$76,995						
		RAS	\$94,005	Installation	\$200,000	Installation	\$160,000	Installation	\$12,000
		WAS	\$8,243						
		Scum	\$15,000						
		Plant Drain	\$50,000						
		Alum & Polymer	\$30,000						
		Reuse	\$313,011						
Electrical	20.00%		\$67,146		\$140,000		\$112,000		\$8,400
I&C	12.00%		\$40,288		\$84,000		\$67,200		\$5,040
	Subtotal		\$778,898		\$924,000		\$739,200		\$55,440
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$78,000		\$92,000		\$74,000		\$6,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%				\$12,000		\$10,000		\$1,000
	Subtotal		\$857,000		\$1,028,000		\$823,000		\$62,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$86,000		\$103,000		\$82,000		\$6,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$13,000		\$15,000		\$12,000		\$1,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$214,000		\$257,000		\$206,000		\$16,000
	Subtotal		\$1,170,000		\$1,403,000		\$1,123,000		\$85,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$59,000		\$70,000		\$56,000		\$4,000
	Subtotal		\$1,229,000		\$1,473,000		\$1,179,000		\$89,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$184,000		\$221,000		\$177,000		\$13,000
	Subtotal		\$1,413,000		\$1,694,000		\$1,356,000		\$102,000
	-20%		\$1,130,000		\$1,355,000		\$1,085,000		\$82,000
	40%		\$1,978,000		\$2,372,000		\$1,898,000		\$143,000

		Digester No. 1 Diffusers		Clarifier Mechanism No. 1 Replacement		Upgrade Dewatering PLC		Misc. Headworks Improvements	
		4x 6" 12ga 304SS Dropleg		Mechanism Refurbish	\$163,000	Dewatering PLC	\$30,000	Misc. Improvements	\$50,000
		4x 4" 17.7 SDR PVC Manifold							
		4x 4" 17.7 SDR PVC Distributors		Installation	\$65,200	Installation	\$12,000	Installation	\$20,000
		613x 9" SSII Diffusers	\$52,105						
		Piping Cost	\$45,000						
		Installation	\$38,842						
Electrical	20.00%		\$0		\$45,640		\$8,400		\$14,000
I&C	12.00%		\$0		\$27,384		\$5,040		\$8,400
	Subtotal		\$135,947		\$301,224		\$55,440		\$92,400
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$14,000		\$30,000		\$6,000		\$9,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%		\$2,000		\$4,000		\$1,000		\$1,000
	Subtotal		\$152,000		\$335,000		\$62,000		\$102,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$15,000		\$34,000		\$6,000		\$10,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$2,000		\$5,000		\$1,000		\$2,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$38,000		\$84,000		\$16,000		\$26,000
	Subtotal		\$207,000		\$458,000		\$85,000		\$140,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$10,000		\$23,000		\$4,000		\$7,000
	Subtotal		\$217,000		\$481,000		\$89,000		\$147,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$33,000		\$72,000		\$13,000		\$22,000
	Subtotal		\$250,000		\$553,000		\$102,000		\$169,000
	-20%		\$200,000		\$442,000		\$82,000		\$135,000
	40%		\$350,000		\$774,000		\$143,000		\$237,000

		Headworks PLC		Upgrade UV PLC		Clarifier Mechanism No. 2 Replacement		Lab/Ops/Maintenance Remodel	
		Headworks PLC	\$30,000	UV PLC	\$30,000	Mechanism Refurbish	\$133,500	Upgrade Lab/Ops/Maintenance Building	\$400,000
		Installation	\$12,000	Installation	\$12,000	Installation	\$53,400	All Buildings Stucco Repair (built into \$500,000 above)	
Electrical	20.00%		\$8,400		\$8,400		\$37,380		\$80,000
I&C	12.00%		\$5,040		\$5,040		\$22,428		\$48,000
	Subtotal		\$55,440		\$55,440		\$246,708		\$528,000
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$6,000		\$6,000		\$25,000		\$53,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%		\$1,000		\$1,000		\$3,000		\$32,000
	Subtotal		\$62,000		\$62,000		\$275,000		\$613,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$6,000		\$6,000		\$28,000		\$61,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$1,000		\$1,000		\$4,000		\$9,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$16,000		\$16,000		\$69,000		\$153,000
	Subtotal		\$85,000		\$85,000		\$376,000		\$836,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$4,000		\$4,000		\$19,000		\$42,000
	Subtotal		\$89,000		\$89,000		\$395,000		\$878,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$13,000		\$13,000		\$59,000		\$132,000
	Subtotal		\$102,000		\$102,000		\$454,000		\$1,010,000
	-20%		\$82,000		\$82,000		\$363,000		\$808,000
	40%		\$143,000		\$143,000		\$636,000		\$1,414,000

		Replace VFD's		Utility Tractor		Sewer Cleaning "Vac" Truck		Parking Lot Repaving		Outfall Clearing	
		RAS Pumps (3) x 2	\$170,000	Tractor	\$67,000	Vac Truck	\$450,000	Parking Lot Repaving	\$400,000	Outfall Clearing	\$100,000
		UV Feed Pumps (3) x 2	\$220,000							(2 x in 20 years)	
		Influent Pumps (3) x 2	\$230,000								
Electrical	20.00%		\$124,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
I&C	12.00%		\$74,400		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
	Subtotal		\$818,400		\$67,000		\$450,000		\$400,000		\$100,000
Contractor's Field Overhead	10.00%		\$82,000		\$0		\$0		\$40,000		\$10,000
Sales Tax on Real Property	6.00%		\$49,000		\$0		\$0		\$24,000		\$6,000
	Subtotal		\$949,000		\$67,000		\$450,000		\$464,000		\$116,000
Contractor's Fee (Profit)	10.00%		\$95,000		\$0		\$0		\$46,000		\$12,000
Contractor's Bonds and Insurance	1.50%		\$14,000		\$0		\$0		\$7,000		\$2,000
Undefined Scope of Work/Contingency	25.00%		\$237,000		\$0		\$0		\$116,000		\$29,000
	Subtotal		\$1,295,000		\$67,000		\$450,000		\$633,000		\$159,000
Escalation for Unforeseen Market Conditions	5.00%		\$65,000		\$0		\$0		\$32,000		\$8,000
	Subtotal		\$1,360,000		\$67,000		\$450,000		\$665,000		\$167,000
Engineering Design and SDC	15.00%		\$204,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
	Subtotal		\$1,564,000		\$67,000		\$450,000		\$665,000		\$167,000
	-20%		\$1,251,000		\$54,000		\$360,000		\$532,000		\$134,000
	40%		\$2,190,000		\$94,000		\$630,000		\$931,000		\$234,000

WHITE PETERSON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

KATELIN E. BARTLES
MARC J. BYBEE
WM. F. GIGRAY, III
MATTHEW A. JOHNSON
BRYAN W. KNOX
WILLIAM F. NICHOLS *
ANDREA H. NIELSEN
BRIAN T. O'BANNON *

WHITE, PETERSON, GIGRAY & NICHOLS, P.A.
CANYON PARK AT THE IDAHO CENTER
5700 E. FRANKLIN RD., SUITE 200
Nampa, IDAHO 83687-7901
TEL (208) 466-9272
FAX (208) 466-4405
EMAIL: mjohnson@whitepeterson.com

PHILIP A. PETERSON
WILLIAM L. PUNKONEY

TERRENCE R. WHITE
OF COUNSEL
WILLIAM F. "BUD" YOST
OF COUNSEL

* Also admitted in OR

July 18, 2022

To: Mayor and Councilmembers, City of Ketchum

From: Matthew Johnson, City Attorney

Legal/Staff Report for Harriman: Consent to Assignment

Background:

On June 23, the Council approved and authorized the City to enter into a Settlement Agreement with Harriman Hotel, LLC. This agreement, under the City's enforcement discretion, reinstated certain development entitlements for the proposed Harriman Hotel (Project).

One of the factors contributing to settlement and reinstatement of the Project was a new financing arrangement for the Project. These business arrangements included certain anticipated re-arrangement of the limited liability companies involved in the Project. As part of such, Harriman Hotel, LLC, is assigning what development interests it may have in the Project to a new limited liability company: Harriman Ketchum Hotel, LLC.

Analysis and Recommendation:

It is not atypical on major projects for multiple entities to be involved and/or to have changes in the business entities during the course of a project. As a condition of development approvals, consent is needed from the City for any assignments of development entitlements to a new entity. City consent is reasonably and typically given unless there is some major red flag involved with the new entity taking over on a project.

The members involved in the LLCs referenced under this Assignment Agreement are the same as those involved within the information provided as part of the Settlement Agreement. Staff and legal have not identified any red flags with this Assignment Agreement, and it is in line with the new arrangements on the Project tied to the Settlement Agreement.

It is important to note the City's consent is merely to whatever entitlements the Assignor may have being assigned to the Assignee. There is no representation or assurance by this City consent of what exactly those entitlements may or may not be. That review is part of the due diligence between Assignor and Assignee on this matter.

Based upon this, the staff recommendation is the City Council approve consent to the attached Assignment Agreement.

Recommended Motion: I move to approve and authorize the Mayor to sign the Consent of City of Ketchum on the Assignment Agreement as presented.

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY AND WHEN
RECORDED RETURN TO:**

Lawson Laski Clark, PLLC
Post Office Box 3310
Ketchum, ID 83340
Attn: Edward A. Lawson

(SPACE ABOVE LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE)

ASSIGNMENT AGREEMENT

THIS ASSIGNMENT AGREEMENT, (this "Agreement") is made and entered into effective as of July 11, 2022 (the "Effective Date"), by and between Harriman Ketchum Hotel, LLC, an Idaho limited liability company ("Assignee"), and Harriman Hotel, LLC, an Idaho limited liability company ("Assignor").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Assignee and Assignor have entered into an Equity Investment Agreement with Harriman SV Properties, LLC, a Florida limited liability company (the "Contribution Agreement"), providing for, among other things, the conveyance by Assignor to Assignee of the real property ("Property") described as 300 E. River Street, Lot 2, Block 87, Ketchum, Idaho.

WHEREAS, Assignor has acquired or may have used or acquired certain intangible rights ("Intangibles") in connection with the Property, including but not limited to rights related to trade names, easements, licenses, permits, air rights, certificates of occupancy, rights of way, agreements pertaining to utilities, water and mineral rights, express and implied warranties, rights relating to construction of improvements on the Property including but not limited to: (i) the Planned Unit Development Permit Conditional Use Permit ("CUP") to develop and operate a Hotel ("Project") on the Property; (ii) the building permits to construct the Project and related improvements ("Building Permit"); (iv) that certain Amended and Restated Development Agreement between Assignor and the City of Ketchum, dated October 5, 2015 and recorded in the records of Blaine County, Idaho as Instrument No. 630816 and the Corrected Amendment to Amended and Restated Development Agreement, dated June 21, 2016, and recorded in the records of Blaine County, Idaho on June 22, 2016 as Instrument No. 635897, as amended by the First Amendment to Amended and Restated Development Agreement dated June 4, 2018 and recorded on June 5, 2018 as Instrument No. 652281, records of Blaine County, Idaho ("Development Agreement") describing and defining the Project; and (v) the Settlement Agreement between Assignor and the City of Ketchum, Idaho relating to the reinstatement of entitlements for the Project ("Settlement Agreement").

WHEREAS, Assignor desires to assign to Assignee all of his rights, titles, and interest in the Intangibles and Assignee is willing to accept such an assignment.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises, representations, warranties and covenants set forth herein, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

1. **Assignment of Intangibles.** On the Effective Date, Assignor hereby conveys, transfers and assigns to the Assignee, its successors and assigns, all of Assignor's title, rights and interests in and to the following Intangibles, to the extent that same are assignable.

- (A) all plans, specifications, surveys, architectural renderings and drawings, soil test reports, other reports or examinations of the Property, architectural contracts, engineering contracts, construction contracts, subcontracts and contracts with material suppliers;
- (B) all service contracts, maintenance contracts, management agreements, warranties, guaranties and the right to use all names now or hereafter used by Assignor in connection with the Property;
- (C) the CUP, Building Permit, Development Agreement, Settlement Agreement and other all permits, certificates, licenses, approvals, contracts, agreements, entitlements and authorizations, however characterized, issued or in any way furnished for the acquisition, construction, development, operation, use and occupancy of the Property, including without limitation, certificates of occupancy;
- (D) all declarations of covenants or restrictions, regulatory agreements, redevelopment agreements, condominium declarations, homeowners' declarations or other documents including, without limitation, any articles of incorporation or bylaws of any association or corporation formed pursuant to a condominium or homeowners' declaration now or hereafter regulating or affecting the use of any portion of the Property ("Property Regulation Documents");
- (E) all soil borings and architectural, engineering, subdivision, access and other tests, studies or reports made or to be made with respect to the Property;
- (F) all market analyses, appraisals and development and economic feasibility studies made or to be made with respect to the Property;
- (G) all environmental reports, studies and letters related to the Property heretofore or hereafter received or obtained by or on behalf of Assignor; and
- (H) all claims, demands, judgments, insurance proceeds, rights of action, awards or damages, compensation and settlements resulting from the taking of all or any part of the Property under the power of eminent domain or for any damage (whether caused by such taking or casualty or otherwise) to all or any part of the Property.

which Assignor has, may have, or may subsequently directly or indirectly enter into, obtain or acquire in connection with the acquisition, improvement, ownership, operation, leasing or maintenance of the Property.

2. **Acceptance of Assignment.** Assignee agrees to and does hereby accept the assignment and conveyance of the Intangibles and agrees to perform all obligations of Assignor arising under or by virtue of the Intangibles, including but not limited to the obligations of Assignor under the City of Ketchum Security Agreement recorded on December 6, 2018 as Instrument No. 656999, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

3. **Successor Developer Status.** Assignor covenants and agrees that Assignee shall have the right to succeed to all of the right, title and interest of Assignor, as “*Declarant*” or “*Developer*” or under any other title, under any or all of the Property Regulation Documents by recording a certificate in the official records of the county in which the Property is located stating that Assignee or such subsequent purchaser of the Property has so elected, and such certificate shall conclusively establish that Assignee or such subsequent purchaser of the Property, and any person claiming by or through Assignee, is the “*Declarant*” or “*Developer*” or such other title, as applicable. Such certificate shall not require the consent, approval or joinder of Assignor, but Assignor hereby agrees to join in, consent to and approve such certificate upon written request.

4. **Notices.** All notices and demands which are required or permitted to be given or served hereunder shall be deemed sufficiently served when delivered or mailed in the manner and to the persons described in the Equity Investment Agreement.

5. **Counterparts; Electronic Signatures.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, all of which shall be taken to be one and the same instrument, for the same effect as if all parties hereto had signed the same signature page. Receipt of an executed signature page to this Agreement by electronic transmission shall constitute effective delivery thereof.

6. **Miscellaneous.** This Agreement and all rights and liabilities hereunder and in and to any and all Intangibles shall inure to the benefit of Assignee and its successors and assigns and shall be binding upon Assignor and its successors and permitted assigns. The validity, enforcement and interpretation of this Agreement shall for all purposes be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho. All provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed valid and enforceable to the extent permitted by law. Any provision or provisions of this Agreement which are held unenforceable, invalid or contrary to law by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be of no force or effect, and in such event each and all of the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall subsist and remain and be fully effective according to the terms of this Agreement as though such invalid, unenforceable or unlawful provision or provision had not been included in this Agreement. Time is of the essence of this Agreement, the headings of sections in this Agreement are for convenience only and shall not be construed in any way to limit or define the content, scope or intent of the provisions hereof.

[end of text – signatures appear on following pages]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have each signed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

Assignor: Harriman Hotel, LLC, an Idaho limited liability company

By: Waypoint, LLC, an Idaho limited liability company, its Managing Member

By: 
Jack E. Bariteau, Jr. its Managing Member

Assignee: Harriman Ketchum Hotel, LLC, an Idaho limited liability company

By: 
Jack E. Bariteau, Jr. its Managing Member

CONSENT OF CITY OF KETCHUM

The City of Ketchum, Idaho consents to the terms of the Assignment Agreement notwithstanding any contrary terms contained in the Development Agreement or Settlement Agreement.

City of Ketchum, Idaho, a municipal corporation

By: _____
Neil Bradshaw, Mayor

Attest:

Robyn Crotty, City Clerk



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Approve Trademark Licensing Agreement #22778

Recommendation and Summary

Staff is recommending Council approve Trademark Licensing Agreement #22778 with Sawtooth Brewery and adopt with the following motion:

"I move to approve Trademark Licensing Agreement #22778 with Sawtooth Brewery."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- The phrase Ketch'em Alive, is a registered trademark of the City of Ketchum.
- Licensing a trademark without quality control is known as "naked licensing" and can put trademark rights in jeopardy.

Introduction and History

Sawtooth Brewery is producing a 2022 Thursday Summer Music Series, Hailey Alive. The use of the term Hailey Alive is an infringement on the city's trademark Ketch'em Alive due to its likeness in terms of the name and the event itself, and in its close proximity to the Ketch'em Alive event.

Because the event is heavily advertised, staff requests Council approve a licensing agreement for this year only to allow Sawtooth Brewery to continue to use Hailey Alive through the 2022 event. Sawtooth Brewery plans to change the name in future years.

Financial Impact

There is no financial impact associated with this agreement.

Attachments:

Trademark Licensing Agreement #22778
Hailey Alive Poster

TRADEMARK LICENSE AGREEMENT #22778

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this 18th day of July, 2022 by and between THE CITY OF KETCHUM (“Licensor”), 191 5th Street West, Ketchum, Idaho, 83340, and SAWTOOTH BREWERY (“Licensee”), 110 N River Street, Hailey, ID 83333.

SECTION 1 DEFINITIONS

1.1 **“Licensee”** means Sawtooth Brewery, a restaurant and brewery, whose principal location is 110 N River Street, Hailey, Idaho 83333.

1.2 **“Licensor”** means the City of Ketchum, a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Idaho, whose principal office is located at 191 5th Street West, Ketchum, Idaho 83340.

1.3 **“Trademark”** means the phrase KETCH’EM ALIVE, a pending trademark with U.S. serial number 90838798. Application was approved for publication and published in the Official Gazette on May 17, 2022.

1.4 **“Event”** means “Hailey Alive,” a newly created weekly music series offered by the Sawtooth Brewery during the summer months.

1.5 **“Ketch’em Alive”** means Ketch’em Alive, an annual weekly music series, offered by the Licensee and held in Ketchum, Idaho.

SECTION 2 RECITALS

2.1 Licensor is the owner of the Trademark;

2.2 Licensee is Sawtooth Brewery;

2.3 Licensor uses the Trademark in connection with Ketch’em Alive;

2.4 “Hailey Alive” is a newly created concert series, occurring weekly during the summer months;

2.5 Licensee desires to use “Hailey Alive” in the name of the Event; a similar phrase in the same general area showing affiliation of the event with the Licensor as owner of the Trademark;

2.6 Licensor is willing to permit the use of the name of the Event provided that Licensee agrees to certain terms and conditions governing the use of its Trademark;

2.7 Licensee is willing to agree to the terms and conditions set forth herein;

2.8 In recognition of the status of the Event, Licensor is willing to grant Licensee a royalty-free license of its Trademark, provided that the Licensee complies with the terms and conditions of this License Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

SECTION 3
LICENSE OF TRADEMARK

3.1 **Grant of License.** Licensors grants to Licensee a limited, non-exclusive license to use the Trademark in the name of the Event during the following time period: June 16-August 12, 2022.

3.2 **Royalty.** Licensee will not be required to pay a royalty for the licensed use of the Trademark during the term of this Agreement, provided that the Trademark is used only for those purposes authorized by this Agreement.

3.3 **Terms and Conditions of License.** The license is granted subject to the following terms and conditions:

3.3.1 **Authorized Use.** The Trademark is to be used only in the name of the Event, and will not be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the Licensors. The Trademark will not be used by the Licensee for fundraising or commercial purposes without the express written consent of the Licensors, except that it may be used in marketing materials promoting the Event.

3.3.2 **Limitations on Use.** The Licensee will conduct the Event in a manner that ensures the preservation of the goodwill associated with the Trademark. The Trademark will not be used in a manner that would be likely to damage the reputation of the City of Ketchum, its officers or staff. The Licensee will cooperate with quality control efforts of the Licensors, including requests of the Licensors to refrain from activities that damage the goodwill associated with the Trademark.

3.3.3 **Licensors Review of Trademark Use.** All use of the Trademark by the Licensee, including but not limited to uses in signs or banners displayed at the Event or in advertising or promotion of the event, will be provided to the Licensors for review and will be subject to the approval of the Licensors. The Licensors may request changes to signs, banners, promotional materials, or other materials that display the Trademark if, in its sole discretion, it determines that the materials are offensive, disparaging, or detrimental to the reputation of the Licensors or Ketch'em Alive.

3.4 **Merchandising.** No merchandising rights to the Trademark are granted to the Licensee herein. Any merchandising rights shall be granted only by a separate written agreement signed by an authorized agent of the Licensors.

3.5 **Sublicense.** Licensee shall not sublicense the Trademark without written authorization from the Licensors.

3.6 **Assignment.** Licensee may not assign its rights to use the Trademark to any other party without the written consent of the Licensor. In the event of an unauthorized assignment of the Trademark rights this license shall immediately terminate.

3.7 **Retention of Ownership.** Licensee acknowledges that Licensor is the owner of the Trademark and retains all ownership rights, subject only to the limited use rights granted to Licensee herein. All usage of the Trademark by the Licensee shall inure to the benefit of the Licensor. Licensor makes no representations or warranties regarding its Trademark rights not expressly stated herein. In addition to its present registration in the State of Idaho and pending federal registration, Licensor may, in its sole discretion, apply for registration of the Trademark with other state or foreign authorities. Licensee agrees to cooperate with reasonable requests of the Licensor to sign documents or provide specimens or information necessary to complete registration of the Trademark with such authorities at the request of the Licensor.

3.8 **Indemnification.** Licensee is solely responsible for the Event. Licensee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Licensor for any loss, liability, cost, expense, fees or fines arising out of the Licensee's use of the Trademark for the Event, including but not limited to any claims related to or arising out of the Event.

SECTION 4
DEFAULT AND TERMINATION

4.1 **Default of Licensee.** The following events shall constitute a default of the Licensee under this Agreement:

- 4.1.1 Use of the Trademark in a manner unauthorized by Section 3.3 of this Agreement;
- 4.1.2 Unauthorized assignment of the Licensee's rights under this Agreement or unauthorized sublicense of the Trademark;
- 4.1.3 Unauthorized commercial exploitation or merchandising of the Trademark;
- 4.1.4 Use of the Trademark in a manner that damages the reputation of the Licensee, its officers and employees;
- 4.1.5 Failure of Licensee to perform or observe any of the other terms, covenants, or conditions of this License.

4.2 **Notice of default.** In the event of the Licensee's default due to failure to perform any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Licensor shall provide the Licensee with written notice of the default. Licensor, in its sole discretion, may provide Licensee with up to thirty (30) days to cure the default, or may immediately terminate this Agreement.

4.3 **Remedies.** In the event of the Licensee's default and, if granted time to cure, failure to cure said default within thirty (30) days of receipt of written notice of default, the Licensor may, in the Licensor's sole discretion:

4.3.1 Terminate this Agreement in accordance with Section 4.4;

4.3.2 Bring an appropriate action for injunction and/or damages incurred by Licensor as a result of said default; or

4.3.3 Pursue any other remedies available at law or in equity.

4.4 **Termination.** This Agreement will terminate immediately upon the conclusion of the Event on August 12, 2022. In addition, this Agreement may be terminated prior to the conclusion of the Event:

4.4.1 By mutual agreement of the parties;

4.4.2 In the case of default by the Licensee, immediately upon receipt of notice of default from the Licensor, or if granted time to cure, five (5) days after receipt of notice of default if Licensee fails to cure said default;

4.5 **Notice of Termination.** Upon termination of this Agreement the Licensor shall give written notice of termination to the Licensee.

SECTION 5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5.1 **Assignment.** Licensor shall have the right to assign this Agreement to any entity to which its Trademark rights are assigned upon written notice to the Licensee. Licensee may not assign any rights under this Agreement without the written consent of Licensor.

5.2 **Relationship.** Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as creating a partnership, joint venture or agency relationship between the parties hereto. Unless specifically provided herein neither party shall have the right to create any duty or obligation, express or implied, on behalf of the other party.

5.3 **Notices.** All notices under this Agreement shall be in writing and delivered in person or sent by certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, or sent by recognized overnight courier at the addresses set forth in Section 1, or to such other addresses as may from time to time be designated by any such party in writing. Notice will be deemed given on the date the notice is delivered by personal delivery or on the date the notice is deposited with an overnight delivery service or in the United States mail. Notice will be deemed received on the date the notice is actually received or delivery is refused.

5.4 **Computation of Time.** The word “day” means “calendar day,” and the computation of time shall include all Saturdays, Sundays and holidays for purposes of determining time periods specified herein.

5.5 **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho and any federal law that may be applicable to the subject matter thereof.

TRADEMARK LICENSE AGREEMENT #22778

5.6 **Costs and Attorney Fees.** If either party herein shall bring any action for relief against the other, declaratory or otherwise, arising out of this Agreement, the losing party shall pay the prevailing party for all reasonable attorneys' fees (including attorneys' fees on appeal) and costs (including court costs and disbursements) which shall be deemed to have accrued on the commencement of such action and shall be paid whether or not such action is prosecuted to judgment. The prevailing party will be that party who was awarded judgment as a result of trial or arbitration, or who receives a payment of money from the other party in settlement of claims asserted by that party.

5.7 **Severability.** Any provision of this Agreement that shall prove to be invalid, void or illegal shall in no way affect, impair or invalidate any other provision hereof and the remaining provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect.

5.8 **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement contains all covenants and agreements between the parties hereto relating in any manner to the subject matter herein. No prior agreements or understandings pertaining to the same shall be valid or of any force or effect and the covenants and agreements of this Agreement shall not be altered, modified or added to except in writing signed by Licensor and Licensee.

5.9 **Effective Date.** This Agreement is effective on the date set forth above when signed by both parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement by their respective authorized representatives as set forth below.

Dated: _____, 2022

CITY OF KETCHUM

Neil Bradshaw, Mayor

Dated: _____, 2022

SAWTOOTH BREWERY

Kevin Jones, Business Director

ATTEST:

Lisa Enourato, Interim City Clerk

2022 THURSDAY

SUMMER MUSIC SERIES



W. BULLION ST.

HOP PORTER PARK

HAILEY ALIVE

PRESENTED BY SAWTOOTH BREWERY

JUNE

16 **BOOT JUICE**

23 **CARY MORIN & GHOST DOG**

30 **HAND TREMBLER**

JULY

7 **COLE & THE THORNES**

14 **LOW-FI**

21 **WATER TOWER**

AUG

4 **ALLEGEDLY**

11 **BREAD & CIRCUS**

7-9:30 PM

FREE MUSIC!

BROUGHT TO YOU BY
THESE SPONSORS



GREAT SOLAR WORKS!
Renowned Technology for Renewable Energy
SOLAR, WIND, & HYBRID ELECTRIC SYSTEMS
SOLAR HOT WATER SYSTEMS

**SunValley
magazine.**
CHRISTOPHER & Co.
FINE JEWELRY • GIFTS

HARRISON INSURANCE
for all your insurance needs
208-788-3255





City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Approve Road Closure for Special Event

Recommendation and Summary

Staff is recommending Council to approve the road closure on **4th St. East between Main St. and the alley between Washington Ave. and First Ave.** for Board Bin Skate Park Fundraiser on July 30, 2022.

"I move to approve the street closure requests for the Board Bin Park Fundraiser."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- The City of Ketchum supports special events.
- The city has assigned designated and non-designated areas for special events.
- Non-designated street closures require approval by City Council.

Introduction and History

4th St. East between Main St. and the alley between Washington Ave. and First Ave. is a non-designated street for special event road closures and requires approval by City Council.

Financial Impact

The Board Bin included payment for the road closure with their Special Event application.

191 5th St. West | P.O. Box 2315 | Ketchum, ID 83340 | Main (208) 726 – 7801 | Fax (208) 726 - 7812

Facebook.com/CityofKetchum | twitter.com/Ketchum_Idaho | www.ketchumidaho.org



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to approve Right-of-Way Encroachment Agreement 22777 with Idaho Power for underground power lines in the City Right-of-Way.

Recommendation and Summary

Staff is recommending the Council approve the attached Encroachment Agreement 22777 and adopt the following motion:

"I move to authorize the Mayor to sign Encroachment Agreement 22777 with Idaho Power."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- The new underground power lines will have no impact on pedestrian or public access.
- The encroachment will provide underground power to 201 Garnet Street.

Introduction and History

Idaho Power would like to bore 20' across Garnet to install two 2" conduits and conductors, this will provide service for the installation of a new pad mount transformer on private property at 201 Garnet Street.

City code requires a right-of-way encroachment permit for any permanent encroachment in the public right-of-way. These agreements are intended to help protect the City in the event the proposed encroachments were to ever pose an issue requiring repair or relocation of the encroachment.

Analysis

Engineering and Streets reviewed the layout of the proposed utilities. No new above grade facilities are proposed within the City's ROW. As proposed the project would not impact public access or maintenance.

Financial Impact

There is no financial impact resulting from approval of this encroachment agreement.

Attachments:

Encroachment Agreement 22777

WHEN RECORDED, PLEASE RETURN TO:

**OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
CITY OF KETCHUM
POST OFFICE BOX 2315
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340**

RIGHT-OF-WAY ENCROACHMENT AGREEMENT 22777

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this ____ day of ____, 2022, by and between the CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO, a municipal corporation ("Ketchum"), whose address is Post Office Box 2315, Ketchum, Idaho and _____, representing IDAHO POWER COMPANY, (collectively referred to as "Owner"), whose address is 1221 West Idaho St., Boise, ID 83702.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Owner wishes to permit placement of underground power conduit and conductors in the right-of-way Garnet Street. These improvements are shown in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein (collectively referred to as the "Improvements"); and,

WHEREAS, Ketchum finds that said Improvements will not impede the use of said public right-of-way at this time subject to the terms and provisions of this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Owner will restore the sidewalk, street, curb and gutter and any landscaping back to the original condition acceptable to the Streets and Facilities Director;

NOW, THEREFORE, in contemplation of the above stated facts and objectives, it is hereby agreed as follows:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Ketchum shall permit Owner to install underground power infrastructure identified in Exhibit "A" within the public right-of-way on Garnet Street, until notified by Ketchum to remove the infrastructure at which time Owner shall remove infrastructure at Owner's expense.
2. Owner shall be responsible for the maintenance of said Improvements and shall repair said improvements within 48 hours upon notice from Ketchum that repairs are needed.
3. Owner shall be responsible for restoring the sidewalk, curb and gutter and landscaping that is altered due to the construction and installation of the vault, to the satisfaction of the Director of Streets and Facilities.
4. In consideration of Ketchum allowing Owner to maintain the Improvements in the public right-of-way, Owner agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Ketchum from and against any and all claims of liability for any injury or damage to any person or property arising from the Improvements constructed, installed and maintained in the public right-of-way. Owner shall further indemnify and hold Ketchum harmless from and against any and all claims arising from any breach or default in the performance of any obligation on Owner's part to be performed under this Agreement, or arising from any negligence of Owner or Owner's agents, contractors or employees and from and against all costs, attorney's fees, expenses and liabilities incurred in the defense of any such action or proceeding brought thereon. In the event any action or

proceeding is brought against Ketchum by reason of such claim, Owner, upon notice from Ketchum, shall defend Ketchum at Owner's expense by counsel satisfactory to Ketchum. Owner, as a material part of the consideration to Ketchum, hereby assumes all risk of damages to property or injury to persons in, upon or about the Improvements constructed, installed and maintained in the public right-of-way arising from the construction, installation and maintenance of said Improvements and Owner hereby waives all claims in respect thereof against Ketchum.

5. Ketchum shall not be liable for injury to Owner's business or loss of income therefrom or for damage which may be sustained by the person, goods, wares, merchandise or property of Owner, its tenants, employees, invitees, customers, agents or contractors or any other person in or about the Subject Property caused by or resulting from the Improvements constructed, installed, removed or maintained in the public right-of-way.

6. Owner understands and agrees that by maintaining the Improvements in the public right-of-way pursuant to this Agreement, Owner obtains no claim or interest in said public right-of-way which is adverse to that of Ketchum and that Owner obtains no exclusive right to said public right-of-way nor any other right to use the public right-of-way not specifically described herein.

7. In the event either party hereto retains an attorney to enforce any of the rights, duties and obligations arising out of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover from the non-prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees at the trial and appellate levels and, whether or not litigation is actually instituted.

8. This Agreement shall be governed by, construed, and enforced in accordance with the laws and decisions of the State of Idaho. Venue shall be in the District Court of the fifth Judicial District of the State of Idaho.

9. Subject to Section 13 below, this Agreement sets forth the entire understanding of the parties hereto and shall not be changed or terminated orally. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that there are no verbal promises or implied promises, agreements, stipulations or other representations of any kind or character pertaining to the Improvements maintained in the public right-of-way other than as set forth in this Agreement.

10. No presumption shall exist in favor of or against any party to this Agreement as the result of the drafting and preparation of this document.

11. This Agreement shall be recorded with the Blaine County Recorder by Ketchum.

12. The parties fully understand all the provisions of this Agreement, and believe them to be fair, just, adequate and reasonable, and accordingly accept the provisions of this Agreement freely and voluntarily.

13. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, this Agreement shall be subject in all respects to the terms of the Franchise Agreement between Owner and Ketchum set forth in Ketchum Ordinance No. 1092 adopted by Ketchum on May 7, 2012, as such Franchise Agreement may be amended, extended or replaced by a new franchise agreement in the future ("Franchise Agreement"), and in the event of any conflict or uncertainty between the terms of this Agreement and the Franchise Agreement, the Franchise Agreement shall control.

OWNER:

CITY OF KETCHUM:

By: _____

By: _____
Neil Bradshaw
Its: Mayor

STATE OF _____,)
) ss.
County of _____.)

On this ____ day of _____, 2022, before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared _____, known to me to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.

Notary Public for _____
Residing at _____
Commission expires _____

[illegible]

On this ____ day of _____, 2022, before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared NEIL BRADSHAW, known or identified to me to be the Mayor of the CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO, and the person who executed the foregoing instrument on behalf of said municipal corporation and acknowledged to me that said municipal corporation executed the same.

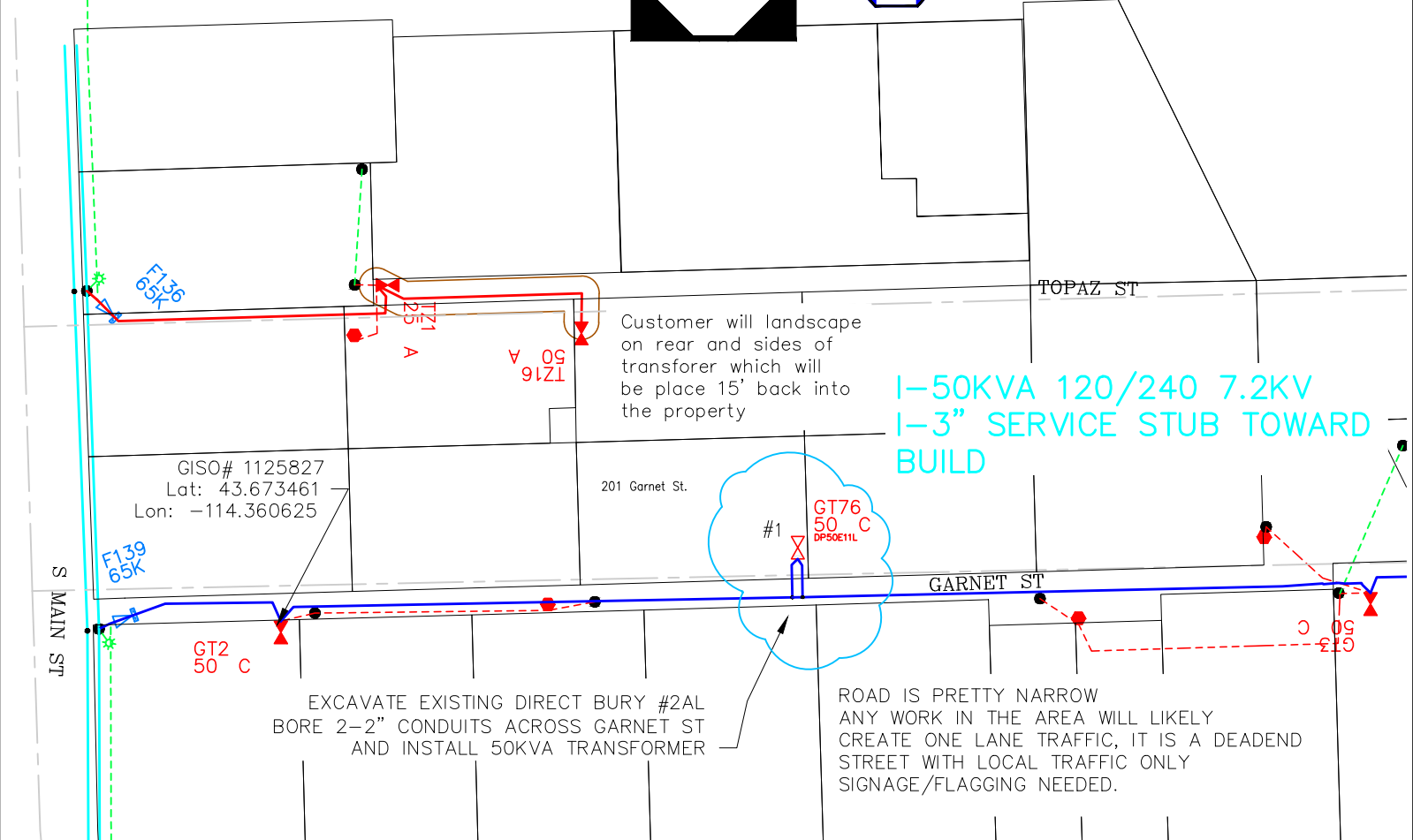
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Notary Public for _____
Residing at _____
Commission expires _____

EXHIBIT “A”



No Avian Protection Restriction



UNDERGROUND CABLE NOTES

POINT NUMBER	FROM	TO	CONDUCTOR CU	CABLE SIZE	CABLE LENGTH	TRENCH LENGTH	CONDUIT CU	CONDUIT SIZE	CONDUIT LENGTH	COMPACTION LENGTH	BORE LENGTH
1	GT76	SPLICE	DCP10	1/0-C	45	15	DDB2	2	15	-	25
1	GT76	SPLICE	DCP10	1/0-C	45	15	DDB2	2	15	-	25

THIS WORK ORDER DOES NOT INCLUDE YOUR UNDERGROUND SERVICE CHARGES. YOUR ACCOUNT WILL BE BILLED SEPARATELY ACCORDING TO THE "UNDERGROUND RESIDENTIAL CONDUIT INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS" ONCE THE SERVICE WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED.



Customer:

Date:

Job Title: J BROWN DEV LLC - 201 GARNET ST/KET INSTALL UG FAC FOR LOT

Additional Description: CUT INTO EXISTING PRIMARY, BORE ACROSS GARNET ST AND INSTALL

Additional Description: TRANSFORMER

SWPP: Pending



Feeder Map File Name: KCHM1102

Surveyed or GPS: GPS
Joint Use Attachment: NO
Pre-Built Date: 5/24/2022
Built as Designed: ---
Construction Date: ---
Operating Voltage: 7.2kV

FDR By: ----

Date: ----

ArcFM By: ----

Date: ----

Designer: CLP8023

Design No: 0000157390

Work Order No: 2760

323



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Approve Purchase Order #22116 for Professional Services Contract Related to Housing Architectural Analysis of Forest Service Park

Recommendation and Summary

Staff recommends approval of Purchase Order #22116 to complete an architectural analysis for the creation of housing units at Forest Service Park. This architect has significant experience with historic reuse projects.

"I move approval of Purchase Order #22116 with Byron Folwell, Architect LLC."

Introduction & History

Action item five contained within goal one of the Housing Action Plan calls to "explore conversion of Forest Service Park buildings for use as transitional or public-employee housing." Staff recommends exploring conversion to address temporary housing for displaced persons and housing City and other public-sector employees. Historic preservation architect, Byron Folwell, is prepared to begin developing concept plan documents for Forest Service Park. Staff would then conduct stakeholder meetings/public input sessions and return to Council for policy direction. This process will inform the viability of future improvements at the historic site as well as funding applications.

Sustainability impact

Ability to house employees locally decreases commuter vehicular trips. Preservation of existing buildings uses fewer resources than new construction and maintains existing tree coverage.

Financial Impact

This contract is proposed to be funded via the Strategic Initiatives Fund account as a one-time cost of \$10,000.

Attachments:

Task Order
Purchase Order #22116

TASK ORDER

Project name: **Forest Service Park Concept Plan**

Date: **June 14, 2022**

Owner Information

Owner / Dept. : City of Ketchum, Idaho
Contact: Carissa Connelly, Housing Strategist
Address: 191 Fifth St. W, Ketchum, Idaho 83340
Email: cconnelly@ketchumidaho.org
Phone: (208) 727-5088

Owner project no. : _____

Owner billing code: _____

Consultant Information

Consultant: Byron W. Folwell, Architect, LLC.
Project no. : BWF-2108
Address : 199 N. Capitol Blvd. Suite 602
Boise, Idaho 83702BWF-2108
Email: bfolwell@gmail.com
Phone: (208) 409-9050

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Property Address: 131 River St. E Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Scope of Work: Concept Plan document for Forest Service Park to include: schematic site plans, site images, schematic floor plans, 3D renderings as needed, specifications, and data sufficient to illustrate possible development of the site. Architectural & Historic Preservation consultation services in the course of completing concept plan for the site.

Meetings: Includes regular coordination meetings.

Travel: Includes travel for (2) site visits.

Deliverables: Concept Plan Document, digital .pdf file. Prints available upon request at Owner's expense.

Fee: Not to exceed \$10,000

Schedule: 60 days from notice to proceed

Notes

Scope is restricted to site address only. Excludes as-built architectural drawings, or plans for permitting.



CITY OF KETCHUM
PO BOX 2315 * 191 5TH ST. * KETCHUM, ID 83340
Administration 208-726-3841 (fax) 208-726-8234

PURCHASE ORDER
BUDGETED ITEM? ____ Yes ____ No

PURCHASE ORDER - NUMBER: 22116

To: 5835 BYRON W. FOLWELL, ARCHITECT, LLC 199 N. CAPITAL BLVD. SUITE 602 BOISE ID 83702	Ship to: CITY OF KETCHUM PO BOX 2315 KETCHUM ID 83340
--	---

P. O. Date	Created By	Requested By	Department	Req Number	Terms
07/15/2022	bancona	bancona	Administration	0	

Quantity	Description	Unit Price	Total
1.00	FOREST SERVICE PARK CONCEPT PLA 54-4410-4200	10,000.00	10,000.00
	SHIPPING & HANDLING		0.00
	TOTAL PO AMOUNT		10,000.00

Authorized Signature



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Approve Purchase Order #22117 for Deed Restriction Compliance Monitoring Services

Recommendation and Summary

Staff recommends approval of Purchase Order #22117 to fund Professional Services Contract related to Deed Restriction Compliance Monitoring. Action item six contained in goal one of the Housing Action Plan outlined the need for this service.

"I move approval of Purchase Order #22117 for a Professional Services Contract with Sunny Shaw & Associates."

Introduction & History

Per staff presentation and discussion to Council on June 13th, staff recommends contracting for professional compliance management and monitoring of deed-restricted units for six months. Existing staff does not have the expertise to complete this scope of work. However, the contract will allow staff to learn alongside the contractor. The contractor will review existing tenant files for eligibility in addition to general processes and policies. This six-month period can be extended but should be adequate time to train existing staff and transition responsibilities.

Sustainability impact

Ongoing compliance of deed restricted units ensures income-eligible households living in community housing units, thereby impacting needed commutes for workers.

Financial Impact

Adequate funds exist in the Strategic Initiatives Fund for this contracted amount \$16,050 (6 months).

Attachments:

Task Order
Purchase Order #22117



Sunny Shaw & Associates

May 24, 2022

Ms. Connelly
City of Ketchum

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to submit a proposal for consulting with the Blaine County Housing Authority/City of Ketchum. This proposal is for monthly full caseload management.

Scope of work:

- Compliance monitoring of 85 deed restricted ownership units
- Screening, as per agency policy requirements, of all applications
- Process all annual recertification including resident interviews (as needed) and engagement in process, verifications, deductions, calculations and orderly action completion
- Meet w/Director or Board Chair 1x per month by visiting office location and be available for questions and conversations throughout month. While at the office location, monitor policy compliance as it relates to file security and documentation. Time onsite is anticipated to be no more than 3 hrs. per visit
- Provide policy review and updates where lacking

Additional component of agreement:

1. It is expressly understood that all work, apart from the monthly visit, will be done remotely
2. Needed documents will be scanned and sent via email by agency staff.
3. The agency understands that on high demand/high certification months work may be assigned to an associate who regularly does work with Sunny Shaw & Associates. All work will have my review and stamp of approval before completion.
4. This agreement does not include general assistance as it relates to customer inquiries and calls.
5. Although the initial term of agreement will be 12 months, it can also be cancelled by either party with a 30-day notice.
6. If services will continue beyond 12 months, please communicate that need 60 days prior to agreement expiration.

The cost for this service will be \$2675/month.

Respectfully submitted,
Sunny Shaw



CITY OF KETCHUM
PO BOX 2315 * 191 5TH ST. * KETCHUM, ID 83340
Administration 208-726-3841 (fax) 208-726-8234

PURCHASE ORDER
BUDGETED ITEM? ____ Yes ____ No

PURCHASE ORDER - NUMBER: 22117

To: 5836 SUNNY SHAW & ASSOCIATES	Ship to: CITY OF KETCHUM PO BOX 2315 KETCHUM ID 83340
---	---

P. O. Date	Created By	Requested By	Department	Req Number	Terms
07/15/2022	bancona	bancona		0	

Quantity	Description	Unit Price	Total
1.00	DEED-RESTRICTION COMPLIANCE 54-4410-4200	16,050.00	16,050.00
	SHIPPING & HANDLING		0.00
	TOTAL PO AMOUNT		16,050.00

Authorized Signature



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Hold a Public Hearing and Approve the 108-110 Ritchie Lot Line Shift Final Plat & Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision.

Recommendation and Summary

Staff recommends the Ketchum City Council hold a public hearing and approve the Lot Line Shift Final Plat submitted by Sean Flynn of Galena Engineering on behalf of property owner 108-110 Ritchie LLC to eliminate the interior boundary between Lot 3 and Lot 4, creating Lot 3A.

Recommended Motion: "I move to approve the 108-110 Ritchie Final Plat & Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- The request to eliminate the interior lot line and consolidate the existing lots meets all applicable standards for Readjustment of Lot Lines as specified in Ketchum Municipal Code's Subdivision (Title 16) regulations.
- The application meets the standards required for the Readjustment of Lot Lines procedure. See the draft Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision (Attachment B).

Analysis

Lots 3 and 4 were originally platted as part of the Warm Springs Village Subdivision, Second Addition Revised, in 1962. Lot 3 is located at 110 Ritchie Dr and Lot 4 is located at 108 Ritchie Dr and both are currently vacant. The owner wishes to eliminate the interior lot line to consolidate the lots. This action will result in Lot 3A with an area of 35,799 sq ft. The proposed lot consolidation will meet lot size, lot width requirements along with the requirements specified in Ketchum Municipal Code's Subdivision (Title 16) regulations.

The hearing for this action was properly noticed and no public comment has been received as of June 29, 2022.

Financial Impact

None

Attachments

108-110 Ritchie Plat

Draft Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision

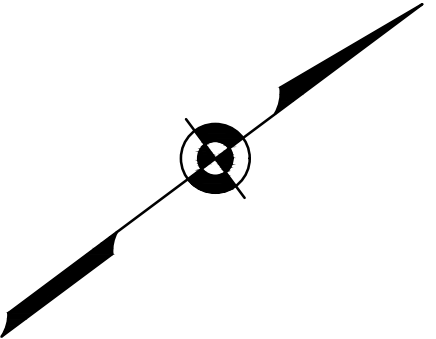
Attachment A:

108-110 Ritchie Plat

A PLAT SHOWING
LOT 3A, BLOCK 4, WARM SPRINGS VILLAGE 2ND ADDITION REVISED

WHEREIN THE COMMON BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN LOTS 3 & 4 IS VACATED AS SHOWN HEREON
LOCATED WITHIN SECTIONS 11 & 14, T.4N., R.17E., B.M., CITY OF KETCHUM, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

APRIL 2022



SCALE 1" = 30'

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Property Line to be Vacated
- Adjoiner's Lot Line
- Centerline of Right of Way
- Fence Line
- GIS Tie Line
- 1' Contour Interval
- 5' Contour Interval
- Watermain per City of Ketchum
- Sewer main per City of Ketchum
- Found Brass Cap on Iron Pipe
- Found 1/2" Rebar
- Found 5/8" Rebar

SURVEY NARRATIVE & NOTES

- The purpose of this survey is to show the monuments found during the boundary retracement of Lots 3 & 4, Block 4, Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised and vacate the Lot Line between Lots 3 & 4, Block 4, Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised, creating Lot 3A, Block 4, Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised. The Boundary shown is based on found monuments and the Record of Survey showing Lots 3 & 4, Block 4, Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised, Instrument Number 692364, records of Blaine County, Idaho. All found monuments have been accepted. An additional document used in the course of this survey is the Plat of Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised, Instrument Number 117271, records of Blaine County, Idaho. Refer to the above referenced documents for easements, notes, conditions and restrictions that may apply.
- The distances shown are measured. Refer to the above referenced documents for the previous record data.
- This survey does not purport to reflect any of the following which may be applicable to subject real property: natural hazards, encroachments, wetlands, ditches, easements, building setbacks, restrictive covenants, subdivision restrictions, zoning or any other land-use regulations.
- A Title Commitment for Lots 3 & 4, Block 4, Warm Springs Village Subdivision, Second Addition Revised has been issued by Stewart Title Guaranty Company, File Number 2124145, with a Date of Policy of November 19, 2021. Certain information contained in said title policy may not appear on this map or may affect items shown hereon. It is the responsibility of the owner or agent to review said title policy. All plottable encumbrances and easements listed in the title report are shown hereon. Review of specific documents is required, if further information is desired.
- The current zoning is T-3000. Refer to the City of Ketchum Zoning Ordinance for specific information about this zone.
- The owner is 108-110 Ritchie LLC, PO Box 14001-174, Ketchum, ID 83340. The surveyor/representative is Mark Phillips, Galena Engineering, Inc., 317 N. River St., Hailey, ID 83333.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYOR

I hereby certify that I am a Registered Land Surveyor in the State of Idaho and that this map is a true and accurate representation of a survey done under my direct supervision.



MARK E. PHILLIPS, P.L.S. 16670

LOTS 3A, BLOCK 4, WARM SPRINGS VILLAGE 2ND ADDITION REVISED

GALENA ENGINEERING, INC. HAILEY, IDAHO

SHEET 1 OF 2
Job No. 3001-02

HEALTH CERTIFICATE: Sanitary restrictions as required by Idaho Code Title 50, Ch. 13, have been satisfied. Sanitary restrictions may be reimposed in accordance with Idaho Code Title 50, Ch. 13, Sec. 50-1326, by issuance of a Certificate of Disapproval.

Date

South Central District Health Dept., EHS

Curve Table					
Curve #	Length	Radius	Delta	Chord Direction	Chord Length
C1	108.91'	351.11'	17°46'24"	S28° 18' 24"W	108.48'

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP

This is to certify that the undersigned is the owner in fee simple of the following described parcel of land:

A parcel of land located within Section 11 & 14, T.4N., R.17E., B.M., City of Ketchum, Blaine County, Idaho, more particularly described as follows:

LOTS 3 & 4, BLOCK 4, Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised

The easements indicated hereon are not dedicated to the public, but the right to use said easements is hereby reserved for the public utilities and for any other uses indicated hereon and no permanent structures are to be erected within the lines of said easements. We do hereby certify that all lots in this plat will be eligible to receive water service from an existing water distribution system and that the existing water distribution system has agreed in writing to serve all of the lots shown within this plat.

It is the intent of the owner to hereby include said land in this plat.

108–110 Ritchie, LLC
By: Presidio Vista Properties, its Manager
By: David A. Duffield, its President

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____ }
COUNTY OF _____ } ss

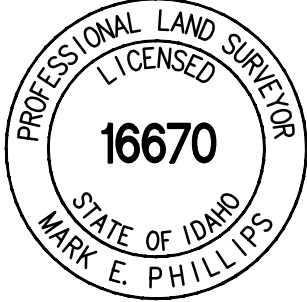
On this _____ day of _____ 2022, before me, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared David A. Duffield, known or identified to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Notary Public in and for said State
Residing in _____
My Commission Expires _____

SURVEYOR’S CERTIFICATE

I, Mark E. Phillips, a duly Licensed Professional Land Surveyor in the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that this plat is a true and accurate map of the land and points surveyed under my direct supervision and that it is in accordance with the Idaho State Code relating to Plats, Surveys, and Condominiums and the Corner Perpetuation and Filing Act, 55–1601 through 55–1612.



MARK E. PHILLIPS, P.L.S. 16670

BLAINE COUNTY SURVEYOR’S APPROVAL

I, Sam Young County Surveyor for Blaine County, Idaho, do hereby certify that I have checked the foregoing Plat and computations for making the same and have determined that they comply with the laws of the State of Idaho relating to Plats and Surveys.

Sam Young, P.L.S. 11577
Blaine County Surveyor

KETCHUM CITY COUNCIL CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, City Clerk, in and for the City of Ketchum, Blaine County, Idaho, do hereby certify that at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the ____ day of _____, 2022, this plat was duly accepted and approved.

Tara Fenwick, City Clerk, City of Ketchum

KETCHUM CITY ENGINEER CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, City Engineer in and for the City of Ketchum, Blaine County, Idaho, do hereby approve this plat on this ____ day of _____, 2022, and certify that it is in accordance with the City of Ketchum subdivision ordinance.

Sherri Newland, City Engineer, City of Ketchum

KETCHUM CITY PLANNER CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, Planner in and for the City of Ketchum, Blaine County, Idaho, do hereby approve this plat on this ____ day of _____, 2022, and certify that it is in accordance with the City of Ketchum subdivision ordinance.

Morgan Landers, City of Ketchum

BLAINE COUNTY TREASURER’S APPROVAL

I, the undersigned County Treasurer in and for Blaine County, State of Idaho per the requirements of Idaho Code 50–1308, do hereby certify that any and all current and/or delinquent county property taxes for the property included in this subdivision have been paid in full. This certification is valid for the next thirty (30) days only.

Blaine County Treasurer

Date

BLAINE COUNTY RECORDER’S CERTIFICATE

LOTS 3A, BLOCK 4, WARM
SPRINGS VILLAGE 2ND
ADDITION REVISED

GALENA ENGINEERING, INC.
HAILEY, IDAHO

SHEET 2 OF 2
Job No. 3001-02

Attachment B:
108-110 Ritchie Findings of Fact,
Conclusions of Law & Decision



City of Ketchum
Planning & Building

IN RE:)
)
108-110 Ritchie Lot Line Shift) KETCHUM CITY COUNCIL
Lot Line Shift) FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND
Date: July 18, 2022) DECISION
)
File Number: P22-027)

Findings Regarding Application Filed

PROJECT: 108-110 Ritchie Lot Line Shift

APPLICATION TYPE: Lot Line Shift (Lot Line Elimination)

FILE NUMBER: P22-027

OWNER: 108-110 Ritchie LLC

REPRESENTATIVE: Sean Flynn, Galena Engineering

REQUEST: Interior boundary elimination (Lot Line Shift)

LOCATION: 108-110 Ritchie Dr (Lot 3 and Lot 4 of Warm Springs Village Subdivision, Second Addition Revised)

NOTICE: A public hearing notice was mailed to all property owners within 300 feet of the project site and political subdivisions on June 15, 2022. The public hearing notice was published in the Idaho Mountain Express on June 15, 2022. The corrected notice was published on the city website July 8, 2022. Notice was published July 13, 2022 in the Idaho Mountain Express. Corrected notice was also posted on site.

ZONING: Tourist – 3000 (T-3000) Zoning District

Findings Regarding Application Filed

Lots 3 and 4 were originally platted as part of the Warm Springs Village Subdivision, Second Addition Revised, in 1962. Lot 3 is located at 110 Ritchie Dr and Lot 4 is located at 108 Ritchie Dr and both are currently vacant. The owner wishes to eliminate the interior lot line to consolidate the lots. No development plans for the lots have been submitted or discussed with city staff as of this date. This action will result in Lot 3A with an area of 35,799 sq ft. The proposed lot consolidation will meet lot size, lot width requirements along with the requirements specified in Ketchum Municipal Code's Subdivision (Title 16) regulations.

Findings Regarding Readjustment of Lot Lines (KMC §16.04.060)

Consistent with Ketchum Municipal Code (KMC) §16.04.020, the proposal meets the definition of Readjustment of Lot Lines because: (1) Lot 3A, Block 4, Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised complies with the

dimensional standards required for properties located within Tourist - 3000 (T-3000) Zoning District, and (2) the proposal does not create additional lots or dwelling units.

Readjustment of Lot Lines: A change or modification of the boundary lines between existing lots or parcels of land or between dwelling units which does not reduce the area, frontage, width, depth or building setback lines of each lot below the minimum zoning requirements and which does not create additional lots or dwelling units. "Readjustment of lot lines" includes other minor changes to a subdivision, condominium, or townhouse plat such as, but not limited to, notation changes, boundary shifts and removal of lot line(s), each of which do not reduce the area, frontage, width, depth or building setback lines of each lot below the minimum zoning requirements nor create additional lots or dwelling units (KMC §16.04.020).

All land, condominium, and townhouse subdivisions within the City of Ketchum are subject to the standards contained in Ketchum Municipal Code, Title 16, Subdivision Regulations. Pursuant to KMC §16.04.010.D, the change or modification of boundary lines, whether or not any additional lot is created, shall comply with these regulations. Many subdivision standards are related to the design and construction of multiple new lots that will form new blocks and infrastructure, such as streets that will be dedicated and maintained by the City. The standards for certain improvements (KMC §16.04.040), including street, sanitary sewage disposal, and planting strip improvements, are not applicable to the subject project as the application proposes to expand the building envelope. As conditioned, the proposed Lot 3A, Block 4, Warm Springs Village 2nd Addition Revised Plat meets the standards for Readjustment of Lot Lines under Title 16 of Ketchum Municipal Code.

Table 1: Findings Regarding Contents of Final Plat and Subdivision Design & Development Requirements

Findings Regarding Contents of Final Plat and Subdivision Design & Development Requirements				
Compliant			Standards and Council Findings	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K	<p>Contents Of Final Plat: The final plat shall be drawn at such a scale and contain such lettering as to enable same to be placed upon sheets of eighteen inch by twenty four inch (18" x 24") Mylar paper with no part of the drawing nearer to the edge than one-half inch (1/2"), and shall be in conformance with the provisions of title 50, chapter 13, Idaho Code. The reverse side of such sheet shall not be used for any portion of the drawing, but may contain written matter as to dedications, certificates, signatures, and other information. The contents of the final plat shall include all items required under title 50, chapter 13, Idaho Code, and also shall include the following:</p> <p>Council Findings <i>The mylar paper shall be prepared following Ketchum City Council review and approval of the Final Plat application and shall meet these standards.</i></p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.1	<p>Point of beginning of subdivision description tied to at least two (2) governmental survey corners, or in lieu of government survey corners, to monuments recognized by the city engineer.</p> <p>Council Findings <i>As conditioned, this standard shall be met. The plat mylar shall show a minimum of two Blaine County Survey Control Monuments with ties to the property and an inverse between the two monuments. The Survey Control Monuments shall be clearly identified on the face of the map.</i></p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.2	<p>Location and description of monuments.</p> <p><i>As conditioned, this standard shall be met. The final plat mylar shall show the location and description of monuments.</i></p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.3	<p>Tract boundary lines, property lines, lot lines, street right of way lines and centerlines, other rights of way and easement lines, building envelopes as required on the final plat, lot area of each lot, boundaries of floodplain and floodway and avalanche district, all with bearings, accurate dimensions in feet and decimals, in degrees and minutes and radii, arcs, central angles, tangents and chord lengths of all curves to the above accuracy.</p> <p>Council Findings <i>The plat indicates property lines and the centerline of Ritchie Dr.</i></p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.4	Names and locations of all adjoining subdivisions.

			Council Findings	<i>The plat lists the adjacent condominium developments to the west, north and east.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.5	Name and right of way width of each street and other public rights of way.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard has been met. The plat indicates the Ritchie Dr public rights-of-way.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.6	Location, dimension and purpose of all easements, public or private.
			Council Findings	<i>No easements required on plat.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.7	The blocks numbered consecutively throughout each block.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard has been met.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.8	The outline of any property, other than a street, alley or easement, which is offered for dedication to public use, fully dimensioned by distances and bearings with the area marked "Dedicated to the City of Ketchum for Public Use", together with any other descriptive language with regard to the precise nature of the use of the land so dedicated.
			Council Findings	<i>N/A as no new dedication is being proposed.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.9	The title, which shall include the name of the subdivision, the name of the city, if appropriate, county and state, and the location and description of the subdivision referenced to section, township, range.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard has been met.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.10	Scale, north arrow and date.
				<i>This standard has been met.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.11	Location, width, and names of all existing or dedicated streets and other public ways within or adjacent to the proposed subdivision
			Council Findings	<i>This standard has been met. Ritchie Dr is indicated on the subdivision plat.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.12	A provision in the owner's certificate referencing the county recorder's instrument number where the condominium declaration(s) and/or articles of incorporation of homeowners' association governing the subdivision are recorded.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.13	Certificate by registered engineer or surveyor preparing the map certifying to the accuracy of surveying plat.
			Council Findings	<i>As conditioned, this standard will be met prior to recordation of the Final Plat. The signature block page shall include the surveyor's certification.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.14	A current title report of all property contained within the plat.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard has been met. A title report was submitted for the properties.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.15	Certification of owner(s) of record and all holders of security interest(s) of record with regard to such property.
			Council Findings	<i>As conditioned, this standard will be met prior to recordation of the Final Plat. The signature block page shall include a certificate of ownership and associated acknowledgement from all owners and holders of security interest with regard to the subject property, which shall be signed following Ketchum City Council review and approval of the application and prior to recordation of the Final Plat.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.16	Certification and signature of engineer (surveyor) verifying that the subdivision and design standards meet all city requirements.
			Council Findings	<i>As conditioned, this standard will be met prior to recordation of the Final Plat. The signature block page shall include the certification and signature of the surveyor verifying that the subdivision and design standards meet all City requirements.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.17	Certification and signature of the city engineer verifying that the subdivision and design standards meet all city requirements.

			Council Findings	<i>As conditioned, this standard will be met prior to recordation of the Final Plat. The signature block page shall include the City Engineer's approval and verification that the subdivision and design standards meet all City requirements.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.18	Certification and signature of the city clerk of the city of Ketchum verifying that the subdivision has been approved by the council.
			Council Findings	<i>As conditioned, this standard will be met prior to recordation of the Final Plat. The signature block page shall include the certification and signature of the City Clerk verifying the subdivision has been approved by City Council.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.K.19	Notation of any additional restrictions imposed by the council on the development of such subdivision to provide for the public health, safety and welfare.
			Council Findings	<i>N/A. This standard is not applicable as no additional restrictions are necessary to provide for the public health, safety, and welfare.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.030.L	Final Plat Copies: Both a hard copy and a digital copy of the final plat shall be filed with the administrator prior to being placed upon the Council's agenda. A digital copy of the final plat as approved by the council and signed by the city clerk shall be filed with the administrator and retained by the city. The applicant shall also provide the city with a digital copy of the recorded document with its assigned legal instrument number.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard has been met.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.A	Required Improvements: The improvements set forth in this section shall be shown on the preliminary plat and installed prior to approval of the final plat. Construction design plans shall be submitted and approved by the city engineer. All such improvements shall be in accordance with the comprehensive plan and constructed in compliance with construction standard specifications adopted by the city.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no additional improvements are required or proposed for the lot consolidation.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.B	Improvement Plans: Prior to approval of final plat by the Council, the subdivider shall file two (2) copies with the city engineer, and the city engineer shall approve construction plans for all improvements required in the proposed subdivision. Such plans shall be prepared by a civil engineer licensed in the state.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no additional improvements are required or proposed for the lot consolidation.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.C	Performance Bond: Prior to final plat approval, the subdivider shall have previously constructed all required improvements and secured a certificate of completion from the city engineer. However, in cases where the required improvements cannot be constructed due to weather, factors beyond the control of the subdivider, or other conditions as determined acceptable at the sole discretion of the city, the city council may accept, in lieu of any or all of the required improvements, a performance bond filed with the city clerk to ensure actual construction of the required improvements as submitted and approved. Such performance bond shall be issued in an amount not less than one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the estimated costs of improvements as determined by the city engineer. In the event the improvements are not constructed within the time allowed by the city council (which shall be two years or less, depending upon the individual circumstances), the council may order the improvements installed at the expense of the subdivider and the surety. In the event the cost of installing the required improvements exceeds the amount of the bond, the subdivider shall be liable to the city for additional costs. The amount that the cost of installing the required improvements exceeds the amount of the performance bond shall automatically become a lien upon any and all property within the subdivision owned by the owner and/or subdivider.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no additional improvements are required or proposed for the lot consolidation.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.D	As Built Drawing: Prior to acceptance by the city council of any improvements installed by the subdivider, two (2) sets of as built plans and specifications, certified by the subdivider's engineer, shall be filed with the city engineer. Within ten (10) days after completion of improvements and submission of as built drawings, the city engineer shall certify the completion of the improvements and the acceptance of the improvements, and shall submit a copy of such certification to the administrator and the subdivider. If a performance bond has been filed, the administrator shall forward a copy of the certification to the city clerk. Thereafter, the city clerk shall release the performance bond upon application by the subdivider.

			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no additional improvements are required or proposed for the lot consolidation.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.E	<p>Monumentation: Following completion of construction of the required improvements and prior to certification of completion by the city engineer, certain land survey monuments shall be reset or verified by the subdivider's engineer or surveyor to still be in place. These monuments shall have the size, shape, and type of material as shown on the subdivision plat. The monuments shall be located as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All angle points in the exterior boundary of the plat. 2. All street intersections, points within and adjacent to the final plat. 3. All street corner lines ending at boundary line of final plat. 4. All angle points and points of curves on all streets. 5. The point of beginning of the subdivision plat description.
			Council Findings	<i>The applicant shall meet the required monumentation standards prior to recordation of the Final Plat.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.F	<p>Lot Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lot size, width, depth, shape and orientation and minimum building setback lines shall be in compliance with the zoning district in which the property is located and compatible with the location of the subdivision and the type of development, and preserve solar access to adjacent properties and buildings. 2. Whenever a proposed subdivision contains lot(s), in whole or in part, within the floodplain, or which contains land with a slope in excess of twenty five percent (25%), based upon natural contours, or creates corner lots at the intersection of two (2) or more streets, building envelopes shall be shown for the lot(s) so affected on the preliminary and final plats. The building envelopes shall be located in a manner designed to promote harmonious development of structures, minimize congestion of structures, and provide open space and solar access for each lot and structure. Also, building envelopes shall be located to promote access to the lots and maintenance of public utilities, to minimize cut and fill for roads and building foundations, and minimize adverse impact upon environment, watercourses and topographical features. Structures may only be built on buildable lots. Lots shall only be created that meet the definition of "lot, buildable" in section 16.04.020 of this chapter. Building envelopes shall be established outside of hillsides of twenty five percent (25%) and greater and outside of the floodway. A waiver to this standard may only be considered for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. For lot line shifts of parcels that are entirely within slopes of twenty five percent (25%) or greater to create a reasonable building envelope, and mountain overlay design review standards and all other city requirements are met. b. For small, isolated pockets of twenty five percent (25%) or greater that are found to be in compliance with the purposes and standards of the mountain overlay district and this section. 3. Corner lots outside of the original Ketchum Townsite shall have a property line curve or corner of a minimum radius of twenty five feet (25') unless a longer radius is required to serve an existing or future use. 4. Side lot lines shall be within twenty degrees (20°) to a right angle or radial line to the street line. 5. Double frontage lots shall not be created. A planting strip shall be provided along the boundary line of lots adjacent to arterial streets or incompatible zoning districts. 6. Every lot in a subdivision shall have a minimum of twenty feet (20') of frontage on a dedicated public street or legal access via an easement of twenty feet (20') or greater in width. Easement shall be recorded in the office of the Blaine County recorder prior to or in conjunction with recordation of the final plat. Minimum lot sizes in all cases shall be reversed frontage lot(s).
			Council Findings	<i>Standard #1 has been met. Lot 3A complies with the dimensional standards required for lots within the T - 3000 Zone. Standards #3-6 are not applicable</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.G	<p>G. Block Requirements: The length, width and shape of blocks within a proposed subdivision shall conform to the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No block shall be longer than one thousand two hundred feet (1,200'), nor less than four hundred feet (400') between the street intersections, and shall have sufficient depth to provide for two (2) tiers of lots. 2. Blocks shall be laid out in such a manner as to comply with the lot requirements. 3. The layout of blocks shall take into consideration the natural topography of the land to promote access within the subdivision and minimize cuts and fills for roads

				<p>and minimize adverse impact on environment, watercourses and topographical features.</p> <p>4. Except in the original Ketchum Townsite, corner lots shall contain a building envelope outside of a seventy five foot (75') radius from the intersection of the streets.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This application does not create a new block. This requirement is not applicable.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.H	<p>Street Improvement Requirements:</p> <p>1. The arrangement, character, extent, width, grade and location of all streets put in the proposed subdivision shall conform to the comprehensive plan and shall be considered in their relation to existing and planned streets, topography, public convenience and safety, and the proposed uses of the land;</p> <p>2. All streets shall be constructed to meet or exceed the criteria and standards set forth in chapter 12.04 of this code, and all other applicable ordinances, resolutions or regulations of the city or any other governmental entity having jurisdiction, now existing or adopted, amended or codified;</p> <p>3. Where a subdivision abuts or contains an existing or proposed arterial street, railroad or limited access highway right of way, the council may require a frontage street, planting strip, or similar design features;</p> <p>4. Streets may be required to provide access to adjoining lands and provide proper traffic circulation through existing or future neighborhoods;</p> <p>5. Street grades shall not be less than three-tenths percent (0.3%) and not more than seven percent (7%) so as to provide safe movement of traffic and emergency vehicles in all weather and to provide for adequate drainage and snow plowing;</p> <p>6. In general, partial dedications shall not be permitted, however, the council may accept a partial street dedication when such a street forms a boundary of the proposed subdivision and is deemed necessary for the orderly development of the neighborhood, and provided the council finds it practical to require the dedication of the remainder of the right of way when the adjoining property is subdivided. When a partial street exists adjoining the proposed subdivision, the remainder of the right of way shall be dedicated;</p> <p>7. Dead end streets may be permitted only when such street terminates at the boundary of a subdivision and is necessary for the development of the subdivision or the future development of the adjacent property. When such a dead end street serves more than two (2) lots, a temporary turnaround easement shall be provided, which easement shall revert to the adjacent lots when the street is extended;</p> <p>8. A cul-de-sac, court or similar type street shall be permitted only when necessary to the development of the subdivision, and provided, that no such street shall have a maximum length greater than four hundred feet (400') from entrance to center of turnaround, and all cul-de-sacs shall have a minimum turnaround radius of sixty feet (60') at the property line and not less than forty five feet (45') at the curb line;</p> <p>9. Streets shall be planned to intersect as nearly as possible at right angles, but in no event at less than seventy degrees (70°);</p> <p>10. Where any street deflects an angle of ten degrees (10°) or more, a connecting curve shall be required having a minimum centerline radius of three hundred feet (300') for arterial and collector streets, and one hundred twenty five feet (125') for minor streets;</p> <p>11. Streets with centerline offsets of less than one hundred twenty five feet (125') shall be prohibited;</p> <p>12. A tangent of at least one hundred feet (100') long shall be introduced between reverse curves on arterial and collector streets;</p> <p>13. Proposed streets which are a continuation of an existing street shall be given the same names as the existing street. All new street names shall not duplicate or be confused with the names of existing streets within Blaine County, Idaho. The subdivider shall obtain approval of all street names within the proposed subdivision from the County Assessor's office before submitting same to council for preliminary plat approval;</p> <p>14. Street alignment design shall follow natural terrain contours to result in safe streets, usable lots, and minimum cuts and fills;</p> <p>15. Street patterns of residential areas shall be designed to create areas free of through traffic, but readily accessible to adjacent collector and arterial streets;</p> <p>16. Reserve planting strips controlling access to public streets shall be permitted under conditions specified and shown on the final plat, and all landscaping and irrigation systems shall be installed as required improvements by the subdivider;</p>

				<p>17. In general, the centerline of a street shall coincide with the centerline of the street right of way, and all crosswalk markings shall be installed by the subdivider as a required improvement;</p> <p>18. Street lighting shall be required consistent with adopted city standards and where designated shall be installed by the subdivider as a requirement improvement;</p> <p>19. Private streets may be allowed upon recommendation by the commission and approval by the Council. Private streets shall be constructed to meet the design standards specified in subsection H2 of this section and chapter 12.04 of this code;</p> <p>20. Street signs shall be installed by the subdivider as a required improvement of a type and design approved by the Administrator and shall be consistent with the type and design of existing street signs elsewhere in the City;</p> <p>21. Whenever a proposed subdivision requires construction of a new bridge, or will create substantial additional traffic which will require construction of a new bridge or improvement of an existing bridge, such construction or improvement shall be a required improvement by the subdivider. Such construction or improvement shall be in accordance with adopted standard specifications;</p> <p>22. Sidewalks, curbs and gutters shall be required consistent with adopted city standards and where designated shall be a required improvement installed by the subdivider;</p> <p>23. Gates are prohibited on private roads and parking access/entranceways, private driveways accessing more than one single-family dwelling unit and one accessory dwelling unit, and public rights-of-way unless approved by the City Council; and</p> <p>24. No new public or private streets or flag lots associated with a proposed subdivision (land, planned unit development, townhouse, condominium) are permitted to be developed on parcels within the Avalanche Zone.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable. This proposal does not create new street, private road, or bridge.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.I	<p>Alley Improvement Requirements: Alleys shall be provided in, commercial and light industrial zoning districts. The width of an alley shall be not less than twenty feet (20'). Alley intersections and sharp changes in alignment shall be avoided, but where necessary, corners shall be provided to permit safe vehicular movement. Dead end alleys shall be permitted only within the original Ketchum Townsite and only after due consideration of the interests of the owners of property adjacent to the dead-end alley including, but not limited to, the provision of fire protection, snow removal and trash collection services to such properties. Improvement of alleys shall be done by the subdivider as required improvement and in conformance with design standards specified in subsection H2 of this section.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no new alleys are being created.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.J	<p>Required Easements: Easements, as set forth in this subsection, shall be required for location of utilities and other public services, to provide adequate pedestrian circulation and access to public waterways and lands.</p> <p>1. A public utility easement at least ten feet (10') in width shall be required within the street right-of-way boundaries of all private streets. A public utility easement at least five feet (5') in width shall be required within property boundaries adjacent to Warm Springs Road and within any other property boundary as determined by the City Engineer to be necessary for the provision of adequate public utilities.</p> <p>2. Where a subdivision contains or borders on a watercourse, drainageway, channel or stream, an easement shall be required of sufficient width to contain such watercourse and provide access for private maintenance and/or reconstruction of such watercourse.</p> <p>3. All subdivisions which border the Big Wood River, Trail Creek and Warm Springs Creek shall dedicate a ten foot (10') fish and nature study easement along the riverbank. Furthermore, the Council shall require, in appropriate areas, an easement providing access through the subdivision to the bank as a sportsman's access. These easement requirements are minimum standards, and in appropriate cases where a subdivision abuts a portion of the river adjacent to an existing pedestrian easement, the Council may require an extension of that easement along the portion of the riverbank which runs through the proposed subdivision.</p> <p>4. All subdivisions which border on the Big Wood River, Trail Creek and Warm Springs Creek shall dedicate a twenty five foot (25') scenic easement upon which no permanent structure</p>

				<p>shall be built in order to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife along the riverbank and to protect structures from damage or loss due to riverbank erosion.</p> <p>5. No ditch, pipe or structure for irrigation water or irrigation wastewater shall be constructed, rerouted or changed in the course of planning for or constructing required improvements within a proposed subdivision unless same has first been approved in writing by the ditch company or property owner holding the water rights. A written copy of such approval shall be filed as part of required improvement construction plans.</p> <p>6. Nonvehicular transportation system easements including pedestrian walkways, bike paths, equestrian paths, and similar easements shall be dedicated by the subdivider to provide an adequate nonvehicular transportation system throughout the City.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>No easements are required to be shown on the plat. The project does not create a new private street. The property is not adjacent to Warm Springs Creek or located within the floodplain or riparian area.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.K	<p>Sanitary Sewage Disposal Improvements: Central sanitary sewer systems shall be installed in all subdivisions and connected to the Ketchum sewage treatment system as a required improvement by the subdivider. Construction plans and specifications for central sanitary sewer extension shall be prepared by the subdivider and approved by the City Engineer, Council and Idaho Health Department prior to final plat approval. In the event that the sanitary sewage system of a subdivision cannot connect to the existing public sewage system, alternative provisions for sewage disposal in accordance with the requirements of the Idaho Department of Health and the Council may be constructed on a temporary basis until such time as connection to the public sewage system is possible. In considering such alternative provisions, the Council may require an increase in the minimum lot size and may impose any other reasonable requirements which it deems necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no new subdivision is being created.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.L	<p>Water System Improvements: A central domestic water distribution system shall be installed in all subdivisions by the subdivider as a required improvement. The subdivider shall also be required to locate and install an adequate number of fire hydrants within the proposed subdivision according to specifications and requirements of the City under the supervision of the Ketchum Fire Department and other regulatory agencies having jurisdiction. Furthermore, the central water system shall have sufficient flow for domestic use and adequate fire flow. All such water systems installed shall be looped extensions, and no dead end systems shall be permitted. All water systems shall be connected to the Municipal water system and shall meet the standards of the following agencies: Idaho Department of Public Health, Idaho Survey and Rating Bureau, District Sanitarian, Idaho State Public Utilities Commission, Idaho Department of Reclamation, and all requirements of the City.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no new subdivision is being created.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.M	<p>Planting Strip Improvements: Planting strips shall be required improvements. When a predominantly residential subdivision is proposed for land adjoining incompatible uses or features such as highways, railroads, commercial or light industrial districts or off street parking areas, the subdivider shall provide planting strips to screen the view of such incompatible features. The subdivider shall submit a landscaping plan for such planting strip with the preliminary plat application, and the landscaping shall be a required improvement.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no new subdivision is being created. The lot is not adjoining to any incompatible uses or features.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.N	<p>Cuts, Fills, And Grading Improvements: Proposed subdivisions shall be carefully planned to be compatible with natural topography, soil conditions, geology and hydrology of the site, as well as to minimize cuts, fills, alterations of topography, streams, drainage channels, and disruption of soils and vegetation. The design criteria shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A preliminary soil report prepared by a qualified engineer may be required by the commission and/or Council as part of the preliminary plat application. 2. Preliminary grading plan prepared by a civil engineer shall be submitted as part of all preliminary plat applications. Such plan shall contain the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proposed contours at a maximum of five foot (5') contour intervals. b. Cut and fill banks in pad elevations. c. Drainage patterns. d. Areas where trees and/or natural vegetation will be preserved.

				<p>e. Location of all street and utility improvements including driveways to building envelopes.</p> <p>f. Any other information which may reasonably be required by the Administrator, commission or Council to adequately review the affect of the proposed improvements.</p> <p>3. Grading shall be designed to blend with natural landforms and to minimize the necessity of padding or terracing of building sites, excavation for foundations, and minimize the necessity of cuts and fills for streets and driveways.</p> <p>4. Areas within a subdivision which are not well suited for development because of existing soil conditions, steepness of slope, geology or hydrology shall be allocated for open space for the benefit of future property owners within the subdivision.</p> <p>5. Where existing soils and vegetation are disrupted by subdivision development, provision shall be made by the subdivider for revegetation of disturbed areas with perennial vegetation sufficient to stabilize the soil upon completion of the construction. Until such times as such revegetation has been installed and established, the subdivider shall maintain and protect all disturbed surfaces from erosion.</p> <p>6. Where cuts, fills, or other excavations are necessary, the following development standards shall apply:</p> <p>a. Fill areas shall be prepared by removing all organic material detrimental to proper compaction for soil stability.</p> <p>b. Fills shall be compacted to at least ninety five percent (95%) of maximum density as determined by AASHTO T99 (American Association of State Highway Officials) and ASTM D698 (American Standard Testing Methods).</p> <p>c. Cut slopes shall be no steeper than two horizontal to one vertical (2:1). Subsurface drainage shall be provided as necessary for stability.</p> <p>d. Fill slopes shall be no steeper than three horizontal to one vertical (3:1). Neither cut nor fill slopes shall be located on natural slopes of three to one (3:1) or steeper, or where fill slope toes out within twelve feet (12') horizontally of the top and existing or planned cut slope.</p> <p>e. Toes of cut and fill slopes shall be set back from property boundaries a distance of three feet (3'), plus one-fifth (1/5) of the height of the cut or the fill, but may not exceed a horizontal distance of ten feet (10'); tops and toes of cut and fill slopes shall be set back from structures at a distance of at least six feet (6'), plus one-fifth (1/5) of the height of the cut or the fill. Additional setback distances shall be provided as necessary to accommodate drainage features and drainage structures.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no new subdivision is being created. No grading is proposed or required.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.O	<p>Drainage Improvements: The subdivider shall submit with the preliminary plat application such maps, profiles, and other data prepared by an engineer to indicate the proper drainage of the surface water to natural drainage courses or storm drains, existing or proposed. The location and width of the natural drainage courses shall be shown as an easement common to all owners within the subdivision and the City on the preliminary and final plat. All natural drainage courses shall be left undisturbed or be improved in a manner that will increase the operating efficiency of the channel without overloading its capacity. An adequate storm and surface drainage system shall be a required improvement in all subdivisions and shall be installed by the subdivider. Culverts shall be required where all water or drainage courses intersect with streets, driveways or improved public easements and shall extend across and under the entire improved width including shoulders.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no new subdivision is being created. No changes are proposed or required to the drainage of the existing lot.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.P	<p>Utilities: In addition to the terms mentioned in this section, all utilities including, but not limited to, electricity, natural gas, telephone and cable services shall be installed underground as a required improvement by the subdivider. Adequate provision for expansion of such services within the subdivision or to adjacent lands including installation of conduit pipe across and underneath streets shall be installed by the subdivider prior to construction of street improvements.</p>
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no new subdivision is being created.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.Q	<p>Off Site Improvements: Where the off site impact of a proposed subdivision is found by the commission or Council to create substantial additional traffic, improvements to alleviate that impact may be required of the subdivider prior to final plat approval, including, but not limited</p>

				to, bridges, intersections, roads, traffic control devices, water mains and facilities, and sewer mains and facilities.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no off-site improvements are required for the application</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.R	Avalanche And Mountain Overlay: All improvements and plats (land, planned unit development, townhouse, condominium) created pursuant to this chapter shall comply with City of Ketchum Avalanche Zone District and Mountain Overlay Zoning District requirements as set forth in Title 17 of this Code.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as the subject property is not within the Avalanche Zone District or Mountain Overlay Zone District.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.04.040.S	Existing natural features which enhance the attractiveness of the subdivision and community, such as mature trees, watercourses, rock outcroppings, established shrub masses and historic areas, shall be preserved through design of the subdivision.
			Council Findings	<i>This standard is not applicable as no changes to existing features on the property are proposed.</i>

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The City of Ketchum is a municipal corporation established in accordance with Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Idaho and Title 50 Idaho Code and is required and has exercised its authority pursuant to the Local Land Use Planning Act codified at Chapter 65 of Title 67 Idaho Code and pursuant to Chapters 3, 9 and 13 of Title 50 Idaho Code to enact the ordinances and regulations, which ordinances are codified in the Ketchum City Code ("KMC") and are identified in the Findings of Fact and which are herein restated as Conclusions of Law by this reference and which city ordinances govern the applicant's application for the development and use of the project site.
2. The Council has authority to hear the applicant's Lot Line Shift Application pursuant to Chapter 16.04 of Ketchum Code Title 16.
3. The City of Ketchum Planning Department provided adequate notice for the review of this application.
4. The Lot Line Shift (Readjustment of Lot Lines) application is governed under Sections 16.04.010, 16.04.020, 16.04.030, and 16.04.060 of Ketchum Municipal Code Chapter 16.04.
5. As conditioned, the proposed Lot Line Shift meets the standards for approval under Title 16 of Ketchum Municipal Code.

DECISION

THEREFORE, the Ketchum City Council **approves** the 108-110 Ritchie Lot Line Shift Application this Tuesday, July 18th, 2022 subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. The amended plat mylar shall meet all conditions specified in Table 1: Findings Regarding Contents of Final Plat and Subdivision Design & Development Requirements.
2. The amended plat shall meet all governing ordinances, requirements, and regulations of the Fire Department (2012 International Fire Code and local Fire Protection Ordinance No. 1125), Building Department (2012 International Building Code, the 2012 International Residential Code, and Title 15 of Ketchum Municipal Code), Utilities Department, Street Department (Title 12 of Ketchum Municipal Code), and the City Engineer.

3. The recorded plat shall show a minimum of two Blaine County Survey Control Monuments with ties to the property and an inverse between the two monuments. The Survey Control Monuments shall be clearly identified on the face of the map.
4. An electronic CAD file shall be submitted to the City of Ketchum prior to final plat signature by the City Clerk. The electronic CAD file shall be submitted to the Blaine County Recorder's office concurrent with the recording of the Plat containing the following minimum data:
 - a. Line work delineating all parcels and roadways on a CAD layer/level designated as "parcel";
 - b. Line work delineating all roadway centerlines on a CAD layer/level designated as "road"; and,
 - c. Line work that reflects the ties and inverses for the Survey Control Monuments shown on the face of the Plat shall be shown on a CAD layer/level designated as "control"; and,
 - d. All information within the electronic file shall be oriented and scaled to Grid per the Idaho State Plane Coordinate System, Central Zone, NAD1983 (1992), U.S. Survey Feet, using the Blaine County Survey Control Network. Electronic CAD files shall be submitted in a ".dwg", ".dgn" or ".shp" format and shall be submitted digitally to the City on a compact disc. When the endpoints of the lines submitted are indicated as coincidental with another line, the CAD line endpoints shall be separated by no greater than 0.0001 drawing units.
5. The Final Plat mylar shall contain all items required under Title 50, Chapter 13, Idaho Code as well as all items required pursuant to KMC §16.04.030J including certificates and signatures.
6. The applicant shall provide a copy of the recorded Final Plat to the Planning and Building Department for the official file on the application.

Findings of Fact **adopted** this 18th day of July 2022

Neil Bradshaw, Mayor

;"



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to Hold Public Hearing to Amend FY22 Budget - Annual Appropriations Ordinance

Recommendation and Summary

Staff is recommending the City Council hold a public hearing on the proposed amendments to the current fiscal year 2022 budget and schedule first, second and third readings of the ordinance.

"I move to direct staff to schedule the first, second and third readings of the amended budget."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- State statute establishes requirements for amending the budget in Section 50-1003.
- General Fund Revenue Adjustments:
 - increase for transfer from LOT - \$411,228,
 - Fire & Rescue Grant funding - \$45,000
 - Short-Term Rental Permit Revenue - \$75,000
- General Fund Expense Adjustments:
 - Fire & Rescue Short-Term Rental Inspector position - \$77,937; paramedic training - \$14,000; over time - \$25,000; and ambulance storage - \$12,000
 - Extra payroll period in fiscal year - \$250,000
- Capital Improvement Fund Revenue Adjustment:
 - LOT transfer - \$1,626,362
- Capital Improvement Fund Expense:
 - SV Road Rebuild and other CIP - \$1,552,032
 - FY21 project (professional services) carry over items - \$74,330
- Local Option Tax Fund
 - Revenue (fund balance utilization) to fund CIP - \$1,626,362
 - Expenses
 - CIP - 1,626,362,
 - One-time funding for NGO contracts - \$176,200,
 - Transfer to GF EMS - \$411,228,
 - Granicus (STR compliance) - \$29,810 and audio system for events \$31,500
- Wagon Days revenue reserved fund balance to transfer for event expenses - \$39,999

Attachments

- Notice of Public Hearing
- FY22 Interim Budget Change tracking sheet

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Ketchum, Idaho, will hold a Public Hearing for consideration of an amendment to the 2021-22 fiscal year budget. The Council will consider appropriation of additional monies received by the City of Ketchum, Idaho, during the fiscal year. Said hearing will be held at Ketchum City Hall, 191 5th Street, at 4:00 p.m. on July 18, 2022.

That the following table sets forth the amounts appropriated to each fund for the current 2021-22 fiscal year, the amount of the revised appropriation for each fund for the 2021-22 fiscal year, and the proposed adjustment amount.

CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO

	EXPENDITURES		
	ADOPTED FY 2021- 2022	REVISED FY 2021- 2022	PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT
GENERAL FUND	12,840,516	597,568	13,438,084
ESSENTIAL SERVICES FACILITIES TRUST FUND	0	337,162	337,162
GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	2,917,366	1,700,692	4,618,058
PARKS & RECREATION TRUST FUND	124,050	250,000	374,050
POLICE TRUST FUND	95,000	0	95,000
DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND	150,000	0	150,000
ORIGINAL LOT FUND	2,400,000	2,275,100	4,675,100
ADDITIONAL 1%-LOT FUND	1,900,000	366,247	2,266,247
GO BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND	3,212	0	3,212
FIRE CONSTRUCTION FUND	0	500,000	500,000
FIRE GO BOND FUND	636,050	0	636,050
COMMUNITY HOUSING IN-LIEU FUND	2,822,050	477,950	3,300,000
STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FUND	864,099	0	864,099
WAGON DAYS FUND	122,500	39,999	162,499
WATER FUND	2,469,632	0	2,469,632
WATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	487,000	0	487,000
WASTEWATER FUND	3,259,625	0	3,259,625
WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMP. FUND	1,206,000	0	1,206,000
Total Expenditures	32,297,100	6,544,718	38,841,818

REVENUE			
GENERAL FUND			
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	5,178,869	0	5,178,869
OTHER REVENUE	7,104,597	597,568	7,702,165
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	557,050	0	557,050
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	12,840,516	597,568	13,438,084
ESSENTIAL SERVICES FACILITIES TRUST FUND	0	337,162	337,162
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ESF TRUST FUND	0	337,162	337,162
GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	1,480,525	1,700,692	3,181,217
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	1,436,841	0	1,436,841
TOTAL GENERAL CAPITAL IMPRVMNT FUND	2,917,366	1,700,692	4,618,058
PARKS & RECREATION TRUST FUND	117,050	250,000	367,050
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	10,000	0	10,000
TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION TRUST FUND	127,050	250,000	377,050
POLICE TRUST FUND	1,000	0	1,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	95,000	0	95,000
TOTAL POLICE TRUST FUND	96,000	0	96,000
DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND	150,000	0	150,000
ORIGINAL LOT FUND	2,400,000	0	2,400,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	2,275,100	2,275,100
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	2,400,000	2,275,100	4,675,100
ADDITIONAL 1%-LOT FUND	1,900,000	366,247	2,266,247
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	1,900,000	366,247	2,266,247
GO BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND	3,212	0	3,212
FIRE CONSTRUCTION FUND	0	500,000	500,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	0	500,000	500,000
FIRE GO BOND FUND	636,050	0	636,050
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	636,050	0	636,050
COMMUNITY HOUSING IN-LIEU FUND	322,050	129,544	451,594
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	2,500,000	348,406	2,848,406
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	2,822,050	477,950	3,300,000
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE FUND	864,099	0	864,099
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	864,099	0	864,099
WAGON DAYS FUND	122,500	0	122,500
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	39,999	39,999
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	122,500	39,999	162,499
WATER FUND	2,469,632	0	2,469,632
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	2,469,632	0	2,469,632
WATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	487,000	0	487,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	487,000	0	487,000
WASTEWATER FUND	3,591,419	0	3,591,419
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	3,591,419	0	3,591,419
WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMP. FUND	1,206,000	0	1,206,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	0	0	0
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	1,206,000	0	1,206,000
Total Revenue	31,768,796	6,544,718	39,177,613

CITY OF KETCHUM

6/30/2022		FY 2022			
Audited Financial Statement Fund Balance FY 2021		Restricted	Beginning Fund Balance	Requests not Budgeted	Fund Balance Available
GENERAL FUND OPS DEPARTMENTS					
General Fund	4,354,406	2,739,938	1,614,468	(5,970)	1,608,498
Revenue				597,678	
Expenditures				(603,648)	
Agreement #22576 Blaine County (Recyling)		01-3700-3600		66,450	revenue
Transfer from LOT one-time		01-3700-8722		411,228	revenue
Short Term Rental Revenue		01-3200-1410		75,000	revenue
Other Grants		01-3300-4200		20,000	
State of Idaho Fire Grant		01-3300-4100		25,000	revenue
Workman & Co Audit increase budget		01-4110-4200		(400)	expense
Alsco Matts City Hall		01-4150-5900		(4,290)	expense
APEX Annual Software Support		01-4150-6510		(495)	expense
PO# 22039 GIS Consulting		01-4193-4200		(10,000)	expense
PO# 22033 Blue Pine Creative		01-4193-4200		(19,000)	expense
PO# 22012 Dixon		01-4193-4200		(25,000)	expense
PO# 22082 Dixon		01-4193-4200		(25,000)	expense
Warm Springs Blaine County Title		01-4193-4200		(2,928)	expense
PO# 22041 Intern Position Sustainability		01-4193-6500		(3,630)	expense
IWORQ Annual Software Support		01-4193-6510		(6,000)	expense
Cabana's Town Square		01-4193-9930		(2,600)	expense
Brown & Caldwell Geothermal half paid by Barsottia		01-4193-9930		(5,000)	expense
PO #22093 Century Link remove fiber old city hall		01-4193-9930		(4,023)	expense
Nested Furniture 3rd Floor		01-4193-9930		(4,890)	expense
#22-002 MOU BC, MRTA, BCRD, Hailey, Sun Valley		01-4193-9930		(2,500)	expense
#20660 Spur extention		01-4193-9930		(5,000)	expense
#20638 Nested Stratigies		01-4193-9930		(22,500)	expense
Warm Springs Preserve Maint		01-4194-5950		(47,500)	expense
PO# 22078 Data Ticket		01-4210-3610		(15,000)	expense
PO# 22051 Mountain Human		01-4210-4200		(2,400)	expense
Mountain Human Impound Fees		01-4210-4200		(1,210)	expense
Fire Inspector STR		01-4230-1000		(77,937)	expense
Fire Department Overtime		01-4230-1900		(25,000)	expense
Fire Paramed Training Baybutt		01-4230-4200		(14,000)	expense
Fire Ambulance Storage Greenhorn		01-4230-4200		(12,000)	expense
General Fund Payroll #27	various			(250,000)	expense
City hall Furnace				(15,345)	expense
				(5,970)	
ESF NEW CITY HALL					
General Fund	337,162		337,162	(337,162)	0
Revenue					
Expenditures					
Changes				(337,162)	
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT (CIP)					
General Fund	3,120,749	2,436,841	683,908	-	683,908
Revenue				1,626,362	
Expenditures				(1,626,362)	
Transfer from LOT		03-3700-8722		1,626,362	revenue
#20599 Logan & Simpson P&B Zoning Code Updates		03-4193-7194		(49,620)	expense
#20714 HDR Main Street Signal Timing		03-4193-7130		(18,436)	expense
#22049 Western States Equip		03-4310-7110		(6,274)	expense
Sun Valley Road Replacement		03-4193-7100		(1,277,735)	expense
Other CIP projects		03-4193-7100		(274,297)	expense
				- Total	
LOCAL OPTION TAX BALANCES					
LOCAL OPTION TAX ORIGINAL					
LOT Fund	1,626,362		1,626,362	(2,275,100)	(648,738)
Revenue					
Expenditures				(2,275,100)	
Changes					
One-Time LOT anticipated to General Fund		22-4910-8801		(411,228)	
SVED		22-4910-6070		(10,000)	(4,500)
Idaho Dark Sky Alliance		22-4910-6075		(2,200)	
Friends of the Sawtooth National Forrest		22-4910-6085		(4,000)	
Mountain Rides		22-4910-6086		(160,000)	
Transfer to GF CIP Other Projects		22-4910-8803		(348,627)	FY2021 FB CARRY OVER
Transfer to GF CIP Sun Valley Rd		22-4910-8803		(1,277,735)	FY2021 FB CARRY OVER
#22077 Audio Systems Equipment		22-4910-6060		(30,500)	(16,701)
Other misc expenses		22-4910-4200		(1,000)	
#22065 Granicus for Short Term Rental		22-4910-4200		(29,810)	
				(2,275,100)	Total
LOCAL OPTION TAX ADD'L 1%					
LOT Fund	150,000	150,000	0.00	-	0.00
Revenue					
Expenditures					
Changes					
Revenue in excess of budget		25-3100-3010		366,247	
Other misc expenses		25-4910-4220		(366,247)	
OTHER FUNDS					
WAGON DAYS					
Wagon Days Fund	39,999		39,999	(39,999)	0
Revenue					
Expenditures					
Changes					
Fund Balance FY2021		02-3800-9000		39,999	
Other misc expenses		25-4910-4220		(39,999)	
STREET GO BOND					
Bond Fund	0			-	
Changes					
FIRE GO BOND					
Bond Fund	768,723		768,723	(500,000)	268,723
Revenue					
Expenditures					
Changes					
Fund Balance FY2021		42-3800-9000		500,000	
Other misc expenses		25-4910-4220		(500,000)	
IN-LIEU HOUSING					
In-Lieu Housing Fund	2,848,406	1,100,000	348,406	(415,594)	(67,188)
Blue Bird Resricted		1,400,000			
Revenue		-		384,406	
Expenditures		-		(800,000)	
Fund Balance Carryover FY 21 not bugeted				384,406	
In-Lieu Anticipated Revenue				-	
				-	
Blue Bird Add'l request	52-4410-7115			(800,000)	
				(415,594)	Total
STRATEGIC INITIATIVES					
Strategic Initiatives Fund	-	864,099	864,099	(283,735)	580,364
Revenue					
Expenditures					
#20701 Agnew & Beck				92,200	

CITY OF KETCHUM

6/30/2022

FY 2022

Audited Financial Statement Fund Balance FY 2021		Restricted	Beginning Fund Balance	Requests not Budgeted	Fund Balance Available	Budget, Renevue & Expenditures	Total Available	COMMENTS
#22052 Sullivan & Reberger				25,000				
#22038 Carissa Connelly				95,000				
#22038 Carissa Connelly extention				38,000	400 hrs @95			
#22071 Canyon Excavation				18,535	Lifttower Lodge			
Communication to the public May election				15,000				
Total PO/Contracts				283,735				

	Audited Financial Statement Fund Balance FY 2021	Restricted	Beginning Fund Balance	Requests not Budgeted	Fund Balance Available	Budget, Revenue & Expenditures		Total Available	COMMENTS

TRUST FUNDS

POLICE TRUST									
Trust Fund	101,907	-	101,907	-	101,907	95,000		95,000	

PARKS/REC DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Trust Fund	207,730		207,730	(53,000)	154,730	124,050		124,050	
#22097 ART OF 4TH		93-4900-6800		(25,000)					
#22089 SKATE PARK		93-4900-6000		(28,000)					

DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Trust Fund	-			-		150,000		150,000	
------------	---	--	--	---	--	---------	--	---------	--

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

UTILITY WATER									
Enterprise Fund	4,553,877	1,897,397	2,656,480	-	2,656,480	2,469,632			
Revenue						1,055,011		1,414,621	
Expenditures						(1,353,858)		1,115,773	
Changes									
PO#22068 WOOD RIVER RESOURCE CONSERV				(42,668)					

UTILITY WATER (CIP)

Enterprise Fund	183,726		183,726		183,726	487,000			
Revenue						496,614		(9,614)	
Expenditures						(261,755)		225,245	
Changes									
#20585 Canyon Excavation Ketchum Springs Final				(176,068)					not budgeted? 6443407802
Sun Valley Road Pipe Relocation - Spruce to Idaho Power Subsation				(130,000)					not budgeted? 6443407802
				(306,068)					

UTILITY WASTEWATER

Enterprise Fund	9,008,169	6,701,049	2,307,120	-	2,307,120	3,259,625			
Revenue						2,061,712		1,197,912	
Expenditures						(2,243,071)		1,016,553	
Changes									
Zions #22108									
Piper Sandler #22109									

UTILITY WASTEWATER (CIP)

Enterprise Fund	928,492	-	928,492	-	928,492	1,206,000			
Revenue						974,616		231,384	
Expenditures						(543,236)		662,764	
Changes									



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Recommendation to hold Public Hearing and Adopt Resolution 22-021 Adopting Fees and Fee Schedules for All City Departments

Recommendation and Summary

Staff is recommending the Council adopt Resolution 22-021 adopting a revised fee schedule for the City of Ketchum with the following motion:

"I move to adopt Resolution 22-021 adopting fees and fee schedules for all City departments."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- Idaho State Law requires City Council to adopt a comprehensive list of fees/charges. It also mandates that any new fee or fee that is increased 5% or greater conduct a public hearing.
- The FY23 General Fund budget assumes changes in recreation fees and fire department inspection fees.
- The FY23 Enterprise Funds assumes a 7% increase to wastewater rates to fund potential future debt service related to the new Facility Plan to provide resources to operate and maintain the system in a state of good repair. Per previous Council direction, the water division fees are proposed to move from a four-tier utilization structure to 14 tier to incent water conservation.

Introduction and History

Fees charged by the City are established via a resolution of the City Council. Resolution 15-018 established the first citywide fee resolution for the City of Ketchum. The fee resolution has been periodically updated to add new fees or modify existing ones. Attached is the full fee schedule with changes listed in red.

Financial Impact

Fee adjustments in the General Fund will have a nominal revenue impact. The rate increase for wastewater is the minimum amount required to address operational costs as well as debt service should the voters concur with the issuance of revenue bonds in November. The new rate structure in the water division is needed to address revenue loss from the transition of flat rate payers to metered rates, and to begin implementation of the new capital improvement plan.

Attachments

Resolution 22-021 - redlined

RESOLUTION NUMBER 22-021

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO AMENDING THE FEE SCHEDULE AND CHARGES FOR ALL CITY DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHING POLICIES FOR COLLECTING FEES

WHEREAS, the City incurs administrative costs in processing applications, enforcing codes, administering regulations, maintaining facilities, monitoring project development, engaging the public, reviewing proposals, providing support, and conducting required inspections; and

WHEREAS, the Ketchum Municipal Code authorizes the establishment and adoption of fees to cover the administrative costs of reviewing applications for any service provided by the City of Ketchum; and

WHEREAS, each department within the City of Ketchum organization has quantified the costs of processing and administering each application specific to that department; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ketchum adopted Resolution 15-018 establishing the first citywide fee resolution on August 24th, 2015; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved changes to Resolution 15-018 at the May 2, 2016 Regular Meeting and directed staff to bring back a revised resolution for adoption at a Special Meeting of the City Council on May 5, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved Resolution 16-006 at a Special Meeting of the City Council on May 5, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution on June 6, 2016 and adopted Resolution 16-008; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution on September 18, 2017, and adopted Resolution 17-011, thereby establishing the citywide fee resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution on April 16, 2018, and adopted Resolution 18-012, thereby establishing the citywide fee resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution on August 20, 2018, and adopted Resolution 18-020, thereby establishing the citywide fee resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution on December 3, 2018, and adopted Resolution 18-031, thereby establishing the citywide fee resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution at a Regular meeting on October 21, 2019, and adopted Resolution 19-024, thereby establishing the citywide fee resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution at a Regular meeting on November 18, 2019, and adopted Resolution 19-029, thereby establishing the citywide fee resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved additional amendments to the fee resolution at a Regular meeting on January 6, 2020, and adopted Resolution 20-005, thereby establishing the citywide fee resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considers additional amendments to the fee resolution at a Regular meeting on September 21, 2020, through Resolution 20-023; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considers additional amendments to the fee resolution at a Regular meeting on October 18, 2021, through Resolution 21-015.

WHEREAS, the City Council considers additional amendments to the fee resolution at a Regular meeting on December 20, 2021, through Resolution 22-013.

WHEREAS, the City Council considers additional amendments to the fee resolution at a Regular meeting on March 7, 2022, through Resolution 22-016.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and the City Council of Ketchum, Idaho that the City Council hereby rescinds all existing fee schedules established and adopted prior to the date of this resolution in their entirety and establishes a comprehensive fee schedule for all city fees in the sections provided below in this resolution.

Section 1: Planning and Building Department Fees

TABLE 1-A BUILDING PERMIT and PLAN CHECK FEES	
TOTAL VALUATION ¹	FEE
\$1.00 to \$500.00	\$24.50
\$501.00 to \$2,000.00	\$24.50 for the first \$500.00 plus \$3.25 for each additional \$100.00, or fraction thereof, to and including \$2,000.00
\$2,001.00 to \$25,000.00	\$72.50 for the first \$2,000.00 plus \$14.50 for each additional \$1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including \$25,000.00
\$25,001.00 to \$50,000.00	\$409.50 for the first \$25,000.00 plus \$10.50 for each additional \$1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including \$50,000.00
\$50,001.00 to \$100,000.00	\$672.75 for the first \$50,000.00 plus \$7.50 for each additional \$1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including \$100,000.00
\$100,001.00 to \$500,000.00	\$1038.50 for the first \$100,000.00 plus \$5.75 for each additional \$1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including \$500,000.00
\$500,001.00 to \$1,000,000.00	\$3,379.25 for the first \$500,000.00 plus \$5.00 for each additional \$1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including \$1,000,000.00
\$1,000,001.00 and up	\$5,861.00 for the first \$1,000,000.00 plus \$3.75 for each additional \$1,000.00, or fraction thereof
PLAN CHECK FEES	
Plan Check Fee	
P&Z Plan Check Fee	65% of Permit Fee
Fire Department Plan Check Fee	Same as P&Z Plan Check Fee
Revisions to Building Permit Plans:	
Review without a Design Review Permit	\$250.00
Review with a Design Review Permit	\$450.00
Other Inspections and Fees:	
1. Inspections outside of normal business hours (minimum charge--two hours)	\$60 per hour ²
2. Re-inspection fees assessed under provisions of Section 109.7	\$60 per hour ²
3. Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated (minimum charge--one-half hour)	\$60 per hour ²
4. Additional and partial inspections above the minimum required by the building codes may be charged (minimum charge—one hour)	\$60 per hour ²
5. Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to plans (minimum charge--one-half hour)	Building Permit only not design review = \$250 per hour ² Design review & Building permit = \$450.00
6. Additional costs incurred by the City for security agreements and other similar processes (minimum charge)	\$100 ²
7. For use of outside consultants for plan checking and inspections, or both	Actual costs ³
8. Penalty for commencement of work without a building permit (in addition to stop work order and violation fees allowed for in Ketchum Municipal Code, Section 15.04.030)	\$1,000
9. Deferred submittals, per each submittal	25% of Plan review fee
10. Temporary Certificate of Occupancy (non-refundable)	\$1,000 per week
11. Alternative Energy System Installation	\$100 ⁴
11. Demolition Fee	\$150 ⁵
12. Administrative Review Fee	\$190 per day
Notes to Table 1-A	
¹ Building permit valuation shall include the total value of the work for which a permit is being issued, including materials and labor. The building official may require documentation of the building permit valuation as necessary to ensure correct valuation of project.	
² Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.	
³ Actual costs include administrative and overhead costs.	
⁴ Fee covers one inspection. Additional inspections shall be charged at the rate identified in Other Inspections and Fees #4.	
⁵ A security agreement equaling 150% of the estimated demolition cost is required for all demolition permits.	

BUILDING PERMIT AND REVIEW FEE POLICIES

Administrative Review Fee. An administrative fee of \$190 per day shall be charged to the applicant of a building permit when all fees associated with a building permit are not paid within five (5) working days after the date of the issuance of a building permit. This fee shall commence on the sixth day after the Issuance of a Building Permit and shall be charged on all working days thereafter until all fees associated with the building permit are paid.

Expiration of an Inactive Building Permit. Except as otherwise described in 15.04 of the Ketchum Municipal Code, building permits that are not obtained by the applicant within 30 working days from the official date of the Issuance of a Building Permit shall be deemed null and void.

Fees for re-roofs. A full building permit fee and a ten (10) percent plan check fee shall be required for all re-roofing. No Fire Department plan check fee and no Planning Department plan check fee shall be required for re-roofing. However, when a re-roof of other than a one- or two-family dwelling includes new structural elements that change the roof, including but not limited to the addition of cold roof sleepers, a full permit shall be required and all plan check fees shall be assessed.

Fee Refunds. The Building Official may authorize refunding of any fee paid hereunder which was erroneously paid or collected.

The Building Official is authorized to establish a refund policy but shall not authorize the refunding of more than eighty (80) percent of the permit fees or the various plan review fees. The applicant for a building permit must request a refund in writing on or before the one year anniversary of the date the application for a permit was completed.

Fees for repairs. Repairs of all elements for which a building permit is not specifically excluded shall require a permit. Fees for repair work shall be the full building permit fee based on the cost of the repair work and a ten (10) percent plan check fee. No Fire Department plan check fee and no Planning Department plan check fee shall be required for repairs.

Fire Department Review. Fire Department approval shall be obtained prior to obtaining a building permit. A plan check fee for the Fire Department review shall be in accordance with the Fire Department fee schedule as enacted by separate resolutions and ordinances but shall be assessed and collected by the Building Department at the time of application for a permit.

Incomplete construction documents. When submittal documents are incomplete or changed so as to require additional plan review or when the project involves deferred submittal items as defined in the International Building Code, Section 107 and the International Residential Code, Section 106, an additional plan review fee shall be charged at the rate shown in Table 1-A.

Issuance of a Building Permit. A building permit is issued when the Building Official, or their designee, signs and dates the Building Permit. All timelines and scheduling requirements begin on this date.

Payment of Fees. On application for a permit applicant shall pay one hundred (100) percent of all permit, plan check, fire plan check, and planning and zoning plan check fees. All other fees, including impact fees and any fees paid in-lieu of actual improvements or requirements shall be paid when the building permit is issued. ~~and no later than five (5) working days after the date of the Issuance of a Building Permit.~~

Penalty for Commencement of Work without a Building Permit. This penalty shall be assessed in in addition to stop work order and violation fees allowed for in Ketchum Municipal Code, Section 15.04.030.

Commencement of Work is defined as, "Any excavation including the removal of topsoil or any removal of trees or brush preparatory to excavation shall be defined as the commencement of work authorized by a permit."

Planning Department Review, Inspection and Fees. Planning Department approval shall be obtained prior to obtaining a building permit. Planning Department fee for plan check for building construction shall be seventy (70) percent of the

Building Department plan review fee and shall be assessed and collected by the Building Department at the time of application for a permit.

Plan Review Fees. When submittal documents are required by the International Building Code, Section 105 and the International Residential Code, Section 105, a plan review fee shall be paid at the time of submitting the documents for plan review. Said plan review fee shall be sixty-five (65) percent of the building permit fee as shown in Table 1-A.

The plan review fees specified are separate fees from the permit fees specified in the International Building Code, Section 109.2 and the International Residential Code, Section 108.2 and are in addition to the permit fees.

Security Agreements. A security agreement, in the amount of one hundred fifty (150) percent of the value of the work in question, may be required prior to final building inspection in the event that said work cannot be completed due to temporary circumstances, such as cold temperatures and/or frozen ground. Granting of a security agreement is at the discretion of the City Council. A letter of credit may satisfy the requirement for a security agreement

Temporary Certificate of Occupancy. A Temporary Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued in rare circumstances and only for projects that meet all life safety and structural requirements as dictated by the family of international building codes, as applicable to the project. A Temporary Certificate of Occupancy shall be valid for no more than fourteen (14) days from the date of issuance, at which time the project must obtain a permanent Certificate of Occupancy or pay the fee for an additional Temporary Certificate of Occupancy.

Waiver of Fees as an Economic Development Incentive. Up to 25% of all Plan Review Fees, Planning Department Review Fees, and Fire Department Review Fees may be waived for any project that meets all criteria established by the Idaho Department of Commerce for the Tax Reimbursement Incentive program. Official documentation of approval of the project by the Idaho Department of Commerce must accompany any request to waive review fees. The Administrator shall approval all projects for a fee waiver that meet these criteria.

TABLE 1-B PLANNING & ZONING FEE SCHEDULE	
APPLICATION TYPE	FEE (\$)
DESIGN REVIEW	
Pre-application	\$1,100 .00
Single Family Residential Design Review	\$1,400.00
Multi-Family Residential Design Review	\$1,800.00/first unit, \$350.00 each additional
Non-residential and Mixed Use Design Review	\$1,525.00 plus \$100.00 per 1,000 gross sq. ft.
Accessory Dwelling Unit Design Review	\$450.00
Minor Modification Design Review – Administrative	\$250.00
Hotel Pre-Application	\$0.10/sq. ft.
Hotel Design Review (not phased)	\$0.32/sq. ft.
Hotel Phasing Design Review	2 Phase= 1: \$0.16/sq. ft. 2: \$0.16/sq. ft.
	3 Phase= 1: \$0.11/sq ft 2: \$0.11/ft 3: \$0.10/ft
SUBDIVISION	
Land Subdivision: Preliminary Plat	\$1,300.00/lot
Condo/Townhouse Subdivision: Preliminary Plat	\$525.00/unit
Subdivision: Final Plat	\$375.00/lot or unit
PUD	\$4,300.00 first 4 units/lots, \$1500.00 each additional
Lot Line Shift	\$475.00 per altered lot
Vacation	\$1,615.00
FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS	
Streambank Alteration	\$500.00 plus applicable consultant review expenses
Emergency Streambank Alteration Permit	\$250.00 permit fee, applicable consultant review expenses, and \$1,000.00 refundable deposit to be refunded upon approval of follow-up Streambank Alteration Permit
Single Family Residential Floodplain Permit	\$1,400.00
Multi-Family Residential Floodplain Permit	\$1,800.00/first unit, \$350.00 each additional
Subdivision in Floodplain	\$350.00 per lot located wholly or partially within flood plain plus applicable consultant review expenses
Non-residential and Mixed Use Floodplain Permit	\$1,525.00 plus \$100.00 per 1,000 gross sq. ft.
Minor Project Floodplain Permit - interior remodel, new structures/additions entirely outside of floodplain, substantial landscape/riparian alteration (including removal of five or more riparian trees)	\$250.00
Minor Riparian Alteration – removal of hazard trees (up to four trees), minor maintenance of riparian trees and vegetation	\$125.00
OTHER PERMITS	
Administrative Use Permit	\$250.00
Sign	\$125.00
Fence	\$100.00

Day Care facility	\$300.00
Conditional Uses (except Day Care Facilities)	\$1,100.00
Variance	\$1,100.00
Appeals	\$2,175.00 (+ cost of transcript if required)
Off-Site Vendor	\$525.00 (seasonal), \$750.00 (annual). An additional \$150.00 per month facility fee for vendors with no on-site public restroom.
Grading	\$125.00
Hotel PUD	\$0.48/sq. ft.
Snow Storage Permit – Neighborhood	\$75.00
Snow Storage Permit – Commercial	\$125.00
Snow Storage Permit – Conditional Use Permit	\$250.00
CHANGES/AMENDMENTS/WCF'S	
Comprehensive Plan Change	\$1,925.00
Zoning Code Revision	\$1,925.00
Zone Change Request	\$1,925.00
WCF Master Plan/WCF Permit/Staff approval	\$525.00/\$525.00/\$225.00
Development Agreement Rezone	\$2,900.00, subject to development agreement
Development Agreement (non-rezone)	\$1,900.00, subject to development agreement
Residential Annexation	\$5,688.00 per unit, subject to annexation agreement
Commercial Annexation	\$12,655.00 per 1000 square feet, subject to annexation agreement
Amendment to Development Agreement	\$1,900.00
Miscellaneous Fees and Changes	
Consultant Review Fee	100% of actual costs incurred by City
Community Housing In-lieu Fee	\$450.00 per square foot

C. IMPACT FEES

TABLE 1-C.1 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES				
	Fire	Parks	Police	Streets
Single Family	\$2,092	\$,1047	\$104	\$4,492
Multi Family/unit	\$1,616	\$809	\$80	\$3,471
Commercial	\$.454/sf	\$0	\$.022/sf	\$.968/sf

Section 2: Fire Department Fees

**TABLE 2-A CITY OF KETCHUM FIRE DEPARTMENT
FEE SCHEDULE**

Permits Required Under the ~~2012~~ 2018 International Fire Code ~~Section 105~~

a.1. **Automatic fire alarm system.** Plan checks, inspections and acceptance testing of required fire alarm systems.

<i>For multi-building projects fees are per building or alarm panel</i>	
Single Family Residential Installations under 4,000 sq. ft.	\$100.00
Single Family Residential Installations over 4,000 sq. ft.	\$200.00
Multi Family and Commercial Installations up to 6,000 sq. ft.	\$200.00
Multi Family and Commercial Installations 5,000 - 20,000 sq. ft.	\$350.00
Multi Family and Commercial Installations over 20,000 sq. ft.	\$500.00
Modification (including TI), 1-24 devices	\$100.00
Modification (including TI), 25 or more devices	\$250.00
Existing Component Modification	\$100.00
Component Addition to Existing System	\$200.00
Fire Alarm Inspections (all) per hour	\$75.00/hr.

Permit Plan Check Fee per

\$55.00

Inspections and Testing Fee per hour

\$60.00

a.2. **Automatic fire suppression ~~sprinkler~~ systems.** Plan checks, inspections and acceptance testing of required fire sprinkler systems.

APPROVAL FROM IDAHO STATE FIRE MARSHAL REQUIRED PRIOR TO DEPARTMENT REVIEW	
<i>For multi-building projects fees are per building/riser</i>	
<i>Includes Fire Flow Tests required for System Design (up to two)</i>	
Single Family Residential Installations under 6,000 sq. ft.	\$150.00
Single Family Residential Installations over 6,000 sq. ft.	\$250.00
Multi Family and Commercial Installations up to 6,000 sq. ft.	\$150.00
Multi Family and Commercial Installation 6,000 - 20,000 sq. ft.	\$250.00
Multi Family and Commercial Installation 20,001 - 40,000 sq. ft.	\$500.00
Multi Family and Commercial Installation over 40,000 sq. ft.	\$800.00
Modification, 1-10 Heads	\$150.00
Modification, 10 or more Heads	\$300.00

Per Head fee for all Plan Checks	\$1.00
Fire Suppression System Inspections (all) per hour	\$75.00/hr.
Fire Flow Tests (beyond one included in plan review or other)	\$150.00
STANDPIPE SYSTEM PERMITS	
<i>Fees are per Standpipe</i>	
New Installation	\$250.00
Modification	\$100.00
Per Hose Connection for New and Existing Systems	\$10.00
Standpipe System Inspections	\$75.00/hr.
ALTERNATIVE FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM PERMITS	
Clean Agent System Plan Check	\$500.00
Clean Agent System Modification	\$200.00
New Installation: Commercial Kitchen Fire Suppression (per system)	\$200.00
Modification to a Commercial Kitchen Fire Suppression System	\$100.00
Inspections	\$75.00/hr.
Modification to any Alternative Fire-Extinguishing System	\$100.00
FIRE PUMP PERMITS	
New Installation	\$300.00
Modification	\$100.00
Inspections	\$75.00/hr.

Permit Plan Check Fee per riser

\$75.00

plus \$1.00 per head

calculation

Inspections and Testing Fee per hour

\$75.00

c.1 Carnivals and Fairs. An operational permit is required to conduct a carnival or fair.

-

Permit Fee

\$75.00

c.2. **Compressed gases.** An operational permit is required for the storage, use or handling at normal temperature and pressure (NTP) of compressed gases in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.6.8.

Exception: Vehicles equipped for and using compressed gas as a fuel for propelling the vehicle.

COMPRESSED GASES OR MEDICAL GAS SYSTEM PERMITS	
<i>Fees include Inspections up to 1 hour</i>	
New Installation	\$300.00
Modification	\$100.00

Permit Fee

\$75.00

c.3. **Administrative and Consultants Fees.** Fees for use of outside consultants for plan checking and inspections, or both.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEWS & LETTERS	
Administrative Fee (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
Additional plan reviews required by changes, additions, or revisions (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
Fire Marshal Review of Alternative Materials and Methods Request (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
Fire Marshal Review of Technical Assistance Request (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
Fire Marshal Review of Code Modification Request (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
Expedited Plan Review (based on staff availability, fee doubled)	Double
Outsource Review Fee (actual cost, plus administrative fee)	Cost + Fee
Board Appeal	\$1500.00

Fee: Actual Costs Charged by Consultants per Project Review

Actual Costs

~~c.4. **Cryogenic fluids.** An operational permit is required to produce, store, transport on site, use, handle or dispense cryogenic fluids in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.6.10.~~

~~Exception: Permits are not required for vehicles equipped for and using cryogenic fluids as a fuel for propelling the vehicle or for refrigerating the lading.~~

~~Permit Fee~~

~~\$50.00~~

c.5. **Daycare Inspection.**

Inspection Fee

\$75.00/hr. ~~\$25.00~~

e.1. **Emergency responder radio coverage system.** A construction permit is required to install or modify an emergency responder radio coverage system and related equipment.

Permit Plan Review Fee

\$500.00

Inspection and Testing Fee per hour

\$75.00/hr. ~~\$55.00~~

~~e.2. **Explosives or blasting agents.** An operational permit is required for the manufacture, storage, handling, sale or use of any quantity of explosives or explosive materials.~~

~~Permit Fee~~

~~\$100.00~~

~~f. 1. **Fire clearance permits.** Fire clearance permits issued by the fire department for uses such as Nursery Schools, Day Care Centers and Foster Homes.~~

~~Permit Fee~~

~~\$25.00~~

~~f.2. **Flammable or combustible liquids.**~~

~~An operational permit is required per Section 105.6.16.~~

~~Permit Fee~~

~~\$100.00~~

h.1. **Hazardous Materials.** An operational permit is required to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle hazardous materials in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.6.20.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PERMITS	
<i>Fees include Inspections up to 1 hour</i>	
Annual Fee to Store, Transport On-Site, Dispense, Use or Handle Hazardous Materials	\$150.00
HMIS Assessment (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
HMMP Assessment (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
New Installation - HazMat Container, Tank or Process	\$200.00
Modification - HazMat Container, Tank or Process	\$100.00
Permit Fee	\$100.00
h.2. Hood and duct. An operational permit is required for inspection and acceptance testing of hood and duct systems.	
Permit Fee	\$50.00
L.1. Liquefied petroleum gases. An operational permit is required for: Storage and use of LP-gas.	
L-P GAS SYSTEM PERMITS	
<i>Fees include Inspections up to 1 hour</i>	
New Installation – Storage and/or dispensing	\$300.00
Modification – Storage and/or dispensing	\$100.00
New Installation - Prefilled Portable Cylinders for Consumer Exchange	\$100.00
Exception: A permit is not required for individual containers with a 500-gallon (1893 L) water capacity or less serving occupancies in Group R-3.	
Permit Fee	\$75.00
o.l. Oil or fuel tank removal: Flammable & Combustible Liquid Tank Permit A construction permit is required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To repair or modify a pipeline for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids. To install, construct or alter tank vehicles, equipment, tanks, plants, terminals, wells, fuel-dispensing stations, refineries, distilleries and similar facilities where flammable and combustible liquids are produced, processed, transported, stored, dispensed or used. To install, alter, remove, abandon or otherwise dispose of a flammable or combustible liquid tank. 	
FLAMMABLE & COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID TANK PERMITS	
<i>Fees include Inspections up to 1 hour</i>	
New Installation - Each Tank	\$300.00
Modification – Each Tank	\$100.00
Removal – Each Tank	\$100.00
Permit Fee	\$100.00

~~e.2. **Open burning.** An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to. Exception: Recreational fires.~~

~~Permit Fee~~

~~\$50.00~~

p.1. Plan check & Inspection fees:

INSPECTION & STANDBY RELATED FEES	
Re-inspection fees (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
Additional inspections required by changes, additions, or revisions (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.
After Hours Inspections (based on staff availability, minimum two hours)	\$150.00/hr.
Investigation inspection fee (work commencing before permit issuance - IFC 106.3)	\$300.00
Investigation inspection fee (removal of Stop Work Order - IFC 112)	\$300.00

Fee for initial plan check for building construction.

Permit Fee

70%

Fee for any additional checks of revised plans for building construction is the same

DBS plan check fee

~~p.2. **Pyrotechnical special effects material.** An operational permit is required for use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material.~~

~~Permit Fee~~

~~\$100.00~~

s.l. Solar photovoltaic power system. A construction permit is required to install or modify solar photovoltaic power systems.

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM PERMITS	
New Installation and Plan Review	\$200.00
Modification to Existing System	\$100.00
Inspections	\$75.00/hr.

Permit Fee

\$50.00

s.2. **Spraying or dipping.** An operational permit is required to conduct a spraying or dipping operation utilizing flammable or combustible liquids or the application of combustible powders ~~regulated by Chapter 24.~~

SPRAYING, DIPPING OR POWDER COATING PERMITS	
<i>Fees include Inspections up to 1 hour</i>	
New Installation - Spray Area, Spray Room, Spray Booth, Dip Tank or Mixing Room	\$300.00
Modification - Spray Area, Spray Room, Spray Booth, Dip Tank or Mixing Room	\$100.00

Permit Fee

\$100.00

~~t.1. **Tents, canopies and temporary membrane structures.** An operational permit is required to operate an air-supported temporary membrane structure, canopy or tent having an area in excess of 400 square feet (37m).~~

~~Exception: Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes and fabric canopies open on all sides, which comply with the items listed in Section 105.6.43 of the 2012 International Fire Code.~~

TEMPORARY USE PERMIT FEES	
<i>Temporary use permit fees include one plan review and one inspection conducted during normal business hours. Expedited plan reviews, additional inspections, inspections outside normal business hours, Firewatch personnel, standby personnel and apparatus are additional.</i>	
Open Burning – An operational permit shall be required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire. Subject to approval by the Fire Marshal.	\$100.00
Temporary Use - Carnival, Fair, Circus, Haunt or Other Public Special Event - 30 Days	\$200.00
Temporary Use - Amusement Building - 30 Days (must have sprinkler system 3103.3.1)	\$500.00
Temporary Use - Fuel Tank & Dispensing	\$100.00
Temporary Use - LP Gas - Construction Site Use of Containers Over 100 lbs.	\$100.00
Temporary Use - Tent or Membrane Structure >400 sq. ft. - Additional Tent(s) per Event \$50.00ea.	\$100.00
Temporary Use - Special Event Structure >400 sq. ft.	\$100.00
Temporary Use - Outdoor Assembly Event where planned attendance exceeds 1000 persons	\$200.00
Temporary Use - Pyrotechnics Display	\$200.00
Other fire code related temporary use permits not listed (minimum one hour)	\$75.00/hr.

Permit Fee

\$40.00

u.l. ~~Use of~~ **apparatus standby rate.** Use of fire department apparatus or personnel, one (1) hour minimum. Time is from station door to station door. ~~Idaho Cooperators~~ Mobilization Agreement (ICMA) Rates are set annually by the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL).

Firewatch, standby firefighters and/or emergency medical personnel and apparatus as required by the <i>fire marshal or requested by an event.</i>	ICMA RATES
Use current IDL ICMA cost per firefighter/paramedic and fire truck/ambulance.	
BURN RESPONSE FEES	
Responses caused by burning without a permit. Use current IDL ICMA cost per firefighter/paramedic and fire truck/ambulance.	ICMA RATES

\$55.00

Responses to wildland or structure fire caused by an illegal burn. Use current IDL ICMA cost per firefighter/paramedic and fire truck/ambulance.	ICMA RATES
Personnel per hour	
Ambulance Staffed with 2 EMTs per hour	\$145.00
Fire Engine Staffed with 3 Firefighters per hour	\$175.00
Staff Vehicle Staffed with 1 Firefighter or EMT per hour	\$100.00

Section 3: Parks, Events, and Recreation Department Fees

Table 3A – Youth After School Program Fees (payment plans and scholarships available)

Full season (school year)	\$630.00 \$755.00
Per month	\$88.00 \$105.00
Per day	\$12.00 \$15.00
Out-of-school and extra activities	range is \$35.00-\$55.00 \$40.00-\$65.00; cost is activity dependent
Swimming (6 weeks session)	\$75.00 \$90.00
Additional after school activities	\$36.00-rec member/\$68.00-non-member \$80.00

Table 3B – Summer Youth Recreation Program (payment plans and scholarships available)

Full summer (ten weeks M-Th)	\$920.00 \$1,100.00
Per week (M-TH)	\$130.00 \$155.00
Per day (drop-in)	\$36.00 \$40.00
Swimming (10 weeks session)	\$125.00 \$150.00
Friday Adventures (requires individual registration)	Cost is activity dependent \$40.00-\$65.00

Table 3C – Park Reservations

½ day rate (up to 4 hours)	Full day rate (up to 8 hours)
100 people or fewer: \$80.00	100 people or fewer: \$160.00
101 people or more: \$160.00	101 people or more: \$320.00
Refundable Security Deposit (over 100 people): \$250.00	
<i>*additional departmental fees and security deposit fees may apply</i>	

Table 3D – Atkinson Park athletic fields, Recreation Center

Athletic fields and facilities	\$65 - \$80.00 per two hours; additional fees may apply
Recreation Center	\$50 \$60.00 per hour plus \$150 security deposit

Table 3E – Organized Sports Leagues/Commercial Use Permit*

All public park areas	Fees are determined by staff according to current Park Reservations, athletic field, and Recreation Center fee schedules
-----------------------	--

*Commercial uses when organizer charges an admission or participation fee

Table 3F – Special Events*

Street Party Application Fee	\$100.00
Block Party Application Fee	\$50.00
Category A – application fee	\$100.00
Category B – application fee	\$400.00
Category C – application fee	\$800.00
Facility Fee	\$150.00 per day
Visitor Center Window Advertising Permit	\$75.00
Music License Fee	\$10 per day
Street Closure for Designated Event Location	\$100.00

Street Closure for Non-Designated Event Location	\$500.00
Refundable Security Deposit (Street Party & Small Events)	\$250.00
Refundable Security Deposit (Medium & Large Events)	\$500.00
<i>*additional departmental fees and security fees may apply.</i>	

*Additional departmental fees may apply and are assessed following the event

Table 3G – Film Permit*

Motion: City Property including rights-of-way	\$400.00 per day
Still: City Property including rights-of-way	\$200.00 per day

* Additional departmental fees may apply and are assessed following the event

Table 3H – Memorials and donations

Benches, trees, tables, property, etc.	All memorials are cost-specific and determined by Department Director or designee
--	---

Table 3I – Tree Services

Tree Removal Permit (allows contractor to remove a public tree upon outside request with permission)	\$50.00 per occurrence
Tree Permit (allows contractor to perform work on public trees with permission)	\$50.00 per fiscal year

PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT FEE POLICIES

Liability Waiver and Insurance Requirements. Where applicable, all participants are required to sign a liability indemnification statement and provide proof of insurance.

Youth Program Photo Release. Parent or legal guardian of youth program participants are required to sign a photo release stating: Unless I decline in writing I also authorize the City of Ketchum, and/or parties designated by the City of Ketchum, to use my child's photo for the reproduction in any manner the City of Ketchum desires, for advertising, display, audiovisual exhibition or editorial use.

Refunds. No cash refunds are given. Refunds and over payments will be credited to participants with a gift certificate for future program use. Gift certificates are valid for one (1) year from the date of issuance toward any Ketchum Parks & Recreation Department program or service. Gift certificates are non-transferable. This policy applies to all programs and services offered by the Parks & Recreation Department.

All other policies are determined by current Ordinance or Resolution language. Registration and/or approved permits are required for all activities listed above.

Section 4: Public Works Department Fees

TABLE 4-A STREET DIVISION FEES

Banner Install/Remove	\$175.00
Right of Way Encroachment Agreement	\$150.00
Temporary Use of the Right of Way Permit (TURP)	\$100.00
Dig Permit	\$50.00
Barricade Rental	\$20.00
Security Agreement/Performance Bond Processing Fee	\$100.00

* To the extent that outside agencies charge fees to record documents, such fees will be passed onto the applicant.

TABLE 4-B WATER DIVISION FEES

City water tap and corporation stop installation	In addition to connection fees in table 4-D
1" tap	\$203.00
1 ½" tap	\$220.00
2" tap	\$247.00
Non-Standard Connection Fee	Time and material cost to city
Water Meter Fee – 1" Water Meter	Meter cost + \$40; check with Water Division for current meter costs
Water Meter Fee – 1.5" R2 Water Meter	Meter cost + \$40; check with Water Division for current meter costs
Water Meter Fee – 1.5" C2 Water Meter	Meter cost + \$40; check with Water Division for current meter costs
Water Meter Fee – 2" R2 Water Meter	Meter cost + \$40; check with Water Division for current meter costs
Water Meter Fee – 2" C2 Water Meter	Meter cost + \$40; check with Water Division for current meter costs
Water Meter Fee – 3" Water Meter + up	Meter cost + \$40; check with Water Division for current meter costs
Water Meter Vaults	\$1,100.00
Fire Line Permit Fee	\$253.00
Turn-On Fee	\$25.00
Turn-Off Fee	\$25.00
Water User Charges – Metered Users	
Base charge	\$14.55 per month (residential or commercial)
<u>Gallons Supplied</u>	Additional Charge per 1,000 gallons
1,000 – 8,000	\$1.15
8,001 – 65,000	\$2.31
65,001 – 120,000	\$4.65
>120,000	\$6.98
<u>Gallons Supplied</u>	Additional Charge per 1,000 gallons
1,000 – 8,000	\$1.25
8,001 – 20,000	\$2.45
20,001 – 32,000	\$2.89
32,001 – 44,000	\$3.33
44,001 – 56,000	\$3.77
56,001 – 68,000	\$4.21
68,001 – 80,000	\$4.65
80,001 – 92,000	\$5.23
92,000 – 104,000	\$5.81
104,001 – 116,000	\$6.39
116,001 – 128,000	\$6.98

128,001 – 140,000	\$7.56
140,001 – 152,000	\$8.14
>152,000	\$8.72
Water User Charges – Non-Metered Users	
<u>Residential Flat Rate</u>	
First five (5) cold water taps or less	\$25.06 per month/unit
Each additional cold water tap	\$2.31 per month/unit
Irrigation and sprinkling per each 1,000 square feet of lot area	\$0.83 per month/ unit
<u>Commercial Flat Rate</u>	
First five (5) cold water taps or less	\$38.46 per month/unit
Each additional cold water tap	\$3.20 per month/unit
Irrigation and sprinkling per each 1,000 square feet of lot area	\$0.84 per month/unit
Fire User Charge	
<u>Connection Size</u>	
2"	\$8.21 per month
4"	\$16.70 per month
6"	\$33.56 per month
8"	\$49.61 per month
10"	\$67.16 per month
12"	\$83.11 per month
Tank Truck Fill Fee	Fee determined by amount
Use of Fire Hydrant Charge	\$25.00 per day

TABLE 4-C WASTEWATER DIVISION FEES

Service Inspection Fee		\$40
Sewer User Charges		
Service No.	Classification	Rate Per Month
11	Single family home	\$41.85 \$39.12
12	Multiple living unit	\$41.85 \$39.12
13	Motel / hotel (first unit)	\$41.85 \$39.12
15	Office building / 1,500 square feet	\$41.85 \$39.12
16	Retail sales / 3,000 square feet	\$41.85 \$39.12
17	Restaurant / cafe per seat with or without a trap	\$4.13 \$3.86
20	Retail food / 1,500 square feet	\$41.85 \$39.12
21	Barber shop / per chair	\$20.90 \$19.54
22	Beauty salon / per operator	\$41.85 \$39.12
26	Dry cleaners	\$83.67 \$78.20
27	Garage / mechanical per 1,500 square feet	\$83.67 \$78.20
28	Laundries	\$167.39 \$156.44
29	Bank	\$83.67 \$78.20
30	School / per 50 students	\$41.85 \$39.12
31	Swimming pool / private / 500 square feet	\$10.40 \$9.72
32	Beer, wine, liquor	\$83.67 \$78.20
33	Theater / per screen	\$83.67 \$78.20
35	Nursery school	\$83.67 \$78.20
36	Church	\$83.67 \$78.20
37	Lodge / private / 3,000 square feet	\$83.67 \$78.20
39	Dentist / doctor/ per medical doctor	\$45.04 \$42.10
40	Car wash with recycle	\$45.04 \$42.10
41	Hospital / per bed	\$8.34 \$7.80
42	Bowling alley / per lane	\$16.72 \$15.63
43	Car wash without recycle / per bay	\$83.67 \$78.20

44	Commercial / 3,000 square feet	\$41.85	\$39.12
45	Photo development lab	\$83.67	\$78.20
46	Gas station with public restrooms	\$83.67	\$78.20
47	Warehouse / 6,000 square feet	\$41.85	\$39.12
48	Swimming pool / public / 500 square feet	\$31.99	\$29.90
54	Motel / hotel unit without cooking	\$10.40	\$9.72
55	Motel hotel, with cooking	\$20.90	\$19.54
56	Senior family living home	\$20.90	\$19.54
Returned Check Charge		Actual Cost	

TABLE 4-D WATER & WASTEWATER CONNECTIONFEES			
Meter Size	Base Connection Fee Scale Factor	Water Connection Fee	Wastewater Connection Fee
1"	1.00	\$3,816.00	\$2,921.00
1.5"	2.25	\$8,586.00	\$6,572.25
2"	4.00	\$15,264.00	\$11,684.00
3"	9.00	\$34,344.00	\$26,289.00
4"	16.00	\$61,056.00	\$46,736.00
6"	36.00	\$137,376.00	\$105,156.00
* Connection Fees are pursuant to October 18, 2019, Galena Engineering Report			

Section 5: Administrative/City Clerk Fees

TABLE 5-A BUSINESS LICENSE AND TAX FEES		
Business License	Fee \$50.00 \$125.00	Late Fee Charge \$10.00 for business license application received after the deadline.
Renewal	\$50.00	
Waiver of Business License Fee <i>The fee for a business license may be waived for three years for any business that meets the criteria for the Tax Reimbursement Incentive program as defined and administered by the Idaho Department of Commerce. Official documentation from the Idaho Department of Commerce approving the business for the TRI program shall accompany the request to waive the business license fee. The City Clerk shall waive the fee for all project that meet these criteria.</i>		
City Local Option Tax	No Fee - Tax Collected per Municipal Code Title 3, Chapter 12. Credit card online processing fees will be charged at the rate assessed by the vendor.	After Due Date: Penalty - The greater of 5% of Tax Due or \$10.00 Plus 1% Interest Per Month on Tax Due
Short-Term Rental Permit Fee	\$527.00	Late Fee Charge \$100.00 per day. Compliance: Must comply with cities Resolution #1230.
Catering Permit	\$20.00 per day or as determined by Idaho Code 23-934A	

TABLE 5-B ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FEES

Copying

Fee

Schedule	Cost per copy (in-house)	
	<u>Black & White</u>	<u>Color</u>
	\$.06/page: 8.5"x11" Single-sided	\$.65/page: 8.5"x11"
	\$.06/page: 8.5"x14" Single-sided	\$.65/page: 8.5"x14"
	\$.11/page: 8.5"x11" Double-sided	
	\$.11/page: 8.5"x14" Double-sided	
	\$.15/page: 11"x17" Single-sided	\$.85/page: 11"x17"
	\$.29/page: 11"x17" Double-sided	

Cost for third party (out-of-house) copies for oversized materials which cannot be copied by the City of Ketchum:

24" X 36"	\$ 3.30/page
22" X 34"	\$ 3.00/page

Pursuant to Idaho Code §74-102(10) the Labor Rates referenced below will apply under the following conditions:

- If the request is more than one hundred (100) pages of paper records; or
- The request includes records from which nonpublic information must be deleted; or
- The actual labor associated with locating and copying documents for a request that exceeds two (2) person hours

LABOR RATES

City Administrator	Current Salary divided by 2,080 hours per year
Department Head	Current Salary divided by 2,080 hours per year
Assistant or Associate	Current Salary divided by 2,080 hours per year
City Clerk	Current Salary divided by 2,080 hours per year
Network Consultant	Current Hourly Rate

OTHER CHARGES

For providing a duplicate of a computer tape, computer disk, microfilm or similar or analogous record system containing public record information, the City of Ketchum shall charge a fee uniform to all persons that does not exceed the sum of the following:

- The City of Ketchum's direct cost of copying the information in that form, including labor at hourly rates specified above, overhead at rate specified above and cost of materials;
- The standard cost, if any, for selling the same information in the form of a publication;
- The cost of consultant services to research and copy public records request.

Payment of the applicable charges shall be made prior to the commencement of research or copying based upon the City Clerk's estimated cost for meeting the public records request.

This Resolution will be in full force and effect upon its adoption this 18th day of July 2022.

CITY OF KETCHUM

ATTEST:

Lisa Enourato, Interim City Clerk

Neil Bradshaw, Mayor



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

FY23 Budget Public Hearing

Recommendation & Summary

On June 27th the annual budget workshop was held where staff presented the draft budget for Council feedback. Overall, the Council supported the draft budget with the following homework items:

- Complete analysis to determine if planning fees could be adjusted to fund planner position in concert with some reimbursement portion from KURA. (*in progress*)
- Update recreation fees (*complete*)
- Determine if adjustments could be made to fund increase for sustainability program (*in progress*)

The city launched an online public survey on June 24th with 21 responses to date (attached). Under Idaho Law, the formal public budget hearing is required with the date listed on the county tax assessment notices. Staff welcomes further policy guidance from the Council regarding any other amendments to the draft budget. The next step is the first reading/public hearing on the budget ordinance on August 1st.

Introduction and History

General Fund

The current fiscal year (FY22) adopted revenues were \$12,840,516 (amended budget \$13,438,084). The revenue forecast for the General Fund was upgraded due to development activity within town and a post-COVID environment. Specifically, planning and building revenues were increased. Funds the city receives from the state were also increased due to the positive economic outlook. FY23 forecast is a base reduction to \$12,497,062 based on the following assumptions: (1) no federal COVID grants as received in FY22 (-\$307,050); (2) three percent property tax adjustment (+\$328,617); (3) increase in state shared revenues (+\$134,812); and a base reduction in planning/building revenues (-\$129,550).

Capital Improvement Fund

During the FY22 budget development process, Council approved the five-year plan with a commitment to review annually and make necessary adjustments moving forward. Staff has completed updates to years FY23-26 and added the new fifth year (27). The majority of proposed expenses in FY23 is related to maintenance and repair of existing assets/equipment. The most significant change to the plan is the addition of Warm Springs Preserve improvements, which would be fully funded from donations. A very small portion of the plan is associated with new service enhancements (sidewalks, bike lanes/paths). It is important to note that the city has never had a significant dedicated revenue source to fund the plan outside the Idaho Power Franchise (\$265,000) and Impact Fees for Streets, Fire and Police (\$134,000). Historically, the city has funded the CIP via overperforming revenues from either the General Fund or Local Option Tax Fund.

Local Option Tax Fund

FY22 was kept at a conservative base revenue forecast of \$2,400,000 knowing that it would likely overperform and those revenues would be utilized for the city's underfunded Capital Improvement Plan. The FY22 amended budget will be increased to \$4,675,100 in planned expense to accommodate the following interim budget requests: (1) onetime funding for NGO contracts per last year's budget workshop (\$237,510); (2) increased General Fund Transfer to support fire/EMS expenses; (3) Sun Valley Road rehabilitation project (\$1,277,735 LOT fund balance & \$348,627 CIP fund balance). FY23 forecast is \$2,846,469 based on current and previous fiscal year receipts. The draft proposed expenses are included. The most significant changes include: (1) no funding for Visit Sun Valley; (2) increase operating and capital funding for Mountain Rides; and (3) increased transfer to General Fund to cover Fire and Police expenses.

Water and Wastewater Funds

Staff presented ten-year rate models to support the new five-year capital improvement plans in both funds. HDR completed the new 20-year Wastewater Facility Plan that informs CIP expenses. Absent a very significant rate increase, the city will need to issue debt to facilitate the implementation of the plan. The draft budget assumes a 7% sewer rate increase to support debt service should voters approve in November. Within the Water Fund, Council supported transitioning to a more aggressive rate tier structure aimed at water conservation similar to the City of Hailey. This new rate structure will also help to implement the new Capital Improvement Plan.

Sustainability

The budget currently allocates funds (\$50,000) for sustainability activities in the Capital Improvement Fund.

Financial Impact

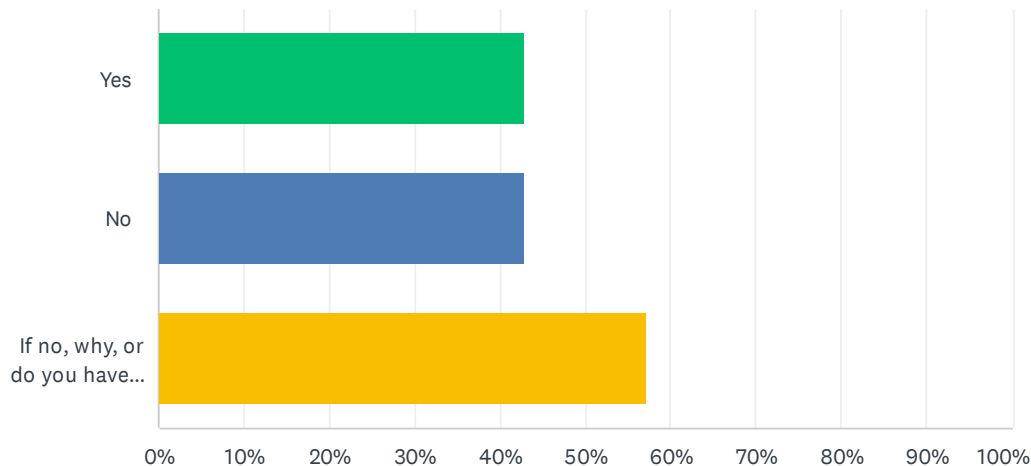
The FY23 draft budget is \$35,365,435 in total planned expenses and \$35,365,435 in revenues.

Attachments:

On-line Survey results
Notice of Public Hearing
Draft FY23 Budget

Q1 The city's general fund is supported by multiple revenue sources, such as property taxes, state tax sharing, and transfers from other funds like the Local Option Tax. Those expenses include: Fire & Rescue - emergency services Police - emergency services Streets - street repairs and maintenance, snow removal Facilities - maintenance of parks, Town Square, street trees, public bathrooms and city beautification Recreation - youth programs, recreation center, tennis & pickle ball courts Planning & Building - administration of zoning, subdivision and various building codes Administration - finance/treasury, parking enforcement, management of budget and day-to-day operations, City Clerk functions, etc. Does the (above) chart align with your priorities?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	42.86%	9
No	42.86%	9
If no, why, or do you have additional concerns?	57.14%	12
Total Respondents: 21		

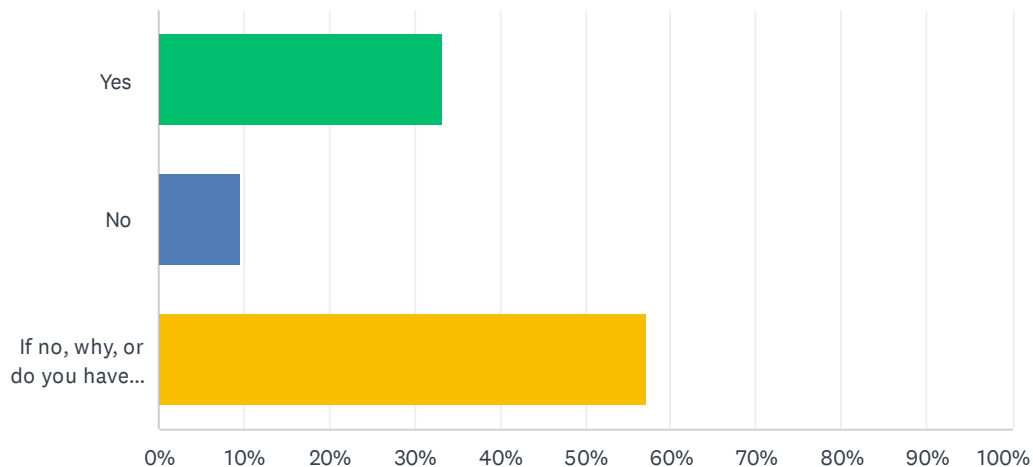
#	IF NO, WHY, OR DO YOU HAVE ADDITIONAL CONCERNS?	DATE
1	Streets/sidwalks/lights need work at Warm Springs Base area. Budget for that.	7/8/2022 4:35 PM
2	Street budget seems huge for streets that are miserable. Why are you renting a blower in the winter that you could buy out right for much cheaper? Why do you sweep the streets incessantly in the spring and fall?	7/5/2022 6:59 PM
3	Police, Fire & Rescue account for 37.5% -disproportionately high	7/5/2022 3:54 PM
4	If it's a big snow year where does streets get their additional funding	7/3/2022 12:39 PM

City of Ketchum | Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Survey

5	We are overpoliced by people who don't live in the community. Our fire department is not productive compared to others. Planning should recoup its costs to maximum possible. But it doesnt seem to do any planning at all.	7/2/2022 12:38 PM
6	Where does funding for workforce housing come in?	7/2/2022 9:49 AM
7	Why is there more going to non-departmental vs recreation the percentage should be switched	7/1/2022 9:17 PM
8	Police should get more	7/1/2022 7:39 AM
9	Do we really need facilities to be here? Be creative. We have a great community. Setup a volunteer program to take care of facilities and funnel that money into areas that we need addressed such as housing also figure out how our water supply is going to support all this new growth in the future	6/25/2022 8:36 AM
10	Too many employees and consultants and too much political posturing by the council and staff	6/25/2022 6:38 AM
11	Additional budget should be allocated to kids recreation programs. There is a dire need for affordable, local programs year round.	6/24/2022 11:19 PM
12	Why is no departmental? Your chart proportions are off	6/24/2022 10:02 PM

Q2 The draft budget calls for utilization of approximately \$2.8 million in anticipated LOT revenues. The proposed allocation is shown below. Reminder that voters this May declined to allow community housing as a LOT expenditure. Emergency Services Mountain Rides Events Other (Administrative & Misc. Expenses listed below) 911 Dispatch Sun Valley Economic Development Idaho Dark Sky Alliance Friends of the Sawtooth Avalanche Center Mountain Humane (animal control) Granicus (short-term rental software) Does the breakdown in the above chart align with your priorities?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	33.33%	7
No	9.52%	2
If no, why, or do you have other concerns?	57.14%	12
TOTAL		21

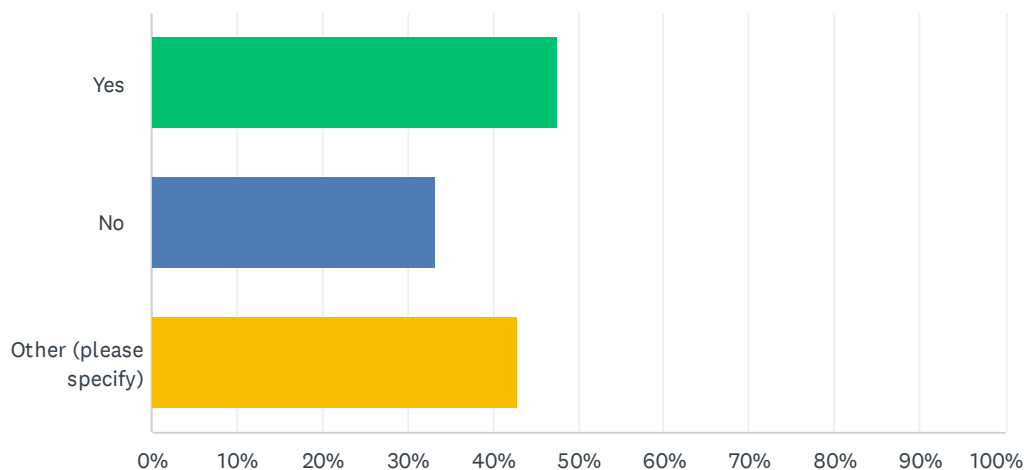
#	IF NO, WHY, OR DO YOU HAVE OTHER CONCERNS?	DATE
1	No events.	7/12/2022 4:26 PM
2	What about Visit Sun Valley?	7/5/2022 6:59 PM
3	Mountain Humane does not need our tax dollars.	7/5/2022 3:54 PM
4	Why is 911 dispatch under other? instead of emergency services? Seems like it should have more funding.	7/3/2022 12:39 PM
5	Shouldn't Granicus pay for itself in enhanced collections? Why does Ketchum pay to rescue tourists in backcountry? Why is their no airport bus service that could get people out of cars and charge tourists for	7/2/2022 12:38 PM

City of Ketchum | Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Survey

6	The city should spend more on workforce housing, ease off on events. There is no shortage of visitors to the city. We have a housing crisis.	7/2/2022 9:49 AM
7	question is what is 12% other for? what is the break out for other!	7/1/2022 9:17 PM
8	Housing	7/1/2022 6:43 PM
9	Dark sky is not enforced. Why have it at all?	7/1/2022 7:39 AM
10	It seemed as tho the lot option was increasing taxes significantly rather than just trying to find a way to fit it into the lot options as is. Do we really need the streets swept all the time? Cut back on some unnecessary items and figure it out	6/25/2022 8:36 AM
11	Eliminate funding to Mountain Humane and reallocate it. Most of their activity comes from outside of the county.	6/24/2022 11:19 PM
12	Too big a % for other without identifying	6/24/2022 10:02 PM

Q3 In May, the City Council adopted the Ketchum Housing Action Plan. On May 17, voters did not approve a new local option tax to fund implementation of the Plan. The draft budget contemplates allocating \$848,349 for the first year of the Housing Action Plan. The draft budget will be funded with \$582,000 from the use of federal COVID funds (ARPA) and \$266,349 from the General Fund – Fund Balance. This scope of work is proposed to be co-funded with Blaine County. Do the above charts align with your priorities?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	47.62%	10
No	33.33%	7
Other (please specify)	42.86%	9
Total Respondents: 21		

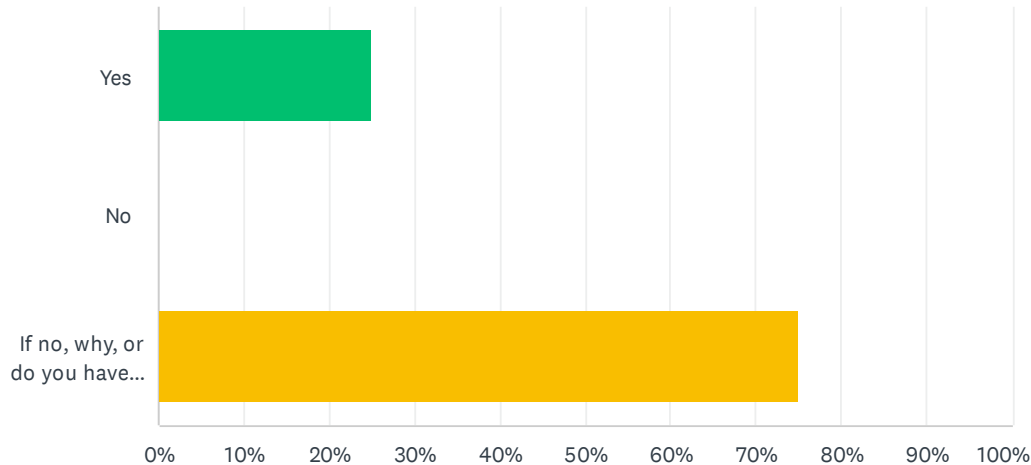
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	What does create & preserve mean?	7/12/2022 4:26 PM
2	Too large of allocation of one time funds that were not intended for that purpose	7/8/2022 11:57 AM
3	What's the question? Not very specific on the use of funds and where they're going for admin, procurement, management, etc.	7/5/2022 6:59 PM
4	Hailey's listed in the pie chart, but I don't see it	7/3/2022 12:39 PM
5	Cities or the county should not fund housing.	7/2/2022 5:54 PM
6	how many people does it help?	7/2/2022 12:38 PM
7	Does this allocation support what is needed to implement the housing action plan? How does the public easily access that info? Is not buried in 50 pages budget report.	7/2/2022 9:49 AM

City of Ketchum | Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Survey

8	Too much from our general fund	7/1/2022 7:39 AM
9	Insufficient and misaligned	6/25/2022 6:38 AM

Q4 Proposed expenses for 2023 projects = \$2,549,374. Does the above chart align with your priorities?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	25.00%	5
No	0.00%	0
If no, why, or do you have other concerns?	75.00%	15
TOTAL		20

#	IF NO, WHY, OR DO YOU HAVE OTHER CONCERNS?	DATE
1	Why so little on fire?	7/12/2022 4:26 PM
2	Need to have a plan for Warm springs base area.	7/8/2022 4:35 PM
3	I wonder what the sustainability initiatives are, and if they are enough to preserve our valley.	7/7/2022 9:54 AM
4	\$1million for a dog park maintenance? How does this get paid for long term? What's your plan for the waste water treatment plan?	7/5/2022 6:59 PM
5	Too hard to read.	7/5/2022 3:54 PM
6	Atkinson Park new soccer goals- if they would do a better job of Winterizing them, they might last longer. Why do you need to replace all city trash cans? The stone cans in Atkinson park seem perfectly fine. How about repairing beat up ones. And only replace ones that are in really bad condition. And your pedestrian lighting on Main Street at sunvalley road does not work. You can't even get a full block of cars through the light before it turns yellow on you. Get rid of the diagonal crossing, which you may have already done. And the pedestrian crossing at main and forth really doesn't work. There's too long of a delay, people stand there waiting for the OK to cross and cars are already stopped. Or people have already crossed before the light even starts flashing red and it's a solid red and there's no pedestrians anywhere to be found. Get rid of that signal altogether and change it to similar ones Hailey uses. There's work perfectly, you push the button, the light starts flashing. No long delays or confused Pedestrians and drivers..	7/3/2022 12:39 PM
7	Stop paying mountain rides! Funding for public transportation should be based on ridership!	7/2/2022 5:54 PM
8	why aren't we undergrounding more power with the money IPC gives us for undergrounding	7/2/2022 12:38 PM

City of Ketchum | Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Survey

	power lines. In particular the power lines along 75 by the industrial park	
9	As a resident of ketchum, I want the city to stop asking the public what to do. You have a housing action plan. Funding it is too important to leave all the decisions in the hands of voters UNLESS you can get everyone fully informed. How is it that we have a multi million dollar dog park, and the city is scraping for funding for housing?	7/2/2022 9:49 AM
10	Again not enough for our growing town. Police need to be present more.	7/1/2022 7:39 AM
11	please include art for CIP. please fix the firepit and water fountains at town square. Add art to the WSP.	6/27/2022 1:13 PM
12	Sustainable issues are not necessary and too many employees	6/25/2022 6:38 AM
13	What is included in the \$50,000 sustainability allocation. Seems light on funding.	6/24/2022 11:19 PM
14	More is need for police and code enforcement. We actually need code enforcement!!	6/24/2022 10:02 PM
15	too much mobility	6/24/2022 4:39 PM

Q5 Please let us know of other priorities that have not been addressed.

Answered: 12 Skipped: 9

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The priorities seem skewed here. Upgrading a park no one visits and crosswalks that made things worse when they were just fine the way they were. Focus on the roads with potholes, and the warm springs base area, which many many people use every year, now both summer and winter.	7/8/2022 4:35 PM
2	How do you spend \$32million and not get anything accomplished beyond keeping the lights on?	7/5/2022 6:59 PM
3	When are you gonna restripe the pedestrian crosswalk on Warm Springs at the South parking lot to the YMCA? There are used to be one for people who want to cross there at Pinewood lane. Cars still drive way too fast in that 20mph area, and it is a good way to safely get people across the street	7/3/2022 12:39 PM
4	Mountain rides should be funded by ridership not by the city!	7/2/2022 5:54 PM
5	Where can we save money? Where can we recover more money from tourists and developers?	7/2/2022 12:38 PM
6	Quick and easy access to how much money is needed and how the city will prioritize funding the plan.	7/2/2022 9:49 AM
7	bike paths, I hate cars! more access to bike baths where cars are not in the way, I love biking around town	7/1/2022 9:17 PM
8	More code enforcement and police in the day.	7/1/2022 7:39 AM
9	please develop a plan for the weeds at the new WSP	6/27/2022 1:13 PM
10	It's difficult pleasing everyone. I think our city officials, for the most part the most part, are doing an excellent job. However, city should have gotten feedback from professionals before they ever proposed the emergency ordinance changing density for downtown properties. That was dumb.	6/26/2022 6:07 PM
11	What is the optimum population for Ketchum and should growth be encouraged or discouraged considering the limited land and water resources and increasing congestion?	6/25/2022 6:38 AM
12	Code enforcement Public sidewalks being used by retailers some actually blocking public access and fire / safety. We need code enforcement	6/24/2022 10:02 PM

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Public Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Ketchum, Idaho will meet on **Monday, July 18, 2022 at 4:00 P.M.** at the City Hall, 191 5th Street, Ketchum, Idaho, for the purpose of considering and fixing a final budget and making appropriations to each fund for the next fiscal year (2022-23) at which time any public may appear and be heard upon any part or parts of said budget; and

That the following table sets forth the amount proposed to be appropriated to each fund for the 2022-23 fiscal year, the amounts appropriated to each fund for the current 2021-22 fiscal year, and the amounts expended by each fund during the previous 2020-21 fiscal year, to-wit:

CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO

EXPENDITURES	Actual FY 20-21	Budgeted FY 21-22	Proposed FY 22-23
GENERAL FUND	12,316,001	12,840,516	12,497,062
GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	237,166	2,917,366	2,549,374
ESSENTIAL SERVICES FACILITIES TRUST FUND	1,797,770	-	-
WAGON DAYS FUND	99,391	122,500	151,550
STREET CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	663,214	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENT FUND	27,279	-	-
FIRE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	663,202	-	-
PARKS & RECREATION CAP. IMP. FUND	95,184	-	-
FIRE CONSTRUCTION FUND	9,054,420	-	-
ORIGINAL LOT FUND	2,207,093	2,400,000	2,846,469
ADDITIONAL 1%-LOT FUND	3,128,800	1,900,000	2,066,247
GO BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND	153,127	3,212	-
FIRE GO BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND	611,679	636,050	880,491
COMMUNITY HOUSING IN-LIEU FUND	75,000	2,822,050	305,000
CITY/COUNTY HOUSING (Strategic Initiative)	-	864,099	848,349
WATER FUND	2,065,612	2,469,632	2,815,101
WATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	525,726	487,000	559,000
WASTEWATER FUND	2,460,185	3,259,625	6,868,120
WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMP. FUND	46,404	1,206,000	4,248,090
POLICE TRUST FUND	-	95,000	7,500
PARKS & RECREATION TRUST FUND	54,363	124,050	1,122,456
DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND	130,530	150,000	150,000
Total Expenditures	36,412,146	32,297,100	37,914,809

REVENUE

GENERAL FUND			
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	4,603,017	4,603,267	4,906,787
OTHER REVENUE	8,083,050	7,680,199	7,500,319
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	557,050	89,956
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	12,686,067	12,840,516	12,497,062
GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	2,392,990	1,480,525	1,611,128
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	1,436,841	938,246
TOTAL GENERAL CAPITAL IMPRVMNT FUND	2,392,990	2,917,366	2,549,374
ESSENTIAL SERVICES FACILITIES TRUST FUND	1,642,782	-	-
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL ESF TRUST FUND	1,642,782	-	-
WAGON DAYS FUND	94,649	122,500	151,550
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL WAGON DAYS FUND	94,649	122,500	151,550
STREET CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	160,377	-	-
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL STREET CAPITAL IMPR. FUND	160,377	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENT FUND	3,717	-	-
FIRE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	313,437	-	-
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL FIRE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	313,437	-	-
PARKS & RECREATION CAP. IMP. FUND	35,591	-	-
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION CAP.IMP.FND	35,591	-	-
FIRE CONSTRUCTION FUND	61,758	-	-
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL FIRE CONSTRUCTION FND	61,758	-	-
ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	3,391,025	2,400,000	2,700,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	146,469
TOTAL ORIGINAL LOT FUND FUND	3,391,025	2,400,000	2,846,469
ADDITIONAL 1%-LOT FUND	2,847,371	1,900,000	2,066,247
GO BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND	149,916	3,212	-
FIRE GO BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND	599,403	636,050	880,491
COMMUNITY HOUSING IN-LIEU FUND	577,953	2,822,050	305,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY HOUSING IN-LIEU FND	577,953	2,822,050	305,000
COMMUNITY HOUSING IN-LIEU FUND	-	864,099	848,349
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY HOUSING IN-LIEU FND	-	864,099	848,349
WATER FUND	2,286,824	2,469,632	2,393,268
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	421,833
TOTAL WATER FUND	2,286,824	2,469,632	2,815,101
WATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	650,162	487,000	559,000
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL WATER CAPITAL IMP. FUND	650,162	487,000	559,000
WASTEWATER FUND	2,858,171	3,591,419	5,515,922
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	1,352,198
TOTAL WASTEWATER FUND	2,858,171	3,591,419	6,868,120
WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMP. FUND	536,022	1,206,000	4,248,090
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	-	-
TOTAL WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMP. FUND	536,022	1,206,000	4,248,090
POLICE TRUST FUND	441	1,000	-
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	95,000	7,500
TOTAL POLICE TRUST FUND	441	96,000	7,500
PARKS & RECREATION TRUST FUND	100,969	117,050	1,122,456
FUND BALANCE APPLIED	-	10,000	-
TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION TRUST FUND	100,969	127,050	1,122,456
FIRE TRUST FUND	-	-	-
DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND	130,530	150,000	150,000
Total Revenue	31,520,155	31,768,796	37,914,809

Shellie Gallagher
City Treasurer

-

City of Ketchum | Fiscal Year 2023 Draft Budget



July 8, 2022



Neil Bradshaw – Mayor

Michael David – Council President

Courtney Hamilton – Council Member

Jim Slanetz – Council Member

Amanda Breen – Council Member

Jade Riley – City Administrator

Shellie Gallagher – City Treasurer

Aly Swindley – Administrative Assistant



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Mayor Neil Bradshaw's Message

Still to come.



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Table of Contents

BUDGET OVERVIEW	
Executive Summary	Page 1
Revenue / Expenditure Overview by Fund	Page 2
Authorized Staffing Overview by Fund	Page 3
General Fund Summary	Page 4
DEPARTMENTS	
Administration	Page 11
Fire & Rescue	Page 13
Legal Services	Page 16
Legislative & Executive	Page 17
Planning & Building	Page 19
Police	Page 21
Recreation	Page 23
Streets & Facilities	Page 26
NON-DEPARTMENTAL	Page 29
LOCAL OPTION TAX FUND	Page 31
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN	Page 36
ENTERPRISE FUNDS	
Water Division	Page 43
Wastewater Division	Page 50

TRUST FUNDS	Page 57
Development	
Parks and Recreation	
Police	
OTHER FUNDS	Page 59
General Obligation and Debt Service Fund	
In-Lieu Housing Fund	
Wagon Days Fund	
City/County Housing Department	
APPENDIXES	
I – Housing Budget	
II – Water Fund Rate Model	
III – Wastewater Fund Rate Model	
IV – Contracts for Services	
• City/County Sustainability Program	
• Idaho Dark Sky Alliance	
• Friends of the Sawtooth Avalanche Center	
• Mountain Humane	
• Mountain Rides	
• Sun Valley Economic Development	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Executive Summary

The Fiscal Year 2023 proposed budget assumes \$35,365,435 in total planned expenses and \$35,365,435 in revenues. The total budget consists of the General Fund, Local Option Tax Fund, Capital Improvement Fund, two Enterprise Funds (Water and Wastewater), and seven trusts or restricted purpose funds. The city adheres to the Government Finance Officers Association best practices when developing the budget. Specifically, this proposed budget ensures that ongoing costs are aligned with ongoing revenue sources. In addition, the proposed budget recommends that only a portion of the increased revenues be allocated to ongoing expenses in the event of an economic downturn.

The revenue forecast for the General Fund is less than Fiscal Year 2022 due to not receiving federal ARPA funds and the downgrading of planning and building revenues. The budget assumes a three percent increase in property tax revenues as allowed by state law to fund inflationary expenses. There are no significant changes in revenues received from the State of Idaho. Revenue forecast for the Local Option Tax Fund was increased based on the current fiscal year's performance. The draft budget recommends that any additional revenues be allocated to support the Capital Improvement Plan.

The draft budget allocates funding for a new full-time position in the Facilities Division to maintain the newly acquired Warm Springs Preserve property. The budget makes allowances for a compensation increase for both contract (Fire Dept.) and non-contract employees to keep pace with inflation. Expenses related to health care and vehicle fuel/petroleum products were increased due to external rate changes.

The city has two enterprise funds (Water & Wastewater), which are self-supporting via monthly customer charges. The city has recently completed a master facility plan for the Wastewater Division, which contemplates a significant reinvestment in the treatment facility over the next 10-20 years. Therefore, a rate adjustment of at least 7% is recommended in concert with seeking voter approval this November to issue revenue bonds. The capital improvement plan for the Water Division has also been updated and is reflected in the draft budget expenses. The City Council has previously supported the concept of moving toward a broader tiered rate structure similar to the City of Hailey's to promote water conservation. The budget assumes the new rate structure which will also assist with proper funding of the new capital improvement plan.

The following pages provide an overview of all funds by revenue and expense; department details are covered on pages 12-28. Details regarding outside contract entities are included as an appendix.



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Revenue / Expenditure Overview by Fund

AMENDED FY 2022	FY 2021 Audited Fund Balance Financial Statement	Assigned & Restricted	Assigned Fund Balance	Revenue	Expense	Ending Balance Less Assigned & Restricted				
General Fund	\$ 4,354,406	\$ (2,182,888)	\$ 557,050	\$ 12,881,144	\$ 13,438,194	\$ 1,614,468				
Essential Service Fund	\$ 337,162	\$ -	\$ 337,162	\$ 337,162		\$ -				
Capital Improvement	\$ 3,120,749	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ 1,511,171	\$ 3,181,217	\$ 4,618,058	\$ 683,908				
LOT Fund	\$ 1,776,363	\$ -	\$ 1,626,362	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 150,001				
Trust Fund	\$ 356,394	\$ -	\$ 105,000	\$ 268,050	\$ 369,050	\$ 255,394				
Water Fund & CIP	\$ 4,243,785	\$ (1,604,691)	\$ -	\$ 2,956,632	\$ 2,956,632	\$ 2,639,094				
Wastewater Fund & CIP	\$ 9,206,414	\$ (6,805,989)	\$ -	\$ 4,797,419	\$ 4,465,625	\$ 2,732,220				
Street Bond Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,212	\$ -				
Fire Bond Fund	\$ 768,722	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ 268,722				
In-Lieu Housing Fund	\$ 2,848,406	\$ -	\$ 2,848,406	\$ 1,018,862	\$ 2,822,050	\$ -				
Strategic Initiative	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 864,099	\$ 864,099	\$ -				
Wagon Days Fund	\$ 39,999	\$ -	\$ 39,999	\$ 202,498	\$ 202,498	\$ -				
TOTAL FUNDS	\$ 27,052,401	\$ (11,593,568)	\$ 7,525,151	\$ 30,810,295	\$ 34,539,418	\$ 8,343,808				
FY 2023	Beginning Fund Balance Not Audited	FY 2022 Assigned & Restricted	Assigned Fund Balance	Revenue	Transfers	Expense	Transfers	Ending Balance	FY 2023 Assigned & Restricted	Ending Balance Less Assigned & Restricted
General Fund	1,614,468	2,182,888	89,956	9,665,513	2,741,593	12,487,062	10,000	3,617,444	(2,124,501)	1,492,943
Capital Improvement	683,908	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,683,908	(1,000,000)	683,908
LOT Funds	150,001	-	-	4,912,716	-	3,012,716	1,900,000	150,000	-	150,000
Trust Funds	255,394	-	255,394	1,024,562	-	1,279,956	-	-	-	-
Water Fund & CIP	2,639,094	1,604,691	421,833	2,418,268	534,000	2,588,736	785,365	3,821,953	(1,604,691)	2,217,262
Wastewater Fund & CIP	2,732,220	6,805,989	1,352,198	5,556,422	4,207,590	6,548,887	4,567,323	8,186,011	(6,805,989)	1,380,022
Street Bond Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Bond Fund	268,722	-	268,722	611,769	-	880,491	-	-	-	-
In-Lieu Housing Fund	-	-	-	305,000	-	305,000	-	-	-	-
Strategic Initiative Fund	-	-	848,349	-	-	848,349	-	-	-	-
Wagon Days Fund	-	-	-	19,300	132,250	151,550	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUNDS	8,343,808	11,593,568	3,236,452	24,513,550	7,615,433	28,102,747	7,262,688	17,459,316	(11,535,181)	5,924,135

Authorized Staffing Overview by Fund

Position	FY 20/21 Budget	FY 21/22 Budget	FY 22/23 Budget	Position	FY 20/21 Budget	FY 21/22 Budget	FY 22/23 Budget
Legislative & Executive				Streets			
Mayor	1	1	1	Director of Streets & Facility Maintenance	1	1	1
City Council Members	4	4	4	Street Supervisor	1	1	1
	5	5	5	Sr. Street Mechanic	1	1	1
Administration				Street Crew Lead	1	1	1
City Administrator	1	1	1	Sr Equipment Operator	2	1	3
Public Affairs & Administrative Services Manag	1	1	1	Equipment Operator	3	3	2
Director of Finance & Internal Services	1	0	0	Shared position with Facility Maintenance	1	1	1
City Treasurer	0	1	1	Equipment Operator (winter only)	2	3	2
City Clerk	1	1	1	Administrative Assistant	0.5	1	1
Deputy Treasurer	1	1	1	Winter seasonal	3	2	2
Deputy Clerk	0	1	0		15.5	15	15
Senior Accountant	1	0	0	Facility Maintenance			
Business License & Tax Specialist	1	1	1	Maintenance Supervisor/City Arborist	1	1	1
Special Event Manager	0	0	1	Buildings and Facilities Supervisor	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant (Public Counter)	1	1	1	Grounds Supervisor	1	1	1
Management & Communications Analyst	1	1	1	Maintenance Worker --WSP	0	0	1 new
	9	9	9	Maintenance Assistant 1 shared	2	2	2
Fire & Rescue				Maintenance Assistant (seasonal)	1	1	1
Fire Chief	1	1	1		6	6	7
Assistant Fire Chief/Fire Marshall	1	1	1	Enterprise Funds			
Fire Inspector	0	1	1	Utilities Director	1	1	1
Captain	3	3	3	Water Division Supervisor	1	1	1
Sr. Lieutenant	2	2	2	Water Utilities Supervisor	1	1	1
Lieutenant	4	4	4	Water Utilities Office Coordinator (shared)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Engineer/Firefighter	0	2	2	Water Utility Maintenance Worker	3	3	3
Fire Clerk	1	1	1	Wastewater Division Supervisor	1	1	1
Volunteer Firefighters	40	40	40	Wastewater Collection Supervisor	0	1	1
	12	15	15	Wastewater Plant Lab Technician	1	1	1
Police Community Services Officer				Wastewater TP Lead Operator	1	1	1
	2	2.5	2.5	Sr. Wastewater Utilities Operator	3	2	2
Recreation				Wastewater Utilities Office Coordinator (shared)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Director of Recreation	1	1	1		13	13	13
Recreation Supervisor	1	1	1	City Housing			
Community Recreation Supervisor	1	1	1	Executive Director	0	0	1 new
Youth Recreation Supervisor	1	1	1	Program Administrator & Case Manager	0	0	1 new
Seasonal and PT Employees	4 to 20	4 to 20	4 to 20	Administrative Assistant	0	0	0.5 new
	4	4	4		0	0	2.5
Planning & Building				City Staffing Summary			
Director of Planning and Building	1	1	1		FY 20/21 Budget	FY 21/22 Budget	FY 21/22 Budget
Senior Planner	1	2	2	Legislative & Executive	5	5	5
Associate Planner	1	1	1	Administration	9	9	9
Planning Technician	0	0	1	Fire & Rescue	12	15	15
Administrative Assistant	1	1	0	Police	2	2.5	2.5
	4	5	5	Recreation	4	4	4
				Planning & Building	4	5	5
				Streets	15.5	15	15
				Facility Maintenance	6	6	7
				Utility Director	1	1	1
				Water	5.5	5.5	5.5
				Wastewater	6.5	6.5	6.5
				City Housing	0	0	2.5
				Totals	70.5	74.5	78



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
General Fund Summary

The General Fund is the City’s primary source of funding for daily operations ranging from police and fire/EMS services to street maintenance to children’s recreation programs. The primary revenue sources for the fund include property taxes, state revenue sharing, transfer from the Local Option Tax Fund, planning and building permits, and franchise fees.

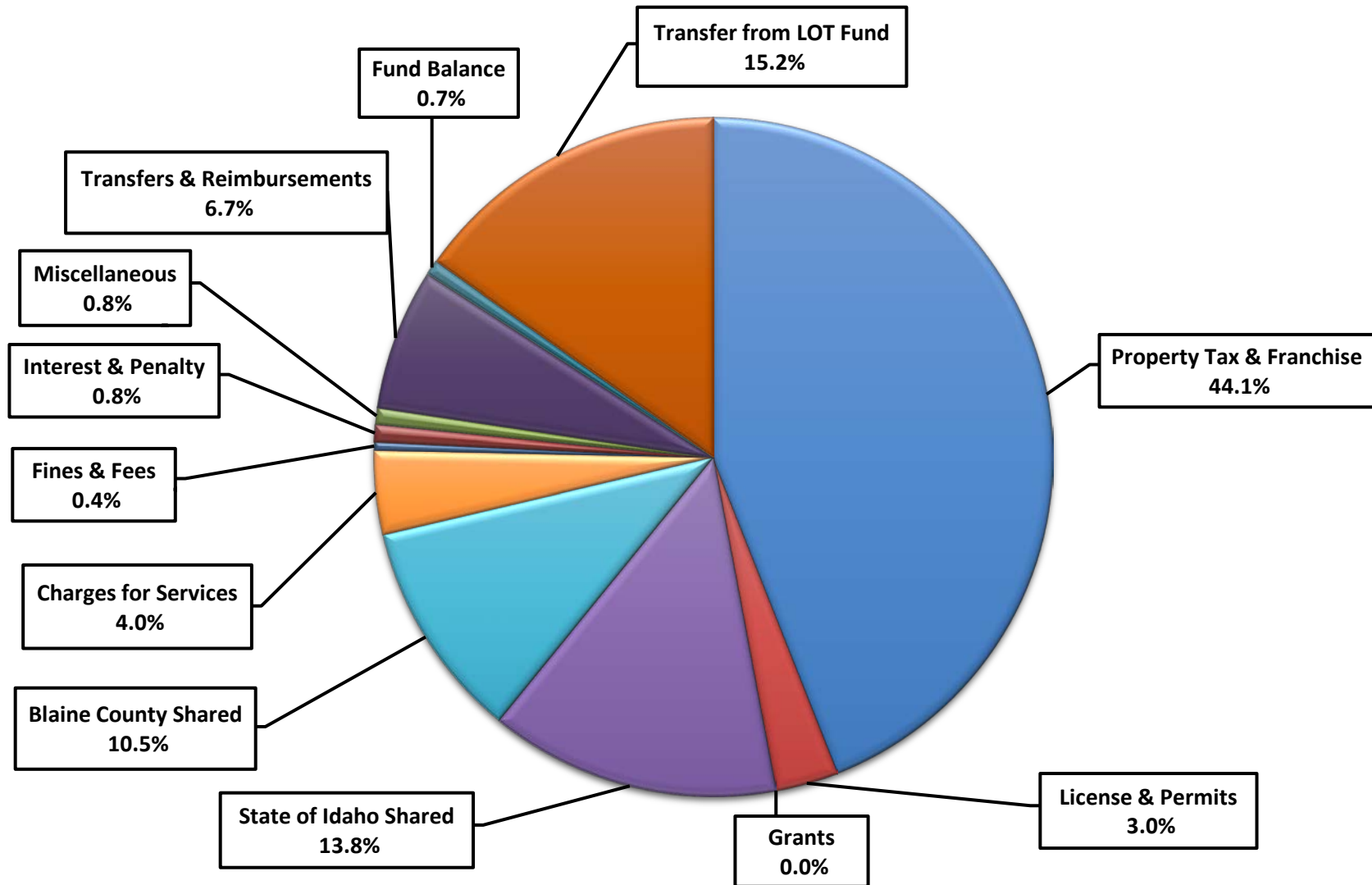
Revenues are forecasted to decrease overall due to ARPA grant funds no longer being issued. However, the following revenues will see an increase: Local Option Tax transfer by \$595,556; property tax and franchise fees by \$296,072; state and county shared fees by \$134,812; refunds and reimbursements by \$136,900.

Planned expenses are proposed to decrease by \$343,454 with \$364,700 in one-time spending. The revised budget allocates on-going funding for increases in health care, vehicle fuel, and power due to external rate changes. The revised budget allocates a blend of a 4% base compensation increase and a one-time 5% bonus.

The draft budget also allocates funding to add one full-time position in the Facilities Maintenance Department for the management of the Warm Springs Preserve. The budget makes allowances for the 2nd year in the collective bargaining agreement with the Fire Department.

It is important to note that the recommended budget adheres to the restricted fund balances set by City Council.

FY 2023 General Fund Resources



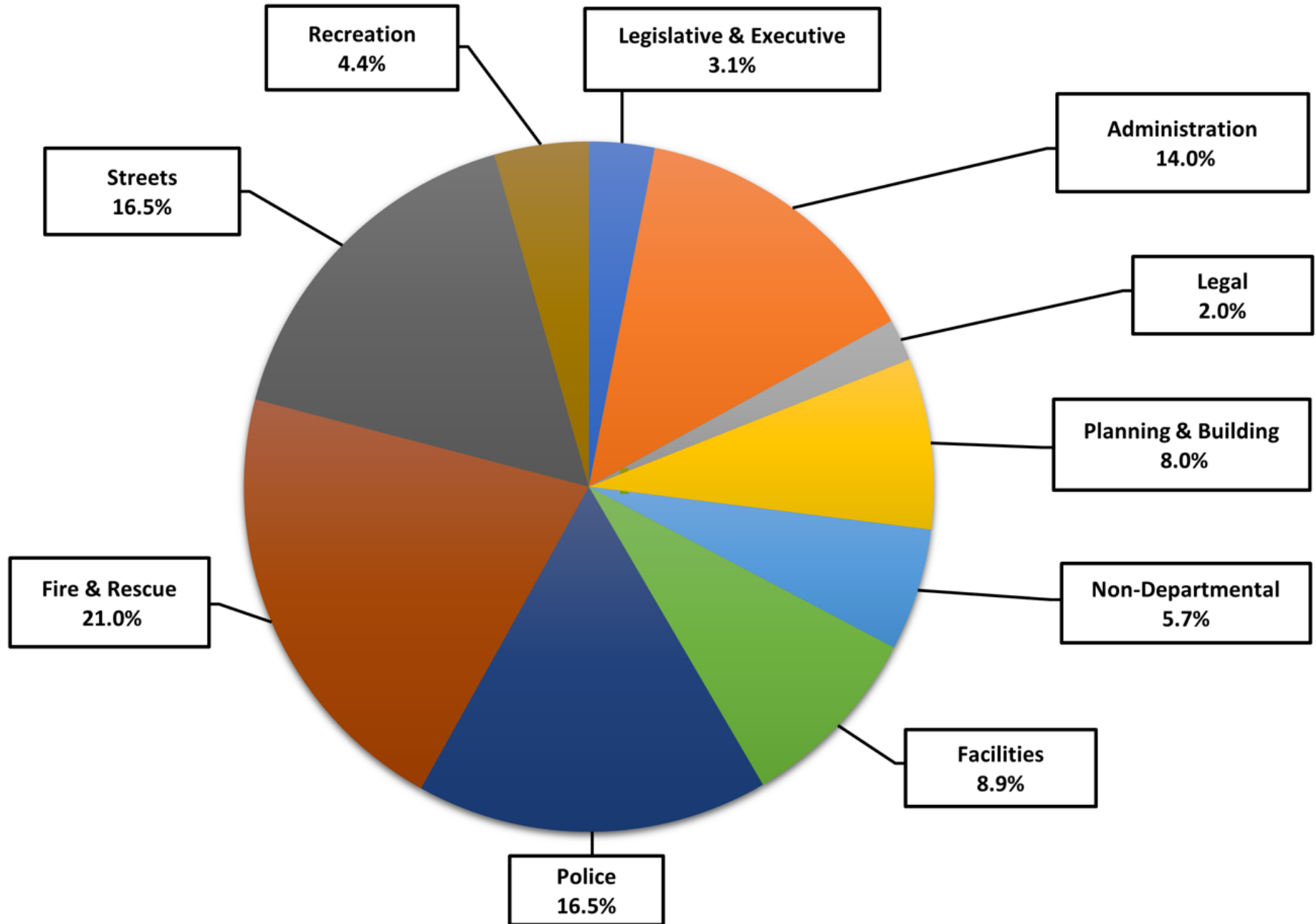
General Fund Detailed Revenue

		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	NOTES
1	1. PROPERTY TAX & FRANCHISE	4,774,388	5,143,167	5,178,869	5,507,486	
2	1000-GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	4,438,061	4,603,017	4,603,267	4,895,073	AIC FY2021 + 3%
3	1050-PROPERTY TAX REPLACEMENT	11,416	11,416	12,848	11,714	AIC FY2021 + 3%
4	6100-IDAHO POWER FRANCHISE	-	-	-	-	
5	6110-GAS FRANCHISE	89,637	97,087	100,000	100,000	actual 2021 x 2 and 2% increase per IGC
6	6120-T.V. CABLE FRANCHISE	148,363	165,779	144,563	165,000	estimated prior two years
7	6130-WATER UTILITY ROW FEE (5%)	-	91,446	112,351	121,832	5% of Utility Fees
8	6140-WASTEWATER UTILITY ROW FEE(5%)	-	83,481	115,934	121,624	5% of Utility Fees
9	6150-SOLID WASTE FRANCHISE	72,997	75,230	77,906	80,243	3% increase
10	9000-PENALTY & INTEREST ON TAXES	13,915	15,711	12,000	12,000	
11	2. LICENSES & PERMITS	422,664	612,469	393,500	370,750	
12	1110-BEER LICENSES	13,679	12,840	13,450	13,450	
13	1120-LIQUOR LICENSES	8,353	6,678	8,400	8,400	
14	1130-WINE LICENSES	14,583	14,617	14,000	14,000	
15	1140-CATERING PERMITS	540	1,100	1,000	1,000	
16	1150-OFF-SITE BUS./SPECIAL EVENTS P	17,110	13,716	15,000	13,000	
17	1400-BUSINESS LICENSES	32,064	32,670	32,000	35,750	increase fee to 125 initial application \$50.00 for renewal
18	1410-SHORT TERM RENTAL LICENSES	-	-	45,000	73,500	465 permits @ 35% =140 @ 525
19	1520-TAXI-LIMO PERMITS	2,945	1,455	2,750	2,750	
20	2100-BUILDING PERMITS	330,098	516,904	250,000	200,000	NOT TO BE ALLOCATED IN FUTURE YEARS 50% TO BASE EXPENSE
21	2140-RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMITS	1,766	10,504	10,000	7,000	
22	2160-STREET EXCAVATION PERMIT FEE	1,450	1,860	1,900	1,900	
23	2600-SNOW STORAGE PERMITS	75	125	-	-	
24	6800-TREE PERMITS/TREE REMOVAL PRMT	-	-	-	-	
25	3. GRANTS	40,511	418,475	352,050	-	
26	1120-FEDERAL GRANTS	-	307,050	-	-	
27	4000-STATE TRANSPORTATION GRANT	-	-	-	-	
28	4100-STATE GRANTS	30,511	107,675	45,000	-	
29	4200-OTHER GRANTS	10,000	3,750	307,050	-	
30	4. STATE OF IDAHO SHARED	1,627,251	1,701,999	1,631,939	1,729,694	
31	5100-STATE LIQUOR APPORTIONMENT	401,989	428,870	385,000	409,315	AIC
32	5200-HIGHWAY USER'S REVENUE - STREE	132,411	172,462	138,216	200,568	AIC PROJECTED HB312 & HB362
33	5500-STATE SALES TAX ALLOCATION	78,308	-	-	-	COMBINED WITH STATE SHARED REVENUE PER AIC
34	5600-STATE SHARED REVENUE	1,014,543	1,100,666	1,108,723	1,119,811	AIC PROJECTED
35	5. COUNTY SHARED	1,200,216	1,233,336	1,270,238	1,307,295	
36	8400-COUNTY COURT FINES	35,881	34,071	35,000	35,000	
37	8600-COUNTY AMBULANCE CONTRACT	1,164,335	1,199,265	1,235,238	1,272,295	contracted 3% increase (Bill is working on this)
38	9400-BLAINE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORIT	-	-	-	-	

General Fund Detailed Revenue, cont.

39	6. CHARGES FOR SERVICES	677,793	1,095,012	625,550	497,500	
40	1100-PLANNING FEES	134,120	232,143	140,000	75,000	NOT TO BE ALLOCATED IN FUTURE YEARS 50% TO BASE EXPENSE
41	1104-HOTEL FEES	-	-	-	-	
42	1110-BUILDING PLAN CHECK FEES	189,254	320,327	162,500	130,000	NOT TO BE ALLOCATED IN FUTURE YEARS 50% TO BASE EXPENSE
43	1120-PLANNING PLAN CHECK FEES	125,686	215,899	113,750	91,000	NOT TO BE ALLOCATED IN FUTURE YEARS 50% TO BASE EXPENSE
44	1130-FIRE PLAN CHECK FEES	125,686	215,635	113,750	91,000	NOT TO BE ALLOCATED IN FUTURE YEARS 50% TO BASE EXPENSE
45	1400-MAILING FEES/PUBLICATION	-	-	-	-	-
46	1500-REPRODUCTION/FINGERPRINT FEES	567	573	1,150	500	-
47	2200-RURAL FIRE PROTECTION FEES	-	-	-	-	-
48	2250-SPECIAL FIRE FEES	7,359	12,716	2,500	5,000	-
49	3000-ANIMAL TRANSPORTS	-	-	-	-	-
50	3600-BANNER FEES	5,600	3,150	6,000	6,000	-
51	6100-BC SCH DIST.PARK MAINT. CONTR	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,500	-
52	6300-PARK YOUTH PROGRAM FEES	63,593	57,680	60,000	70,000	-
53	6320-PARK USER FEES	6,914	17,109	8,000	10,000	-
54	6330-PARK SWIM TEAM	-	-	-	-	-
55	6700-PARK CONCESSION SALES	3,764	4,781	2,500	2,500	-
56	6800-TREE SERVICES	250	-	400	-	-
57	7. FINES & FEES	58,933	70,020	55,250	50,000	-
58	1100-PARKING FINES	45,897	55,763	45,000	45,000	-
59	1200-ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING	5	119	250	-	-
60	1300- PAID PARKING	13,031	14,138	10,000	5,000	-
61	8. INTEREST & RENTS	144,038	105,129	111,789	102,788	-
62	1000-INTEREST EARNINGS	65,889	19,516	35,000	20,000	changed after review
63	1020-INTEREST EARNINGS-491 SV ROAD	1	0	1	-	-
64	1500-GAIN/LOSS ON INVESTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-
65	2000-RENT	-	4,750	-	6,000	Shroeder \$500.00 per month
66	2010-RENT-PARK RESERVATIONS	7,270	10,075	6,000	6,000	-
67	2020-RENT-491 SUN VALLEY ROAD	70,878	70,788	70,788	70,788	CHECK RENT AMOUNT \$5899 per month
68	9. MISCELLANEOUS	246,412	147,096	601,506	100,000	-
69	3600-REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS	230,385	135,695	298,006	100,000	-
70	3610-REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS-ST	-	-	-	-	-
71	4000-SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	5,261	1,225	3,500	-	are we planning to surplus
72	4100-SALE OF FIXED ASSETS-STREET	-	-	-	-	-
73	6500-DONATIONS	-	175	-	-	-
74	7000-MISCELLANEOUS	2,815	9,626	300,000	-	TBD one time contingency to allow for flexibility of revenue
75	7010-MISCELLANEOUS-STREET	-	-	-	-	-
76	7020-FLOOD PLAIN PROG REIMBURSEMENT	219	375	-	-	-
77	7030-BUILDING PERMIT REIMBURSEMENT	7,733	-	-	-	-
78	10. TRANSFERS & REIMBURSEMENTS	2,012,706	2,159,363	2,294,225	2,741,593	-
79	8701-KETCHUM RURAL REIMB-SAL/BEN	-	3,946	-	-	-
80	8703-TRANSFER FROM GENERAL CIP	-	-	-	-	-
81	8718-TRANSFER STREET GO BOND	-	-	3,212	-	-
82	8720-TRANSFER FRM FIRE TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
83	8722-LOT REIMB-GF ADMIN.EXPENSES	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	should match transfer from LOT, POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE, ADMIN SALARY
84	8722-TRANSFER FROM LOT FUND	1,103,317	1,309,465	1,307,444	1,900,000	use calc worksheet Mat & Srvs
85	8763-REIMBURSEMENT FROM WATER FUND	271,040	279,172	287,547	218,048	use calc worksheet Mat & Srvs
86	8764-WATER FUND REIMB-ADMIN.EXPENSE	103,000	106,090	109,273	96,486	use calc worksheet Mat & Srvs
87	8765-REIMBURSEMENT FROM WASTEWATER FD	271,040	279,172	287,547	298,280	use calc worksheet Mat & Srvs
88	8766-WW FUND REIMB-ADMIN.EXPENSES	141,892	146,149	150,533	131,989	timesheet entries plus anticipated housing staff work time
89	8798-URA FND REIM-SALARIES/BENEFITS	87,048	-	111,814	50,000	see FY 23 KURA Reimbursement
90	8798-URA FUND REIMB-ADMIN. EXPENSES	32,868	32,869	33,855	43,790	-
91	11. FUND BALANCE	-	-	557,050	89,956	-
92	9000-FUND BALANCE	-	-	557,050	89,956	-
	Grand Total	11,204,912	12,686,067	13,071,966	12,497,062	

FY 2023 General Fund Expenses



	GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	One-Time
		10,255,339	12,316,001	13,438,194	12,497,062	
	Expenditures	FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	One-Time
1.	Legislative & Executive	333,697	331,472	360,635	383,452	
2.	Administration	1,768,982	1,829,993	1,736,652	1,744,915	94,700
3.	Legal	380,792	230,734	238,600	244,360	-
4.	Planning & Building	717,976	868,033	915,451	1,000,116	180,000
5.	Non-Departmental	207,326	2,115,349	1,818,668	716,515	90,000
6.	Facility Maintenance	622,596	688,629	907,228	1,106,417	
7.	Police	1,646,374	1,658,523	1,843,947	2,063,870	
8.	Fire & Rescue	2,250,390	2,130,718	2,520,290	2,622,064	
9.	Streets	1,883,335	1,963,199	1,891,540	2,062,892	
10.	Recreation	443,870	499,352	607,505	552,463	
	Total Expenditures	10,255,339	12,316,001	12,840,516	12,497,062	364,700
	Inflationary Changes				-	-
1.		-	-	-	-	-
2.						
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-
	Funding Requests					
1.	Workman & Co Audit increase budget		-	400		
2.	IWORQ Annual Software Support		-	6,000		
3.	Fire Inspector STR		-	77,937		
4.	Fire Department Overtime		-	25,000		
5.	Fire Paramed Training Baybutt			14,000		
6.	Fire Ambulance Storage Greenhorn			12,000		
7.	Increase transfer for Police, Fire & Rescue			212,341		
8.	General Fund Payroll #27			250,000		
	Sub-total	-	-	597,678	-	-
	Total Expenditures with Changes	10,255,339	12,316,001	13,438,194	12,497,062	364,700



Department Summaries



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Administration Department

This budget contains the operating accounts for City Administration, Treasury and City Clerk. The City Administrator supports the Mayor and City Council, manages the budget, and provides oversight of all departments on day-to-day administration of city operations.

The Treasury and City Clerk teams are responsible for a range of services such as maintaining ordinances/resolutions, public record requests, and retention of city official records and information technology. In addition, the team prepares and maintains all financial accounting, payment of bills, procurement, and payroll.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- Budget was \$209,215 lower than FY21 due to transfer of two accounts totaling \$88,000 (repair and maintenance of buildings) to Facilities budget.
- Cost savings of \$121,215 for changes in personnel.

Personnel:

- Changes in position structure; number of full-time employees remained the same.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Salaries decreased due to moving General Fund use for a Public Works Director position to the Non-Departmental section.
- Professional Services increase due to 10% contract increase with Ketchum Computers.
- Telephone & Communications increase due to a one-time payment to afford implementation of new fiber.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Administrative Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	BUDGET NOTES
36	1. ADMINISTRATIVE	1,768,982	1,829,993	1,779,373	1,744,915	
37	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	1,164,254	1,116,628	1,220,271	1,113,898	
38	1000-SALARIES	742,311	703,170	767,483	700,556	moved shared position water & wastewater 1/3 utility director to non-departmental
39	1500-PART TIME SALARIES	4,996	-	10,000	10,000	
40	1900-OVERTIME	-	137	-	-	
41	2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	54,608	55,520	54,679	54,358	
42	2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	88,874	92,285	86,537	84,840	
43	2400-WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION-CITY	1,322	505	1,724	1,492	
44	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	234,608	200,742	260,114	228,862	decrease due to change in staffing, Utility Direct moved to non-Departmental
45	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	5,627	7,472	8,792	7,575	
46	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	6,103	5,255	6,408	6,189	
47	2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	4,120	4,144	4,500	3,900	
48	2550-HEALTH-VISION-CAFETERIA ADMIN	-	-	-	-	
49	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	3,036	2,752	3,189	3,126	
50	2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	-	32,646	-	-	
51	2710-VACATION/COMPENSATION PAYOUT	-	-	-	-	
52	2760-EMPLOYEE HOUSING SUBSIDY	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
53	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	6,649	-	4,845	1,000	reduced due to no seasonal employee and not anticipated lay offs
54	2900-PERFORMANCE AWARDS	-	-	-	-	
55	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	603,880	711,119	558,102	630,017	
56	3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	16,288	17,197	20,000	20,000	
57	3310-STATE SALES TAX-GEN.GOV. & PAR	331	115	500	500	
58	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-	
59	4000-ELECTIONS	-	-	-	-	
60	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	62,417	88,493	92,812	101,500	Western Dest, Senteniel, Ketchum Computers
61	4400-ADVERTISING & LEGAL PUBLICATIO	12,711	16,241	12,000	12,000	
62	4600-PROPERTY & LIABILITY INSURANCE	96,117	100,381	113,786	93,778	ICRMP less Water/Wastewater 46k + 3% increase (checking with agent)
63	4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS & MEMBERSH	4,174	3,850	5,000	5,000	
64	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	1,930	1,483	5,000	5,000	
65	4902-TRAINNG/TRVL/MTG-CITY ADM/ASST	63	297	5,000	5,000	
66	4950-TUITION REIMBURSEMENT	-	-	-	-	
67	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	73,954	74,062	52,500	106,020	8X8, Century Link, Cox, Syringa, Cell Allowances
68	5110-COMPUTER NETWORK	95,826	114,128	58,000	73,191	Copier & Computer Leasing, Zoom, Municode, Microsoft
69	5150-COMMUNICATIONS	69,799	67,073	58,800	70,300	Snee, Pokorny, will use one-time money for others
70	5200-UTILITIES	44,815	48,571	37,440	37,440	
71	5210-SOLID WASTE COLLECTION	-	52	-	-	
72	5220-RECYCLING PROGRAM-ERC	-	-	-	-	
73	5900-REPAIR & MAINTENANCE-BUILDINGS	22,939	36,441	-	-	Moved to Facility Maint FY2021
74	5910-REPAIR & MAINT-491 SV ROAD	75,799	85,030	-	-	Moved to Facility Maint FY2021
75	6500-CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES	26,720	57,706	70,000	70,000	S&C Associates
76	6510-COMPUTER SERVICES	-	-	27,264	30,288	Caselle 3% increase & APEX \$500
77	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	848	2,246	1,000	1,000	
78	7400-OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	848	2,246	1,000	1,000	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Fire and Rescue Department

The Fire and Rescue Department provides a range of emergency services, from municipal fire protection services to backcountry rescue. They provide paramedic level emergency medical care to the City of Ketchum and entire northern Blaine County through a contract for services with the Blaine County Ambulance District. The department is composed of highly trained career, full-time staff as well as trained paid-on-call firefighters.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- Increase of \$42,000 in utilities costs associated with operation of new standalone fire station.
- Increase in personnel services of \$149,950 in accordance with changes to tentative collective labor agreement.

Personnel:

- Hired two new firefighters in preparation of two retiring.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Budget funds include the 2nd year of the labor contract.
- Awaiting a potential percentage increase in budget requests to ambulance district board. Current numbers do not represent the increase of potential funds.

Personnel:

- Reflects new Short Term Rental Fire Inspector position.

Fire and Rescue Expenditures, cont.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	
214	7. FIRE & RESCUE	2,250,390	2,130,718	2,942,477	2,622,064	
215	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	1,930,001	1,886,719	2,413,991	2,283,884	
216	1000-SALARIES	964,924	993,714	1,291,500	1,142,932	contract negotiations
217	1500-PAID ON-CALL WAGES	160,711	129,410	135,000	135,000	contract negotiations
218	1700-WOOC (WORKING OUT OF CLASS)	614	-	6,500	6,500	
219	1900-OVERTIME	57,483	50,085	65,141	75,000	
220	2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	89,086	89,327	100,544	103,997	
221	2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	5,386	5,798	5,551	5,941	
222	2300-FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT-CITY	158,399	122,521	139,266	150,360	
223	2310-DEF.COMP-Pd On Call/PT Emp	11,997	-	12,000	12,000	
224	2400-WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION-CITY	28,465	31,763	36,968	37,803	
225	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	369,618	358,555	477,881	477,272	
226	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	13,656	18,130	23,025	20,625	
227	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	9,422	9,522	10,781	10,882	
228	2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	8,521	4,702	9,600	8,100	
229	2520-WORKMEN'S COMP. COVERAGE	-	-	-	-	
230	2530-EMPLOYEE MEDICAL SERVICES	-	156	3,000	3,000	vol ff vaccinations
231	2535-VEBA	39,600	40,200	43,200	46,800	
232	2540-MERP-MEDICAL EXP REIMBURSEMENT	4,950	5,025	5,400	5,850	
233	2550-HEALTH-VISION-CAFETERIA ADMIN	-	-	-	-	
234	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	4,198	4,033	4,984	5,025	
235	2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	-	23,779	31,000	23,238	Binnie, Martin G
236	2710-VACATION/COMPENSATION PAYOUT	-	-	5,450	6,359	Binnie, Martin G
237	2750-INSURANCE EQUILIZATION PAY	-	-	-	-	
238	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	2,969	-	3,000	3,000	volunteers
239	2900-PERFORMANCE AWARDS	-	-	4,200	4,200	

Fire and Rescue Expenditures, cont.

240	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	184,391	153,889	470,056	279,750	
241	3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES FIRE	16,371	16,381	32,000	34,000	
242	3210-OPERATING SUPPLIES EMS	45,598	52,241	48,000	60,000	
243	3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS FIRE	5,189	5,498	8,000	8,000	
244	3510-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS EMS	3,510	4,730	6,000	8,000	
245	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-	
246	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FIRE	7,414	3,747	243,916	10,000	TacSat Annual Usage
247	4210-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES EMS	-	1,034	4,840	4,000	TacSat Annual Usage
248	4220-PROFESSIONAL SRVS FIRE CHIEF	42,605	-	-	-	
249	4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS & MEMBERSH	1,260	193	-	-	
250	4900-TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG FIRE	7,934	3,312	5,720	8,000	
251	4902-FIRE CHIEF'S TRAINING	-	-	-	-	
252	4903-ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF TRAINING	-	-	-	-	
253	4910-TRAINING EMS	13,510	7,187	17,420	15,000	
254	4920-TRAINING-FACILITY	2,487	5,306	2,200	2,200	
255	4950-TUITION REIMBURSEMENT	-	-	-	-	
256	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATION FIRE	9,140	13,895	12,000	21,000	
257	5110-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATION EMS	7,610	15,500	12,000	21,000	
258	5200-UTILITIES	-	-	42,000	40,000	
259	5900-REPAIR & MAINTENANCE-BUILDINGS	-	-	-	-	
260	6000-REPAIR & MAINT-AUTO EQUIP FIRE	5,022	8,943	11,000	16,000	
261	6010-REPAIR & MAINT-AUTO EQUIP EMS	4,336	2,236	5,950	12,000	
262	6100-REPAIR & MAINT--MACHINERY & EQ	4,854	8,196	10,210	8,000	
263	6110-REPAIR & MAINT--MACHINERY & EQ	785	833	2,300	2,300	
264	6900-OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES FIRE	3,563	2,784	3,250	3,250	
265	6910-OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES EMS	3,203	1,874	3,250	7,000	
266	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	45,481	33,680	-	58,430	
267	7500-AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	
268	7600-OTHER MACHINERY & EQUIP FIRE	45,481	33,680	-	-	
269	7610-OTHER MACHINERY & EQUIP EMS	-	-	-	-	
270	7700-LEASES	-	-	-	58,430	moved aerial tower lease payment
271	4. TRANSFERS	90,518	56,430	58,430	-	
272	8811-AERIAL TOWER LEASE	90,518	56,430	58,430	-	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Legal Services

The Legal Services Department includes funding for the City Attorney and City Prosecutor. A contracted City Attorney provides legal counsel for the City, including the Mayor, City Council, Planning Commission and Staff. The City Attorney performs legal research; negotiates, reviews and drafts contracts, franchises, resolutions, and ordinances; monitors federal, state, and local laws and regulations, and defends City litigation.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- Adjustment of \$5k for contract associated with the city attorney.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Assumes a 3% increase in contract with the city attorney.

Personnel:

- No changes.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	
79	2. LEGAL	380,792	230,734	238,600	244,360	
80	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	380,792	230,734	238,600	244,360	
81	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	335,553	185,495	192,000	197,760	White Peterson 3% increase
82	4270-CITY PROSECUTOR	45,239	45,239	46,600	46,600	
83	4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTION, MEMBERSHIP	-	-	-	-	
84	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	-	-	-	-	
85	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	-	
86	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	-	-	-	-	
87	7400-OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Legislative and Executive Department

The Legislative and Executive Department budget contains the operating accounts for the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor serves as chief executive and City Council holds the legislative powers including the approval of ordinances, annual budget, and contracts. The Mayor recommends policy matters to City Council with the City Administrator handling the implementation.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- Reinstated travel/training budget to \$3,000.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- No changes.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Legislative and Executive Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET
1	0. LEGISLATIVE & EXEC	333,697	331,472	373,332	383,452
2	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	315,052	314,946	351,240	361,360
3	1000-SALARIES	120,686	120,281	132,983	120,686
4	1500-PART-TIME	-	-	-	-
5	1900-OVERTIME	-	-	-	-
6	2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	8,452	8,536	9,232	9,233
7	2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	14,410	14,410	14,410	14,410
8	2400-WORKER'S COMPENSATION-CITY	118	116	120	253
9	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	160,971	163,807	178,687	200,785
10	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	1,845	2,245	7,675	7,675
11	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	3,483	3,609	3,702	3,887
12	2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	4,555	1,410	3,900	3,900
13	2550-HEALTH-VISION-CAFETERIA ADMIN	-	-	-	-
14	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	531	531	531	531
15	2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	-	-	-	-
16	2710-VACATION/COMPENSATION PAYOUT	-	-	-	-
17	2760-EMPLOYEE HOUSING SUBSIDY	-	-	-	-
18	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	-	-	-	-
19	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	18,345	16,526	21,092	21,092
20	3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	855	1,817	3,167	3,167
21	3160-OFFICE SUPPLIES/POSTAGE-HOTEL	-	-	-	-
22	3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	459	2,576	2,125	2,125
23	3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS	-	-	-	-
24	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-
25	4000-ELECTIONS	-	-	2,500	2,500
26	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	13,304	11,075	8,600	8,600
27	4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS & MEMBERSH	-	400	1,700	1,700
28	4860-DUES,SUBSCRIPTNS,MEMBRSP-HOTEL	-	-	-	-
29	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	-	-	-	-
30	4910-MYR/CNCL-TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	3,728	659	3,000	3,000
31	4960-TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG-HOTEL	-	-	-	-
32	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	-
33	6000-REPAIR & MAINT--AUTOMOTIVE EQU	-	-	-	-
34	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	300	-	1,000	1,000
35	7400-OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	300	-	1,000	1,000

Workman & Co Audit



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Planning and Building Department

The Planning and Building Department is responsible for long-range (comprehensive) planning, current planning functions, and management of all developments, both past and present. The Planning and Building Department administers the Zoning Code, Subdivision Code, various Building Codes, and coordinates reviews from other City Departments. The Planning and Building Department provides staff support to the Planning Commission, City Council, and the Ketchum Urban Renewal Agency.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- The Planning and Building revenues were upgraded based on current fiscal year performance. It is important to note that only 50% of increased revenues were allocated towards on-going expenses should we experience an economic slowdown.
- Increased contract with IDBS by \$95,000 to align with projected workload. The contract is set up to only pay for actual hours completed.

Personnel:

- One planning position added to reflect FY21's interim budget change.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Restored funding for training and travel - \$3,000.
- Decreased revenue forecast by \$387,000.
- Increase contract with IDBS by \$40,000 to align with projected workload. The contract is set up to only pay for actual hours completed.
- Request for \$180,000 to update the zoning code – a one-time - expense – reflected on the General Fund Expenditures chart.

Personnel:

- One additional planner requested but not funded due to decrease in planning & building revenue forecast. Dialoging with KURA to understand consideration of cost reimbursement for the position.

Planning and Building Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	BUDGET NOTES
88	3. PLANNING & BUILDING	717,976	868,033	939,476	1,000,116	
89	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	445,340	494,778	686,222	674,116	
90	1000-SALARIES	283,115	317,990	443,802	428,938	new position requested not funded
91	1200-PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION	9,400	20,400	25,200	25,200	
92	1900-OVERTIME	-	-	-	-	
93	2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	21,571	24,364	34,041	34,742	
94	2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	34,883	40,407	53,130	54,224	
95	2300-FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT-CITY	-	-	-	-	
96	2400-WORKER'S COMPENSATION-CITY	3,405	3,962	5,365	6,220	
97	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	85,109	76,304	112,328	111,184	
98	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	2,098	2,679	5,275	5,275	
99	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	2,562	2,562	3,133	4,046	
100	2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	1,917	1,983	2,100	2,400	
101	2550-HEALTH-VISION-CAFETERIA ADMIN	-	-	-	-	
102	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	1,280	1,344	1,847	1,887	
103	2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	-	2,783	-	-	
104	2710-VACATION/COMPENSATION PAYOUT	-	-	-	-	
105	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	-	-	-	-	
106	2900-PERFORMANCE AWARDS	-	-	-	-	
107	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	271,451	373,254	252,754	325,500	
108	3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	2,306	4,887	6,000	6,000	
109	3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	-	7,332	1,000	1,200	Increase for public outreach
110	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-	
111	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	69,310	109,333	69,604	70,000	will use one time money for Comp Update to Zoning Ord 180k
112	4210-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES - IDBS	173,369	238,293	170,000	210,000	Increase Add'l permit activity
113	4220-PROF SVCS-FLOOD PLAIN PROG REM	-	375	-	5,000	Remibursed by applicant fees
114	4230-PROF SVCS-BUILDING PERMIT REIM	-	-	-	-	
115	4400-ADVERTISING & LEGAL PUBLICATIO	1,303	5,109	-	10,000	Restore funding legal ads for public hearings
116	4500-GEOGRAPHIC INFO SYSTEMS	23,084	5,700	5,150	5,300	Increase 3%
117	4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS & MEMBERSH	90	670	-	4,000	Restore funding APA, ULI, and Planner Reg
118	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	1,540	990	-	10,000	Restore funding and increase \$4900 for Mt. Town Planner, Idaho APA and Western Planner
119	4970-TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG-P&Z COMM	210	-	-	3,000	Restore funding
120	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	240	-	-	-	
121	6510-EVENTS SPONSORSHIPS	-	-	-	-	
122	6910-OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	-	565	1,000	1,000	
123	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	1,186	-	500	500	
124	7400-OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	1,186	-	500	500	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Police Department

The Ketchum Police Department, contracted through the Blaine County Sheriff's Office, is responsible for enforcing all local and state laws to protect the residents and visitors of Ketchum. The department consists of patrol/traffic enforcement functions, investigations, and administration.

Funding for the Community Service Officers (CSO) are also contained in the department budget. The officers focus on parking enforcement and compliance with city code violations.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- Reinstatement of full-time patrol position at \$104,287.
- The Sherriff's Department requested \$66,000 as part of a housing stipend for employees. This request was ultimately

Personnel:

- Addition of one full-time patrol officer.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Reflects the 9% compensation that the County is intending to implement.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Police Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	BUDGET NOTES
183	6. POLICE	1,646,374	1,658,523	1,852,258	2,063,870	
184	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	130,573	161,138	237,389	250,936	
185	1000-SALARIES	76,761	79,303	104,079	94,421	
186	1500-PART-TIME	-	9,496	20,963	28,708	
187	1900-OVERTIME	1,507	1,940	5,000	5,000	
188	2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	5,674	6,664	9,312	9,802	
189	2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	7,606	9,722	12,032	15,299	
190	2400-WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION-CITY	1,682	2,096	2,892	3,694	
191	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	27,401	47,531	75,499	85,114	
192	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	797	1,697	3,550	3,550	
193	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	710	1,269	1,548	1,625	
194	2516-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	1,865	1,117	1,500	1,500	
195	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	206	304	514	1,724	
196	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	6,363	-	500	500	
197	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	1,515,801	1,497,385	1,614,869	1,812,934	
198	3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	748	7,207	1,600	1,200	Citation ticketing material
199	3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	5,387	7,184	3,000	3,000	Polcing gear, cleaning
200	3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS	-	752	500	3,000	Rav & CSO truck
201	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	2,245	10,815	1,200	2,000	Data TKT - annual subscription, licenses, troubleshooting
202	3610-PARKING OPS PROCESSING FEES	2,245	5,601	3,000	5,000	Data TKT - Citation management (Dixon Data Projection)
203	3620-PARKING OPS EQUIPMENT FEES	9,079	11,396	17,000	11,000	Data TKT - Printers
204	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	12,848	26,631	20,000	20,000	winter towing
205	4210-PROFESSIONAL SERVICE-SNOW TOWS	-	-	-	-	
206	4250-PROF.SERVICES-BCSO CONTRACT	1,483,049	1,427,800	1,568,569	1,748,234	see FY23 BCSO2 no 15k for fuel
207	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	-	-	-	-	
208	5100-TELEPHONE & COMM	-	-	-	3,000	Cell phones, hot spots (AT&T monthly rates)
209	6000-REPAIR & MAINT--AUTOMOTIVE EQU	200	-	-	16,500	Truck repairs, tires , car wash, misc items
210	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	-	-	-	-	
211	7500-AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	
212	7600-OTHER MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	
213	7700-LEASES	-	-	-	-	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Recreation Department

The Recreation Department is responsible for providing safe and healthy recreation opportunities for the citizens of Ketchum and visitors to the community. The department operates structured recreation programs throughout the year at the Terry Tracy Recreation Center at Atkinson Park.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- Reinstatement of travel/training budget.
- Increase of \$20,000 of part-time/seasonal salaries to offer more programming to the community.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Staff changes during 2022 lead to savings via benefits coverage.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Recreation Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	
309	9. RECREATION	443,870	498,214	627,722	552,463	
310	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	411,108	464,677	577,472	498,463	
311	1000-SALARIES	207,545	234,988	301,248	260,672	
312	1500-PART-TIME/SEASONAL	44,602	39,900	62,000	62,000	
313	1900-OVERTIME	-	124	-	-	
314	2100-FICA TAXES - CITY	18,219	20,489	26,242	24,684	
315	2200-STATE RETIREMENT - CITY	26,660	28,681	33,555	31,124	
316	2400-WORKER'S COMPENSATION - CITY	3,746	4,464	5,772	6,453	
317	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE - CITY	101,553	122,509	134,734	103,501	
318	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	1,059	8,399	5,900	3,500	
319	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	2,600	2,952	2,893	2,589	
320	2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	794	1,233	3,000	1,800	
321	2550-HEALTH-VISION-CAFETERIA ADMIN	-	-	-	-	
322	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	895	940	1,060	1,071	
323	2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	1,441	-	-	-	
324	2710-VACATION/COMPENSATION PAYOUT	-	-	-	-	
325	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	1,994	-	1,068	1,068	seasonal employees
326	2900-PERFORMANCE AWARDS	-	-	-	-	

Recreation Expenditures, cont.

327	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	32,750	33,537	49,250	54,000	
328	3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	105	508	500	750	
329	3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	2,620	2,206	4,000	4,000	
330	3210-SPECIAL EVENT SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	
331	3250-RECREATION SUPPLIES	8,193	7,786	10,000	10,000	
332	3280-YOUTH GOLF	-	-	1,000	1,000	
333	3290-SWIM TEAM	-	-	-	-	
334	3300-RESALE ITEMS-CONCESSION SUPPLY	5,036	4,809	8,000	8,000	
335	3310-STATE SALES TAX-PARK	3,479	6,767	8,000	8,000	
336	3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS	1,376	1,352	2,500	3,000	
337	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-	
338	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	2,989	2,303	3,000	4,000	BIB background checks, misc. services
339	4410-ADVERTISING & PUBLICATIONS	-	429	1,500	750	
340	4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS & MEMBERSH	300	175	-	-	
341	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	572	510	1,000	1,000	
342	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	-	
343	5200-UTILITIES	6,038	5,778	6,250	10,000	
344	5300-CUSTODIAL & CLEANING SERVICES	-	-	-	-	
345	6000-REPAIR & MAINT--AUTOMOTIVE EQU	922	229	2,000	2,500	
346	6100-REPAIR & MAINT--MACHINERY & EQ	1,120	684	1,500	1,000	
347	6910-OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	-	-	-	-	
348	6950-MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	-	
349	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	12	-	1,000	-	
350	7300-CAPITAL MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	-	
351	7400-BUILDING FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,000	-	
352	7500-AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT	12	-	-	-	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Streets and Facilities Department

The Streets & Facilities Department consists of the Street Division and Facility Maintenance Division. The department is responsible for maintaining the infrastructure of the City of Ketchum. This budget includes funding for snow removal, resurfacing streets, improving drainage, street sweeping, repairing potholes, installing, and maintaining street signs and traffic markings, maintaining street trees and public restrooms, street lighting, city beautification, and maintenance of public facilities and parks.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- \$23,000 was added to fund installation and maintenance of flowers.
- The \$88,000 increase was associated with moving the repair and maintenance of buildings accounts from the Administration to the Facilities budget.

Personnel:

- Administrative Assistant transitions from a part-time to full-time position.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Increased fuel- and petroleum-related costs to reflect market conditions.
- First year full year of operating and expenses related to management of Warm Springs Preserve.

Personnel:

- One new maintenance position associated with the Preserve.

Streets Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	BUDGET NOTES
273	8. STREETS	1,883,335	1,963,199	1,933,644	2,062,892	
274	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	1,007,156	1,026,257	1,202,634	1,280,295	
275	1000-SALARIES	600,956	607,431	686,276	664,605	
276	1500-PART-TIME	12,753	3,788	30,626	50,196	
277	1800-PAY DIFFERENTIAL	6,828	5,594	15,441	15,441	
278	1900-OVERTIME	14,550	20,406	25,000	25,000	
279	2040-VACATION/COMPENSATION PAYOUT	-	-	5,000	-	
280	2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	47,793	48,622	54,602	57,776	
281	2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	74,235	75,027	88,085	84,182	
282	2400-WORKER'S COMPENSATION-CITY	23,938	24,841	28,328	38,629	
283	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	208,522	212,624	236,976	287,483	
284	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	2,643	7,192	10,838	12,038	
285	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	6,221	6,221	6,602	6,999	
286	2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	4,035	4,854	4,950	5,850	
287	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	2,578	2,484	2,712	2,970	
288	2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	-	7,174	5,000	23,126	
289	2760-EMPLOYEE HOUSING SUBSIDY	-	-	-	-	
290	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	2,101	-	2,200	6,000	seasonal employees
291	2900-PERFORMANCE AWARDS	-	-	-	-	
292	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	726,672	787,107	731,010	782,597	
293	3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	11,536	12,437	19,240	16,240	reduce by 4,500- trending down
294	3400-MINOR EQUIPMENT	30,270	3,410	3,800	3,800	
295	3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS	51,318	55,910	93,755	109,092	need to cover fuel increase-15 yr. use ave. X 6.00 gal
296	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	6,800	IWORQS/traffic control plan software
297	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	124,028	210,739	182,000	185,000	cover fuel increase and increase for snow contractors (95hr vs 125hr) (changed)
298	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	1,749	1,801	4,515	4,515	
299	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	1,112	1,115	3,000	3,000	
300	5200-UTILITIES	11,199	15,985	18,000	18,000	
301	6000-REPAIR & MAINT--AUTOMOTIVE EQU	9,079	2,894	8,700	8,700	
302	6100-REPAIR & MAINT--MACHINERY & EQ	94,379	105,279	90,000	98,650	increase to help cover Mechanic position vacancy
303	6910-OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	14,411	11,151	16,000	16,000	
304	6920-SIGNS & SIGNALIZATION	15,055	19,419	16,000	16,000	
305	6930-STREET LIGHTING	14,195	18,013	23,000	18,500	reduce by 3,000-trending down (new LED street light retrofit)
306	6950-MAINTENANCE & IMPROVEMENTS	348,340	328,954	253,000	278,300	crude oil related materials increase-asphalt, chip and crack seal oil
307	4. TRANSFERS	149,507	149,835	-	-	
308	8840-TRANSFER TO GO BOND FUND	149,507	149,835	-	-	

Facilities Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	BUDGET NOTES
141	5. FACILITY MAINTENANCE	622,596	688,629	926,643	1,106,417	
142	1. PERSONAL SERVICES	385,277	414,765	554,583	689,682	
143	1000-SALARIES	212,970	205,693	269,623	308,680	new position MW WSP, market adjustment FY2021
144	1500-PART-TIME/SEASONAL	29,696	27,424	45,000	45,000	
145	1800-PAY DIFFERENTIAL	609	1,247	2,619	4,689	
146	1900-OVERTIME	533	1,191	8,500	8,500	
147	2100-FICA TAXES - CITY	18,205	18,247	23,434	28,065	
148	2200-STATE RETIREMENT - CITY	25,389	24,879	31,202	38,431	
149	2400-WORKER'S COMPENSATION-CITY	3,765	3,887	712	4,978	
150	2500-HEALTH INSURANCE - CITY	83,527	116,548	156,476	225,509	3 emp with family, 1 emp only and one shared emp only 2 vacant family
151	2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	1,950	2,141	6,188	7,963	
152	2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	2,453	2,301	3,256	4,268	
153	2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	1,168	1,443	3,150	4,050	
154	2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	940	865	955	1,548	
155	2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	-	8,898	-	-	
156	2710-YEAR END COMP TIME PAYOUT	-	-	-	-	
157	2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	4,072	-	3,469	8,000	Seasonal Employee
158	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	237,319	273,864	372,060	416,735	
159	3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	102	350	500	500	
160	3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	7,154	6,293	7,200	10,000	
161	3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS	7,837	8,268	9,000	9,000	
162	3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-	
163	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	57,451	61,182	64,500	64,500	Snow Removal
164	4210-PROFESSIONAL SERV-CITY TREES	13,487	14,204	15,000	15,000	Pruning and Treatment
165	4220-PROF SERV-CITY BEAUTIFICATION	30,786	36,536	45,000	45,000	Flowers
166	4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS & MEMBERSH	500	280	440	440	
167	4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	75	109	1,500	1,500	
168	5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	630	383	720	720	
169	5110-COMPUTER NETWORK	-	-	-	-	
170	5200-UTILITIES	32,016	41,780	28,500	28,500	
171	5210-SOLID WASTE COLLECTION	-	-	-	-	
172	5220-RECYCLING PROGRAM-ERC	-	-	-	-	
173	5300-CUSTODIAL & CLEANING SERVICES	58,770	62,737	66,000	45,000	
174	5900-REPAIR & MAINTENANCE-BUILDINGS	-	7,024	33,400	33,400	Moved from Admin FY2021
175	5910-REPAIR & MAINTENANCE-491 SV RD			55,000	70,000	Moved from Admin FY2021
176	5910-REPAIR & MAINTENANCE-WARM SPRINGS		-	-	47,175	Maintenance for WS Preserve
177	6000-REPAIR & MAINT-AUTOMOTIVE EQUI	2,791	1,750	4,000	4,500	
178	6100-REPAIR & MAINT--MACHINERY & EQ	4,604	3,095	4,800	5,000	
179	6950-MAINTENANCE	21,117	29,875	36,500	36,500	
180	3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	-	-	-	-	
181	7600-OTHER MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	
182	7800-PARKS IRRIGATION UPGRADES	-	-	-	-	



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Non-Departmental

The Non-Departmental section of the budget contains initiatives not otherwise associated with a specific department. In FY22, the funds support contracts dedicated to citywide efforts that benefit all departments and transfers out of the General Fund to support other funds (including Capital Improvement and Trust Funds).

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- Increase of \$20,000 to the initial budget (\$60,000) for the sustainability shared position with Blaine County (= \$80,000).
- Increase of \$67,000 for compensation adjustments based on market comparison.
- Increase of \$73,000 for one-time employee compensation.
- Increase of \$73,000 for Warm Springs Contractual Staffing.
- Transfer of ARPA grant funding FY21 and FY22 of \$614,100 to Strategic Initiative Fund.
- Transfer of \$250,000 to Strategic Initiative Fund.

Personnel:

- One new position shared via contract with Blaine County.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Proposes a 4% base/on-going increase to compensation and an additional 5% one-time increase.
- Includes one-third of the proposed Public Works Director salary.
- Blaine County proposed an increase of \$69,215 over previous year – this budget does not reflect those changes.

Personnel:

- No changes.

Non-Departmental Expenditures

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 AMENDED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	
125	4. NON-DEPARTMENTAL	207,326	2,115,349	1,824,668	716,515	
126	2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	141,288	120,749	337,515	241,515	
127	4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	-	50,835	205,515	205,515	Other Prof. Services as needed
128	4300-COMMUNITY OUTREACH & INFORMATN	-	-	-	-	
129	4500-1ST/WASHINGTON RENT	33,000	39,000	36,000	36,000	
130	6500-CONTRACT FOR SERVICE	78,161	17,738	90,000	-	sustainability position on-time funds
131	6510-PASS THROUGH GRANTS	2,500	-	6,000	-	
132	6601-MASTER TRANSPORTATION PLAN	27,627	13,177	-	-	
133	4. TRANSFERS	66,038	1,994,600	1,487,153	475,000	
134	8802-TRANSFER TO GENERAL UTILITY DIR				60,000	
135	8803-TRANSFER TO GENERAL CIP FUND	-	204,265	208,054	-	
136	8805-TRANSFER TO STRATEGIC INITIATIVE	-	-	864,099	-	
137	8893-TRANSFER TO PARK TRUST-KAC	0	-	10,000	10,000	
138	8995-TRANSFER TO ESF TRUST	-	1,610,969	-	-	
139	9910-COMPENSTATION ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	140,000	140,000	bonuses 105k and market increases 35k
140	9930-GENERAL FUND OP. CONTINGENCY	66,038	179,365	265,000	265,000	used for one-times



The original Local Option Tax (LOT) became effective December 15, 1978. Since the original adoption of the LOT, voters have approved or modified the tax in 1979, 1983, 1984, 1988, 1997, and 2011. In 2011, voters approved a new fifteen-year term. The LOT is to be used for

- a) municipal transportation
- b) open space acquisition and recreation
- c) capital improvements
- d) emergency services; police, fire, and ambulance
- e) city promotion, visitor information and special events
- f) property tax relief
- g) direct costs to collect and enforce the tax

The tax imposes 1% on retail, 1% on building material, 2% on liquor by the drink, and 2% on short-term lodging and rentals.

In November 2013, an additional 1% was added to the LOT with authority to collect for five years. This additional 1% LOT was renewed by voters in May 2016 for another 5-year period, which will extend through calendar year 2023. This additional 1% is to be used to

- a) maintain and increase commercial air service to Friedman Memorial Airport through the use of minimum revenue guarantees or other inducements to air providers
- b) promote and market the existing service and any future service to increase passengers
- c) all ancillary costs associated with the ongoing effort to maintain and increase commercial air service, including management costs and bussing due to flight diversions
- d) direct costs to collect and enforce the tax, including administrative and legal fees



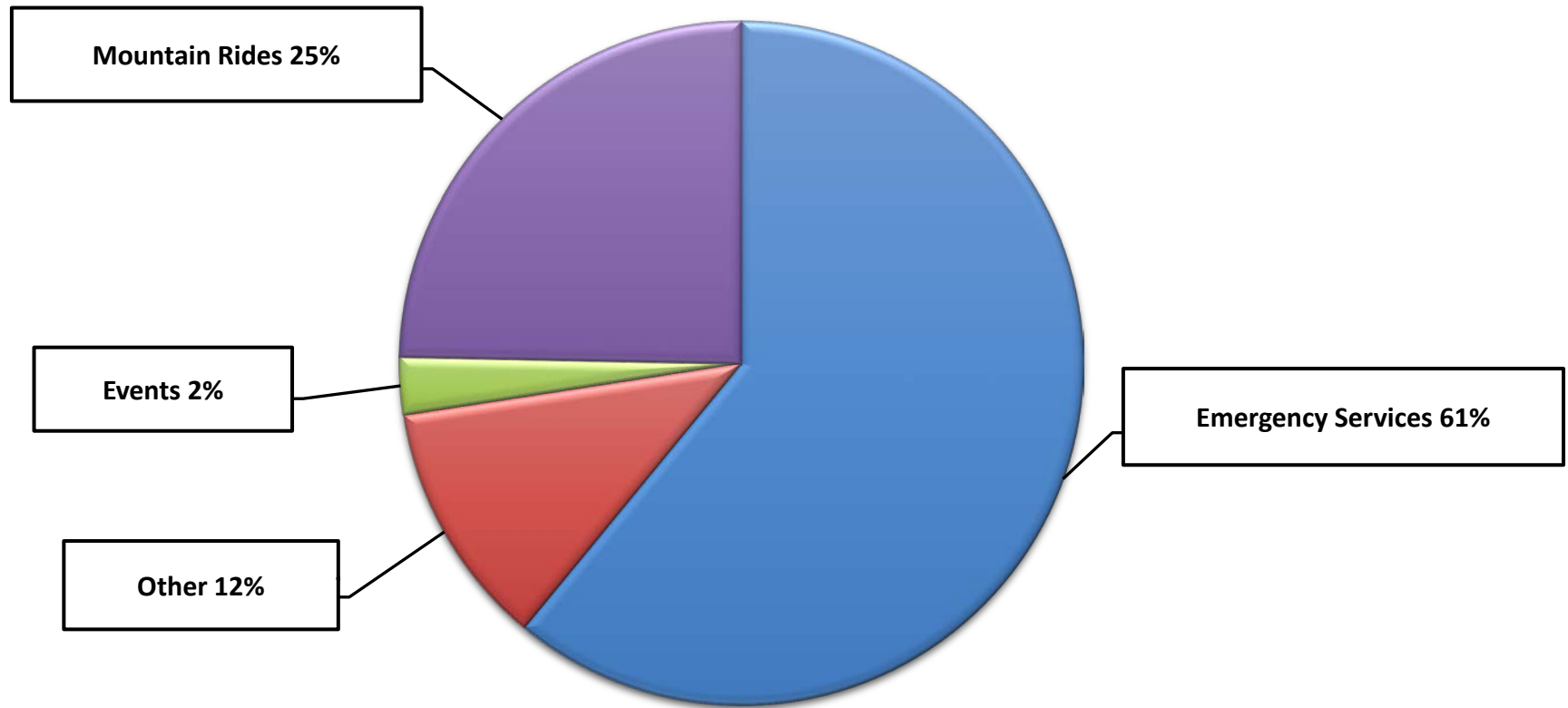
Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- LOT did not contain this page last year.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Any excess revenues are recommended for one-time purposes. (Mountain Rides capital local match).
- Mountain Rides' request includes a) an increase in operations/service and b) a one-time request for capital improvements.
- Visit Sun Valley is not requesting funds this fiscal year.
- There are no funds available to transfer to the Capital Improvement Plan.
- Mountain Humane has previously been a line item in the Police Department budget.
- The budget for Wagon Days has returned to its pre-pandemic funding level.

FY 2023 Original LOT Expenditures



Other:

- Consolidated Dispatch – 5.3%
- Sun Valley Economic Development – .5%
- Idaho Dark Sky Alliance – .1%
- Friends of the Sawtooth Avalanche Center – .1%
- Mountain Humane – .1%
- Granicus (Short-term rental program) – 1%

Local Option Tax Original Fund - Revenues

	REVENUES	FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	One-Time
		2,606,873	3,391,025	4,675,100	2,846,469	
	Projected Revenue Changes	FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	One-Time
1.	Fund Revnue	2,606,873	3,391,025	2,400,000	2,700,000	268,000
2.	Fund Balance			-	146,469	
	Sub-Total	2,606,873	3,391,025	2,400,000	2,846,469	268,000
	Inflationary Changes					
1.	Fund Balance FY21 GF CIP	-	-	348,627		
2.	Fund Balance FY21 GF CIP Sun Valley Road			1,277,735		
3.	Fund Balance GF Emergency Services			411,228		
4.	Fund Balance FY22 NGO's & Other			237,510		
	Sub-Total	-	-	2,275,100	-	
	Total Revenue	2,606,873	3,391,025	4,675,100	2,846,469	268,000
	Total Expenditures	2,347,456	2,205,645	4,675,100	2,846,469	268,000
	Total Revenue Over/(Under)	259,417	1,185,380	-	-	-

Local Option Tax Original Fund - Expenditures

		FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	One-Time
	EXPENDITURES	2,350,891	2,207,093	4,675,100	2,846,469	268,000
		FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	One-Time
1.	City Emergency Services	1,103,317	1,309,465	1,718,672	1,900,000	
2.	Transfer to GF CIP	-	45,000	1,626,362	-	-
3.	Consolidated Dispatch	152,282	156,850	161,556	166,403	
4.	Wagon Days	42,500	80,000	117,000	132,250	
5.	Events	22,157	32,830	75,000	85,000	
6.	Visit Sun Valley SVMA	400,000	110,000	200,000	-	
7.	Mountain Rides	624,700	469,000	687,000	527,000	242,000
8.	Administrative GF Direct Costs	2,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	
9.	Contingency	-	-	9,000	-	
10.	SVED	-	-	10,000	-	15,000
11.	Idaho Dark Sky Alliance	-	-	2,200	-	2,500
12.	Friends of the Sawtooth National FSAC	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
13.	Mountain Humane			-		4,500
14.	Other			1,000	1,000	
	Total Expenditures	2,347,456	2,205,645	4,614,790	2,816,653	268,000
15.	Granicus (Short Term Rental Compliance)	-	-	29,810	29,816	
16.	Audio Systems Equipment Events			30,500	0	
	Total Expenditures	2,347,456	2,205,645	4,675,100	2,846,469	268,000



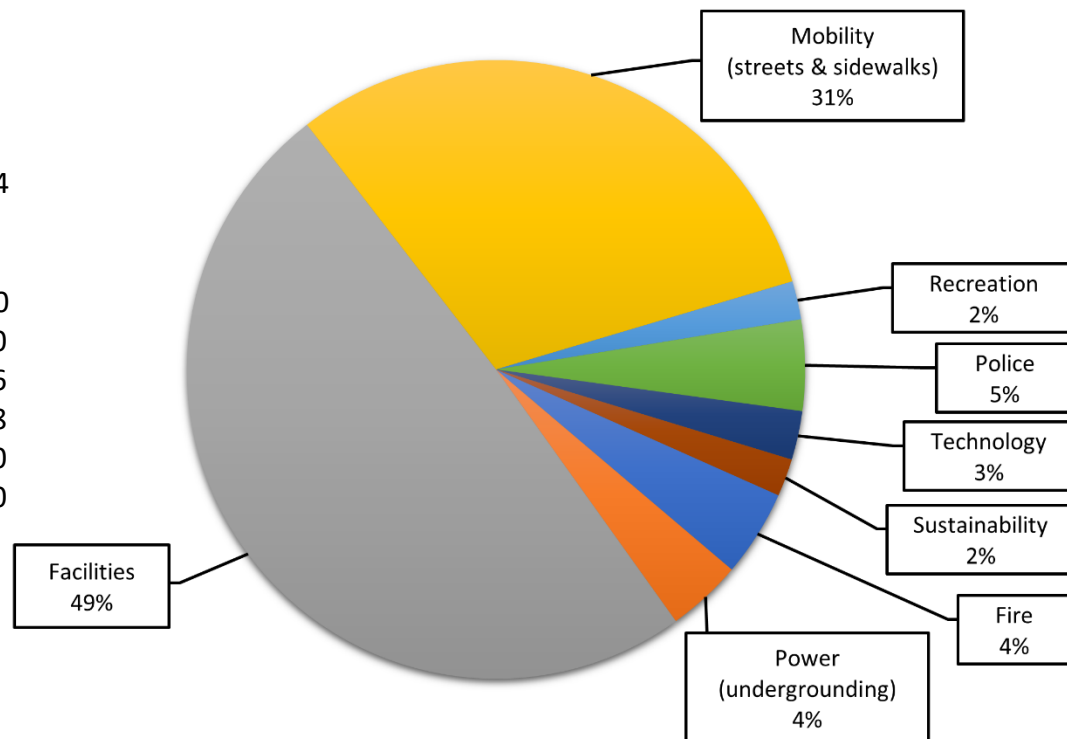
City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
General Fund Capital Improvement Plan

Fiscal Year 2023 is the second year of the updated five-year Capital Improvement Plan. Planned expenses for FY23 total \$2,549,374. The most significant project (\$1 million) is the first phase on improvements to Warm Springs Preserve which will be fully funded via donations received.

The following pages contain expense detail for each fiscal year and is organized by function area. Project requests for the remaining fiscal years exceed the amount of funding from planned resources. Therefore, the CIP plan will be reviewed annually to make necessary changes to ensure expenses align with resources. The CIP also serves as a basis to calculate development impact fees for fire, police, and parks.

Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- FY23 Total Proposed Expense: \$ 2,549,374
- FY23 Revenue Sources
 - Donations \$ 1,000,000
 - Idaho Power Franchise \$ 265,000
 - Use of CIP Fund Balance \$ 938,246
 - Use of LOT Fund Balance \$ 131,128
 - Fire Bond Balance \$ 115,000
 - Police Contract Rebate \$ 100,000



Capital Improvement | FY23 Detail

Description	Department	Projected Cost
Firefighting EQ (tools)	Fire	\$14,860
PPE (turnout gear)	Fire	\$31,375
MDT (Mobile Computers)	Fire	\$24,000
Radios (portable)	Fire	\$14,000
Medical (city provided)	Fire	\$4,000
Rescue (city provided)	Fire	\$24,800
Shop Tools	Fire	\$2,500
	Fire	\$115,535
Water Conservation Upgrades Cost Savings	Facilities	\$20,000
Replace 2001 Ford Ranger	Facilities	\$35,000
EV Charging Stations	Facilities	\$5,000
Atkinson Park Irrigation Upgrades	Facilities	\$25,000
Atkinson Park Replace Softball Fence	Facilities	\$27,000
Forest Service Park Replace Restroom Fixtures	Facilities	\$6,500
Forest Service Park New Roof Residential Bldgs	Facilities	\$80,000
Forest Service Park Paint All Buildings	Facilities	\$35,000
John Deere Mower X729 2011 - Replacement	Facilities	\$16,000
Replace Trash Cans (Citywide)	Facilities	\$10,000
Town Square Upgrades	Facilities	TBD
Warm Springs Preserve - Phase I	Facilities	\$1,000,000
Power Line Undergrounding	Power	\$100,000
	Facilities/Power	\$1,359,500
2nd Avenue Sharrows/Protected Bike Lane	Mobility	\$80,000
4th Street Paver Replacement (Main Street to Walnut)	Mobility	TBD
Downtown Core Sidewalk Infill	Mobility	\$222,000
Sidewalk Curb and Gutter Repairs	Mobility	\$111,111
Main and 1st Street - Pedestrian Safety (Construction)	Mobility	\$104,400
Main Street and Sun Valley Road - Pedestrian Safety (Construction)	Mobility	\$113,100
Main Street and 5th Street - Pedestrian Safety (Construction)	Mobility	\$104,400
Main Street and 6th Street - Pedestrian Safety (Construction)	Mobility	\$52,200
	Mobility	\$787,211

Description	Department	Projected Cost
Atkinson Park New Soccer Goals (deferred from '22)	Recreation	\$10,000
Van/bus from Mt Rides (deferred from '22)	Recreation	\$11,000
Replace Automatic Plow truck	Recreation	\$30,000
	Recreation	\$51,000
New server for body camera system	Police	\$24,245
Mobile radio replacement	Police	\$12,000
Patrol vehicle replacement	Police	\$55,000
City Share of Record Management System	Police	\$29,883
	Police	\$121,128
IT Upgrades	Technology	\$65,000
	Technology	\$65,000
Sustainability Infrastructure	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
2023 Proposed Totals		\$2,549,374

Capital Improvement | FY24 Detail

Description	Department	Projected Cost
Engine 1 (might move to a lease - \$60K)	Fire	\$868,219
Firefighting EQ (tools)	Fire	\$14,860
PPE (turnout gear)	Fire	\$31,375
Radios (portable)	Fire	\$14,000
Medical (city provided)	Fire	\$4,000
Rescue (city provided)	Fire	\$24,800
Shop Tools	Fire	\$2,500
	Fire	\$959,754
Water Conservation Upgrades Cost Savings	Facilities	\$20,000
Atkinson Park Irrigation Upgrades	Facilities	\$25,000
Replace Trash Cans (Citywide)	Facilities	\$10,000
Replace Gator	Facilities	\$18,000
Replace 2004 Ford Ranger	Facilities	\$35,000
Rotary Park - Bathroom Roof Replacement	Facilities	\$25,000
Splash Pad - Replace 2 Pumps	Facilities	\$8,500
Town Square Upgrades	Facilities	TBD
Warm Springs Preserve - Phase II	Facilities	TBD
Atkinson Park Refurbish Legion Ballfield	Facilities	\$150,000
Edelweiss Park Install Irrigation Hookup	Facilities	\$10,000
Rotary Park Paint Bathrooms	Facilities	\$15,000
Rotary Park Replace Paver Walkways	Facilities	\$22,000
Rotary Park Replace Picnic tables	Facilities	\$11,000
Rotary Park Replace Play Structure	Facilities	\$7,000
Power Line Undergrounding	Power	\$180,000
	Facilities/Power	\$536,500
Mill and Overlay Walnut Avenue	Mobility	\$80,000
Warm Springs Road Reconfiguration (\$TBD)	Mobility	TBD
Downtown Core Sidewalk infill	Mobility	\$222,000
Sidewalk Curb and Gutter Repairs	Mobility	\$111,111
Mill and Overlay East Avenue	Mobility	\$600,000
Town Square Alley - asphalt	Mobility	\$50,000
	Mobility	\$1,063,111

Description	Department	Projected Cost
Reconfiguration of Upper/Lower Softball Fields	Recreation	\$50,000
John Deere Gator	Recreation	\$20,000
	Recreation	\$70,000
Patrol vehicle replacement	Police	\$57,000
Tasers (set of 4)	Police	\$14,000
City Share of Record Management System	Police	\$29,883
	Police	\$100,883
Elgin Eagle (2006) - Sweeper	Street/Equipment	\$250,000
	Street/Equipment	\$250,000
IT Upgrades	Technology	\$65,000
	Technology	\$65,000
Sustainability Infrastructure	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
% for Art	% for Art	\$0
	% for Art	\$0
2024 Proposed Totals		\$3,095,248

Capital Improvement | FY25 Detail

Description	Department	Projected Cost
Firefighting EQ (tools)	Fire	\$14,860
PPE (turnout gear)	Fire	\$31,375
Radios (portable)	Fire	\$14,000
Medical (city provided)	Fire	\$4,000
Rescue (city provided)	Fire	\$24,800
Shop Tools	Fire	\$2,500
	Fire	\$91,535
Water Conservation Upgrades Cost Savings	Facilities	\$20,000
Atkinson Park Irrigation Upgrades	Facilities	\$25,000
Farnlun Park Irrigation Hookup	Facilities	\$10,000
Farnlun Park Potable Water	Facilities	\$15,000
Skate Park - Permanent Bathrooms	Facilities	\$125,000
Replace Trash Cans (Citywide)	Facilities	\$10,000
Town Square Upgrades	Facilities	\$120,000
Power Line Undergrounding	Power	\$180,000
	Facilities/Power	\$505,000
Lewis & Northwood - sidewalk, gutter, roadway (Engineering)	Mobility	\$200,000
Warm Springs lift area - sidewalk, gutter, roadway (Engineering)	Mobility	\$250,000
1st Avenue and 1st Street - Pedestrian Safety	Mobility	\$130,000
1st Avenue and 4th Street - Pedestrian Safety	Mobility	\$140,000
1st Avenue and 5th Street - Pedestrian Safety	Mobility	\$140,000
East Avenue and 2nd Street - Pedestrian Safety	Mobility	\$120,000
East Avenue and 5th Street - Pedestrian Safety	Mobility	\$130,000
SH-75 Pathway-North of Town (Construction)	Mobility	\$257,000
Downtown Core Sidewalk Infill	Mobility	\$222,000
Sidewalk Curb and Gutter Repairs	Mobility	\$111,111
	Mobility	\$1,700,111

Description	Department	Projected Cost
New vehicle (hybrid)	Police	\$60,000
New handguns (12 units included)	Police	\$14,000
City Share of Record Management System	Police	\$29,883
	Police	\$103,883
Standby Generator	Street/Equipment	\$150,000
Elgin Geovac (2000) - Sweeper	Street/Equipment	\$300,000
140 Grader (TBD)	Street/Equipment	\$345,000
	Street/Equipment	\$795,000
IT Upgrades	Technology	\$65,000
	Technology	\$65,000
Sustainability Infrastructure	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
% for Art	% for Art	\$0
	% for Art	\$0
2025 Proposed Totals		\$3,310,529

Capital Improvement | FY26 Detail

Description	Department	Projected Cost
Firefighting EQ (tools)	Fire	\$14,860
PPE (turnout gear)	Fire	\$31,375
Radios (portable)	Fire	\$14,000
Medical (city provided)	Fire	\$4,000
Rescue (city provided)	Fire	\$24,800
Shop Tools	Fire	\$2,500
	Fire	\$91,535
Atkinson Park Irrigation Upgrades	Facilities	\$25,000
Replace Trash Cans (Citywide)	Facilities	\$10,000
Power Line Undergrounding	Power	\$180,000
	Facilities/Power	\$215,000
Warm Springs Road and Saddle Road - Pedestrian Safety	Mobility	\$170,000
Downtown Core Sidewalk infill	Mobility	\$222,000
Sidewalk Curb and Gutter Repairs	Mobility	\$111,111
	Mobility	\$503,111
KPD 1424 Replacement	Police	\$60,000
City Share of Record Management System	Police	\$29,883
	Police	\$89,883
Elgin Pelican (2001) - Sweeper	Street/Equipment	\$300,000
New Snow Blower	Street/Equipment	\$850,000
Sand Storage Building	Street/Equipment	\$200,000
	Street/Equipment	\$1,350,000
IT Upgrades	Technology	\$65,000
	Technology	\$65,000
Sustainability Infrastructure	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
% for Art	% for Art	\$0
	% for Art	\$0
2026 Proposed Totals		\$2,364,529

Capital Improvement | FY27 Detail

Description	Department	Projected Cost
Firefighting EQ (tools)	Fire	\$14,860
PPE (turnout gear)	Fire	\$31,375
Radios (portable)	Fire	\$14,000
Medical (city provided)	Fire	\$4,000
Rescue (city provided)	Fire	\$24,800
Shop Tools	Fire	\$2,500
	Fire	\$91,535
Replace Trash Cans (Citywide)	Facilities	\$10,000
Power Line Undergrounding	Power	\$180,000
	Facilities/Power	\$190,000
Downtown Core Sidewalk infill	Mobility	\$222,000
Sidewalk Curb and Gutter Repairs	Mobility	\$111,111
	Mobility	\$333,111
Zamboni	Recreation	\$40,000
	Recreation	\$40,000
Rifle Replacements (18 Units)	Police	\$18,000
City Share of Record Management System	Police	\$29,883
Vehicle Purchase	Police	\$60,000
	Police	\$107,883
IT Upgrades	Technology	\$65,000
	Technology	\$65,000
Sustainability Infrastructure	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
	Sustainability Infrastructure	\$50,000
% for Art	% for Art	\$289
	% for Art	\$289
2027 Proposed Totals		\$877,818



Enterprise Funds



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Water Division

The Water Division of the Utilities Department is responsible for providing potable water to the residents and businesses of Ketchum. The division operates several well sites and reservoirs throughout the city. The division also reads meters, repairs meters, supervises the installation of water taps, and processes utility billing.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- A 4.9% percent rate adjustment would be necessary to fund expenses should the Council prefer not to access fund balance.
- Most significant increase in capital is associated with an emergency power generator (\$250,000 estimate).
- No significant changes to operating expenses.

Personnel:

- No changes.

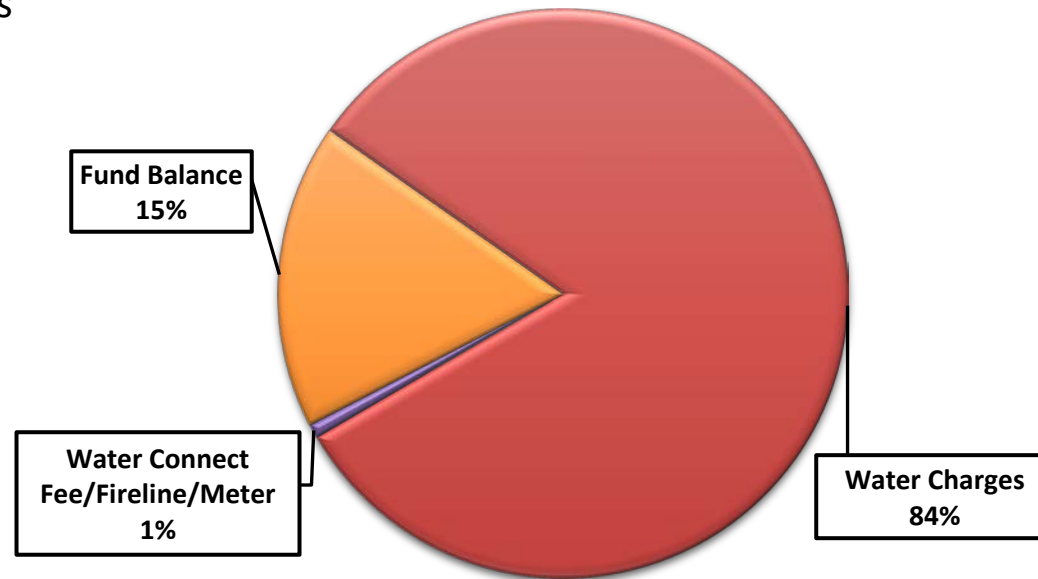
Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- Proposed new tiered rate structure to promote water conservation.
- Increase funding to implement multi-year Capital Improvement Plan.

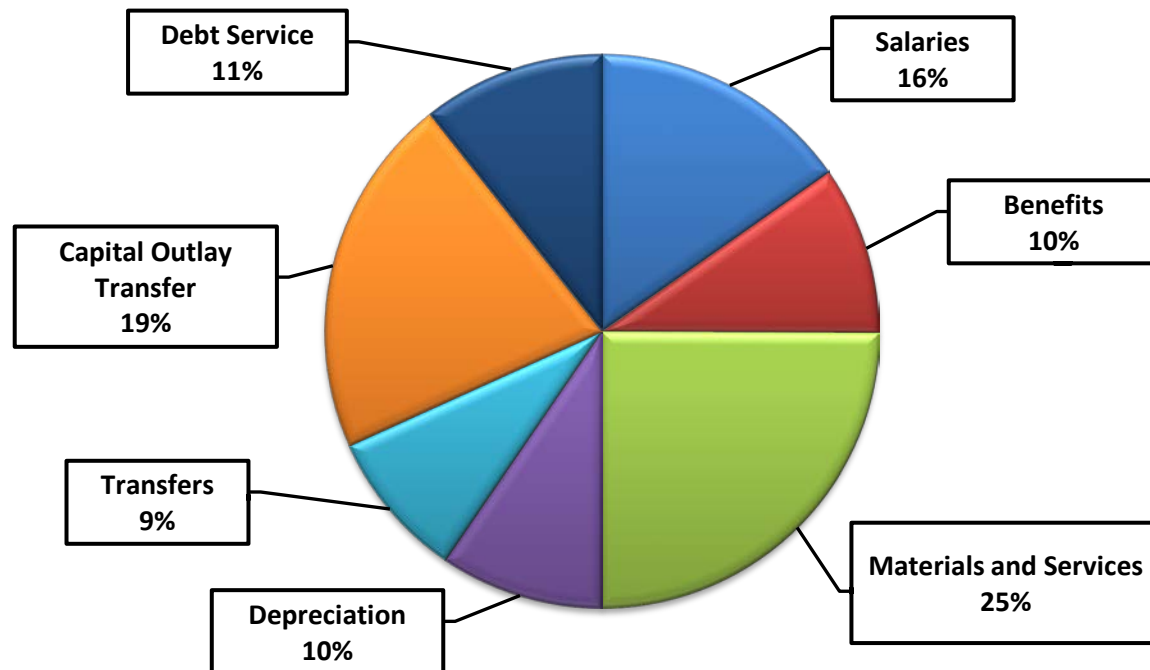
Personnel:

- No changes.

FY23 Water Resources



FY 2023 Water Requirements



Water Division Revenues & Expenditures

	Revenues	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget		Expenditures	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
	WATER	2,286,824	2,469,632	1,052,487	2,815,101		WATER	2,065,612	2,469,632	1,210,799	2,815,101
	Revenues	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget		Expenditures	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
1.	WATER CHARGES	2,247,669	2,436,632	1,006,081	2,357,768	1.	SALARIES	283,901	439,285	218,785	441,535
2.	WA CONNECT FEE/FIRELINE/METER	13,853	23,000	10,289	23,000	2.	BENEFITS	159,540	284,482	110,860	283,764
3.	WATER INSPECTION FEES	-	-	-	-	3.	MATERIALS AND SERVICES	434,492	683,844	315,282	721,193
4.	INTEREST EARNINGS	5,383	10,000	2,911	10,000	4.	DEPRECIATION	268,051	-	-	275,000
5.	REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS	(1,321)	-	32,012	-	5.	TRANSFERS	791,359	-	503,289	251,365
6.	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	1,863	-	1,194	2,500	6.	CAPITAL OUTLAY TRANSFER	523,308	754,934	-	534,000
7.	GAIN(LOSS) ON PENSION ACTIVITY	19,378	-	-	-	7.	DEBT SERVICE	128,269	307,087	62,583	308,244
7.	FUND BALANCE	0	-	-	421,833		Total Expenditures	2,588,921	2,469,632	1,210,799	2,815,101
	Total Revenue less Transfers	2,286,824	2,469,632	1,052,487	2,815,101						
	Transfers	-	-	-	-		Funding Requests				
	Total Revenue	2,286,824	2,469,632	1,052,487	2,815,101	1.					
						2.					
	Total Revenue	2,286,824	2,469,632	1,052,487	2,815,101						
							Sub-total	-	-	-	-
	Total Expenditures	2,588,921	2,469,632	1,210,799	2,815,101						
							Total Expenditures	2,588,921	2,469,632	1,210,799	2,815,101
	Total Revenue Over/(Under)	(302,096)	0	(158,312)	0						

Water Fund Expenditures

	FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 ADOPTED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	NOTES
1. WATER	1,821,197.96	1,937,343.24	2,162,544.93	2,506,856.71	
1.1. PERSONAL SERVICES	407,151.12	443,441.20	723,766.93	725,298.71	
1000-SALARIES-WATER	243,688.14	261,012.45	408,285.00	410,535.00	
1800-PAY DIFFERENTIAL	19,246.52	18,643.78	20,000.00	20,000.00	
1900-OVERTIME	10,346.36	4,244.74	11,000.00	11,000.00	
2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	20,159.99	22,628.27	33,605.30	33,777.43	
2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	31,759.87	33,078.89	52,450.63	52,719.28	
2400-WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION-CITY	5,528.76	7,009.01	8,828.00	8,074.00	
2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	69,079.62	68,697.90	163,454.00	169,019.00	
2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	2,642.19	1,685.84	9,417.00	8,529.00	
2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	2,656.08	2,632.11	4,585.00	5,789.00	
2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	995.85	771.37	4,350.00	4,050.00	
2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	1,047.74	1,019.88	1,796.00	1,806.00	
2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	-	22,016.96	-	-	
2710-VACATION/COMPENSATION PAYOUT	-	-	-	-	
2760-EMPLOYEE HOUSING SUBSIDY	-	-	-	-	
2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	-	-	5,996.00	-	no seasonal employees
1.2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	455,030.61	428,742.36	683,844.00	721,193.00	
3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	484.07	1,118.31	2,000.00	2,000.00	
3120-DATA PROCESSING	5,177.84	5,154.85	7,100.00	7,100.00	
3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	11,942.91	12,923.03	15,000.00	16,500.00	
3250-LABORATORY/ANALYSIS	5,442.00	2,855.50	4,000.00	4,000.00	
3400-MINOR EQUIPMENT	817.71	1,069.43	2,000.00	2,500.00	
3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS	7,074.09	10,306.26	15,000.00	18,000.00	
3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	2,905.90	5,193.40	8,000.00	10,000.00	
3800-CHEMICALS	7,956.22	6,754.61	12,000.00	12,000.00	
4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	63,348.92	13,442.82	170,000.00	170,000.00	
4300-STATE & WA DISTRICT FEES	8,138.50	10,714.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	
4600-INSURANCE	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	
4800-DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS, & MEMBERS	-	-	8,000.00	8,000.00	
4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	2,226.92	1,423.89	5,000.00	8,000.00	
5000-ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE-GEN FND	102,999.99	106,090.00	109,273.00	91,761.00	used Mat&Svc Distribution Cal worksheet
5100-TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATIONS	5,022.05	4,592.16	9,620.00	13,500.00	
5200-UTILITIES	96,248.68	111,728.77	115,500.00	120,000.00	
5500-RIGHT-OF-WAY FEE (STREET DEPT)	89,000.00	91,446.00	112,351.00	121,832.00	5% of user fees 01-3100-6130
6000-REPAIR & MAINT-AUTO EQUIP	2,535.10	5,332.63	10,000.00	15,000.00	
6100-REPAIR & MAINT-MACH & EQUIP	29,709.71	23,746.70	40,000.00	60,000.00	
6910-OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	-	850.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	

Water Fund Expenditures, cont.

3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	266,588.85	273,800.68	-	275,000.00	
7100-WATER EASEMENTS, LAND, ETC	5,750.00	5,750.00	-	-	
7900-DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	260,838.85	268,050.68	-	275,000.00	
4. OTHER EXPENDITURES	692,427.38	791,359.00	754,934.00	785,365.00	
8801-REIMBURSE CITY GENERAL FUND	271,040.39	279,172.00	287,547.00	233,365.00	used Mat&Svc Distribution Cal worksheet
8803-REIMBURSE GF CIP-TECH/LEASING	6,387.00	6,387.00	6,387.00		included in 8801
8864-TRANSFER TO WA CAPITAL IMP FND	414,999.99	505,800.00	461,000.00	534,000.00	
9930-WATER FUND OP. CONTINGENCY	-	-	-	18,000.00	bonus program
2. WATER DEBT SERVICE EXP	131,793.70	128,269.16	307,087.00	308,244.00	
2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	450.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	
4200-PROF.SERVICES-PAYING AGENT	450.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	
4. OTHER EXPENDITURES	131,343.70	127,819.16	306,587.00	307,744.00	
8300-DEBT SRVC ACCT PRINCIPAL-2015B	(115,000.00)	(121,000.00)	30,000.00	30,000.00	
8400-DEBT SRVC ACCT INTEREST-2015B	109,411.82	108,426.13	107,675.00	106,475.00	
8600-DEBT SRVC ACCT PRINCIPAL-2016	115,000.00	121,000.00	152,000.00	157,000.00	
8700-DEBT SRVC ACCT INTEREST-2016	21,931.88	19,393.03	16,912.00	14,269.00	
Grand Total	1,952,991.66	2,065,612.40	2,469,631.93	2,815,100.71	

Water Division CIP

		FY21 Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget			FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
	WATER CIP	650,162	487,000	436,309	559,000		WATER CIP	525,726	487,000	-	559,000
	Revenues	FY21 Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget		Expenditures	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
1.	WATER CONNECTION FEES	144,027	25,000	131,824	25,000	1.	MISC SERVICES & CHARGES	-	-	-	19,000
2.	INTEREST EARNINGS	335	1,000	167	-	2.	AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT	-	35,000	-	30,000
3.	TRANSFER FROM WATER FUND	505,800	461,000	307,333	534,000	3.	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	59,173	72,000	-	150,000
4.						4.	WATER METERS	62,303	50,000	36,506	50,000
						5.	WATER METER REPLACEMENT	6,722	20,000	19,283	50,000
	Total Revenue less Transfers	650,162	487,000	439,324	559,000	6.	CONSTRUCTION	46,850	60,000	2,298	60,000
	Transfers	-	-	-		7.	KETCHUM SPRING WA CONVERS	337,118	-	197,967	-
	Total Revenue	650,162	487,000	439,324	559,000	8.	NEW STAND-BY GENERATOR WA	13,560	250,000	5,700	200,000
							Total Expenditures	525,726	487,000	261,755	559,000
	Funding Requests						Funding Requests				
1.						1.					
2.						2.					
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-		Sub-total	-	-	-	-
	Total Revenue with Changes	650,162	487,000	439,324	559,000		Total Expenditures	525,726	487,000	261,755	559,000
	Total Expenditures with Changes	525,726	487,000	261,755	559,000						
	Total Revenue Over/Under	124,437	-	177,569	-						

Row Labels	FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 ADOPTED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET
3. WATER CIP	408,637.53	525,725.60	522,000.00	559,000.00
3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	408,637.53	525,725.60	522,000.00	559,000.00
6900-MISC SERVICES & CHARGES	-	-	-	19,000.00
7500-AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	30,000.00
7600-MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	11,254.53	59,172.55	72,000.00	150,000.00
7650-WATER METERS	19,624.47	62,303.40	25,000.00	50,000.00
7653-WATER METER REPLACEMENT	4,537.17	6,721.58	5,000.00	50,000.00
7800-CONSTRUCTION	39,104.66	46,850.04	50,000.00	60,000.00
7802-KETCHUM SPRING WA CONVERSION	334,116.70	337,118.03	350,000.00	-
7806-NEW STAND-BY GENERATOR WA/ADM.	-	13,560.00	20,000.00	200,000.00
Grand Total	408,637.53	525,725.60	522,000.00	559,000.00

Water Division CIP Detail

FY 2023				FY 2024				FY 2025			
Project/ Purchase Item		Cost:		Project/ Purchase Item		Cost:		Project/ Purchase Item		Cost:	
Atkinsons Park/Parkway ML Ext. (Possibly done in FY 21-22)		\$ 19,000.00		S. HWY 75 to Boulder Court ML Ext.		\$ 66,500.00		Engineering Trail Creek ML/Well		\$ 50,000.00	
NW Well backup Generator- Possible transfer from 2021/22 budget		\$200,000.00		New 1/2 ton work truck		\$ 30,000.00		New 3/4 ton Truck		\$ 35,000.00	
New 908 Loader w/blower and forks: Quote \$135,849.32 + 10% Inflation		\$150,000.00		New Vac trailer system		\$ 75,000.00		Water Ops Backup Genaerator		\$130,000.00	
New 1/2 ton work truck		\$ 30,000.00		Aquire Shernthanner Well				Aquire Shernthanner Well			
				S Wyakkin to Boulder Court ML Ext.		\$ 71,250.00					
Aquire Shernthanner Well											
64-4340-7500 Automotive Equipment				64-4340-7500 Automotive Equipment				64-4340-7500 Automotive Equipment			
64-4340-7600 Machinery & Equipment				64-4340-7600 Machinery & Equipment				64-4340-7600 Machinery & Equipment			
64-4340-7650 Water Meters		\$ 50,000.00		64-4340-7650 Water Meters		\$ 50,000.00		64-4340-7650 Water Meters		\$ 50,000.00	
64-4340-7653 Water Meter Replacement		\$ 50,000.00		64-4340-7653 Water Meter Replacement		\$ 50,000.00		64-4340-7653 Water Meter Replacement		\$ 50,000.00	
64-4340-7800 Construction		\$ 60,000.00		64-4340-7800 Construction		\$ 60,000.00		64-4340-7800 Construction		\$ 60,000.00	
			Total:				Total:				Total:
			\$559,000.00				\$ 402,750.00				\$375,000.00
FY 2026				FY2027							
Project/ Purchase Item		Cost:		Project/ Purchase Item		Cost:					
Aquire Shernthanner Well				Aquire Shernthanner Well							
Start Sun Peak well Process				Trail Creek Mainline Construction		\$ 380,000.00					
Trail Creek Mainline Construction		\$380,000.00		Trail Creek Well, Re-build		\$ 500,000.00					
				Start Sun Peak well Process							
64-4340-7500 Automotive Equipment				64-4340-7500 Automotive Equipment							
64-4340-7600 Machinery & Equipment				64-4340-7600 Machinery & Equipment							
64-4340-7650 Water Meters		\$ 50,000.00		64-4340-7650 Water Meters		\$ 50,000.00					
64-4340-7653 Water Meter Replacement		\$ 50,000.00		64-4340-7653 Water Meter Replacement		\$ 50,000.00					
64-4340-7800 Construction		\$ 60,000.00		64-4340-7800 Construction		\$ 60,000.00					
			Total:				Total:				
			\$540,000.00				\$1,040,000.00				



City of Ketchum | 2023 Draft Budget
Wastewater Division

The Wastewater Division of the Utilities Department is responsible for collecting and treating domestic wastewater. The Sun Valley Water and Sewer District and the City of Ketchum own the wastewater treatment facility. The division operates the wastewater treatment plant and maintains the collection system in the City of Ketchum.

Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

- A 4.9% rate adjustment would be necessary to fund expenses should the Council prefer not to access fund balance.
- The most significant change in the capital improvement budget is an allocation of \$500,000 for a new VAC truck. This expense would be split equally with the Sun Valley Water and Sewer District.

Personnel:

- No changes.

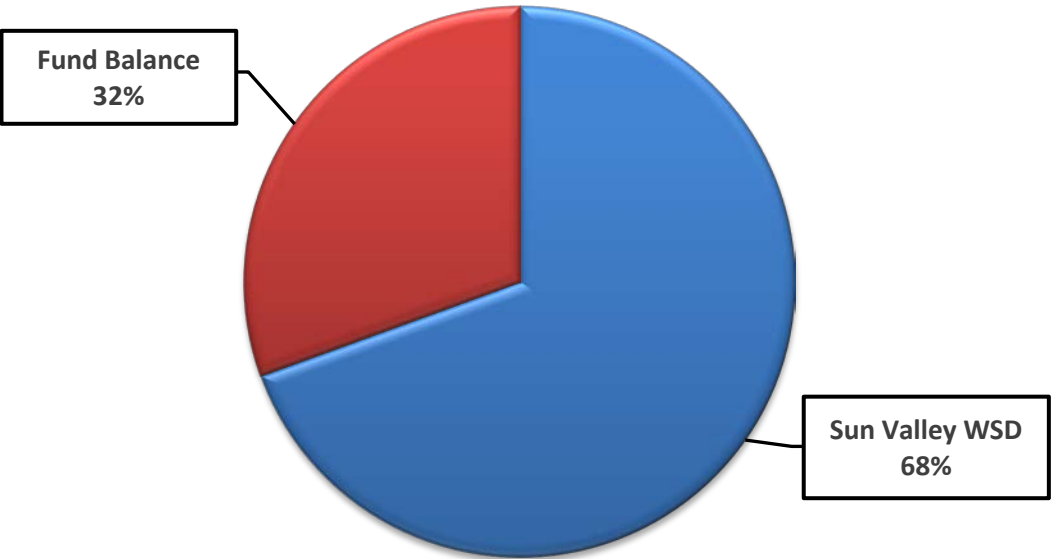
Fiscal Year 2023 Highlights

- HDR has recently completed a draft Facility Plan to guide investment at the treatment plant for next 20 years.
- City has retained a financial advisor to develop detailed cash flow analysis and revenue bond scenarios to determine proper blend of rate increases and debt issuance.
- Draft budget assumes at least a 7% rate increase.

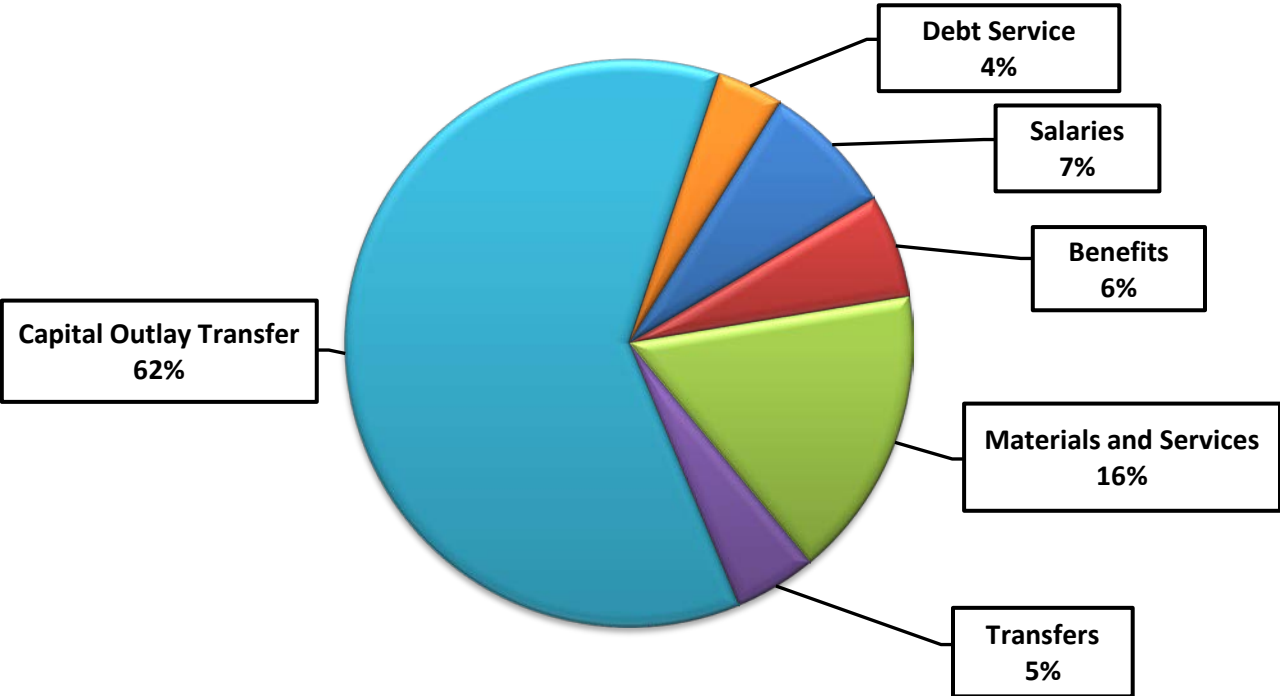
Personnel:

- No changes.

FY 2023 Wastewater Resources



FY 2023 Wastewater Requirements



Wastewater Division Revenues & Expenditures

		FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget			FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
	Revenues						Expenditures				
	WASTEWATER	2,858,171	3,591,419	2,060,417	6,868,120		WASTEWATER	2,460,185	3,259,625	2,050,962	6,868,120
		FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget			FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
	Revenues						Expenditures				
1.	WASTEWATER CHARGES	2,297,441	2,432,485	1,614,970	2,602,759	1.	SALARIES	394,219	464,605	334,233	517,130
2.	WASTEWATER INSPECTION FEES	720	-	640	-	2.	BENEFITS	294,775	358,665	243,178	399,567
3.	SUN VALLEY WA & SW DISTRICT CH	540,789	1,151,934	441,649	2,906,163	3.	MATERIALS AND SERVICES	988,370	715,928	477,443	1,128,600
4.	INTEREST EARNINGS	5,564	7,000	3,158	7,000	4.	TRANSFERS	286,801	-	196,784	319,233
5.	REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS	(5,956)	-	-	-	5.	CAPITAL OUTLAY TRANSFER	440,000	1,459,176	776,000	4,248,090
6.	AMORTIZED BOND PREMIUM	19,449	-	-	-	6.	DEBT SERVICE	56,020	261,250	23,323	255,500
8.	FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	1,352,198		Total Expenditures	2,460,185	3,259,625	2,050,962	6,868,120
7.	GAIN(LOSS) ON PENSION ACTIVITY	164	-	-	-						
	Total Revenue less Transfers	2,858,171	3,591,419	2,060,417	6,868,120						
	Transfers	-	-	-	-						
	Total Revenue	2,858,171	3,591,419	2,060,417	6,868,120						
	Funding Requests						Funding Requests				
1.						1.					
	Sub-total	-	-				Sub-total	-	-	-	-
	Total Revenue with Changes	2,858,171	3,591,419	2,060,417	6,868,120		Total Expenditures	2,460,185	3,259,625	2,050,962	6,868,120
	Total Expenditures with Changes	2,460,185	3,259,625	2,050,962	6,868,120						
	Total Revenue Over/Under	397,986	331,795	9,455	0						

Wastewater Division Expenditures

	FY 2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 ADOPTED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	NOTES
1. WASTEWATER	618,301.77	688,994.51	823,270.12	916,696.77	
1. PERSONAL SERVICES	618,301.77	688,994.51	823,270.12	916,696.77	
1000-SALARIES	336,005.14	363,449.55	427,732.00	480,257.00	
1800-PAY DIFFERENTIAL	17,329.96	14,820.34	22,968.00	22,968.00	
1900-OVERTIME	11,668.67	15,949.41	13,905.00	13,905.00	
2100-FICA TAXES-CITY	26,984.68	28,741.49	35,542.28	39,560.45	
2200-STATE RETIREMENT-CITY	42,868.89	46,105.46	55,473.84	61,745.32	
2400-WORKER'S COMPENSATION-CITY	5,475.80	6,326.61	8,412.00	9,445.00	
2500-HEALTH INSURANCE-CITY	159,438.13	195,647.75	230,481.00	264,310.00	
2505-HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	4,594.12	7,982.96	10,617.00	11,504.00	
2510-DENTAL INSURANCE-CITY	4,133.42	4,719.92	5,189.00	5,789.00	
2515-VISION REIMBURSEMENT ACCT(HRA)	5,133.51	3,786.60	4,800.00	5,100.00	
2600-LONG TERM DISABILITY	1,443.85	1,464.42	1,882.00	2,113.00	
2700-VACATION/SICK ACCRUAL PAYOUT	3,225.60	-	-		
2800-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	-	-	6,268.00	-	no seasonal employees
2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	543,725.00	658,979.62	715,928.42	779,600.00	
3100-OFFICE SUPPLIES & POSTAGE	376.33	483.62	700.00	700.00	
3120-DATA PROCESSING	7,766.74	7,730.73	8,000.00	8,500.00	
3200-OPERATING SUPPLIES	10,742.34	14,111.21	11,000.00	14,000.00	
3400-MINOR EQUIPMENT	981.12	607.03	1,000.00	1,100.00	
3500-MOTOR FUELS & LUBRICANTS	9,482.32	8,282.55	9,500.00	14,025.00	
3600-COMPUTER SOFTWARE	1,800.00	5,775.90	2,500.00	1,300.00	
3800-CHEMICALS	46,120.99	72,425.14	67,000.00	79,500.00	
4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	31,501.96	43,802.41	48,950.00	54,500.00	
4201-IPDES PERMITS	3,711.42	2,747.46	3,711.42	3,711.00	
4600-INSURANCE	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	
4900-PERSONNEL TRAINING/TRAVEL/MTG	3,577.33	2,749.63	2,500.00	3,715.00	
5000-ADMINSTRATIVE EXP - GEN FUND	141,891.76	146,149.00	150,533.00	125,525.00	used Mat & Svc Distr Calc worksheet
5100- TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATION	2,648.03	2,449.59	4,000.00	7,500.00	
5200-UTILITIES	106,063.14	126,493.79	135,000.00	175,000.00	
5500-RIGHT-OF-WAY FEE (STREET DEPT)	81,050.00	83,481.00	115,934.00	121,624.00	5% of user fees 01-3100-6140
6000-REPAIR & MAINT - AUTO EQUIP	10,247.38	8,020.87	9,000.00	7,500.00	
6100-REPAIR & MAIN - MACH & EQUIP	40,432.21	77,357.47	65,000.00	75,000.00	
6150-OHIO GULCH REPARY & REPLACE	130.00	17.25	1,000.00	1,000.00	
6900-COLLECTION SYSTEM SERVICES/CHA	13,201.93	24,294.97	48,600.00	53,400.00	

Wastewater Division Expenditures, cont.

3. WASTEWATER	329,788.49	329,390.44	-	330,000.00	
3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	329,788.49	329,390.44	-	330,000.00	
7900-DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	329,788.49	329,390.44	-	330,000.00	used Mat & Svc Distr Calc worksheet
4. WASTEWATER	878,669.39	726,801.00	1,459,176.00	4,586,323.00	included in 8801
4. OTHER EXPENDITURES	878,669.39	726,801.00	1,459,176.00	4,586,323.00	-
8801-REIMBURSE CITY GENERAL FUND	271,040.39	279,172.00	287,547.00	319,233.00	
8803-REIMBURSE GF CIP-TECH/LEASING	7,629.00	7,629.00	7,629.00		
8863-REIMBURSE WATER COLLECTION SYS	200,000.01	0.00	-	-	-
8867-TRANSFER TO WW CAP IMP FUND	399,999.99	440,000.00	1,164,000.00	4,248,090.00	-
9930-CONTINGENCY	-	-	-	19,000.00	bonus program
5. WASTEWATER DEBT SERVICE EXP	65,340.13	56,019.77	261,250.00	255,500.00	-
2. MATERIALS AND SERVICES	450.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	-
4200-PROFESSIONAL SERVICES-PAYING AGENT	450.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	-
4. OTHER EXPENDITURES	64,890.13	55,569.77	260,750.00	255,000.00	
8300-DEBT SRVC ACCT PRNCPL-2014C	-	(0.26)	215,000.00	220,000.00	
8400-DEBT SRVE ACCT INTEREST-2014C	64,890.13	55,570.03	45,750.00	35,000.00	
Grand Total	2,435,824.78	2,460,185.34	3,259,624.54	6,868,119.77	

Wastewater Division CIP

	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget		FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
WASTEWATER CIP	536,022	1,206,000	862,194		WASTEWATER CIP	46,404	1,206,000	543,236	
Revenues	FY21 Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	Expenditures	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
					1. BOB CAT UW56 TOOLCAT	273	50,000	2,242	-
1. IMPACT FEES	7,511	-	-	-	2. SEWER VAC TRUCK	-	500,000	448,507	-
2. WASTEWATER CONNECTION FEES	87,630	40,000	85,439	40,000	3. CONSTRUCTION	1,043	500,000	29,760	-
3. INTEREST EARNINGS	881	2,000	755	500	4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS	275	-	-	50,000
4. TRANSFER FROM WASTEWATER FUND		1,164,000	776,000	4,207,590	5. HEADWORKS CONSTR. & EQUIP.	-	-	-	-
5. FUND BALANCE				-	6. CAPITAL FACILITY PLAN	44,814	50,000	62,728	75,000
Total Revenue less Transfers	96,022	1,206,000	862,194	4,248,090	7. MICROSCOPE	-	6,000	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	8. CAPITAL IMP PLAN(NO SHARING)	-	100,000	-	1,016,610
Total Revenue	96,022	1,206,000	862,194	4,248,090	9. AERATION BASINS - ANOXIC AND	-	-	-	2,185,660
					10. AERATION BASINS BLOWERS & EL	-	-	-	210,120
Funding Requests					11. UPGRADE FILTER PLC	-	-	-	710,700
1.					Total Expenditures	46,404	1,206,000	543,236	4,248,090
Sub-total	-	-							
					Funding Requests				
Total Revenue with Changes	96,022	1,206,000	862,194	4,248,090	1.				
Total Expenditures with Changes	46,404	1,206,000	543,236	4,248,090	Sub-total	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue Over/Under	49,618	-	318,958	-	Total Expenditures	46,404	1,206,000	543,236	4,248,090

WASTEWATER CIP	2020 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2021 AUDITED ACTUALS	FY 2022 ADOPTED BUDGET	FY 2023 PROPOSED BUDGET
3. CAPITAL OUTLAY	516,302	536,022	1,206,000	4,173,090
IMPACT FEES	80,785	7,511	-	-
INTEREST EARNINGS	2,655	881	2,000	500
TRANSFER FROM WASTEWATER FUND	400,000	440,000	1,164,000	4,132,590
WASTEWATER CONNECTION FEES	32,861	87,630	40,000	40,000
Grand Total	516,302	536,022	1,206,000	4,173,090

Wastewater Division CIP Detail

Project	Project Cost (2022 Dollars)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Aeration Basins - Anoxic and MLR (Nos. 3 & 4)	\$987,000		\$1,016,610								
Aeration Basin Blower Repair	\$65,000	\$65,000									
Grit Removal System	\$1,015,000										\$1,324,345
Aeration Basin Upgrades (Nos. 1 & 2)	\$2,140,000						\$1,240,423	\$1,277,636			
Rotary Drum Thickener & Dewatering Building	\$7,204,000			\$3,821,362	\$3,936,003						
Remove Digester No. 1 Building and New Flat Covers	\$690,000		\$710,700								
Clarifier No. 1 HVAC and Roof Repair	\$183,000			\$194,145							
Gravity Thickener & Transfer Building Demo	\$145,000				\$158,445						
Digester No. 2	\$2,648,000								\$1,085,569	\$1,118,136	\$1,151,680
Screw Press	\$1,527,000					\$1,718,652					
New & Replacement Digester Blowers	\$1,829,000								\$2,249,439		
Aeration Basin Blowers & Updated Electrical	\$6,626,000		\$2,185,660		\$1,849,987		\$1,276,361				
Replace Generator & MCC-3	\$1,263,000									\$1,599,931	
Pump Replacements	\$1,413,000						\$409,514				
Replace UV Equipment	\$1,694,000							\$2,022,725			
Upgrade PLC Hardware	\$1,356,000					\$1,526,190					
Upgrade Filter PLC	\$102,000		\$105,060								
Digester No. 1 Diffusers	\$250,000										\$326,193
Clarifier Mechanism No. 1 Replacement	\$553,000										
Upgrade Dewatering PLC	\$102,000										
Misc. Headworks Improvements	\$271,000						\$59,123				
Upgrade UV PLC	\$102,000		\$105,060								
Clarifier Mechanism No. 2 Replacement	\$454,000										
Ancillary Buildings	\$1,010,000										
Utility Tractor	\$67,000	\$67,000									
Sewer Cleaning "Vac" Truck	\$450,000	\$450,000									
Parking Lot Repaving	\$1,330,000					\$748,463					
Replace VFD's	\$1,564,000							\$933,749			
Outfall Clearing	\$167,000					\$93,980					

Annual Capital Costs \$37,207,000 \$582,000 \$4,123,090 \$4,015,507 \$5,944,435 \$4,087,285 \$2,985,421 \$4,234,109 \$3,335,008 \$2,718,066 \$2,802,218

2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	Annualized Cost
											\$66,342
											\$4,369
											\$68,224
											\$143,842
											\$484,222
											\$46,379
											\$12,300
											\$9,746
											\$177,987
											\$102,638
											\$122,938
\$2,298,097											\$445,371
											\$84,893
\$474,738					\$550,352					\$638,009	\$94,976
											\$113,863
											\$91,144
											\$6,856
											\$16,804
\$743,186											\$37,170
			\$149,790								\$6,856
						\$353,035					\$18,215
											\$6,856
			\$666,714								\$30,516
	\$1,398,076										\$67,888
											\$4,503
											\$30,247
										\$1,201,064	\$89,397
						\$1,254,880					\$105,125
				\$126,301							\$11,225
\$3,516,021	\$1,398,076	\$0	\$816,505	\$126,301	\$550,352	\$1,607,916	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,839,073	\$2,500,895



Development Services

The Development Services Trust Fund is an account established for bonds or other monies deposited as required by city ordinances for development projects. If projects do not fulfill their obligations, the funds may be withdrawn and used for mitigating any issues in connection to the development. In the vast majority of cases, the funds are returned to the applicant in full.

Parks and Recreation

The Parks and Recreation Trust Fund provides budget authority to receive and expend money obtained through grants, donations, and General Fund contributions. A new sub account was created to house donations made toward the Warm Springs Preserve. Federal law typically requires that money received through grants be segregated into separate funds and that the receipt and expenditure of such money be accounted separately from other city functions. The fund also provides an avenue to segregate donations to assure that such funds are spent in accordance with the instructions of donors.

Police

The Police Trust Fund provides budget authority to receive and expend money obtained through forfeitures and seized assets. Federal law requires that money received through such forfeitures be segregated into separate funds and that the receipt and expenditure of such money be accounted separately from other city functions. Federal law also limits the expenditure of such funds to specific uses, such as drug enforcement, education activities, and capital equipment or improvements.

Trust Funds

TRUST FUNDS	FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
DEVELOPMENTAL				
REVENUE	246,869	100,355	150,000	150,000
EXPENDITURE	234,642	117,630	150,000	150,000
TOTAL	12,228	-17,275	0	0
PARKS				
REVENUE	15,634	92,369	127,050	1,279,956
EXPENDITURE	45,165	26,668	124,050	1,279,956
TOTAL	-29,531	65,702	3,000	0
POLICE				
REVENUE	1,615	441	96,000	7,500
EXPENDITURE	0	0	95,000	7,500
TOTAL	1,615	441	1,000	0



General Obligation and Debt Service Fund

The General Obligation and Debt Service Fund provides for debt service on the City's Series 2007 General Obligation (G.O.) Bonds that funded certain Streets Department capital equipment acquisitions as well as the Series 2020 General Obligation Bonds that are funding construction of the new station for the Fire and Rescue Department.

The 2007 G.O. Bonds were authorized by the requisite two-thirds of the voters at the election held on November 7, 2006, in the amount of \$1,550,000. Ordinance 1014 provides for the repayment of the bonds over a 14-year term. The final payment is scheduled for August 2021. Interest rates on the bonds vary from 3.72% to 4.43%.

The 2020 G.O. Bonds were authorized by the requisite two-thirds of the voters at the election held on November 5, 2019, in the amount of \$11,500,000. Ordinance 1201 provides for the repayment of the bonds over a 25-year term. The final payment is scheduled for September 2044. Interest rates on the bonds vary from 2.00% to 5.00% with a true interest cost of 1.92% over the life of the bonds.

Community Housing In-Lieu Fund

The purpose of the Community Housing In-Lieu Fund is to provide budget authority to administer the City's community housing in-lieu program. In-lieu funds are restricted for uses that advance community housing efforts.



City/County Housing Department (formerly the Mayor-Council Strategic Initiatives Fund)

The FY23 budget is a scaled down approach (\$848,349) for the first year of the Housing Action Plan due to the recent Local Option Tax vote not receiving voter approval. The draft budget assumes full utilization of the Strategic Initiatives Account and \$266,349 from General Fund – Fund Balance. This scope of work would be co-funded with Blaine County similar to the countywide sustainability approach.

In October of 2021, the city kicked off the process to create the Ketchum Housing Action Plan. The city created a community task force to assist in the creation of the plan. The task force held several meetings to provide feedback on the development of the plan. Staff held a series of meetings with potential implementing partners outlined in the plan to ensure alignment should the plan be approved and funded. Three phases of significant community engagement were conducted to solicit feedback on the development of the plan. City Council formally adopted the plan on May 9th.

Wagon Days Fund

The Wagon Days Fund provides budget authority to support the annual Wagon Days Celebration that takes place during the Labor Day weekend. The Wagon Days Celebration is funded through a mix donations, ticket and souvenir sales coupled with the Local Option Tax Fund.

Other Funds

OTHER FUNDS	FY 2020 Audited Actuals	FY 2021 Audited Actuals	FY 2022 Adopted w/ Amendments	FY 2023 Proposed Budget
GENERAL OBLIGATION FIRE BOND				
REVENUE	0	596,111	636,050	611,769
EXPENDITURE	0	611,679	636,050	611,769
TOTAL	0	-15,568	0	0
GENERAL OBLIGATION CONSTRUCTION FIRE BOND				
REVENUE	11,557,875	61,758	500,000	268,722
EXPENDITURE	1,749,242	9,054,420	500,000	268,722
TOTAL	9,808,633	-8,992,663	0	0
GENERAL OBLIGATION STREET BOND				
REVENUE	149,948	149,916	3,212	0
EXPENDITURE	149,836	149,835	3,212	0
TOTAL	112	81	0	0
IN-LIEU HOUSING				
REVENUE	40,906	577,953	2,822,050	305,000
EXPENDITURE	283,045	75,000	2,822,050	305,000
TOTAL	-242,139	502,953	0	0
CITY/COUNTY HOUSING				
REVENUE	0	0	864,099	848,349
EXPENDITURE	0	0	864,099	848,349
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
WAGON DAYS				
REVENUE	43,159	94,649	122,500	151,550
EXPENDITURE	15,693	99,391	122,500	151,550
TOTAL	27,466	-4,742	0	0



Appendixes:

I – Housing Budget

II – Water Fund Rate Model

III – Wastewater Fund Rate Model

IV – Contracts for Services

CITY + COUNTY DRAFT
HOUSING OPERATING
AND PROGRAM BUDGET SUMMARY

**FY 2023
PROPOSED**

10-Jun-22

Revenue **\$1,666,354**
Expenses **\$1,666,254**

OPERATING EXPENSES

Income

Contracts for Services total	\$321,501
Blaine County	\$140,185
City of Ketchum	\$140,185
City of Ketchum, benefits contribution	\$38,131
City of Sun Valley	\$0
City of Hailey	\$3,000
CH Administrative Fees	\$5,000
Rental Income, from 2 Elkhorn units	\$18,900
Rental Mgmt Income, Cold Springs Crossing	\$9,085
Rental Income, Lift Tower Lodge (93% occupancy)	\$109,368

Total Revenue **\$463,854**

Expenses

Personel

Salaries	\$185,000
Total Payroll/Benefit Expenses	\$112,134

Total Payroll Expenses **\$297,134**

Lift Tower Lodge

Total LTL On-Site Caretaker Cost	\$2,445
LTL Utilities (Electricity, Gas, Cable, Trash, Sewer)	\$17,160
LTL Snow Removal	\$3,500
LTL Supplies	\$3,500
LTL Maintenance & capital reserve	\$7,656
LTL Other	\$1,500

Lift Tower Lodge Operations Total		\$35,761
General and Administrative		
Ads		\$3,000
Dues & Subscriptions & Credentials		\$1,000
Tenant eligibility and compliance		\$32,000
HOA Dues for 2 Elkhorn units		\$13,309
Tidwell Appeal		\$17,000
Mileage Reimbursement		\$125
Postage & Delivery		\$125
Office Rent		\$12,000
Telephone & Internet/Website expenses		\$2,800
G & A Subtotal		\$81,359
One-Time Expenses		
staff training, certifications + travel		\$10,000
administrative assistance		\$17,500
fellow, graduate student		\$20,000
furniture & office equipment		\$2,000
One-Time Expenses Subtotal		\$49,500
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		\$463,754

PROGRAM REQUEST	
5 B Housing Programs/Contract for Services	
1. Create + Preserve Housing: Architect to explore Master Planning YMCA	\$25,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: Historic preservation architect, Forest Service Park	\$10,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: ADU incentive	\$50,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: Lease to Locals	\$906,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: train program administrator	\$10,000
2. Policy: specialty legal assistance	\$5,000
3. Housing Stability: Eviction prevention	\$50,000
3. Housing Stability: One Stop Shop for housing applicants	\$20,000
3. Housing Stability: Coordinate & facilitate supportive services	\$10,000

3. Housing Stability: rental assistance	\$45,000
5. Inform, Engage, Collaborate	\$71,500
Program Subtotal	\$1,202,500

TOTAL REQUEST	\$1,521,001
----------------------	--------------------

COUNTY DRAFT
HOUSING OPERATING
AND PROGRAM BUDGET SUMMARY

**FY 2023
PROPOSED**

10-Jun-22

OPERATING EXPENSES

Income

Contracts for Services total	\$321,501
Blaine County	\$140,185
City of Ketchum	\$140,185
City of Ketchum, benefits contribution	\$38,131
City of Sun Valley	\$0
City of Hailey	\$3,000
CH Administrative Fees	\$5,000
Rental Income, from 2 Elkhorn units	\$18,900
Rental Mgmt Income, Cold Springs Crossing	\$9,085
Rental Income, Lift Tower Lodge (93% occupancy)	\$109,368
Total Revenue	\$463,854

Expenses

Personel

Salaries	\$185,000
Total Payroll/Benefit Expenses	\$112,134
Total Payroll Expenses	\$297,134

Lift Tower Lodge

Total LTL On-Site Caretaker Cost	\$2,445
LTL Utilities (Electricity, Gas, Cable, Trash, Sewer)	\$17,160
LTL Snow Removal	\$3,500
LTL Supplies	\$3,500
LTL Maintenance & capital reserve	\$7,656
LTL Other	\$1,500
Lift Tower Lodge Operations Total	\$35,761

General and Administrative

Ads	\$3,000
Dues & Subscriptions & Credentials	\$1,000
Tenant eligibility and compliance	\$32,000
HOA Dues for 2 Elkhorn units	\$13,309
Tidwell Appeal	\$17,000
Mileage Reimbursement	\$125
Postage & Delivery	\$125
Office Rent	\$12,000
Telephone & Internet/Website expenses	\$2,800
G & A Subtotal	\$81,359
One-Time Expenses	
staff training, certifications + travel	\$10,000
administrative assistance	\$17,500
fellow, graduate student	\$20,000
furniture & office equipment	\$2,000
One-Time Expenses Subtotal	\$49,500
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$463,754

PROGRAM EXPENSES	
5 B Housing Programs/Contract for Services	
1. Create + Preserve Housing: ADU incentives	\$41,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: Lease to Locals	\$406,000
2. Policy: specialty legal assistance	\$2,500
3. Housing Stability: Eviction prevention	\$25,000
3. Housing Stability: One Stop Shop for housing applicants	\$10,000
3. Housing Stability: Coordinate & facilitate supportive services	\$5,000
5. Inform, Engage, Collaborate	\$36,500
Program Subtotal	\$526,000

TOTAL REQUEST	\$666,185
----------------------	------------------

CITY DRAFT
HOUSING OPERATING
AND PROGRAM BUDGET - SUMMARY

**FY 2023
PROPOSED**

10-Jun-22

OPERATING EXPENSES

Income

Contracts for Services total	\$321,501
Blaine County	\$140,185
City of Ketchum	\$140,185
City of Ketchum, benefits contribution	\$38,131
City of Sun Valley	\$0
City of Hailey	\$3,000
CH Administrative Fees	\$5,000
Rental Income, from 2 Elkhorn units	\$18,900
Rental Mgmt Income, Cold Springs Crossing	\$9,085
Rental Income, Lift Tower Lodge (93% occupancy)	\$109,368
Total Revenue	\$463,854

Expenses

Personel

Salaries	\$185,000
Total Payroll/Benefit Expenses	\$112,134
Total Payroll Expenses	\$297,134

Lift Tower Lodge

Total LTL On-Site Caretaker Cost	\$2,445
LTL Utilities (Electricity, Gas, Cable, Trash, Sewer)	\$17,160
LTL Snow Removal	\$3,500
LTL Supplies	\$3,500
LTL Maintenance & capital reserve	\$7,656
LTL Other	\$1,500
Lift Tower Lodge Operations Total	\$35,761

General and Administrative

Ads	\$3,000
Dues & Subscriptions & Credentials	\$1,000
Tenant eligibility and compliance	\$32,000
HOA Dues for 2 Elkhorn units	\$13,309
Tidwell Appeal	\$17,000
Mileage Reimbursement	\$125
Postage & Delivery	\$125
Office Rent	\$12,000
Telephone & Internet/Website expenses	\$2,800
G & A Subtotal	\$81,359
One-Time Expenses	
staff training, certifications + travel	\$10,000
administrative assistance	\$17,500
fellow, graduate student	\$20,000
furniture & office equipment	\$2,000
One-Time Expenses Subtotal	\$49,500
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$463,754

PROGRAM EXPENSES

5 B Housing Programs/Contract for Services

1. Create + Preserve Housing: Architect to explore Master Planning YMCA	\$25,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: Historic preservation architect, Forest Service Park	\$10,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: ADU incentive	\$9,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: Lease to Locals	\$500,000
1. Create + Preserve Housing: train program administrator	\$10,000
2. Policy: specialty legal assistance	\$2,500
3. Housing Stability: Eviction prevention	\$25,000
3. Housing Stability: One Stop Shop for housing applicants	\$10,000
3. Housing Stability: Coordinate & facilitate supportive services	\$5,000
3. Housing Stability: rental assistance for Blaine County Charitable Fund	\$45,000

5. Inform, Engage, Collaborate	\$35,000
Program Subtotal	\$676,500

TOTAL CITY REQUEST	\$854,816
---------------------------	------------------

Total Budget

\$1,666,354

OPERATING BUDGET, June 10, 2022	Change from FY 2022, \$	Proposed FY 2023	FY 2022	Notes
Total Income	\$217,869	\$463,854	\$245,985	
Total Expenses	\$169,186	\$463,854	\$294,668	
Budget Balance		\$0	-\$48,683	
Income		\$0		
Contract for Service Income				
Blaine County	\$65,185	\$140,185	\$75,000	Blaine County benefits are lower than K SV cut stayed the same
City of Ketchum	\$65,185	\$140,185	\$75,000	
City of Ketchum, benefits contribution	\$38,131	\$38,131	\$0	
City of Sun Valley	-\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	
City of Hailey	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	
Contracts for Services (Total)	\$163,501	\$321,501	\$158,000	
CH Administrative Fees	-\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	previously 3% fee for sale of CH, real estate agent charges 1% so cutting this in half 2 places owned for rental in Elkhorn Management of CSX, 8% of rent. 8 units Rent \$700 per single occupancy room, \$800 per couple
Rental Income, from 2 Elkhorn units	\$0	\$18,900	\$18,900	
Rental Mgmt Income, Cold Springs Crossing	\$0	\$9,085	\$9,085	
Rental Income, Lift Tower Lodge (93% occupancy)	\$59,368	\$109,368	\$50,000	
Total Revenue	\$217,869	\$463,854	\$245,985	
Expenses				
Payroll Expenses				
Salary; Executive Director	\$23,100	\$120,000	\$96,900	Increase in complexity, scope, responsibility. \$110- 130k for comparable communities. Low end of high set of Ketchum Director pay.
Salary; Program Administrator & Case Manager	\$21,122	\$65,000	\$43,878	Glassdoor base pay is \$52,000 for Boise
Total Salaries	\$44,222	\$185,000	\$140,778	
Benefit Expenses	\$71,594	\$112,134	\$40,540	Blaine County at 40% = \$74,000/2=\$37,000. Ketchum at \$37,000+ difference=\$38,131
Medical Insurance, HRA	\$61,100	\$72,100	\$11,000	
Retirement	\$22,089	\$22,089	\$0	
Workers Comp Insurance	-\$3,611	\$389	\$4,000	
Direct Deposit Fees	-\$200	\$0	\$200	
Other - UE, LDI	\$3,404	\$3,404	\$0	
Social security	\$11,470	\$11,470	\$0	
Payroll Taxes	-\$22,657	\$2,683	\$25,340	
Total Payroll/Benefit Expenses	\$71,595	\$112,135	\$40,540	
Total Payroll Expenses	\$75,276	\$297,134	\$221,858	

OPERATING BUDGET	Change from FY 2022, \$	Proposed FY 2023	FY 2022	Notes
Lift Tower Lodge				
Lift Tower Lodge On-Site Caretaker				
Lift Tower Lodge On-Site Caretaker (Salary)	\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500	
LTL On-Site Caretaker (Payroll Taxes)	\$0	\$945	\$945	
Less Rent (On-Site Caretaker)	\$0	-\$9,000	-\$9,000	LTL Manager receiving \$750 Credit towards rent with increased responsibilities
Total LTL On-Site Caretaker Cost	\$0	\$2,445	\$2,445	
LTL Utilities (Electricity, Gas, Cable, Trash, Sewer)	\$4,660	\$17,160	\$12,500	
LTL Snow Removal	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$2,000	
LTL Supplies	\$1,000	\$3,500	\$2,500	
LTL Maintenance & capital reserve	\$7,656	\$7,656	\$0	
LTL Other	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$500	
Lift Tower Lodge Operations Total	\$15,816	\$35,761	\$19,945	
General and Administrative				
Ads	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$250	Ads for LTL RFI/P, submitted notices to newspaper for people to submit their RFQ to redevelop. Ads for housing availability and staff vacancies.
Audit & Bookkeeping & Bank Charges	-\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000	Hailey does bookkeeping. Contract for service.
Computer Expenses	-\$4,250	\$0	\$4,250	N/A
Dues & Subscriptions	-\$2,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	primarily computer dues, switched for professional dues
Tenant Eligibility & Compliance	\$32,100	\$32,100		previously managed by program administrator, quote from Sunny is \$32,100 annually. Ketchum approved 6 months of ongoing compliance for \$16,050 - will review ongoing need.
HOA Dues for 2 Elkhorn units	\$109	\$13,309	\$13,200	2 in Elkhorn
Tidwell Appeal	\$7,000	\$17,000	\$10,000	Balance is \$17k owed.
Liability Insurance	-\$4,500	\$0	\$4,500	Premium Increase, N/A
Mileage Reimbursement	\$0	\$125	\$125	for driving to meetings, etc.
Postage & Delivery	\$0	\$125	\$125	
Office Rent	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	Sawtooth Business Center \$1000/month.
Repairs & Utilities	-\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	for 2 elkhorn village units
Telephone & Internet/Website expenses	\$1,385	\$2,800	\$1,415	purchase 2 cell phones
G & A Sub-Total		\$81,459	\$52,865	

OPERATING BUDGET		Change from FY 2022, \$	Proposed FY 2023	FY 2022	Notes
<i>One-Time Expenses</i>					
staff training, certifications + travel		\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	NAHRO, training property managers, staff, mental health first aid, referrals, housing and social service programs \$35/hr for 750 hours (10 hours per week) \$25/hr for 740 hours (15/hr/week during semester + 25/hr/week during summer) LTL garage, Ketchum office desk, Hailey office desk, filing cabinets, book shelf
administrative assistance		\$17,500	\$17,500	\$0	
fellow, graduate student		\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	
furniture & office equipment			\$2,000	\$0	
	One-Time Sub-Total		\$49,500	\$0	
	Sub-Total Expense		\$463,854	\$294,668	
	Total Expense		\$463,854	\$294,668	
Income less Expenses	Income less Expenses		\$0	-\$48,683	
Fund Balance Transfer	Fund Balance Transfer				
	(incoming) - Capital Reserve				
	Fund Balance Transfer				
	(incoming) - Operating Reserve				
	Fund Balance Transfer				
	(outgoing) - Capital Fund				
	Budget Balance		\$0	-\$48,683	

PROGRAM WISH LIST + REQUESTED FUNDS June 10, 2022			request under separate review or already approved			
GOAL & ACTION	MINIMUM INVESTMENT	IDEAL INVESTMENT	REQUESTED FUNDS, CITY	REQUESTED FUNDS, COUNTY	IMPLEMENTER different funding recipient	NOTES
Goal 1: Create + Preserve Housing						
Director time (25%)						
2. New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	
architect for Master Planning YMCA	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	
Washington St.	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	middle income housing development
3. Preservation: rehabilitation + deed restriction	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	\$100-150k/home = 10-15 homes
5. Forest Service Park preservation for housing					Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	
Architect	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	waiting on scope of work from architect
Improvements	\$600,000	\$800,000	\$0	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	waiting on scope of work from architect
6. ADU incentives + education	\$9,000	\$109,000	\$9,000	\$41,000	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	design competition \$9,000 - \$3,000 for 3 options; incentives \$100,000, \$5,000/ADU=20
7. ownership: downpayment assistance + deed restriction, etc.	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	\$100-150k/home = 10-15 homes. Or match Idaho Housing Fianance's 7% and add deed restriction ~\$40k/home.
8. Lease to Locals	\$510,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$406,000	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA, Landing Locals	Estimate 172 bedrooms unlocked
Administration	\$90,000	\$120,000				Added capacity for managing the program is \$7500 for first jurisdiction, \$2,500 for each additional.
Marketing	\$20,000	\$20,000				marketing material design and production (post cards, print ads)
Incentives	\$400,000	\$860,000				estimate \$5,000 per bedroom
Administer existing and new deed restrictions + Lift Tower Lodge						
train program administrator & property managers on compliance, eligibility	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000			quote from Sunny, compliance specialist
Technical assistance on program development	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA, Agnew::Beck	
Goal 1 Total	\$3,669,000	\$6,494,000	\$554,000	\$1,947,000		

GOAL & ACTION	MINIMUM INVESTMENT	IDEAL INVESTMENT	REQUESTED FUNDS, CITY	REQUESTED FUNDS, COUNTY	IMPLEMENTER <div>different funding recipient</div>	NOTES
Goal 2: Update Policy to Promote Housing						
7., 8. 9. Specialty legal assistance	\$0	\$20,000	\$2,500	\$2,500	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	Fair Housing, discrimination, etc, could potentially be shared with tenant mediator in Goal 3
Policy research & draft (Fellow 50%, Director 20%)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Goal 2 Total	\$0	\$20,000	\$2,500	\$2,500		
Goal 3: Create + Improve Services to Create Housing Stability						
Director time (20%)						
5. eviction prevention: part-time tenant mediator and legal support, train case workers on mediation and laws	\$25,000	\$100,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA, BCCF, Legal Aid, Jesse Tree	
5. design + implement one-stop shop for housing applicants	\$0	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	BCHA/5B Housing	
5. Coordinate and facilitate supportive services	\$5,000	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	BCHA, BCCF, The Advocates, The Alliance	BCCF can implement
5. eviction prevention: emergency rental assistance, improving access: first, last month & security deposit, moving assistance	\$0	\$382,500	\$45,000	\$45,000	Blaine County Charitable Fund	last year was 170 households without marketing for average of \$1,100 per household. Adding 1st, last moths rent,security deposit option for \$1,500.
7. physical housing options	-	-	-	-	-	14 bedrooms for emergency/transitional. Emergency housing in the Valley is currently about \$80 per night in a hotel, if they give you a deal. This would be \$50/night. So, annually we would be looking at \$21,500/mo for 15 rooms
Silver Creek Living	\$123,000	\$0	\$0	\$123,000	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	
mobile, prefab, or tiny homes, acquisition or new construction for emergencies	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	5 homes, \$100k each
Goal 3 Total	\$253,000	\$1,552,500	\$85,000	\$208,000	\$183,192	
Goal 4: Expand + Leverage Resources						
Director time (15%)						
grant writing + philanthropy coordination	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	Carter or grant-writer
funding database (Fellow 25%)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Goal 4 Total	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0		
Goal 5: Inform, Engage, + Collaborate						
Director time (20%)						

Fellow (25%) + Admin (25%)						
2. materials & design for annual HAP update	\$3,700	\$7,400	\$7,400	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	\$3,400 for printing, \$4,000 for design
5. facilitation of quarterly meetings	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	Angew::Beck	includes \$6,000 for travel. Ketchum approved 2 quarters of meeting facilitation.
6. Housing Department start-up, technical assistance	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	AB quote: assistance with regional action plan, establishing organizational structure, development of agreements for collaboration, bi-monthly team meetings
7. implementation partner training	\$0	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	
7. communication strategy + story boards	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$2,500	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	
7. community education and outreach - design services	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	design services (\$95-125/hr) at 240 hours (
7. rebranding	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	
7. website	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$2,500	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	
7. translation services - verbal	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	\$40/hr, 15 hours per year
7. translation services - written	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	HAP was \$1,500, new program material + website
10. Comparable city visits	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0	Housing team/5B Housing/BCHA	2 places/year, 3 staff
Goal 5 Total	\$54,300	\$86,500	\$35,000	\$36,500	\$81,842	
TOTAL	\$3,996,300	\$8,173,000	\$696,500	\$2,194,000		
REQUEST EXCLUDING PREVIOUS REQUESTS		-	\$676,500	\$526,000		



Water Fund

Rate Proposal & 10-Year Financial Outlook



Agenda

- Review Rate Proposal
 - Discussion
- Presentation of Update 10-Year Financial Scenarios
 - Discussion
- Next Steps



Proposed Rate Structure

What & Why

- What?
 - No Proposed Change to the Base Charge for FY2023
 - Currently a 4-tier rate system
 - Moving to a 14-tier rate system
 - Using current rate amounts as the foundational tiers
- Why?
 - Better alignment with industry standards and neighboring municipalities
 - Reinforce water conservation efforts

Proposed Rate Structure



Current Rate Structure

Gallons		Rate
Min	Max	
1	8,000	\$0.00115
8,001	65,000	\$0.00231
65,001	120,000	\$0.00465
120,001+		\$0.00698

Proposed Rate Structure

Gallons		Rate
Min	Max	
1	8,000	\$0.00115
8,001	20,000	\$0.00231
20,001	32,000	\$0.00277
32,001	44,000	\$0.00324
44,001	56,000	\$0.00370
56,001	68,000	\$0.00417
68,001	80,000	\$0.00465
80,001	92,000	\$0.00523
92,001	104,000	\$0.00581
104,001	116,000	\$0.00639
116,001	128,000	\$0.00698
128,001	140,000	\$0.00756
140,001	152,000	\$0.00814
152,001+		\$0.00872



Affect on Customers

Assumes no change in historical usage, shows **variable water usage charge only**

Customer A		
Gallons Used		8,000
Existing Charge	\$	9.20
Proposed Charge	\$	9.20
% Change		0.0%

Customer B		
Gallons Used		20,000
Existing Charge	\$	36.92
Proposed Charge	\$	36.92
% Change		0.0%

Customer C		
Gallons Used		25,000
Existing Charge	\$	48.47
Proposed Charge	\$	50.77
% Change		4.7%

Customer D		
Gallons Used		50,000
Existing Charge	\$	106.22
Proposed Charge	\$	131.24
% Change		23.6%

Cash Flow Impact



Annual 3%

Fund Balance

Fiscal Year	Without Tier Changes	With Tier Changes*
FY 2023	\$553,225	\$797,752
FY 2024	\$(70,784)	\$425,490
FY 2025	\$(663,102)	\$92,697
FY 2026	\$(1,415,297)	\$(392,300)
FY 2027	\$(2,660,841)	\$(1,362,629)
5-Year Difference		\$1,298,212

Annual 5%

Fund Balance

Fiscal Year	Without Tier Changes	With Tier Changes*
FY 2023	\$592,988	\$797,752
FY 2024	\$51,567	\$471,333
FY 2025	\$(411,624)	\$233,894
FY 2026	\$(984,904)	\$(102,346)
FY 2027	\$(1,997,837)	\$(866,386)
5-Year Difference		\$1,131,451

* “With Tier Changes” only includes the new tier and no additional increase in FY 2023



UPDATED 10-YEAR FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

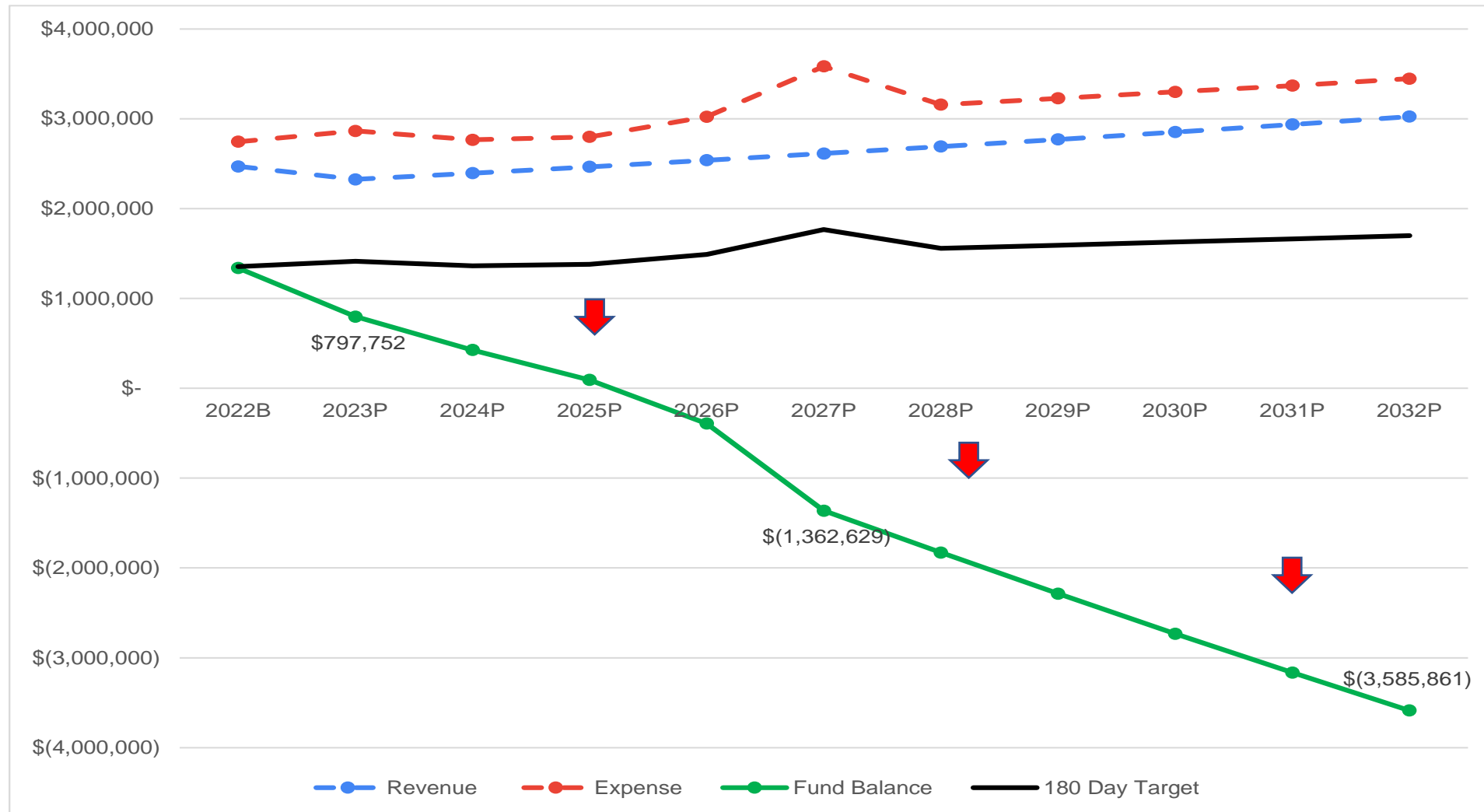
Financial Assumptions (Unchanged Since May)



- Capital Expenditures
 - Based on Current 5-Year CIP (2023-2027)
 - CIP Expenses for the “Out” Years (2028-2032)
 - Assumed at \$500k annually
- Operating Costs
 - Personnel
 - 4.5% Annual Growth
 - Materials & Services
 - 3.0% Annual Growth
 - Other expenses are assumed flat or are based on known amounts
- Undesignated Fund Balance
 - Recommendation to establish an 180 day operating reserve

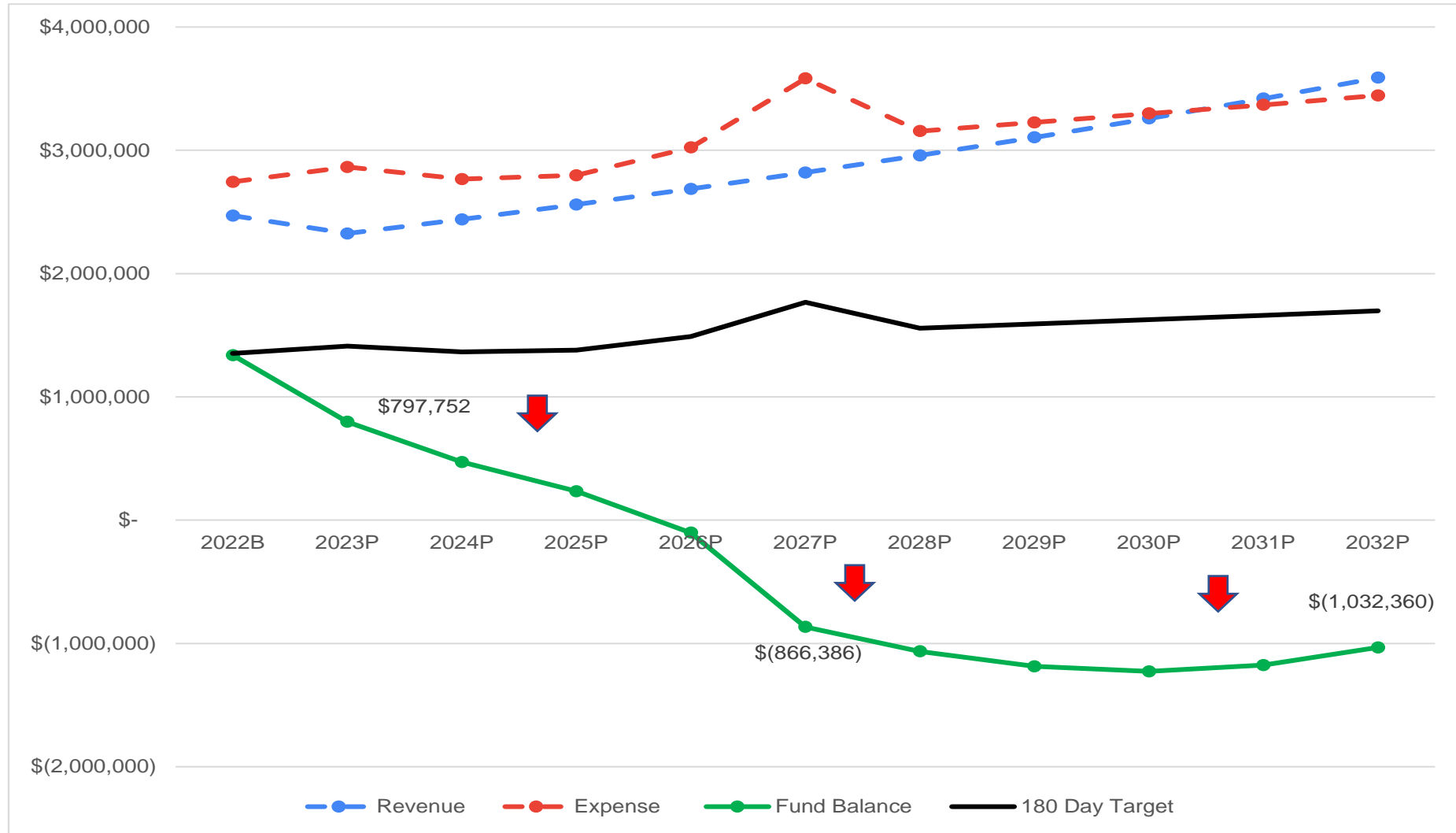
10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a **3% annual rate increase (2024-2032)**



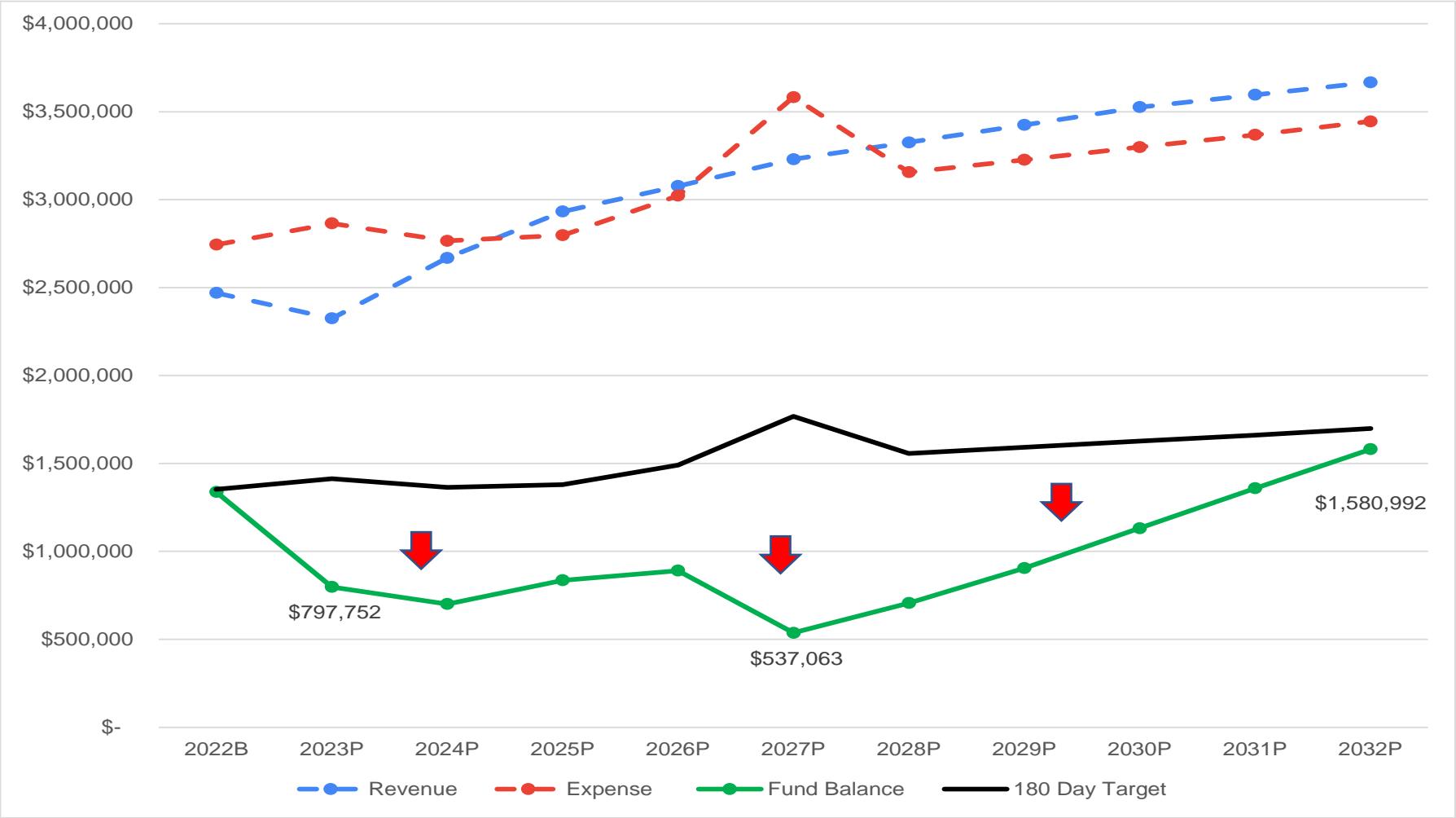
10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a **5% annual rate increase (2024-2032)**



10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a **variable increase** to maintain a positive fund balance and return to the 180 day target reserve

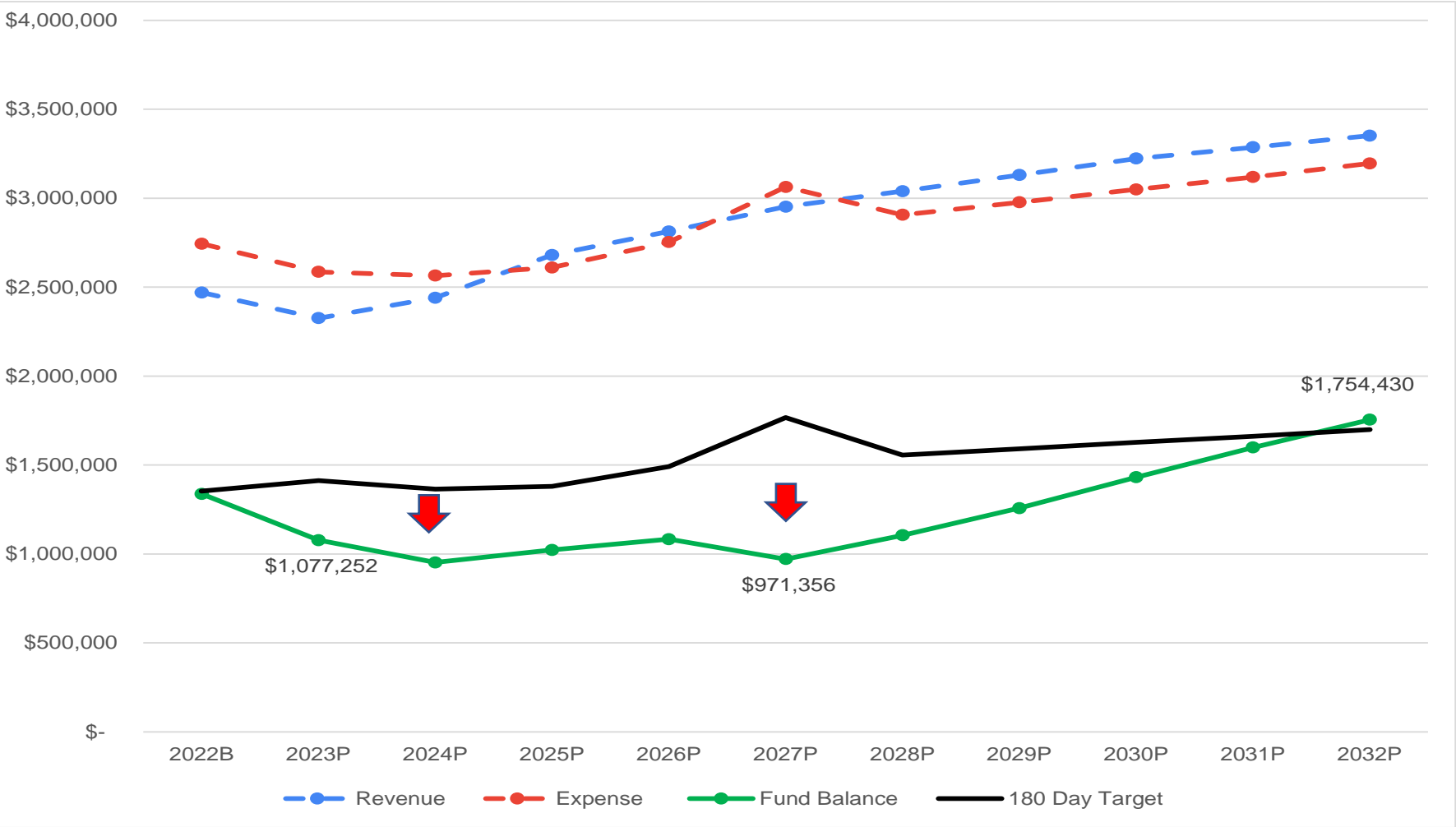


Rate Increases:

2024:	15%
2025:	10%
2026:	5%
2027:	5%
2028:	3%
2029:	3%
2030:	3%
2031:	2%
2032:	2%

10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a **variable increase** to maintain a positive fund balance and return to the 180 day target reserve, **cutting capital by 50%**



Rate Increases:

2024:	5%
2025:	5%
2026:	3%
2027:	3%
2028:	3%
2029:	3%
2030:	3%
2031:	3%
2032:	3%



Feedback & Next Steps -

- Guidance on preferred rate increase?
- Next Steps:
 - July 18th – Public Hearing



Wastewater Fund Financial Discussion

June 27, 2022



Agenda

- Presentation of Updated 10-Year Financial Scenarios
 - Discussion
- Next Steps



UPDATED 10-YEAR FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

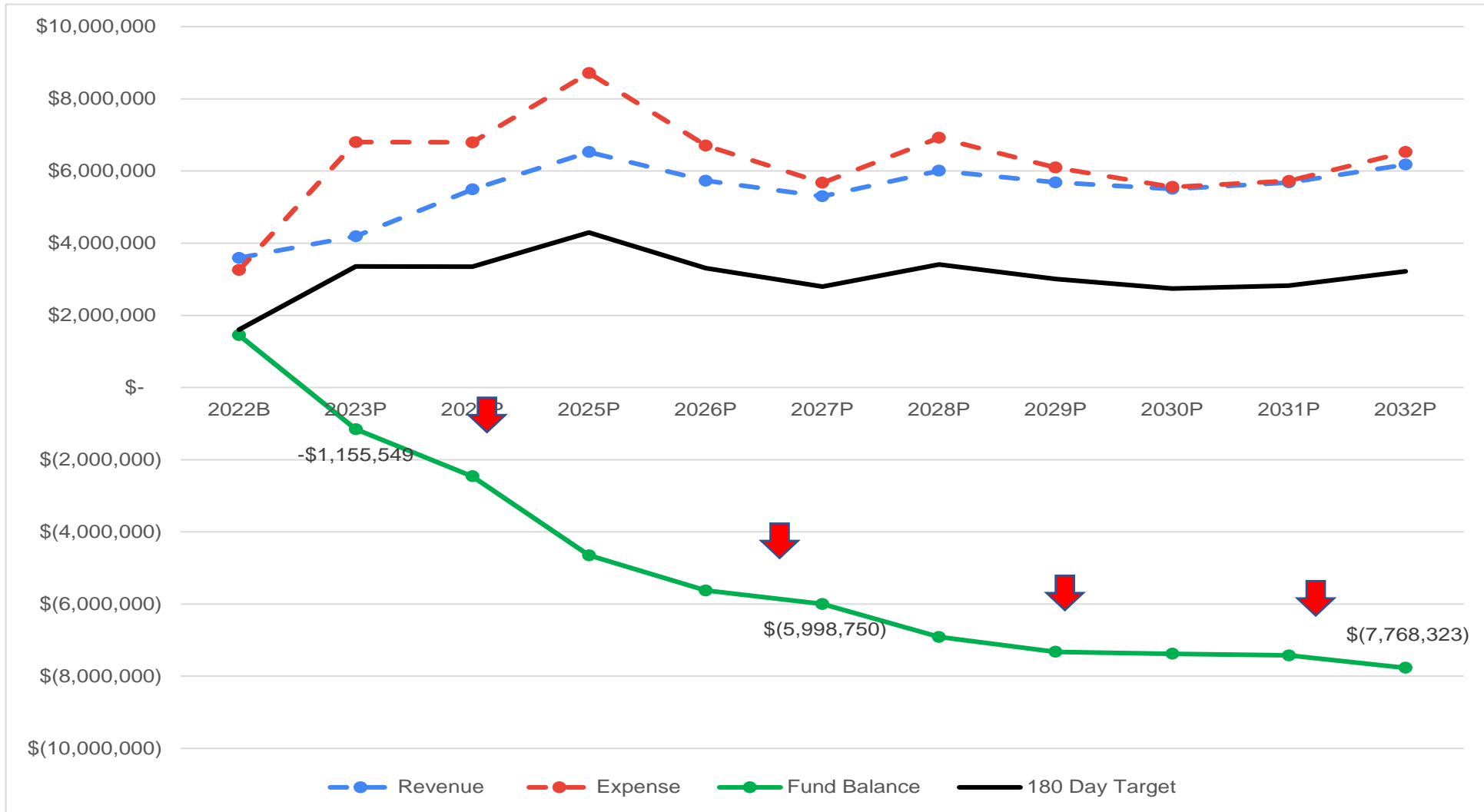


Financial Assumptions

- Capital Expenditures
 - Based on HDR CIP amounts (2023-2032)
- Operating Costs
 - Personnel
 - 4.5% Annual Growth
 - Materials & Services
 - 3.0% Annual Growth
 - Other expenses are assumed flat or are based on known amounts (e.g. Debt service)
- Undesignated Fund Balance
 - Recommendation to establish an 180 day operating reserve

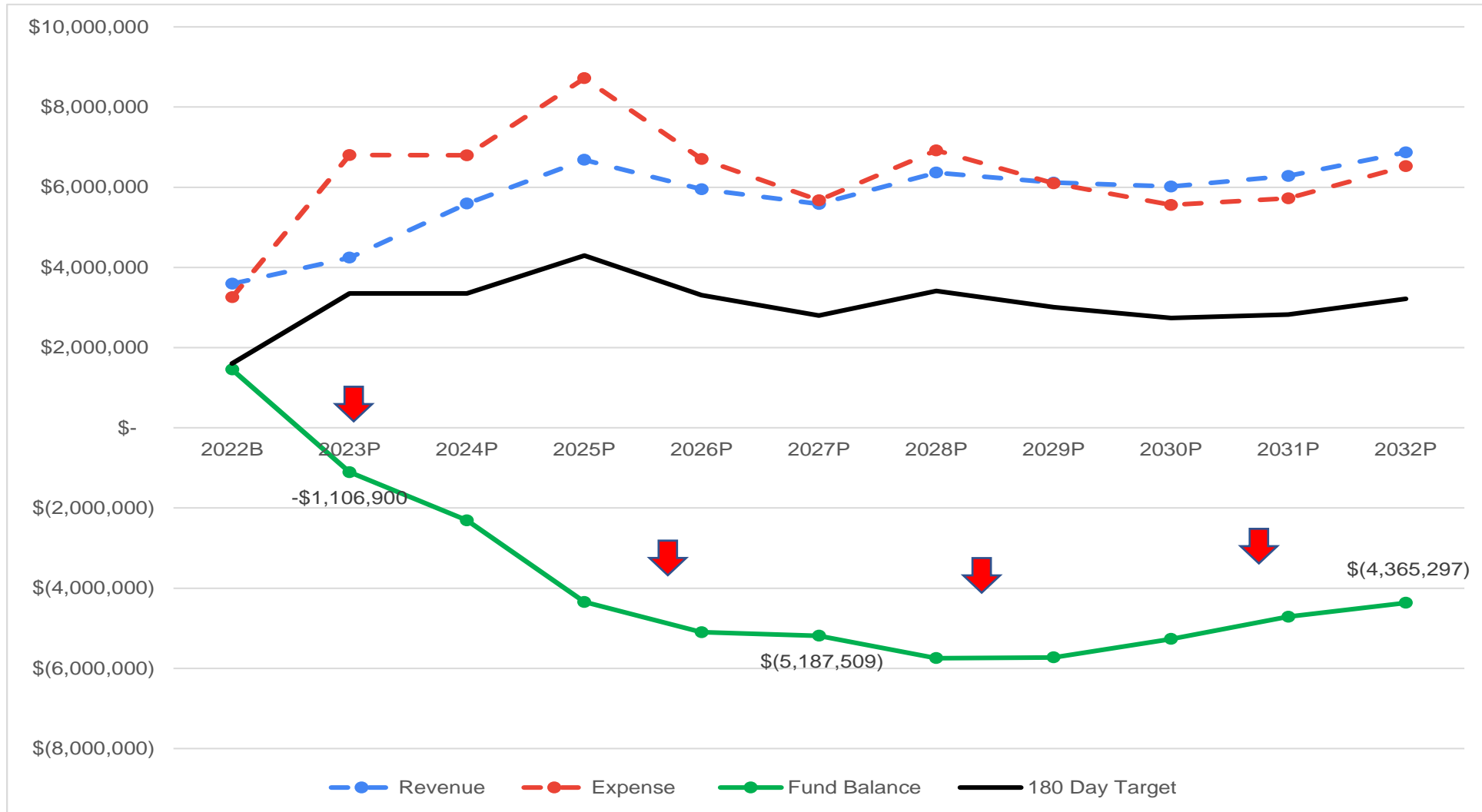
10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a **3% annual rate increase (2023-2032)**



10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a 5% annual rate increase (2023-2032)





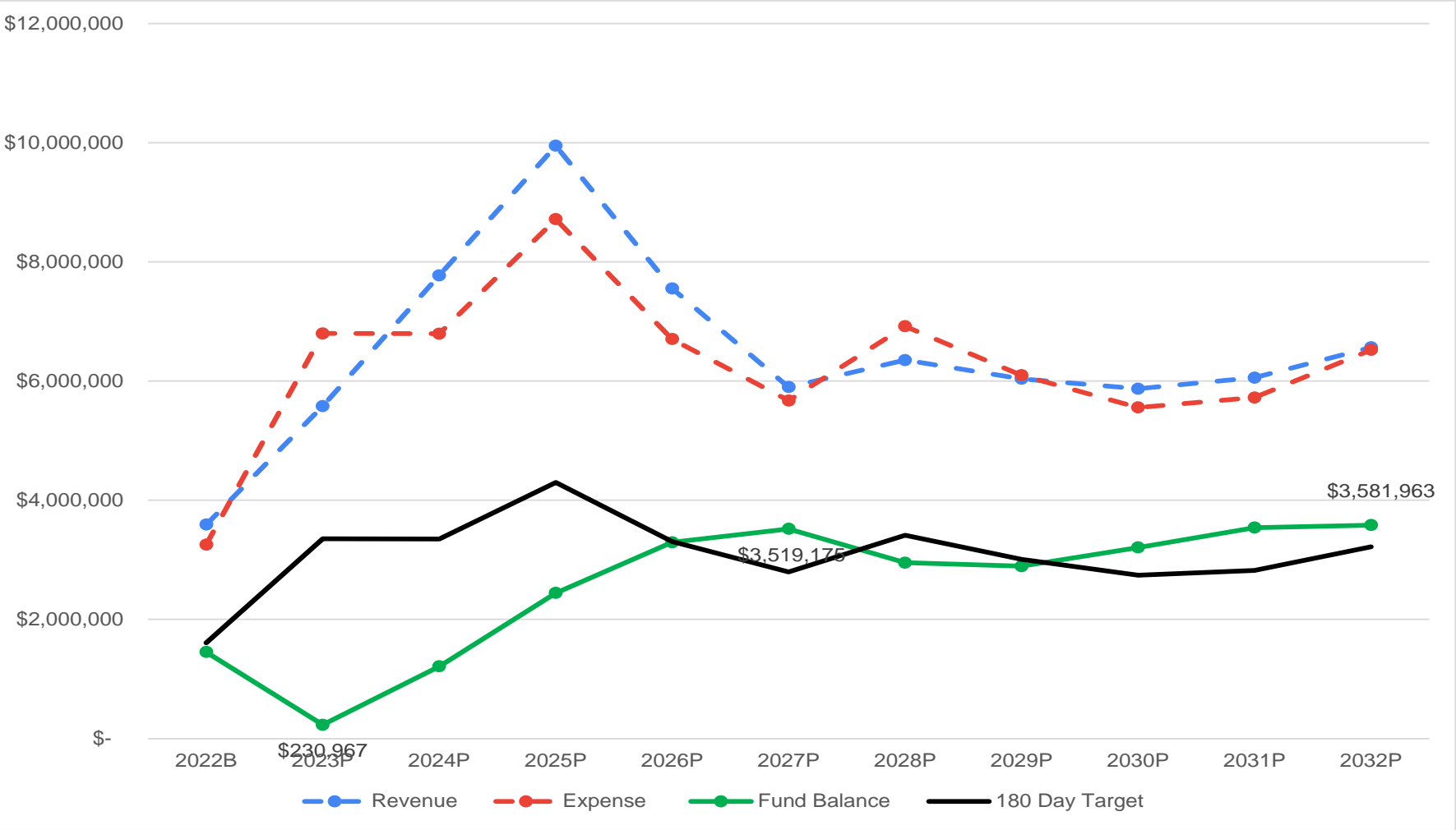
10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a **variable increase** to maintain a positive fund balance and return to the 180 day target reserve, **No Debt**

- A Breakeven scenario is not reasonably possible because:
 - Total CIP expenses increased (2023-2032) significantly
 - \$25.5M to \$38.6
 - The total expenses in the first 5 years (2023-2027) increased \$7.8M
 - \$14.0M to \$21.8M
- The chart is on the next slide.

10-Year Rate Scenarios

Assumes a **variable increase** to maintain a positive fund balance and return to the 180 day target reserve, **No Debt**



Rate Increases:

2023:	60%
2024:	25%
2025:	25%
2026:	-25%
2027:	-25%
2028:	-5%
2029:	3%
2030:	3%
2031:	3%
2032:	3%



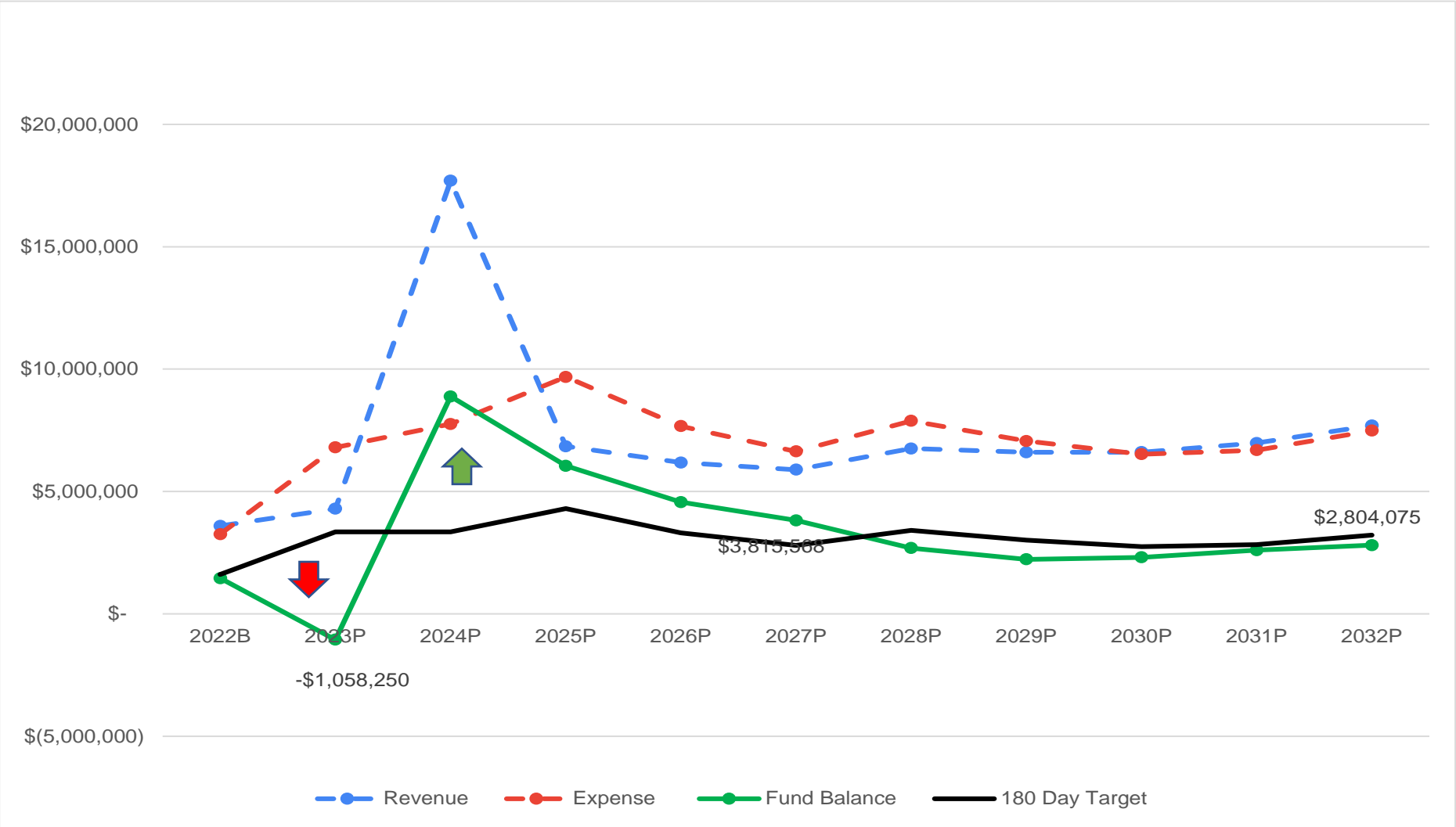
10-Year Rate Scenarios

Debt Option

- The debt options has changed significantly
 - Increase debt amount from \$7M to \$12M
 - Annual increase went from 4% to 7%
 - FY2023 remains a cash flow issue given the front loaded CIP

10-Year Rate Scenarios

Debt Option: Assumes a 7% annual increase with **\$12 million in Debt (2024)**





Feedback & Next Steps -

- Guidance on preferred rate increase?
- Next Steps:
 - July 18th – Public Hearing

Sustainability Budget

DESCRIPTION - 01-24-	ACCOUNT	FY23 BUDGET	BC COSTS ONLY	ONE TIME COSTS	MINUS BC & ONE TIME COSTS	FY22 BUDGET
SALARIES	0401-0000				\$ -	
Sustainability Manager		\$ 98,100	\$ 24,525		\$ 73,575	\$ 90,000
Sustainability Specialist		\$ 70,000			\$ 70,000	
Student Intern / Fellow	0489-0001	\$ 6,425			\$ 6,425	\$ 13,500
Benefits - A Expenses		\$ 86,574	\$ 13,244		\$ 73,331	\$ 48,272
TOTAL		\$ 261,099	\$ 37,769		\$ 223,331	\$ 151,772
EXPENSES					\$ -	
Travel - Out of Town	0439-0000	\$ 2,500			\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Travel Per Diem	0439-0001	\$ 500			\$ 500	\$ 500
Supplies - Office	0440-0000	\$ 500			\$ 500	\$ 500
Supplies - Meetings	0440-0001	\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Office Equipment	0440-0003	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,500	\$ 600	\$ -	\$ 1,500
Graphic Design, Marketing, & Printing	0440-0004	\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000
Education & Outreach	0569-0000	\$ 35,000			\$ 35,000	\$ -
Profession Services	0489-0000	\$ 30,000	\$ 15,000		\$ 15,000	\$ 24,000
Grant Writer	0489-0001	\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -
Dues / Memberships	0528-0000	\$ 6,000			\$ 6,000	\$ 4,000
TOTAL		\$ 111,600	\$ 16,500	\$ 30,600	\$ 95,100	\$ 47,000
TOTAL SALARIES + EXPENSES		\$ 372,699	\$ 54,269	\$ 30,600	\$ 318,431	\$ 198,772

		SHARE PROGRAM COSTS	MINUS HAILEY	MINUS ONE TIME COSTS	MINUS 1-T COSTS & HAILEY	FY22 BUDGET
HAILEY CONTRIBUTION _ SALARIES		\$ 17,400		\$ 17,400		
TOTAL BUDGET INCL. HAILEY		\$ 390,099	\$ 372,699	\$ 335,831	\$ 318,431	
BLAINE COUNTY ONLY EXPENSE		\$ (54,269)	\$ (54,269)	\$ (54,269)	\$ (54,269)	
TOTAL SHARED PROGRAM COSTS		\$ 335,831	\$ 318,431	\$ 281,562	\$ 264,162	
HAILEY FINANCIAL SHARE	\$ (17,400)	\$ 94,544		\$ 76,454		
KETCHUM FINANCIAL SHARE		\$ 111,944	\$ 159,215	\$ 93,854	\$ 132,081	\$ 99,386
BLAINE COUNTY SHARE		\$ 111,944	\$ 159,215	\$ 93,854	\$ 132,081	\$ 99,386



City of Ketchum

Agency Name: Idaho Dark Sky Alliance for the Central Idaho Dark Sky Reserve (CIDSR)
Project Name: Educational Outreach and Light Pollution Monitoring
Contact Person: Carol Cole
Address: PO Box 4903, Ketchum, ID 83340
Email: idahodarksky@gmail.com
Phone Number: Carol, 208-721-2303

Please provide the information requested below and return via email to aswindley@ketchumidaho.org by end of day, **Friday, April 22, 2022**.

- City Council's Budget Strategic Session will be on June 27th
- The public hearing will be on July 18th, with the readings as follows:
 - 1st – August 1st | 2nd – August 15 | 3rd – September 6th

Feel free to expand the text fields. Supporting documents or any additional information for consideration are welcome as attachments.

If any of the below items do not apply to your request, please indicate with N/A.

1. Amount requested for fiscal year 2023: **\$2,500.00**
2. What percentage of your overall budget does the requested amount represent? **17 %**
Please submit a budget sheet for FY2021 and FY2022 that shows overall revenue and expenditures.

Funding Source	2023 Percent of Planned Budget \$16,000	2022 Percent of Total Budget \$12,200	2021 Percent of Total Budget \$2,800
Cities of Ketchum, Sun Valley, and Stanley	44% (requested)	50%	N/A
Blaine County	22% (requested)	25%	N/A
Stanley Chamber of Commerce	17% (confirmed)	15%	N/A
IDSA	17% (confirmed)	10%	100%

3. How would your program or project be impacted if it did not receive funding from the City or if funding were reduced? (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

Reduced funding would make it more difficult to maintain IDSA's education and outreach efforts that help residents and visitors to enjoy the stunning night sky and understand the importance of preserving the naturally dark nighttime environment within the Reserve.

Leveraging additional funds from the other cities and counties within the Reserve would be more challenging without the leadership and continued support from Ketchum as a related Dark Sky Community.

4. Does your program or project have a strategic/business plan in place? Yes _____ No X

If yes, please attach a copy upon submission.

(NOTE: The Idaho Dark Sky continues to use the Lightscape Management Plan required by the International Dark-Sky Assn to guide our outreach and monitoring efforts.)

5. If you received funds from the City in fiscal year 2022, please provide specific examples of how those funds were used to benefit the community. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

- Collaborated with BSU to secure multi-year funding through NASA's Science Activation Program to provide STEM outreach and education opportunities. BSU students in the AstroTAC program will provide astronomy and STEM presentations in classrooms and community -based events.
- Provided astronomy information, dark sky friendly lighting displays and telescope viewing (including views of Saturn's moons!) at Solstice Celebrations at Ketchum Town Square
- Worked with the CINSS, the local observing group to host stargazing nights for local residents and with Hotel Ketchum to host two dark sky events for guests
- Worked with City Staff on required sky quality monitoring to maintain Dark Sky Reserve status for CIDSR and Dark Sky Community status for the City.
- Working on upcoming programs in Ketchum and other Wood River locations during the summer 2022 season with the CIDSR Astronomer in Residence

6. If you receive funds from the City in fiscal year 2023, please provide specific goals set by your organization. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

- Since 2017 the Reserve has offered a range of presentations led by astronomers and other subject matter experts. To supplement and expand upon these efforts, the Alliance will continue to provide programs for local organizations, schools and civic groups.
- Develop and install dark sky interpretive signs throughout the Reserve to provide information about astronomy, the importance of dark night sky to maintaining healthy ecosystems, and dark sky friendly outdoor lighting.
- Provide information for local tourism organizations (local Chambers of Commerce, Visit Sun Valley, local outfitters, lodging providers) about the economic benefits of astro-tourism
- Continue work with BSU AstroTAC students to provide outreach programs for schools and other organizations
- Work with students from UCLA's Institute of the Environment and Sustainability in June to collect Sky Quality data for local use and to maintain Dark Sky designation for both CIDSr and Ketchum.
- Recruit and train a volunteer night sky monitoring group, including local teachers and other interested residents, to assist the Reserve and the City with ongoing monitoring needs

Overall benefits of the Central Idaho Dark Sky Reserve to the City of Ketchum and city residents

The Idaho Dark Sky Alliance works with a number of organizations throughout the reserve to educate residents about the importance of maintaining dark skies. The group also serves as a resource for Ketchum and other communities as they develop and implement dark sky policies.

The pristine dark skies we enjoy in the Reserve are a treasured resource for both local residents and visitors. A main goal for the CIDSr is to preserve our dark skies. Reducing artificial light at night benefits human health and wildlife populations, and reduces energy consumption. Dark Sky designation can also provide economic benefits to local businesses through increased tourism and specific benefits to businesses that provide dark sky related items.

The City of Ketchum has been involved with the Dark Sky planning discussions since the 1990s when the city passed a Dark Sky Lighting Ordinance. City staff were instrumental in the early planning effort to get CIDSr recognized as the first Dark Sky Reserve in the US.



City of Ketchum

Agency Name: Friends of the Sawtooth National Forest Avalanche Center (FSAC)
Project Name: Daily Forecast Sponsor
Contact Person: Dawn Bird, FSAC Executive Director
Address: PO Box 2669, Ketchum ID, 83340
Email: Avycenterfriends@gmail.com
Phone Number: (208)220-3367

Please provide the information requested below and return via email to aswindley@ketchumidaho.org by end of day, **Friday, April 22, 2022.**

- City Council's Budget Strategic Session will be on June 27th
- The public hearing will be on July 18th, with the readings as follows:
 - 1st – August 1st | 2nd – August 15 | 3rd – September 6th

Feel free to expand the text fields. Supporting documents or any additional information for consideration are welcome as attachments.

If any of the below items do not apply to your request, please indicate with N/A.

1. Amount requested for fiscal year 2023: \$ 4,000
2. What percentage of your overall budget does the requested amount represent? 2 %
Please submit a budget sheet for FY2021 and FY2022 that shows overall revenue and expenditures.
3. How would your program or project be impacted if it did not receive funding from the City or if funding were reduced? (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

The Friends of the Sawtooth Avalanche Center (FSAC) and Sawtooth Avalanche Center (SAC) hold a shared mission to save lives by reducing avalanche risk to people recreating, working and traveling on and around the Sawtooth National Forest. Avalanches are responsible for more deaths than any other natural hazard on federally owned lands (USFS, BLM). SAC's daily avalanche forecasts are a critical tool for sharing avalanche and weather information with the local and tourist winter recreation community and with our professional and business community, including Blaine County Search & Rescue, law enforcement and fire departments, snow removal and landscape services, backcountry guiding groups, and backcountry gear retailers. Our local avalanche center truly is a community effort and our most important resource to help our mountain community remain safe during the winter months. A reduction in funding could severely impact our ability to meet our mission.

4. Does your program or project have a strategic/business plan in place? Yes _____ No ☒ X

If yes, please attach a copy upon submission.

*** FSAC board of directors and Staff are currently working on a strategic plan. We hope to have it ready by July 2022. Once complete, I will be more than happy to provide a copy and any further explanations as needed.

5. If you received funds from the City in fiscal year 2022, please provide specific examples of how those funds were used to benefit the community. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

Yes, FSAC was a grateful recipient of funds from the City of Ketchum in 2022. These funds helped sponsor the SAC daily avalanche forecast. This has been a wonderful relationship between the City and FSAC for many, many years.

As a small expression of gratitude, we showcase The City of Ketchum as a dedicated sponsor on the FSAC website. <https://friends.sawtoothavalanche.com/sponsors/>

6. If you receive funds from the City in fiscal year 2023, please provide specific goals set by your organization. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

FSAC's primary goal and responsibility is to provide funding for SAC so it may continue to provide reliable, accurate, and actionable avalanche and weather information to the public. The Daily Avalanche Forecast is our most important resource for sharing critical information with the public in order to save lives. Funds collected from the City will be used to ensure this goal is met, which can include SAC website maintenance, expanded forecast territory, and social media outreach.

FSAC 2021-2022 Working Budget Sheet		FSAC's FY: July 1st - June 30th		
Income Category	FY 2020-2021*	Proposed Budgets ** 2021-2022	Actual 2021-22: To Date 4/20/2022***	
Fall Campaign	49,372	45,000	42,855	
Spring Campaign	15,839	15,000	11,690	Note: *This is the actual breakdown of the budget for FSAC for the FY 20-21
Advisory Sponsors	20,500	28,000	26,000	
Nicholas Martin Jr. (Tech/IT, 4th Forecaster, Media/Comm)	25,000	40,000	40,000	
Eccles/Hayward (Covid Relief/Event Lost Income)	20,000		20,000	** This was the proposed and working budget FSAC used for guidance going into the FY21-22. I wanted to provide this for your reference.
Gould (Social Media Coordinator)	15,000	3,000	20,000	
Rendle (4th Forecaster)	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Chrysopolae Founation	7,500	0	0	
Unsolicited Donations	16,923		22500	***This FY has not yet completed. The end of this FY will be on June 30th. The numbers provided here are the best to date, 4/20/2022.
Wattis Dumke Grant	15,000	15,000	0	
Beacon Parks	4,200		0	
Local vendor merch sales	5,113		5965.04	
Other merch sales	1,102		1902	
Friends Events (Net)	0		2205.6	
Other Events (Net) - Homegrown	10,418	20,000	7811.9	
Other Events (Net) - Banff	957		4740	
Education (class donations)	7,151	400	510	
Total Income	224,075	176,400	216,180	
Expense Category	FY 2020-2021	Proposed 2021-2022	Actual 2021-22: To Date 4/20/2022	
SAC FS Collection (wage)	82,244	75,000	75,000	
SAC Weather Stations	3,321	0	462.64	
SAC Snowmobile Ops	3,099	3500	2462.75	
SAC Other (uniforms/gear, etc.)	7,279	7,500	2732.83	
ED Payroll (wage+tax)	12,830	15,000	18,153.60	
EC Payroll (wage+tax)	5,739	6,500	7224.95	
Social Media Coordinator	12,694	15,000	10675	
Education (instructors, materials, etc.)	9,138	10,000	7622.35	
Promotional (merch)	8,892	5,000	5002	
Beacon Parks (Baldy)	4,833	4,500	4563.83	
General Operations (office supplies, copies, postage, etc.)	2,948	3,000	4217.62	
Web Design		4,000	4872.88	
Accounting	2,357	2,750	1962.96	
Insurance	1,709	1,750	640	
Events	0			
Total Expense	157,083	153,500	145,593	



City of Ketchum

Agency Name: Mountain Humane
Project Name: Impound Contract Renewal
Contact Person: Kelly Mitchell
Address: 101 Croy Creek Road
Email: kmitchell@mountainhumane.org
Phone Number: 208-788-4351

Please provide the information requested below and return via email to aswindley@ketchumidaho.org by end of day, **Friday, April 22, 2022**.

- City Council's Budget Strategic Session will be on June 27th
- The public hearing will be on July 18th, with the readings as follows:
 - 1st – August 1st | 2nd – August 15 | 3rd – September 6th

Feel free to expand the text fields. Supporting documents or any additional information for consideration are welcome as attachments.

If any of the below items do not apply to your request, please indicate with N/A.

1. Amount requested for fiscal year 2023: **\$ 4500.00**
2. What percentage of your overall budget does the requested amount represent? **.15%**
Please submit a budget sheet for FY2021 and FY2022 that shows overall revenue and expenditures.
3. How would your program or project be impacted if it did not receive funding from the City or if funding were reduced? (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

Mountain Humane would not be able to continue as the impound facility for stray and/or residents of Ketchum lost animals. Staffing, lost & found efforts, licensing and Rabies compliance administration would no longer be possible for our non-profit without the municipalities funding the service for residents.

4. Does your program or project have a strategic/business plan in place? Yes ___Y___ No _____

Our strategic plan is in the midst of a complete overall due to all of the changes surrounding animal welfare and our communities' many challenges (labor/housing shortage) so we won't have this complete until September. I would be happy to share it once it is completed.

5. If you received funds from the City in fiscal year 2022, please provide specific examples of how those funds were used to benefit the community. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

Continued reuniting lost (at large) animals with their owners while keeping animals safe from harm and off the streets.

Lost & Found social media and other marketing administrative tasks.

Ensured all Blaine County animals are current on Rabies vaccinations, and administered the Blaine County Dog license program.

6. If you receive funds from the City in fiscal year 2023, please provide specific goals set by your organization. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

Same as above.

Mountain Humane

	2021 Actuals Total	2022 Budget Total
Income		
Total Income	3,645,493	2,880,688
Total Cost of Goods Sold	121,435	77,719
Gross Profit	3,524,057	2,802,969
Total Expenses	2,466,247	2,952,804
Net Operating Income	1,057,810	(149,835)



Agency Name: Mountain Rides Transportation Authority
Project Name: Public Transportation Operations & Capital
Contact Person: Wally Morgus, Executive Director
Address: POB 3091, Ketchum, ID 83340-3091
Email: wally@mountainrides.org
Phone Number: 208.788.7433 x.101

Please provide the information requested below and return via email to aswindley@ketchumidaho.org by end of day, **Friday, April 22, 2022.**

- City Council's Budget Strategic Session will be on June 27th
- The public hearing will be on July 18th, with the readings as follows:
 - 1st – August 1st | 2nd – August 15 | 3rd – September 6th

Feel free to expand the text fields. Supporting documents or any additional information for consideration are welcome as attachments.

If any of the below items do not apply to your request, please indicate with N/A.

1. Amount requested for fiscal year 2023: \$ 769,000
2. What percentage of your overall budget does the requested amount represent? 5.1 %
Please submit a budget sheet for FY2021+FY2022 – [Attachment A](#) – that shows overall revenue and expenditures.
3. How would your program or project be impacted if it did not receive funding from the City or if funding were reduced? (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

To qualify for FTA funding, which underwrites the lion's share of our budget, Mountain Rides must receive local match funds. There is a direct relationship – intensified by the leverage from the Federal match – between funding from our Joint Powers, including Ketchum, and the quality and quantity of public transportation services we deliver. In Operations, with ~\$2.75 of FTA funding per \$1.00 of local funding, each \$100,000 of local funding results in ~\$375,000 of total funding, which translates to ~3,800 hours of bus service. On the Capital side, the match is ~\$4.00 of Federal funding per \$1.00 of local funding.

Mountain Rides deploys resources efficiently to deliver quality services critical to the community. Reduced funding from Ketchum would likely trigger service cuts on our Blue & Valley Routes – serving ~400,000 riders per year (~73% of MRTA ridership) – which, in turn, would exacerbate challenges – traffic congestion; parking shortages; accelerated wear-and-tear on highways/streets; safety and environmental issues due to increased SOV trips – that Mountain Rides, historically, has helped to mitigate.

For FY23, Mountain Rides is requesting \$769,000 from Ketchum: i) for Operations/Service -- \$589,000 -- which is an increase over FY22 (wherein we had CARES funds available to cover shortfalls in local funding) and reflects inflationary impacts on Mountain Rides' expenses; and ii) for Capital -- \$180,000 -- which is explicitly allocated as the local match for Federal awards earmarked for Capital Improvements, including buses (BEBs), facilities (new Bellevue building), and equipment (lifts, hoists, charging infrastructure, etc. to outfit the new building and retrofit our Ketchum facility for maintaining BEBs).

4. Does your program or project have a strategic/business plan in place? Yes X No ____
If yes, please attach a copy upon submission. See "Mountain Rides Transportation Authority, Strategic Framework: Pentad of Focus," Attachment B.
5. If you received funds from the City in fiscal year 2022, please provide specific examples of how those funds were used to benefit the community. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

In FY22, Mountain Rides is using City funds to: i) operate and support our Valley & Blue Routes, including enhanced, more frequent, seven-day service on the Valley Route and continuing late-night service on the Blue Route; ii) manage and operate a Safe Routes to School Program; iii) engage in regional transportation planning and coordination; and iv) operate and support our regional van pool services. Benefits to the community include:

- Workers accessing affordable, reliable, safe transportation getting them to/from jobs.
- Senior citizens accessing affordable, reliable, safe transportation getting them to/from shopping and activities.
- Cyclists and pedestrians moving along safe, secure, and scenic routes.
- Children experiencing greater mobility and independence.
- Less traffic; more balanced transportation options; mitigated parking shortages; higher quality of life.

6. If you receive funds from the City in fiscal year 2023, please provide specific goals set by your organization. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

Mountain Rides goals, set by our Board of Directors, remain consistent and relevant:

- Provide/advocate for well-funded public transportation that meets communities' needs.
- Promote knowledge and awareness of the social, financial, environmental, and community benefits of public transportation.
- Promote regional cooperation on transportation issues.

Specifically, in FY 2023, look for Mountain Rides to:

- Operate 30,000+ hours of annual service on routes serving the City.
- Provide quality transportation services and infrastructure that underpin and promote economic growth, vitality, and livability.
- Provide essential transportation services to transit-dependent essential workers.
- Positively impact the local economy, with ~45 employees earning – and spending – ~\$2.3MM in annual wages and benefits.
- Expand and augment our Bellevue depot (total investment, ~\$1.7M) to accommodate fleet electrification and to complement our Ketchum depot. Enhance the infrastructure in our Ketchum depot to further accommodate fleet electrification.
- Bring ten (10) BEBs into our fleet (total investment, ~\$8.2M), which will bring our total BEBs to fourteen (14) in a fleet of twenty-four (24) buses.

For a comprehensive look at Mountain Rides' goals, please see Mountain Rides' "Strategic Framework: Pentad of Focus," attached.

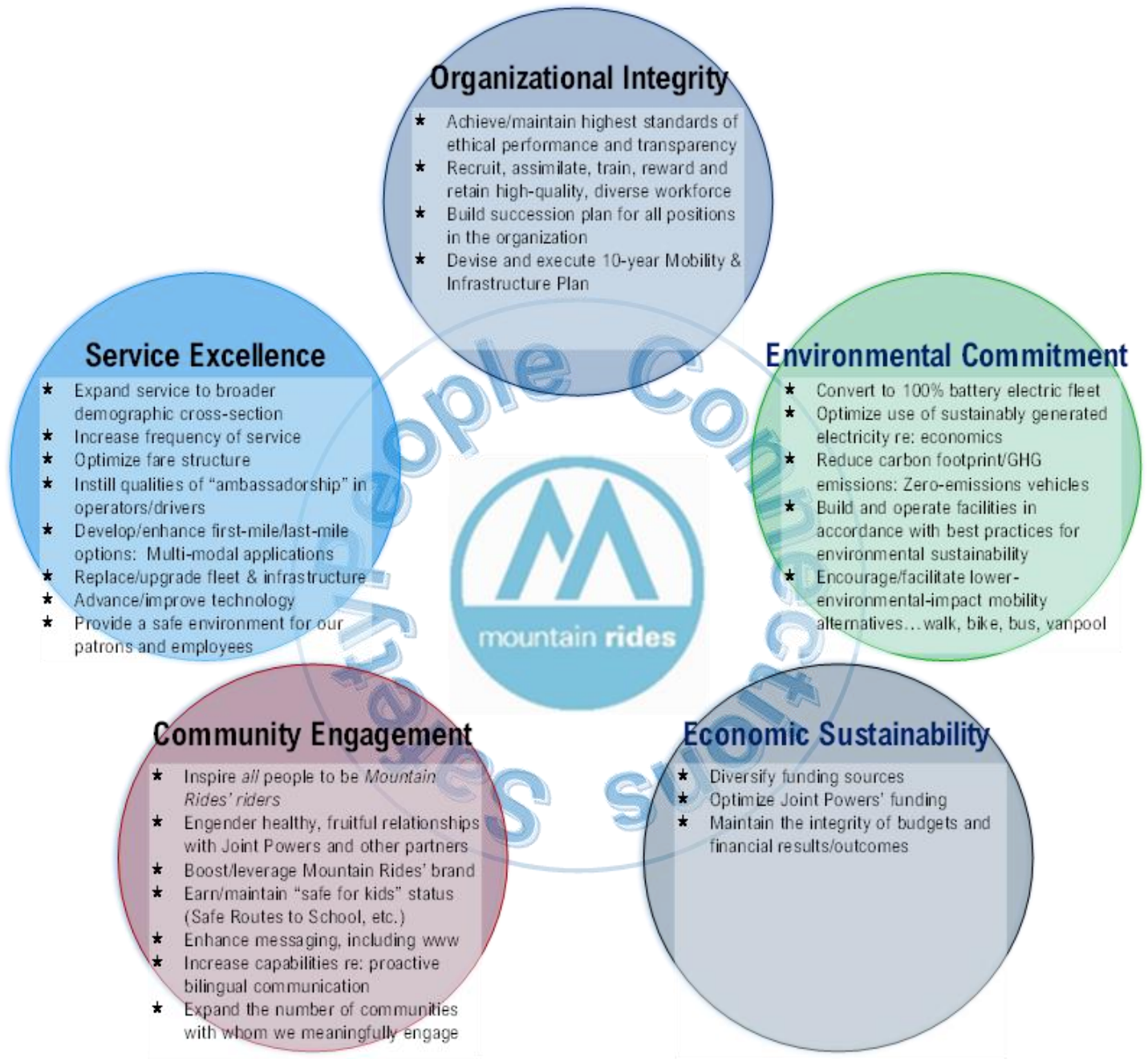
Attachment A

Budget Sheet: Mountain Rides		
REVENUE	FY 2021	FY 2022
Operations Fund	\$ 4,575,500	\$ 3,636,400
Cap. Eqpt. Fund	3,931,400	6,745,000
Facilities Fund	1,738,700	1,140,500
WFH Fund	54,200	54,200
Contingency	503,400	504,400
Total Revenue	\$ 10,803,200	\$ 12,080,500
EXPENSE	FY 2021	FY 2022
Operations Fund	\$ 4,575,500	\$ 3,636,400
Cap. Eqpt. Fund	3,654,100	6,677,000
Facilities Fund	1,112,300	1,081,400
WFH Fund	33,200	33,200
Contingency	-	-
Total Expense	\$ 9,375,100	\$ 11,428,000
FY CARRYOVER	\$ 1,428,100	\$ 652,500

Attachment B

**Mountain Rides Transportation Authority
Strategic Framework: Pentad of Focus
2022 - 2026**

...it's the journey that matters





City of Ketchum

Agency Name: Sun Valley Economic Development
Project Name: FY23 Funding Request
Contact Person: Harry Griffith
Address: POB 3893 Ketchum, ID 83340
Email: harry@sunvalleyeconomy.org
Phone Number: 208-721-7847

Please provide the information requested below and return via email to aswindley@ketchumidaho.org by end of day, **Friday, April 22, 2022.**

- City Council's Budget Strategic Session will be on June 27th
- The public hearing will be on July 18th, with the readings as follows:
 - 1st – August 1st | 2nd – August 15 | 3rd – September 6th

Feel free to expand the text fields. Supporting documents or any additional information for consideration are welcome as attachments.

If any of the below items do not apply to your request, please indicate with N/A.

-
1. Amount requested for fiscal year 2023: \$ **15,000**
 2. What percentage of your overall budget does the requested amount represent? **9 %**
Please submit a budget sheet for FY2021 and FY2022 that shows overall revenue and expenditures.
 3. How would your program or project be impacted if it did not receive funding from the City or if funding were reduced? (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

Access to grant dollars from the Idaho Dept. of Commerce Rural ED Grant program would not be possible, and projected funding from the five other Blaine Co municipalities would be very difficult unless the City demonstrated leadership through this budget request. With the largest business community and employer base, Ketchum's continued support is critical. In order to leverage more than the projected \$55k in Blaine Co. non-Ketchum public sector and \$60k in private sector funding, the City contribution plays a pivotal "key contributor" role.

4. Does your program or project have a strategic/business plan in place? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, please attach a copy upon submission.

5. If you received funds from the City in fiscal year 2022, please provide specific examples of how those funds were used to benefit the community. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

1. Leadership of the Blaine Covid Recovery Committee
2. Expansion of the Sun Valley Culinary Institute
3. Attraction of Project Wheat with 30 potential new jobs
4. Delivery of economic data and analyses to inform public & private decision-making
5. Guidance to businesses on accessing external capital during the pandemic

This year, we completed an ROI calculation based on methodology used by other leading Idaho ED organizations. This calculation and the methodology are attached separately.

6. If you receive funds from the City in fiscal year 2023, please provide specific goals set by your organization. (Expand the box as needed or submit separately.)

SVED delivers projects and programs that create economic value for Ketchum through:

1. More Jobs: Retain existing and attract new businesses
2. Improved Sales: Increase business traffic & reduce seasonality
3. Better Decision Making: Provide timely data & analysis on the local economy
4. Removing Obstacles: Improve the local business environment
5. Delivering Significant ROI: real and positive community-wide impact from sponsored projects & programs

Sun Valley Economic Development, Inc.

Budget FY 2022 by Class

January - December 2022

	TOTAL
	Budget
Income	
Income	0.00
Events	0.00
Summit	0.00
Registrations	7,500.00
Sponsorships	7,500.00
Total Summit	\$ 15,000.00
Total Events	\$ 15,000.00
Grant Income	0.00
Broadband Admin	2,500.00
State Dept of Commerce	24,150.00
Total Grant Income	\$ 26,650.00
Private Sector	0.00
Membership	40,000.00
Total Private Sector	\$ 40,000.00
Public Sector	0.00
Blaine County	30,000.00
Hailey	4,000.00
Ketchum	10,000.00
Kura	15,000.00
Sun Valley	8,500.00
Total Public Sector	\$ 67,500.00
Total Income	\$ 149,150.00
Interest Income	12.51
z In Kind Revenue & Services	15,000.00
Total Income	\$ 164,162.51
Gross Profit	\$ 164,162.51
Expenses	
Office Administration	0.00
Accounting	0.00
General Accounting	3,630.00
Tax Preparation	1,200.00
Total Accounting	\$ 4,830.00
Bank Costs	600.00
Dues & Subscriptions	350.00
Other Fees & Service	1,700.00
Total Office Administration	\$ 7,480.00
Operating Expenses	0.00
Compensation	0.00
Executive Director	100,000.00

Bonus	8,400.00
Total Executive Director	\$ 108,400.00
Membership Director	0.00
Base	0.00
Commissions/Bonus	0.00
Total Membership Director	\$ 0.00
Total Compensation	\$ 108,400.00
Consulting	8,000.00
Marketing	5,500.00
Professional Fees	200.00
Training	500.00
Travel, Meals & Entertainment Expense	5,500.00
Web Site	1,000.00
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 129,100.00
Total Expenses	\$ 136,580.00
Net Operating Income	\$ 27,582.51
Other Expenses	
In-Kind Revenue & Services	15,000.00
Loans Repayment & Miscellaneous	1,905.00
Total Other Expenses	\$ 16,905.00
Net Other Income	-\$ 16,905.00
Net Income	\$ 10,677.51

Wednesday, Jan 05, 2022 02:30:33 PM GMT-8 - Accrual Basis

City of Ketchum ROI 2020 ROI

Sun Valley Economic Development Return on Investment		Return Metrics>>	Culinary Only ²	Plus Limelight TRI ³	Plus Revelry TRI ⁴	for every \$1 invested
		Annual Returns>>	\$ 565,000	\$ 2,902,000	\$ 4,302,000	
Invevestment Metrics ¹						
Ketchum 1-Yr	\$ 10,000					
Ketchum 3-Yr	\$ 29,000					
Ketchum 5-Yr	\$ 49,000					
		\$ 57	\$ 290	\$ 430		
		\$ 19	\$ 100	\$ 148		
		\$ 12	\$ 59	\$ 88		

Notes:

¹ Includes awards to SVED only

² Based on Local operating & capital expenditures

³ Based on Staff Payroll only

⁴ TBD; Pending for 2021

Methodology consistent with Southern Idaho Economic Development



**SUN VALLEY
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

SVED 2022 Strategic Plan

DRAFT

January 15, 2022

2022 Action Plan - Framework

Performance Objective Number	Action Plan Category	Strategic Categories
1	Business Attraction, Expansion, Retention and/or Creation	BUSINESS +
2		HOUSING & ACCOMMODATION
3		INFRASTRUCTURE
4		WORKFORCE
5	Place Making	RECREATION
6		EVENTS
7	Training	PROFESSIONAL
8		OTHER
9	Other	MEMBERSHIP
10		FINANCIAL
11		ORGANIZATIONAL

Strategic Plan - Business Attraction, Retention, Expansion & Creation

	Potential Strategy	Potential Tactics/Projects	Priority/ Weight (3=Hi)	Potential Targets
1	Recruit specific/focused relocation leads	Food & Beverage services Small professional offices Satellite/remote cluster offices	3	New rest's/Food Innovation Ctr Professional, PE, VCs, etc. Big Tech, big Rec
2	Respond to Commerce RFPs	As needed	2	Smaller low-infrastructure co's
3	Solicit & draft Idaho incentive applications	Tax Reimbursement Incentive (TRI) Property Tax Exemption (PTE) Advantage, STEP & other	3	Wild Rye Lido, Blue Haven, etc.
4	Regular outreach to local businesses and organizations	Phone call & Zoom until COVID safe	3	Target with DoC priority 75 list Internal 2+/week
5	Provide access to external funding sources	SBA program applications BBB grant applications Other agency applications Local grant applications	3	SBA loan application candidates Seminars & grant support Advise on other grant programs Advise on BC ARPA grant structure
6	Community education & advocacy	Develop economic dashboard Publish membership newsletters Advocate on critical business issues	3	Quarterly issuance Monthly issuance New developmnt, regulatry issues

Strategic Plan - Housing/Accommodation & Infrastructure

	Potential Strategy	Potential Tactics/Projects	Priority/ Weight (3=Hi)	Potential Targets
1	Expansion of Workforce Housing Inventory	Project inventory database Multi-family project advocacy Regulatory policy changes Increase supply incentives LOT for housing advocacy	3	Tracking & reporting Blue Bird, Lido, Blue Haven Tiny Home, ADU, other zoning policy Property Tax Exemption improvement Analysis for ballot measure
2	Accessible Rental Options	City policy change advocacy Long-term rental incentive policies Short Term Rental market policies	2	ST rentals, employment covenants Rent rate, residency restrictions Incentivize ST>LT rental conversion
3	Expand Accommodation & Lodging Options	Hotel project advocacy Support WR Tourism Coalition	2	Marriott Signature, Harriman ExCo participation & data analysis
4	Expansion of Broadband Access	ARPA/FCC grant applications Subsidized devices & services	2	Broadway, So. Bellevue, etc. Support ISP marketing efforts
5	Improved Transportation Systems	Increase SUN capabilities Improve Commuting/Public Transit	1	Support lead organization efforts

Strategic Plan - Workforce

	Potential Strategy	Potential Tactics/Projects	Priority/ Weight (3=Hi)	Potential Targets
1	Community Education	Living wage/ALICE metrics Labor statistics analysis	1	Support lead organization efforts Analyze workforce gaps
2	Talent Attraction	Quality of Place marketing Satellite Urban office marketing	1	BBB, Relocate Recreate Google, FB, etc.
3	Workforce Development	Build Apprenticeship programs Create Internship programs Increase Childcare capacity Leverage TPM® Structure Inventory of community skills	2	Grow Culinary; new Const/Trades. ORec Access home-bound students Support BBB, ARPA grant applications Engage local educators & NFPs Joint Idaho Technology Council study

Strategic Plan - Place Making/Training/Other

	Potential Strategy	Potential Tactics/Projects	Priority/ Weight (3=Hi)	Potential Targets
1	Increase recreational assets & opportunities	SV Culinary Institute Baldy Forest Health New RV parks	3	Treasury oversight & grants FEMA BRIC grant application Parcel advocacy
2	Revitalize SVED Events	Organize 2022 Economic Summit Conduct 2-3 Business Forums	2	New post-Covid theme... LIVE BBB, succession, other themes
3	Improve team skills & influence	Increased IEDA engagement RIVDA Loan Board participation	2	Participate in Legislatv committee Conduct SBA regional loan reviews
4	Expand Membership rolls	New member value proposition Young professional's program Urban assimilation program(s)	3	Achieve 75 business outreach target +3 lapsed renewals +5 new members signups
5	Maintain/improve Financial Performance	Optimize P&L performance Secure additional grants Manage EIDL loan	3	Positive Summit & overall P&L ARPA/other program admin. fees Align with Board policy
6	Optimize organizational Structure	Evaluate collaboration alternatives Refresh Board Access additional work capacity	3	VSV consolidation Chair succession Board committee engagement



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Briefing on Warm Springs Transportation Analysis and Provide Direction

Recommendation and Summary

HDR Engineering provided a briefing to the City Council on April 11th regarding future transportation enhancements to Warm Springs Road. On May 5th, an open house was conducted at the old lumber yard property to receive feedback from the public, businesses, and property owners. Staff completed an on-line survey from May 13 to June 1 with 219 participants (results attached).

Staff and HDR completed a screening matrix exercise (attached) to compare the pros/cons of the potential five new intersection configurations. Based on that effort, staff and HDR are recommending that concepts two and four be advanced to the detailed alternatives analysis phase against a no-build option.

"I move to direct the HDR consulting team to proceed with a detailed alternatives analysis of options two and four against a no-build option."

Introduction and History

The city retained HDR Engineering to complete a technical analysis of future transportation enhancements on Warm Springs Road between Main Street and Saddle Road. Specifically, the scope of work included:

- Complete alternatives analysis of intersection improvements for 10th and Lewis Streets
- Evaluate pedestrian improvements from Saddle to Main including traffic calming strategies

Sustainability Impact

No direct impact. The project seeks to improve pedestrian and bicycle facilities along the corridor which should increase alternative mobility choices.

Financial Impact

The project has already been allocated funds via the Capital Improvement Fund.

Attachments

1. HDR technical memo
2. Presentation
3. On-line survey results

Memo

Date: Thursday, July 14, 2022

Project: Warm Springs Road Alternative Analysis

To: Jade Riley, City of Ketchum
Sherri Newland, S&C Associates LLC

From: Cameron Waite, HDR
Brett Kohring, HDR

Subject: Concept Alternative Screening

Introduction

This memo summarizes the high-level screening of different intersection alternatives for the Warm Springs Road corridor within the City of Ketchum, Idaho. The purpose of this screening is to identify the top two alternatives to be analyzed in more detail along with the No-Build alternative. Previously, an Existing Conditions Memo was submitted that details the analysis of existing operational, safety and land use of the corridor.

Concept Alternatives Development

The five alternative concepts developed all improve operations for all modes of travel along Warm Springs Road and provide opportunities to improve connectivity for pedestrians, bikes, and transit while having unique impacts to adjacent properties. The concept alternatives are presented in **Figures 1 through 5** and are described below.

No-Build Alternative

The no-build alternative was evaluated along with the concept alternatives for comparison purposes.

Concept Alternative 1 – 10th Street Roundabout

Figure 1 shows the concept for Alternative 1. This alternative replaces the existing two-way stop controlled Warm Springs Road and 10th Street intersection with a single lane roundabout. This concept provides good vehicle operations while requiring drivers to slow down approaching and moving through the intersection. Pedestrian facilities would be provided on all legs, connecting to existing facilities, and bikes would be able to travel through the roundabout due to low vehicle speeds or could travel around on pathways around the circle, crossing the legs in the pedestrian crosswalks. This concept would require widening the intersection with estimated private and public parking, gas pump, access, and building impacts. The adjacent Warm Springs Road and Lewis Street intersection is not improved with this alternative.

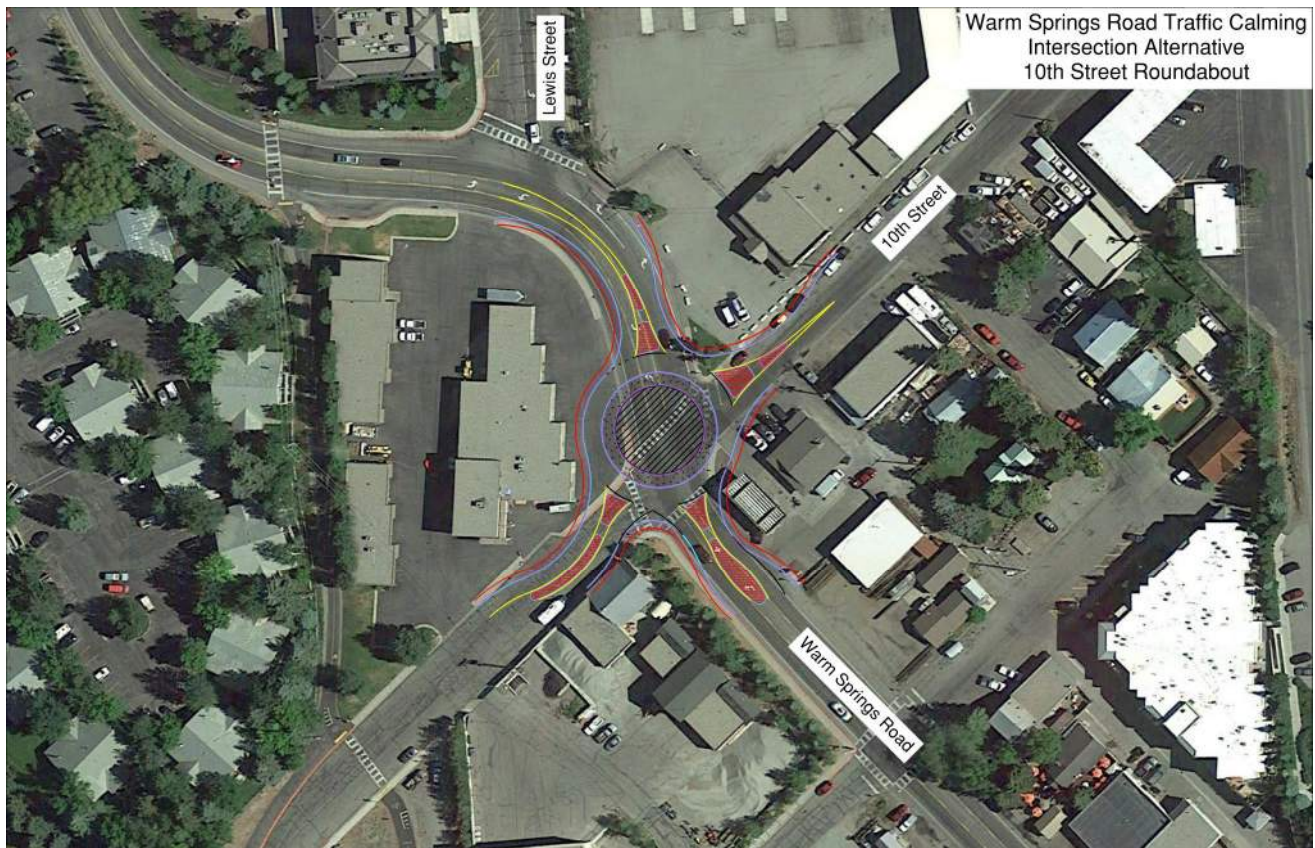


Figure 1. Concept Alternative 1

Concept Alternative 2 - Lewis Street Roundabout

Figure 2 shows the concept for Alternative 2. This alternative replaces the existing stop controlled Warm Springs Road and Lewis Street intersection with a single lane roundabout. This concept provides good vehicle operations while requiring drivers to slow down approaching and moving through the intersection. Pedestrian facilities would be provided on all legs, connecting to existing facilities, and bikes would be able to travel through the roundabout due to low vehicle speeds or could travel around on pathways around the circle, crossing the legs in the pedestrian crosswalks. The bus stop on the west leg would be updated with this alternative. This concept would require widening the intersection with estimated private and public parking and access impacts. The adjacent Warm Springs Road and 10th Street intersection is not improved with this alternative.

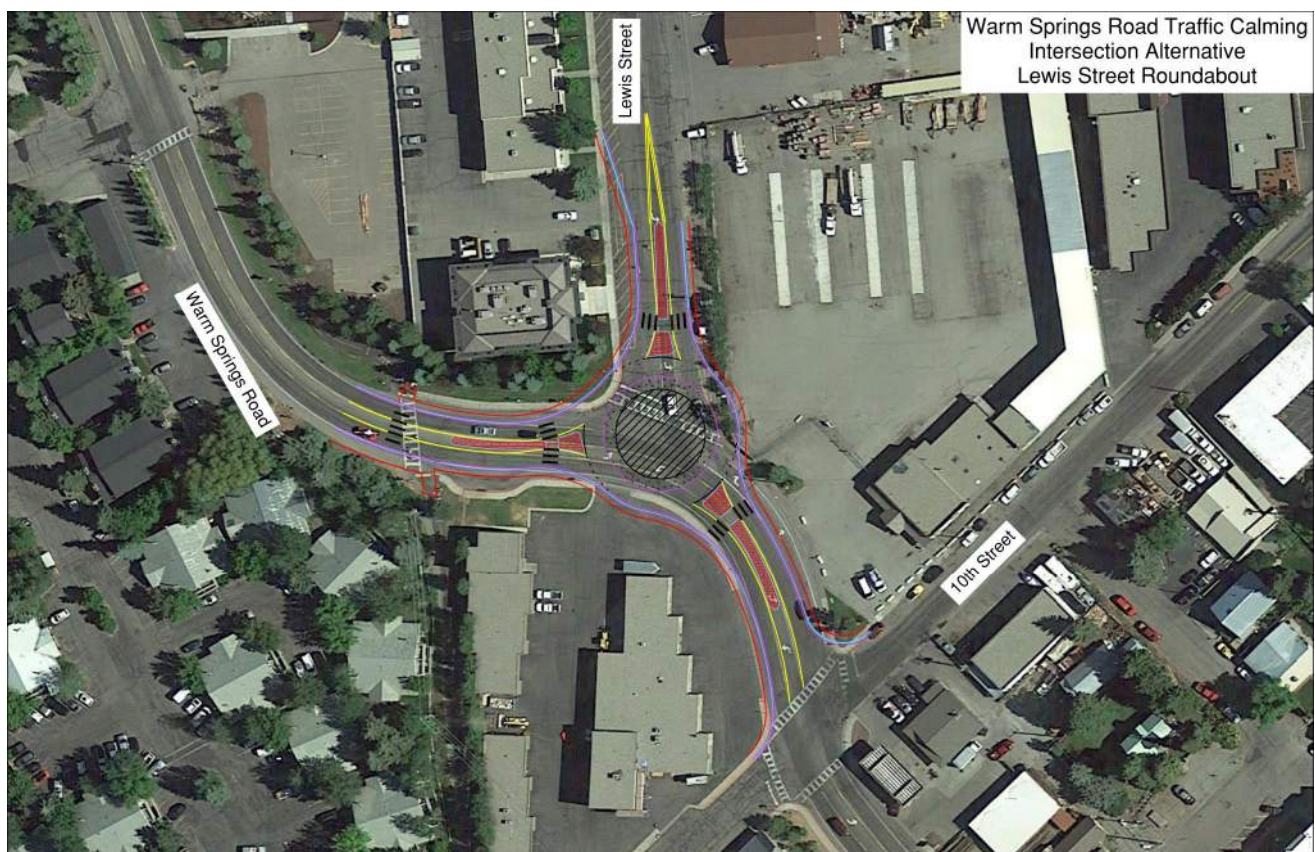


Figure 2. Concept Alternative 2

Concept Alternative 3 - 10th Street and Lewis Street Dog Bone Roundabout

Figure 3 shows the concept for Alternative 3. This alternative replaces the existing stop controlled Warm Springs Road intersections at both 10th Street and Lewis Street with a single lane “dog bone” roundabout. A dog bone roundabout does not form a complete circle, but instead has a “raindrop” or “teardrop shape” in the middle that connects two roundabout intersections. In this case, the two intersections operate as a single larger intersection connected by the dog-bone roundabout. This alternative has the benefits and impacts described for Alternatives 1 and 2. It also increases out of direction travel for vehicles turning left from some approaches as they must navigate around the entire dog bone to reach the desired street. Pedestrians and bikes potentially have more out of direction travel as well.

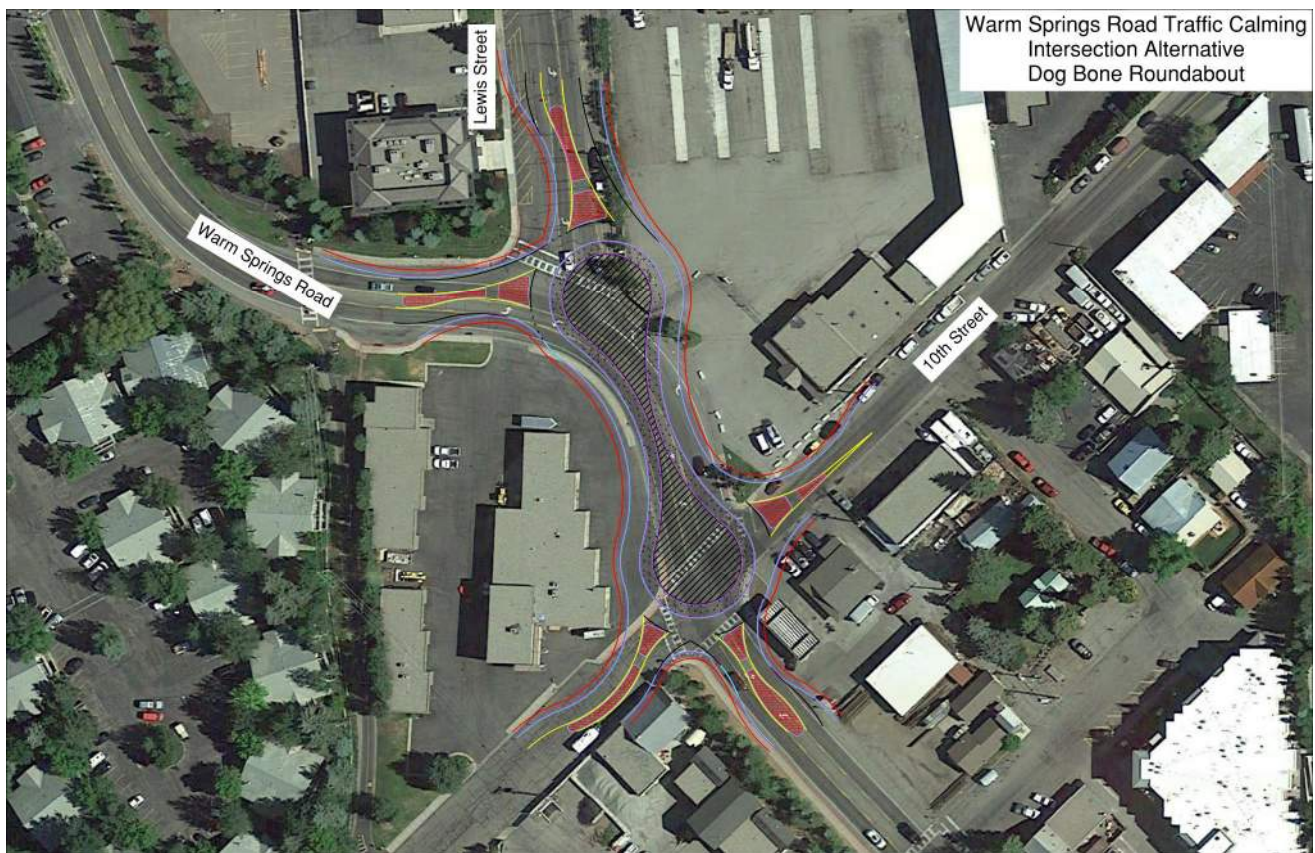


Figure 3. Concept Alternative 3

Concept Alternative 4 – 10th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout

Figure 4 shows the concept for Alternative 4. This alternative realigns 10th Street between Warm Springs Road and SH-75 to the north and west to match into the Lewis Street and Warm Springs Road intersection, cutting through the adjacent property. The Lewis Street leg is realigned to the east and a single lane roundabout is developed to serve the new four-leg intersection. The existing 10th Street between Warm Springs Road and SH-75 is proposed to be disconnected from Warm Springs Road but could remain as an access to existing businesses along with Leadville Avenue. The abandoned roadway could also be negotiated to be incorporated with adjacent landowners for development opportunities.

As with the other roundabout alternatives, this concept provides good vehicle operations while requiring drivers to slow down approaching and moving through the intersection. Pedestrian facilities would be provided on all legs, connecting to existing facilities, and bikes would be able to travel through the roundabout due to low vehicle speeds or could travel around on pathways around the circle, crossing the legs in the pedestrian crosswalks. The bus stop on the west leg of Warm Springs Road would be updated with this alternative. This concept would require widening the intersection with estimated private and public parking, access, and building impacts along with splitting the parcel in the northeast corner. The adjacent Warm Springs Road and 10th Street intersection is updated with this alternative by removing the east leg as described.

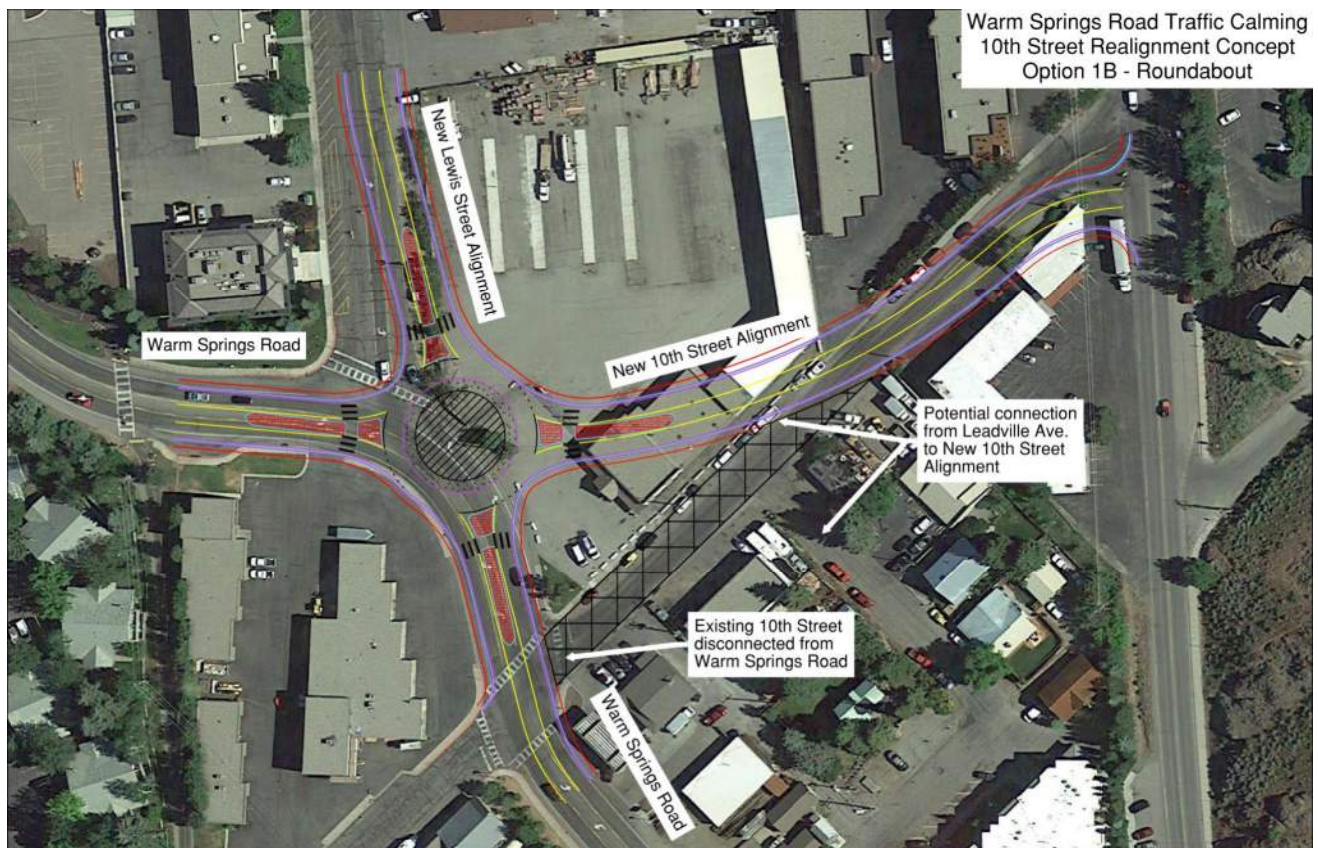


Figure 4. Concept Alternative 4

Concept Alternative 5 – Block/Street Realignment

Figure 5 shows the concept for Alternative 5. This alternate realigns Lewis Street to line up with Leadville Avenue and realigns Warm Springs to be a more direct north/south connection through the adjacent parcel. A new east/west street connects Warm Springs Road and Lewis Street, creating a new block between the realigned Warm Springs Road, realigned Lewis Road, 10th Street, and the new street. The intersections are assumed to be stop controlled in each corner of the new block.

Alternative 5 differs from the others because it includes new local street alignments that impact several parcels. It removes most of the curves in these streets while introducing more intersections to the area.

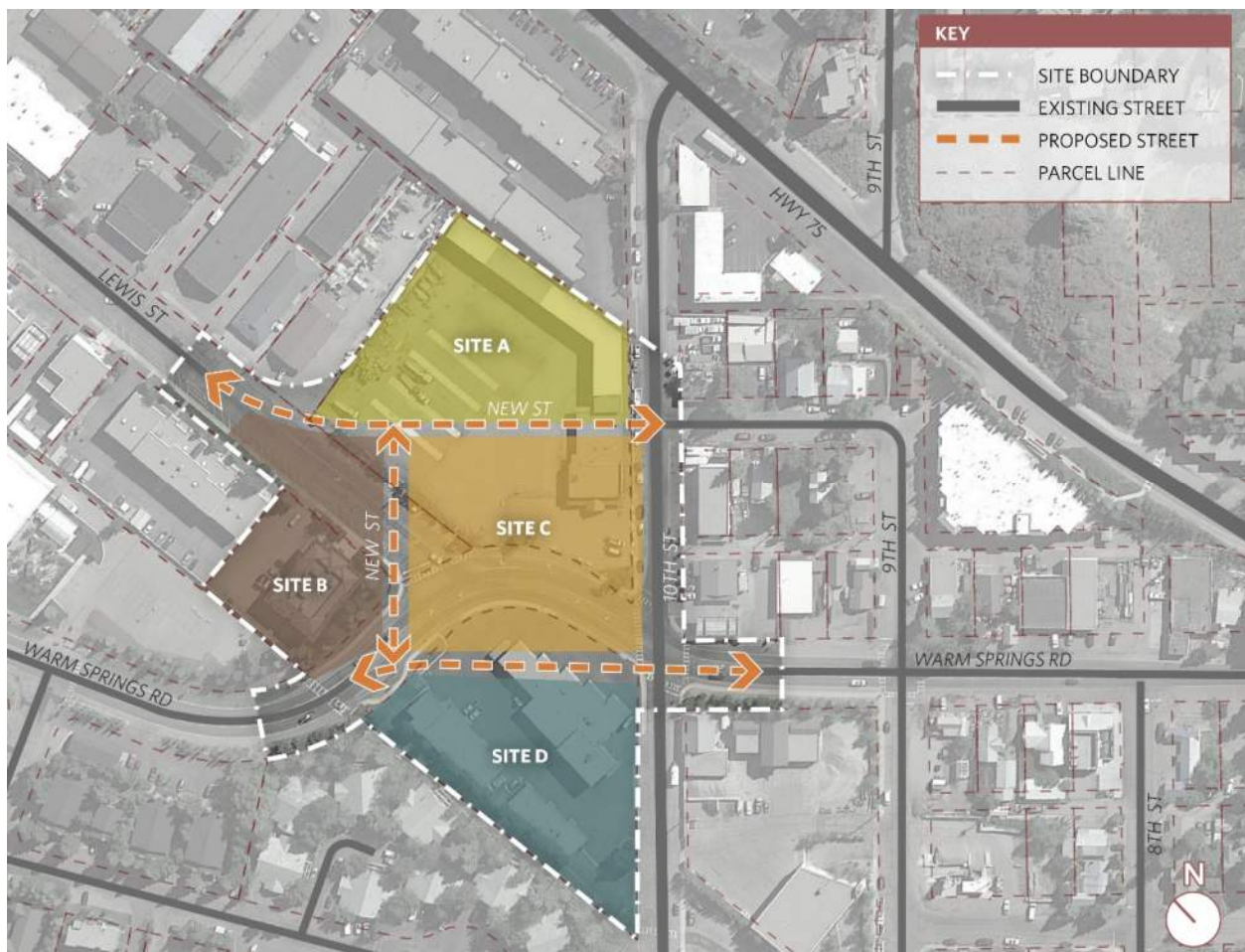


Figure 5. Concept Alternative 5

Screening Process and Criteria

A screening process was developed to evaluate each of the alternatives using criteria identified with the City staff in discussion, at the public meeting, and during other project update meetings. Five categories with a total of eleven criteria were established and are described below. Each alternative was given a score of **GOOD**, **NEUTRAL**, or **POOR** for each of the criteria. A **GOOD** score received +1 point while a **POOR** score received -1 point. A **NEUTRAL** score received 0 points. An overall “score” was given to each alternative by adding up the number of **GOOD** scores and subtracting the number of **POOR** scores. A **NEUTRAL** score for a given criterion neither helped nor hurt an alternative. Once all alternatives were evaluated, the top two were identified for more detailed analysis.

Safety Criterion

Safety is the number one priority of the City of Ketchum in providing mobility and access for the users of their system. This criterion qualitatively evaluates each concept alternative for its potential to make the streets and intersections safer.

- If the alternative reduces the number of potential conflicts between vehicles, pedestrians, and bikes, or improves safety, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative does not include any features that will reduce conflicts or improve safety, it was scored as **NEUTRAL**.
- If the alternative increases the number of potential conflicts between vehicles, pedestrians, and bikes it was scored as **POOR**.

Multi-Modal Mobility Criteria

Two criteria were identified to evaluate how each concept alternative would improve the area for pedestrian, bike and transit connectivity and operations.

Improved Connectivity for All Modes

The existing pedestrian, bike, and transit facilities are not connected, do not meet ADA requirements, and do not adequately serve all users in the area. This criterion qualitatively evaluates each concept alternative for its potential to improve connectivity and ADA compliance, including reducing or removing out of direction travel.

- If the alternative provides consistent ADA access and connectivity for pedestrians, bikes, and transit vehicles, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative does not provide consistent ADA access and connectivity for pedestrians, bikes, and transit vehicles, it was scored as **POOR**.

Warm Springs Road Crossings improvements

The current pedestrian and bike crossings of Warm Springs Road are wide and difficult for users to cross due to perceived high speeds on Warm Springs Road and less than desirable distance and visibility. This criterion qualitatively evaluates each concept alternative for its potential to improve Warm Springs Road crossings for pedestrians and bikes.

- If the alternative reduces the width of crossings and/or limits crossings to one direction of vehicular traffic, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative does not reduce the width of the crossings and/or limits crossings to one direction of vehicular traffic, it was scored as **POOR**.

Right-of-Way Impact Criteria

Right-of-way also is a major cost and impact consideration when developing a project. Three criteria were developed to qualify the impacts each concept alternative would have on property owners in the area.

Split Parcels

- If the alternative does not split any parcels, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative splits 1 or more parcels, it was scored as **POOR**.

Building Removal

- If the alternative does not require the removal of any buildings, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative requires removal of one or more buildings, it was scored as **POOR**.

Parking Impacts

- If the alternative does not remove existing private parking or creates the opportunity to replace that parking elsewhere, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative removes existing private parking, it was scored as **POOR**.

Community Value Criteria

Improve Existing Business Access & Connectivity

Providing better access to the properties Warm Springs Road, 10th Street, and Lewis Street could encourage continued development of the area as a light industrial hub for the City of Ketchum and even expand to other development opportunities. This criterion qualitatively evaluates the ability of each alternative to encourage development by improving connectivity and reliability along these corridors. This criterion is weighted due to its importance.

- If the alternative provides improved access to Warm Springs Road and another street, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative only provides improved access to Warm Springs Road, it was scored as **NEUTRAL**.
- If the alternative did not improve access to Warm Springs Road and other streets, it was scored as **POOR**.

Opportunity for Redevelopment and/or Placemaking

This criterion evaluates how the alternative matches the surrounding land use and provides for future redevelopment opportunities. The alternative should work well with the current and future zoning and existing land uses including retail and commercial business, Ernest Hemingway STEAM School, and the YMCA. The alternative should allow for placemaking within the infrastructure improvements.

- If the alternative matches well with the existing land use and provides for future redevelopment and placemaking, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative matches well with the existing land use but does not provide for future redevelopment and placemaking, it was scored as **NEUTRAL**.
- If the alternative does not match well with the existing land use and does not provide for future redevelopment and placemaking, it was scored as **POOR**.

Vehicle Operations Criteria

All the concept alternatives are estimated to operate at acceptable levels of service (LOS) for vehicles, pedestrians, and bikes, so other criteria were established to evaluate how the concept alternative would improve the overall operations of the Warm Springs Road area. Once the two recommended alternatives are selected, a deeper operations analysis will be performed to confirm operations.

Traffic Calming

Calming traffic to maintain lower and consistent speeds is a priority of the City and will enhance the overall operations of the roadways and intersections along with the connections to other mode facilities.

- If the alternative provides positive guidance to calm vehicular traffic, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative does not provide positive guidance to calm vehicular traffic, it was scored as **POOR**.

Reduce the Number of Intersections/Driveways on Warm Springs Road

This criterion measures the benefits of fewer intersections and driveways along Warm Springs Road as it will reduce the number of conflicts and disruptions to vehicle, pedestrian, and bike movements. Removing conflicts and disruptions will improve operations for all users.

- If the alternative removes one or more intersections and/or driveways from Warm Springs Road, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative does not remove an intersection and/or driveway from Warm Springs Road, it was scored as **NEUTRAL**.
- If the alternative adds intersections and/or driveways to Warm Springs Road, it was scored as **POOR**.

Serve as Parade Detour Route

This criterion measures the ability of the alternative to serve as a accommodate State Highway 75 (SH-75) traffic as a detour when parades occur on SH-75.

- If the alternative components will accommodate SH-75 detoured traffic, it was scored as **GOOD**.
- If the alternative will not accommodate SH-75 detoured traffic or is seen as difficult to do so, it was scored as **POOR**.

Concept Alternative Screening Results

The matrix on the following page was used by City and consultant screeners to evaluate each alternative against the established criteria. A meeting was held on July 8, 2022, to discuss each alternative, compare the criteria evaluations, and reconcile screening from each evaluator to identify the top two alternatives to move into a more detailed qualitative analysis and screening. City and consultant staff were consistent in identifying the two alternatives to carry forward as Concept Alternative 2 – Lewis Street Roundabout and Concept Alternative 4 – 10th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout. A summary of the evaluation is presented in the matrix on the following page.

Alternative Issues to Investigate

Each of the identified alternatives has some issues that need to be investigated, mitigated, and compared in the qualitative analysis. The conceptual layouts will be updated with these issues as appropriate. These include:

- No Build
 - Add sidewalk to eliminate sidewalk gaps and improve pedestrian ramps where possible to improve pedestrian connectivity and ADA/PROWAG compliance
 - Evaluate existing access near Warm Springs Road/10th Street intersection to improve safety and pedestrian facilities
- Concept Alternative 2 – Lewis Street Roundabout
 - Verify and update access changes to adjacent properties/businesses
 - Address Warm Springs Road/10th Street intersection skew, if possible
 - Adjust on street parking on Lewis Street
- Concept Alternative 4 – 10th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout
 - Verify and update access changes to adjacent properties/businesses
 - Address Warm Springs Road/10th Street intersection/business access
 - Update intersection of 10th Street/SH-75 to avoid right-of-way/building impacts

Next Steps

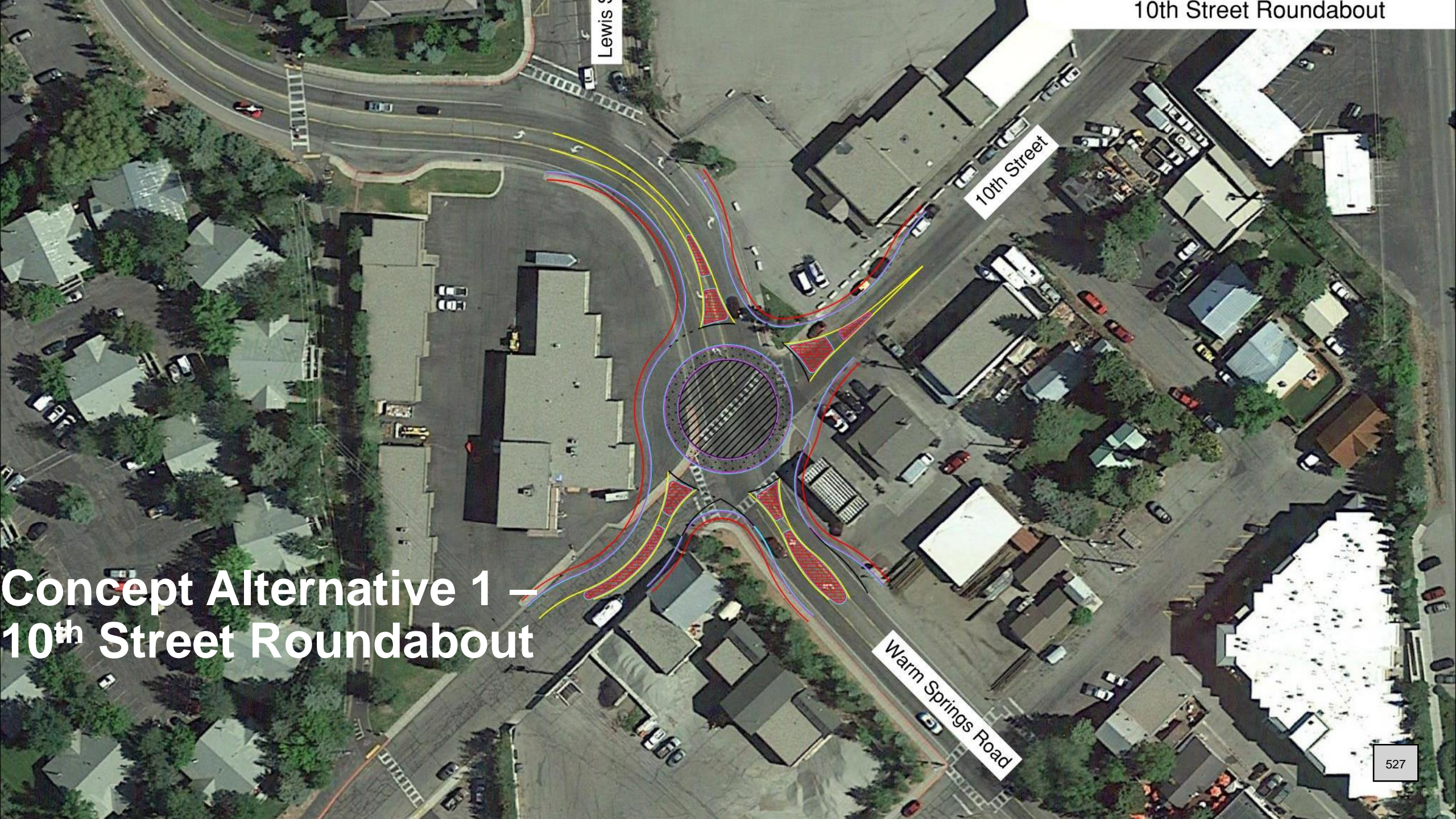
With the City Council's agreement, HDR will work with the City of Ketchum to conduct a qualitative analysis and screening of the No-Build, Concept, Alternative 2 – Lewis Street Roundabout, and Concept Alternative 4 – 10th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout alternatives to identify a preferred alternative.

The qualitative evaluation will analyze and address major and minor roadways, land use, private property development opportunity impacts, right-of-way impacts, placemaking and public realm improvement, bicycle and pedestrian accommodations, connections, and crossings, and major utility, and/or drainage relocations. Operational analysis models will be prepared to estimate how each alternative will operate. Safety factors will be used to estimate the relative safety performance of the identified alternatives. Conceptual cost estimates will be developed for each alternative, and a summary of the qualitative comparison and screening will be prepared.

Screening Matrix						
Concept Alternative	No Build	1– 10 th Street Roundabout	2 - Lewis Street Roundabout	3 - 10 th Street and Lewis Street Dog Bone Roundabout	4– 10 th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout	5 – Block/Street Realignment
Safety	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR
Improved Connectivity for All Modes	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	GOOD
Warm Springs Road Crossings Improvements	POOR	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR
Split Parcels	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR
Building Removal	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR
Parking Impacts	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	POOR
Improve Existing Business Access & Connectivity	POOR	POOR	NEUTRAL	POOR	GOOD	GOOD
Opportunity for Redevelopment and/or Placemaking	POOR	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD
Traffic Calming	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
Reduce the Number of Intersections/Driveways on Warm Springs Road	NEUTRAL	GOOD	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD	POOR
Serve as Parade Detour Route	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	GOOD
Total Green Score	4	6	8	4	9	5
Total Red Score	-5	-3	0	-6	-2	-6
Green – Red Total	-1	3	8	-2	7	-1

City of Ketchum Warm Springs Road Concept Alternative Screening

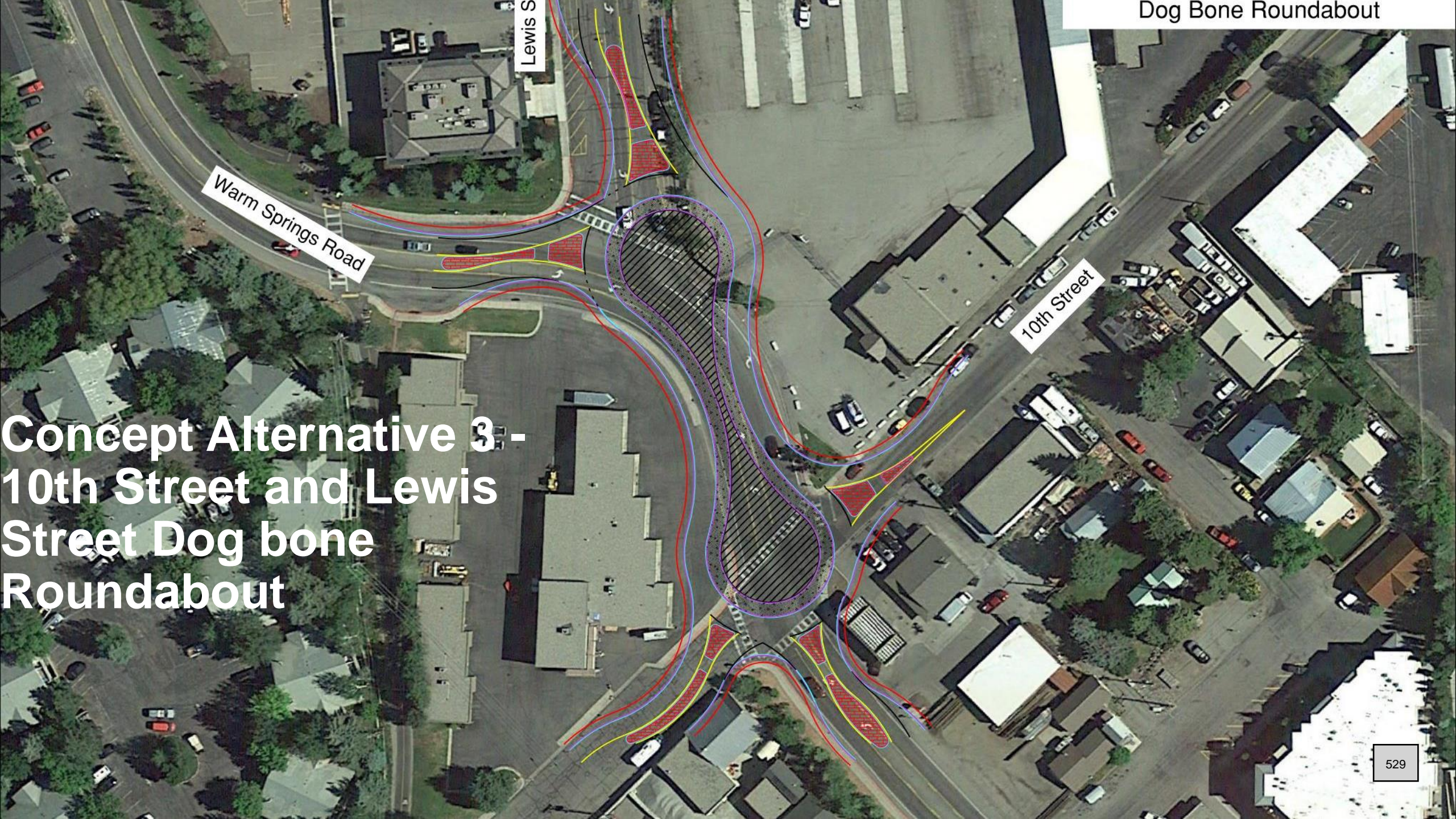




Concept Alternative 1 – 10th Street Roundabout



Concept Alternative 2 - Lewis Street Roundabout



**Concept Alternative 3 -
10th Street and Lewis
Street Dog bone
Roundabout**



10th Street Roundabout

Warm Springs Road

Block/Street Realignment

New Lewis Street Alignment

New 10th Street Alignment

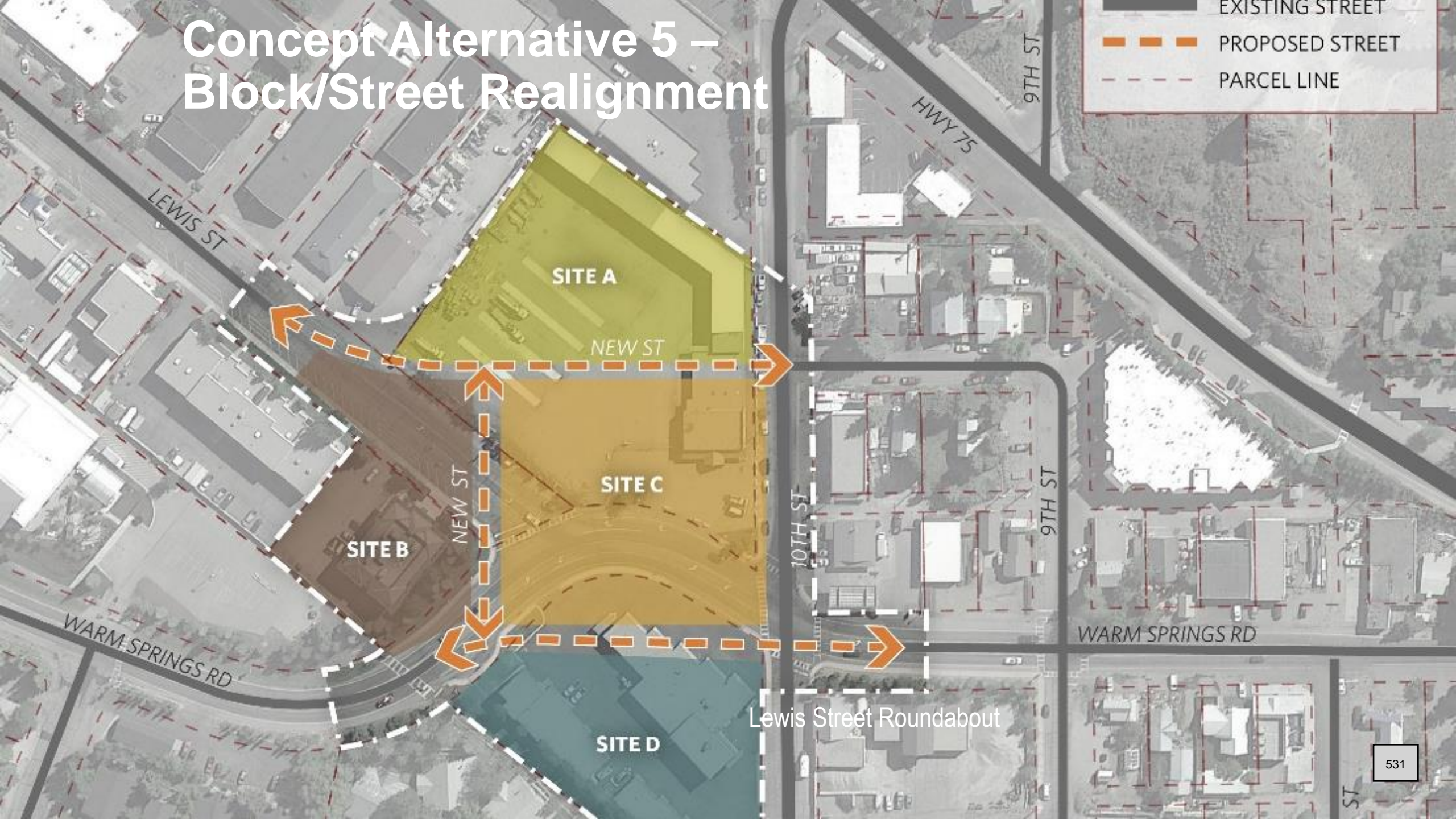
Potential connection from Leadville Ave. to New 10th Street Alignment

Existing 10th Street disconnected from Warm Springs Road

Warm Springs Road

Concept Alternative 4 – 10th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout

Concept Alternative 5 – Block/Street Realignment

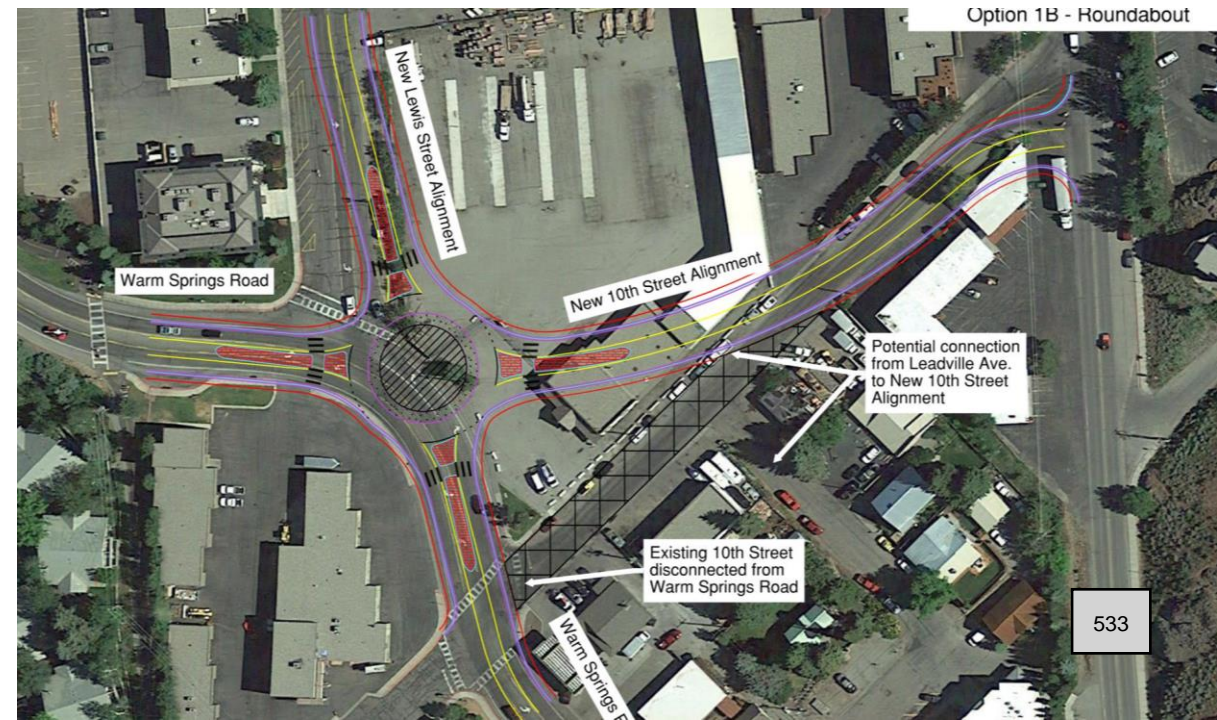
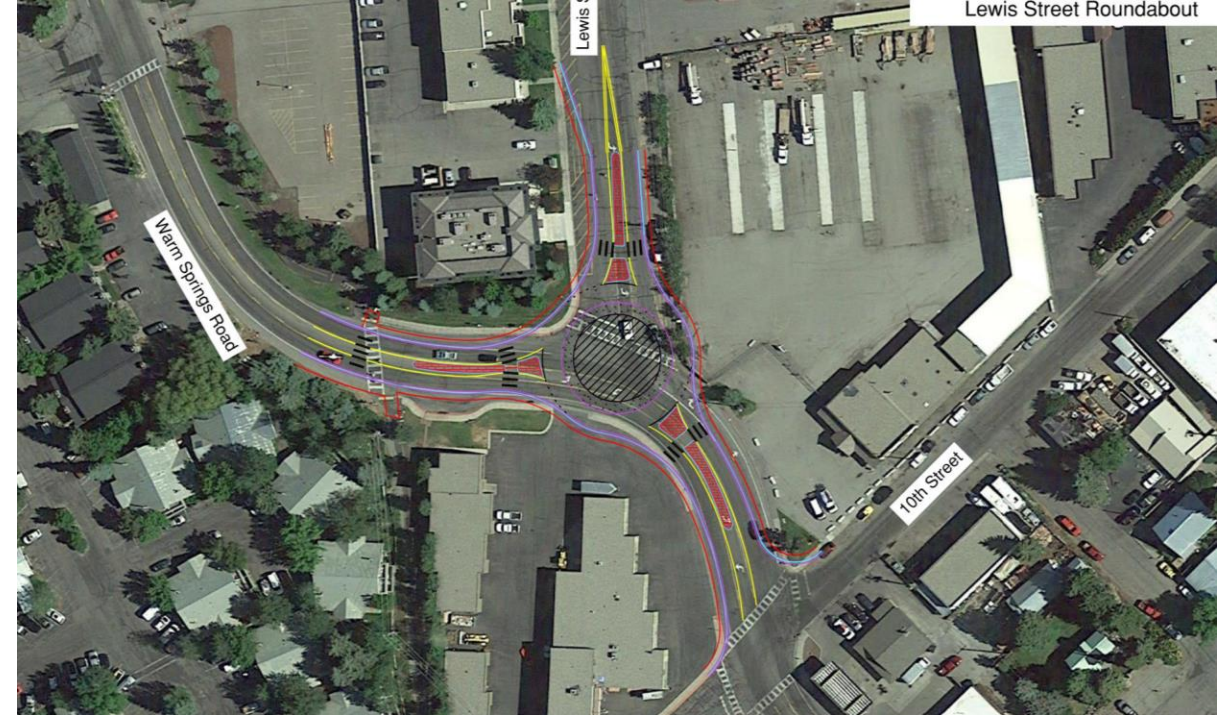


Screening Process & Criteria

- Safety
- Multi-Modal Mobility
 - Improved Connectivity for All Modes
 - Warms Springs Road Crossings improvements
- Right-of-Way Impact
 - Split Parcels
 - Building Removal
 - Parking Impacts
- Community Value Criteria
 - Improve Existing Business Access & Connectivity
 - Opportunity for Redevelopment and/or Placemaking
- Vehicle Operations Criteria
 - Traffic Calming
 - Reduce the Number of Intersections/Driveways on Warm Springs Road
 - Serve as Parade Detour Route

Screening Process & Criteria

- Each alternative was given a score of **GOOD**, **NEUTRAL**, or **POOR** for each of the criteria
- **GOOD** = +1 point
- **POOR** = -1 point
- **NEUTRAL** = 0 points
- An overall “score” = **GOOD** - **POOR**



Screening Matrix

Concept Alternative	No Build	1– 10 th Street Roundabout	2 - Lewis Street Roundabout	3 - 10 th Street and Lewis Street Dog <u>bone</u> Roundabout	4– 10 th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout	5 – Block/Street Realignment
Safety	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR
Improved Connectivity for All Modes	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	GOOD
Warms Springs Road Crossings Improvements	POOR	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR
Split Parcels	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR
Building Removal	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR
Parking Impacts	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	POOR
Improve Existing Business Access & Connectivity	POOR	POOR	NEUTRAL	POOR	GOOD	GOOD
Opportunity for Redevelopment and/or Placemaking	POOR	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD
Traffic Calming	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
Reduce the Number of Intersections/Driveways on Warm Springs Road	NEUTRAL	GOOD	NEUTRAL	GOOD	GOOD	POOR
Serve as Parade Detour Route	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	GOOD
Total Green Score	4	6	8	4	9	5
Total Red Score	-5	-3	0	-6	-2	-6
Green – Red Total	-1	3	8	-2	7	-1

Results Comparison

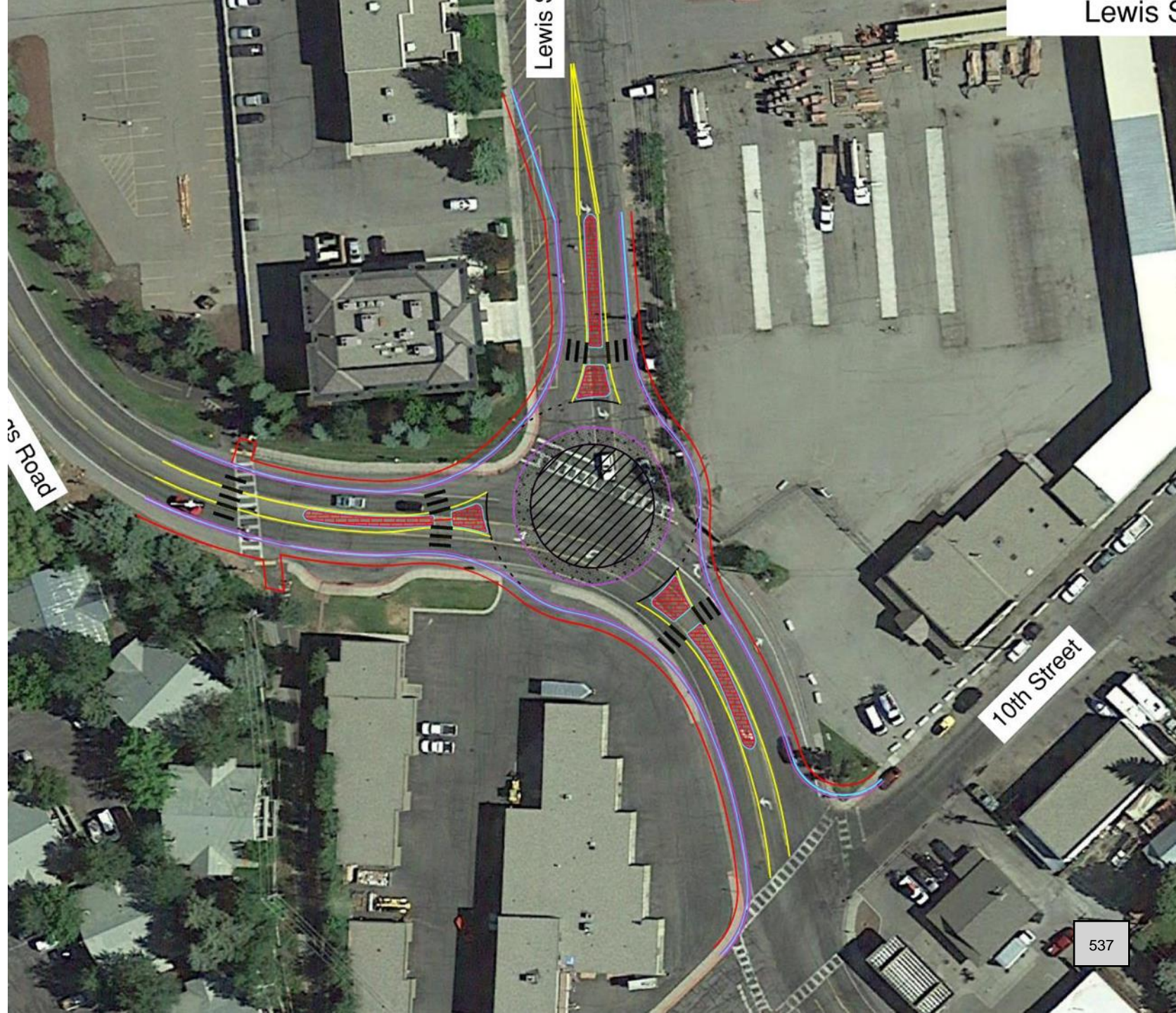




Alternatives Recommended to Move Forward

Alternatives Recommended to Move Forward

- Concept Alternative 2 –
Lewis Street Roundabout
 - Verify and update access changes to adjacent properties/businesses
 - Address Warms Springs Road/10th Street intersection skew, if possible
 - Adjust on street parking on Lewis Street



Alternatives Recommended to Move Forward

- Concept Alternative 4 – 10th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout
 - Verify and update access changes to adjacent properties/businesses
 - Address Warm Springs Road/10th Street intersection/business access
 - Update intersection of 10th Street/SH-75 to avoid right-of-way/building impacts



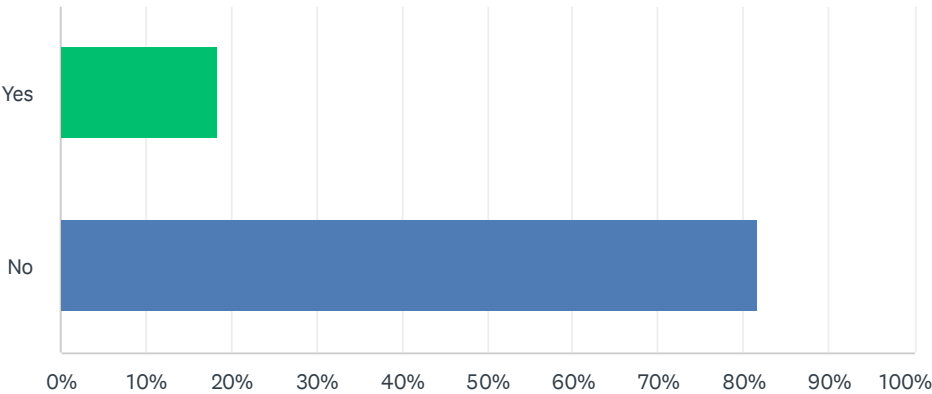
Warm Springs Road Corridor

Next Steps

- City Council to provide concurrence of the two alternatives to carry forward
- Conduct a qualitative analysis and screening of these alternatives:
 - No-Build
 - Concept Alternative 2 – Lewis Street Roundabout
 - Concept Alternative 4 – 10th Street & Lewis Street Realignment & Roundabout
- Identify a preferred alternative

Q1 Are you a business or property owner along Warm Springs Road
(between Main Street and Saddle Road)

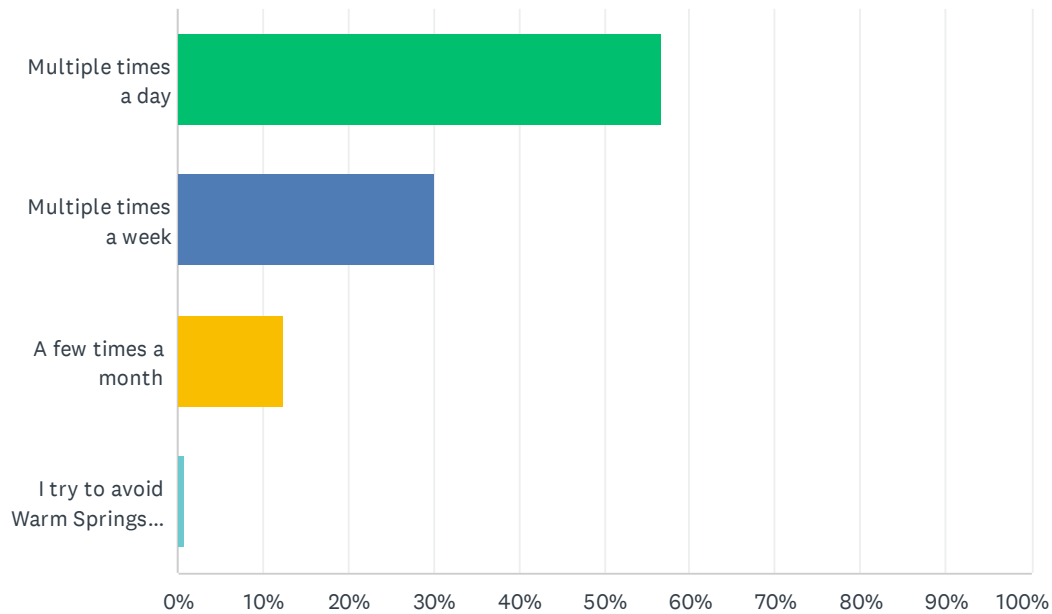
Answered: 219 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	18.26%	40
No	81.74%	179
Total Respondents: 219		

Q2 How frequently do you travel along Warm Springs Road?

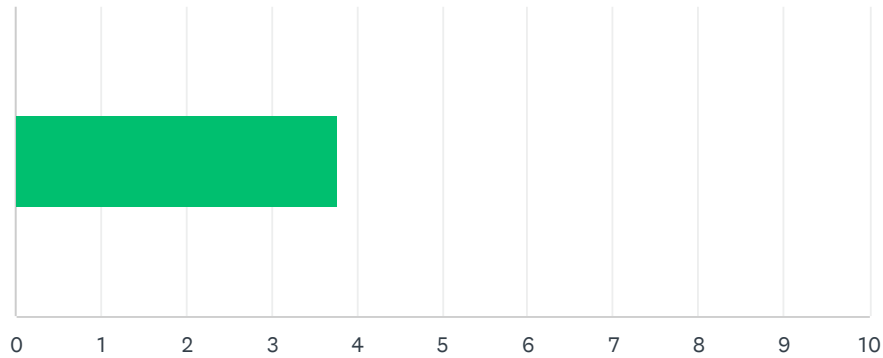
Answered: 219 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Multiple times a day	56.62%	124
Multiple times a week	30.14%	66
A few times a month	12.33%	27
I try to avoid Warm Springs Road	0.91%	2
TOTAL		219

Q3 How satisfied are you with the current intersections and roadway configurations?

Answered: 177 Skipped: 42



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	4	669	177
Total Respondents: 177			

#		DATE
1	1	5/28/2022 8:42 AM
2	8	5/28/2022 7:28 AM
3	7	5/26/2022 10:23 AM
4	6	5/24/2022 12:41 AM
5	4	5/23/2022 5:37 PM
6	3	5/23/2022 5:07 PM
7	0	5/23/2022 4:54 PM
8	5	5/23/2022 2:34 PM
9	7	5/23/2022 12:39 PM
10	5	5/23/2022 11:54 AM
11	4	5/23/2022 11:46 AM
12	5	5/22/2022 7:55 PM
13	3	5/22/2022 7:46 PM
14	2	5/22/2022 1:09 PM
15	1	5/22/2022 11:54 AM
16	4	5/22/2022 11:07 AM
17	2	5/22/2022 10:04 AM
18	1	5/22/2022 9:37 AM
19	9	5/22/2022 7:54 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

20	10	5/21/2022 8:58 PM
21	3	5/21/2022 5:00 PM
22	0	5/21/2022 1:58 PM
23	5	5/21/2022 12:23 PM
24	9	5/21/2022 11:56 AM
25	8	5/21/2022 11:36 AM
26	2	5/21/2022 10:57 AM
27	5	5/21/2022 10:34 AM
28	4	5/21/2022 10:17 AM
29	2	5/21/2022 9:46 AM
30	5	5/21/2022 9:01 AM
31	2	5/21/2022 8:38 AM
32	6	5/21/2022 7:45 AM
33	1	5/21/2022 7:21 AM
34	3	5/21/2022 7:19 AM
35	1	5/21/2022 6:55 AM
36	2	5/21/2022 6:22 AM
37	10	5/21/2022 6:06 AM
38	5	5/21/2022 12:46 AM
39	7	5/20/2022 11:51 PM
40	4	5/20/2022 10:55 PM
41	1	5/20/2022 10:22 PM
42	5	5/20/2022 9:59 PM
43	2	5/20/2022 9:36 PM
44	4	5/20/2022 9:29 PM
45	2	5/20/2022 9:06 PM
46	6	5/20/2022 8:55 PM
47	3	5/20/2022 8:14 PM
48	10	5/20/2022 7:12 PM
49	8	5/20/2022 7:07 PM
50	5	5/20/2022 7:02 PM
51	1	5/20/2022 6:30 PM
52	4	5/20/2022 6:30 PM
53	7	5/20/2022 5:48 PM
54	3	5/20/2022 5:45 PM
55	10	5/20/2022 5:10 PM
56	5	5/20/2022 4:31 PM
57	5	5/20/2022 4:15 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

58	5	5/20/2022 4:06 PM
59	4	5/20/2022 3:45 PM
60	1	5/20/2022 3:21 PM
61	6	5/20/2022 3:16 PM
62	5	5/20/2022 3:12 PM
63	0	5/20/2022 3:10 PM
64	10	5/20/2022 3:05 PM
65	1	5/20/2022 2:54 PM
66	5	5/20/2022 2:18 PM
67	8	5/20/2022 2:16 PM
68	2	5/20/2022 2:16 PM
69	10	5/20/2022 2:13 PM
70	0	5/20/2022 2:08 PM
71	3	5/20/2022 1:45 PM
72	4	5/20/2022 1:45 PM
73	1	5/20/2022 1:31 PM
74	10	5/20/2022 1:29 PM
75	5	5/20/2022 1:22 PM
76	3	5/20/2022 1:13 PM
77	5	5/20/2022 12:58 PM
78	2	5/20/2022 12:56 PM
79	9	5/20/2022 12:43 PM
80	0	5/20/2022 12:30 PM
81	4	5/20/2022 12:22 PM
82	1	5/20/2022 12:18 PM
83	7	5/20/2022 12:14 PM
84	1	5/20/2022 12:12 PM
85	7	5/20/2022 12:12 PM
86	2	5/20/2022 12:06 PM
87	1	5/20/2022 12:04 PM
88	1	5/20/2022 12:02 PM
89	4	5/20/2022 11:59 AM
90	1	5/20/2022 11:58 AM
91	3	5/20/2022 11:56 AM
92	0	5/20/2022 9:43 AM
93	0	5/19/2022 10:40 AM
94	4	5/19/2022 8:16 AM
95	5	5/18/2022 5:10 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

96	2	5/18/2022 5:09 PM
97	5	5/18/2022 4:09 PM
98	3	5/18/2022 3:10 PM
99	0	5/18/2022 2:26 PM
100	4	5/18/2022 12:49 PM
101	2	5/18/2022 12:27 PM
102	1	5/18/2022 10:38 AM
103	1	5/18/2022 9:10 AM
104	3	5/18/2022 8:37 AM
105	7	5/18/2022 8:35 AM
106	1	5/18/2022 7:57 AM
107	1	5/18/2022 7:00 AM
108	1	5/18/2022 6:46 AM
109	1	5/18/2022 6:12 AM
110	2	5/17/2022 10:38 PM
111	2	5/17/2022 9:40 PM
112	2	5/17/2022 6:10 PM
113	3	5/17/2022 5:35 PM
114	5	5/17/2022 4:57 PM
115	1	5/17/2022 4:40 PM
116	2	5/17/2022 4:12 PM
117	8	5/17/2022 4:11 PM
118	1	5/17/2022 4:08 PM
119	0	5/17/2022 3:54 PM
120	5	5/17/2022 2:45 PM
121	8	5/17/2022 2:08 PM
122	4	5/17/2022 1:50 PM
123	8	5/17/2022 1:01 PM
124	7	5/17/2022 12:48 PM
125	5	5/17/2022 12:45 PM
126	1	5/17/2022 12:23 PM
127	7	5/17/2022 10:18 AM
128	5	5/17/2022 9:19 AM
129	10	5/17/2022 9:10 AM
130	1	5/17/2022 8:54 AM
131	2	5/17/2022 8:13 AM
132	2	5/17/2022 7:58 AM
133	2	5/17/2022 7:57 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

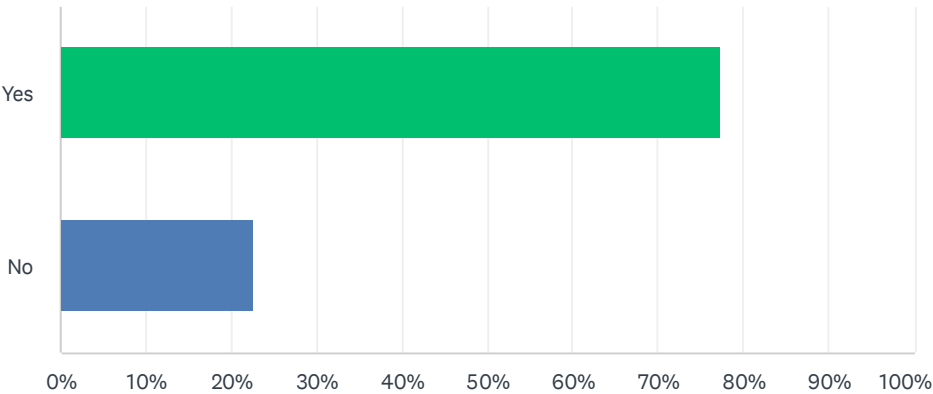
134	2	5/17/2022 7:34 AM
135	7	5/17/2022 7:06 AM
136	1	5/17/2022 5:55 AM
137	9	5/17/2022 3:14 AM
138	1	5/17/2022 12:16 AM
139	3	5/16/2022 11:06 PM
140	2	5/16/2022 10:42 PM
141	3	5/16/2022 10:27 PM
142	5	5/16/2022 10:10 PM
143	8	5/16/2022 10:03 PM
144	5	5/16/2022 9:25 PM
145	10	5/16/2022 9:23 PM
146	6	5/16/2022 8:51 PM
147	0	5/16/2022 7:46 PM
148	5	5/16/2022 7:40 PM
149	0	5/16/2022 6:57 PM
150	2	5/16/2022 6:34 PM
151	5	5/16/2022 6:33 PM
152	4	5/16/2022 6:07 PM
153	4	5/16/2022 1:58 PM
154	4	5/16/2022 1:12 PM
155	3	5/16/2022 1:04 PM
156	2	5/16/2022 12:58 PM
157	7	5/16/2022 12:33 PM
158	6	5/16/2022 12:31 PM
159	3	5/16/2022 12:25 PM
160	1	5/16/2022 12:22 PM
161	4	5/16/2022 12:13 PM
162	3	5/16/2022 12:01 PM
163	2	5/16/2022 11:59 AM
164	2	5/16/2022 11:52 AM
165	1	5/16/2022 11:48 AM
166	1	5/16/2022 11:27 AM
167	5	5/16/2022 11:10 AM
168	4	5/16/2022 10:53 AM
169	5	5/16/2022 10:43 AM
170	5	5/16/2022 10:35 AM
171	3	5/16/2022 10:22 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

172	1	5/16/2022 10:20 AM
173	1	5/16/2022 10:07 AM
174	2	5/16/2022 10:07 AM
175	1	5/16/2022 9:40 AM
176	3	5/16/2022 9:33 AM
177	1	5/16/2022 8:42 AM

Q4 Should the intersections be reconfigured or adjusted?

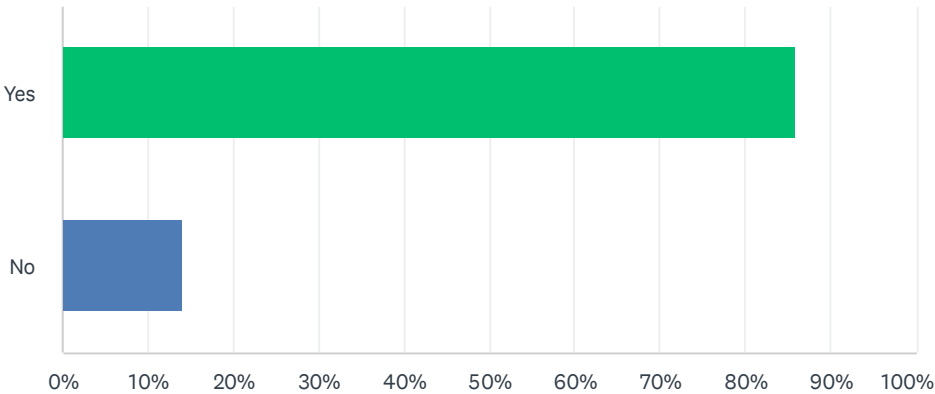
Answered: 177 Skipped: 42



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		77.40%	137
No		22.60%	40
TOTAL			177

Q5 Should pedestrian safety enhancements occur?

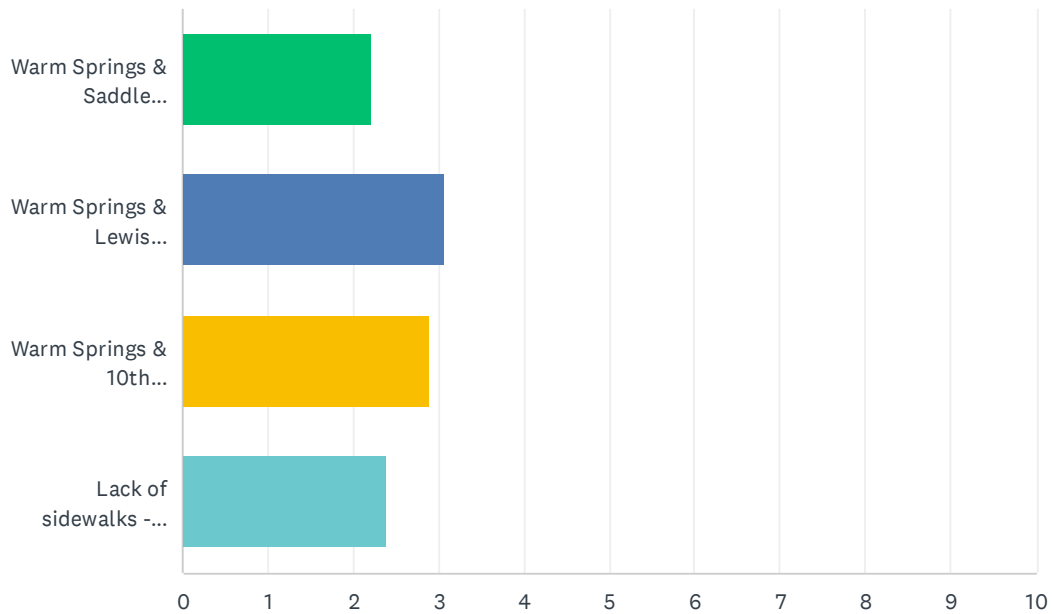
Answered: 177 Skipped: 42



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	85.88%	152
No	14.12%	25
TOTAL		177

Q6 Please rank the locations - 1 being the spot in most need of attention:

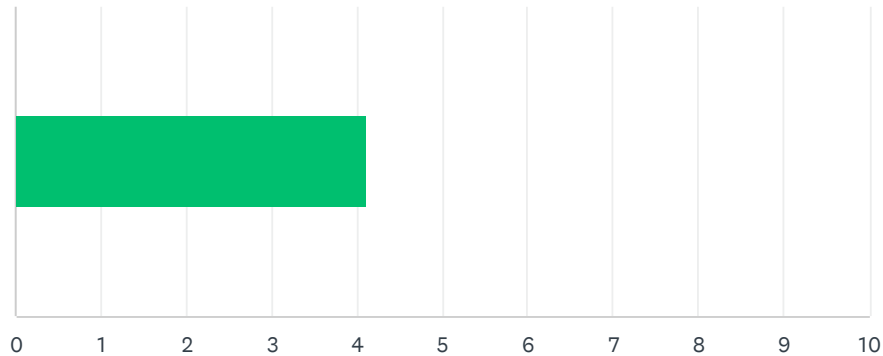
Answered: 177 Skipped: 42



	1	2	3	4	LEAVE AS-IS	TOTAL	SCORE
Warm Springs & Saddle intersection	13.56% 24	11.30% 20	16.95% 30	24.29% 43	33.90% 60	177	2.21
Warm Springs & Lewis intersection	35.03% 62	22.03% 39	20.34% 36	4.52% 8	18.08% 32	177	3.07
Warm Springs & 10th intersection	26.55% 47	32.20% 57	16.95% 30	8.47% 15	15.82% 28	177	2.91
Lack of sidewalks - 10th Street and between 10th & Lewis	16.95% 30	21.47% 38	23.16% 41	22.60% 40	15.82% 28	177	2.39

Q7 How satisfied are you with the current intersections and roadway configurations?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 47



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	4	707	172
Total Respondents: 172			

#		DATE
1	10	5/28/2022 8:45 AM
2	8	5/28/2022 7:29 AM
3	7	5/26/2022 10:23 AM
4	6	5/24/2022 12:41 AM
5	6	5/23/2022 5:37 PM
6	8	5/23/2022 5:07 PM
7	0	5/23/2022 4:54 PM
8	6	5/23/2022 2:34 PM
9	7	5/23/2022 12:40 PM
10	9	5/23/2022 11:55 AM
11	1	5/23/2022 11:46 AM
12	7	5/22/2022 7:56 PM
13	2	5/22/2022 7:47 PM
14	2	5/22/2022 1:14 PM
15	3	5/22/2022 11:58 AM
16	1	5/22/2022 11:07 AM
17	6	5/22/2022 10:04 AM
18	7	5/22/2022 9:38 AM
19	9	5/22/2022 7:54 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

20	10	5/21/2022 8:59 PM
21	5	5/21/2022 5:02 PM
22	5	5/21/2022 1:59 PM
23	5	5/21/2022 12:24 PM
24	9	5/21/2022 11:57 AM
25	8	5/21/2022 11:36 AM
26	6	5/21/2022 10:57 AM
27	5	5/21/2022 10:34 AM
28	9	5/21/2022 10:19 AM
29	3	5/21/2022 9:46 AM
30	5	5/21/2022 9:01 AM
31	1	5/21/2022 8:38 AM
32	5	5/21/2022 7:45 AM
33	3	5/21/2022 7:23 AM
34	1	5/21/2022 7:19 AM
35	1	5/21/2022 6:56 AM
36	2	5/21/2022 6:23 AM
37	10	5/21/2022 6:07 AM
38	6	5/21/2022 12:47 AM
39	7	5/20/2022 11:52 PM
40	7	5/20/2022 10:55 PM
41	1	5/20/2022 10:23 PM
42	5	5/20/2022 9:36 PM
43	2	5/20/2022 9:06 PM
44	1	5/20/2022 8:14 PM
45	10	5/20/2022 7:12 PM
46	8	5/20/2022 7:08 PM
47	2	5/20/2022 7:02 PM
48	3	5/20/2022 6:31 PM
49	1	5/20/2022 6:30 PM
50	4	5/20/2022 5:49 PM
51	7	5/20/2022 5:48 PM
52	10	5/20/2022 5:11 PM
53	6	5/20/2022 4:31 PM
54	2	5/20/2022 4:15 PM
55	6	5/20/2022 4:07 PM
56	9	5/20/2022 3:45 PM
57	1	5/20/2022 3:21 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

58	6	5/20/2022 3:16 PM
59	5	5/20/2022 3:13 PM
60	0	5/20/2022 3:11 PM
61	9	5/20/2022 3:05 PM
62	1	5/20/2022 2:54 PM
63	5	5/20/2022 2:18 PM
64	5	5/20/2022 2:18 PM
65	7	5/20/2022 2:17 PM
66	6	5/20/2022 2:13 PM
67	0	5/20/2022 2:09 PM
68	1	5/20/2022 1:46 PM
69	6	5/20/2022 1:46 PM
70	6	5/20/2022 1:33 PM
71	10	5/20/2022 1:30 PM
72	5	5/20/2022 1:22 PM
73	2	5/20/2022 1:14 PM
74	3	5/20/2022 12:58 PM
75	2	5/20/2022 12:56 PM
76	9	5/20/2022 12:43 PM
77	1	5/20/2022 12:30 PM
78	4	5/20/2022 12:22 PM
79	1	5/20/2022 12:19 PM
80	7	5/20/2022 12:14 PM
81	1	5/20/2022 12:13 PM
82	6	5/20/2022 12:13 PM
83	2	5/20/2022 12:06 PM
84	1	5/20/2022 12:04 PM
85	2	5/20/2022 12:03 PM
86	6	5/20/2022 11:59 AM
87	1	5/20/2022 11:58 AM
88	1	5/20/2022 11:57 AM
89	0	5/20/2022 9:44 AM
90	1	5/19/2022 10:40 AM
91	1	5/19/2022 8:17 AM
92	2	5/18/2022 5:10 PM
93	1	5/18/2022 5:10 PM
94	5	5/18/2022 4:10 PM
95	3	5/18/2022 3:10 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

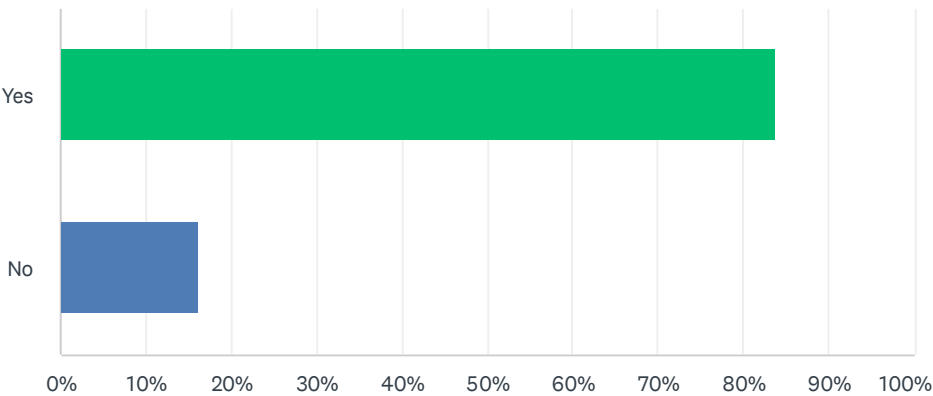
96	0	5/18/2022 2:26 PM
97	8	5/18/2022 1:40 PM
98	6	5/18/2022 12:29 PM
99	3	5/18/2022 10:38 AM
100	1	5/18/2022 9:10 AM
101	3	5/18/2022 8:37 AM
102	5	5/18/2022 8:36 AM
103	1	5/18/2022 7:58 AM
104	3	5/18/2022 7:04 AM
105	1	5/18/2022 6:46 AM
106	3	5/18/2022 6:12 AM
107	1	5/17/2022 10:38 PM
108	2	5/17/2022 9:41 PM
109	2	5/17/2022 6:11 PM
110	3	5/17/2022 5:35 PM
111	7	5/17/2022 4:58 PM
112	1	5/17/2022 4:40 PM
113	5	5/17/2022 4:12 PM
114	1	5/17/2022 4:08 PM
115	0	5/17/2022 3:55 PM
116	5	5/17/2022 2:46 PM
117	8	5/17/2022 2:08 PM
118	3	5/17/2022 1:52 PM
119	8	5/17/2022 1:03 PM
120	6	5/17/2022 12:49 PM
121	1	5/17/2022 12:46 PM
122	3	5/17/2022 12:26 PM
123	9	5/17/2022 10:18 AM
124	0	5/17/2022 9:19 AM
125	10	5/17/2022 9:10 AM
126	3	5/17/2022 8:54 AM
127	2	5/17/2022 8:14 AM
128	8	5/17/2022 7:59 AM
129	1	5/17/2022 7:57 AM
130	2	5/17/2022 7:35 AM
131	5	5/17/2022 7:07 AM
132	3	5/17/2022 5:56 AM
133	9	5/17/2022 3:15 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

134	5	5/17/2022 12:17 AM
135	5	5/16/2022 11:07 PM
136	1	5/16/2022 10:42 PM
137	3	5/16/2022 10:28 PM
138	3	5/16/2022 10:10 PM
139	8	5/16/2022 9:26 PM
140	10	5/16/2022 9:23 PM
141	7	5/16/2022 8:52 PM
142	0	5/16/2022 7:46 PM
143	3	5/16/2022 7:40 PM
144	2	5/16/2022 6:59 PM
145	1	5/16/2022 6:34 PM
146	4	5/16/2022 6:33 PM
147	3	5/16/2022 6:08 PM
148	5	5/16/2022 1:58 PM
149	4	5/16/2022 1:12 PM
150	2	5/16/2022 1:04 PM
151	2	5/16/2022 12:59 PM
152	7	5/16/2022 12:34 PM
153	9	5/16/2022 12:32 PM
154	3	5/16/2022 12:25 PM
155	0	5/16/2022 12:22 PM
156	6	5/16/2022 12:13 PM
157	2	5/16/2022 12:02 PM
158	1	5/16/2022 11:59 AM
159	3	5/16/2022 11:53 AM
160	3	5/16/2022 11:49 AM
161	1	5/16/2022 11:27 AM
162	2	5/16/2022 11:11 AM
163	4	5/16/2022 10:54 AM
164	5	5/16/2022 10:44 AM
165	5	5/16/2022 10:35 AM
166	3	5/16/2022 10:23 AM
167	5	5/16/2022 10:21 AM
168	1	5/16/2022 10:07 AM
169	2	5/16/2022 10:07 AM
170	1	5/16/2022 9:41 AM
171	3	5/16/2022 9:33 AM

Q8 Should pedestrian safety enhancements occur?

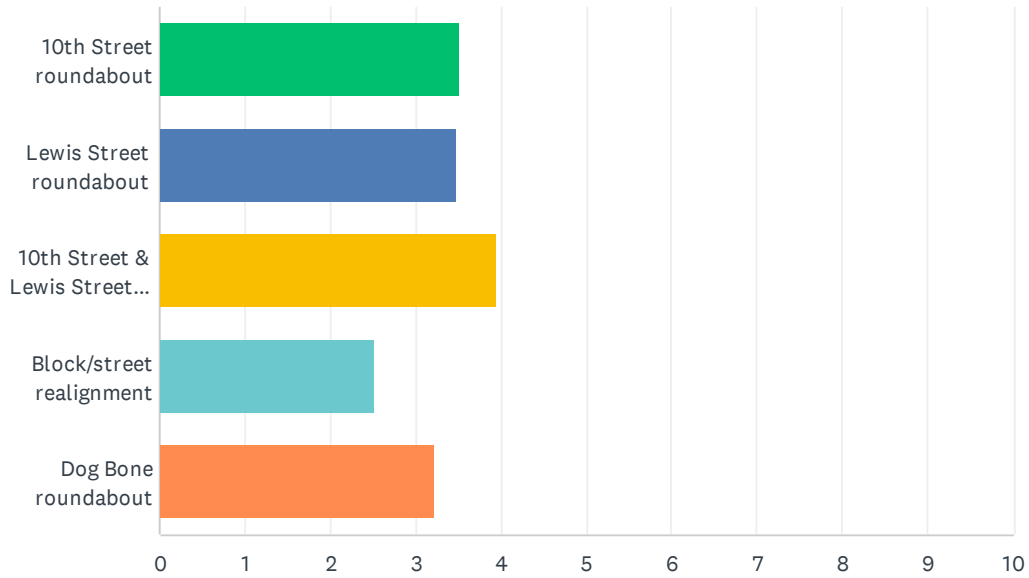
Answered: 172 Skipped: 47



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	83.72%	144
No	16.28%	28
TOTAL		172

Q9 Please rank the above options in order from first choice to last.

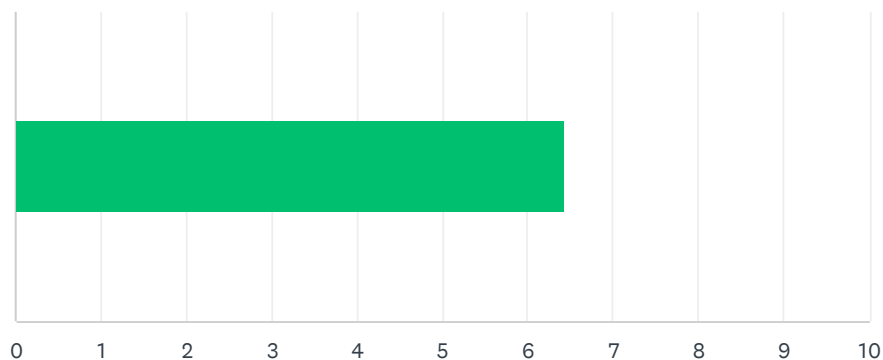
Answered: 143 Skipped: 76



	1	2	3	4	5	DON'T EXPLORE THIS OPTION.	TOTAL	SCORE
10th Street roundabout	16.78% 24	22.38% 32	17.48% 25	9.09% 13	4.90% 7	29.37% 42	143	3.52
Lewis Street roundabout	17.48% 25	16.08% 23	23.78% 34	11.19% 16	2.80% 4	28.67% 41	143	3.48
10th Street & Lewis Street realignment and roundabout	31.47% 45	16.08% 23	13.99% 20	8.39% 12	1.40% 2	28.67% 41	143	3.95
Block/street realignment	7.69% 11	6.29% 9	5.59% 8	16.78% 24	14.69% 21	48.95% 70	143	2.52
Dog Bone roundabout	12.68% 18	14.79% 21	9.15% 13	8.45% 12	9.86% 14	45.07% 64	142	3.22

Q10 How important would these safety enhancements be to you?

Answered: 140 Skipped: 79



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	901	140
Total Respondents: 140			

#		DATE
1	8	5/26/2022 10:25 AM
2	10	5/25/2022 7:30 PM
3	10	5/23/2022 5:43 PM
4	3	5/23/2022 5:09 PM
5	5	5/23/2022 4:58 PM
6	7	5/23/2022 2:36 PM
7	1	5/23/2022 12:43 PM
8	10	5/23/2022 11:47 AM
9	10	5/22/2022 8:02 PM
10	2	5/22/2022 7:48 PM
11	9	5/22/2022 1:19 PM
12	8	5/22/2022 11:59 AM
13	7	5/22/2022 11:10 AM
14	5	5/22/2022 10:06 AM
15	2	5/22/2022 9:41 AM
16	1	5/22/2022 7:55 AM
17	9	5/21/2022 8:59 PM
18	6	5/21/2022 5:18 PM
19	6	5/21/2022 12:26 PM
20	3	5/21/2022 12:00 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

21	4	5/21/2022 10:22 AM
22	8	5/21/2022 9:47 AM
23	5	5/21/2022 9:04 AM
24	8	5/21/2022 8:42 AM
25	7	5/21/2022 7:49 AM
26	7	5/21/2022 7:26 AM
27	5	5/21/2022 6:58 AM
28	10	5/21/2022 6:45 AM
29	2	5/21/2022 6:35 AM
30	1	5/21/2022 6:08 AM
31	7	5/21/2022 12:52 AM
32	7	5/20/2022 11:58 PM
33	5	5/20/2022 10:57 PM
34	2	5/20/2022 10:27 PM
35	8	5/20/2022 9:10 PM
36	1	5/20/2022 7:13 PM
37	4	5/20/2022 7:11 PM
38	8	5/20/2022 7:04 PM
39	10	5/20/2022 6:35 PM
40	8	5/20/2022 6:32 PM
41	8	5/20/2022 5:51 PM
42	2	5/20/2022 5:13 PM
43	8	5/20/2022 4:48 PM
44	3	5/20/2022 4:17 PM
45	7	5/20/2022 4:10 PM
46	5	5/20/2022 3:47 PM
47	10	5/20/2022 3:24 PM
48	8	5/20/2022 3:19 PM
49	8	5/20/2022 3:14 PM
50	10	5/20/2022 3:12 PM
51	10	5/20/2022 2:57 PM
52	3	5/20/2022 2:29 PM
53	4	5/20/2022 2:23 PM
54	9	5/20/2022 2:21 PM
55	5	5/20/2022 2:14 PM
56	2	5/20/2022 1:48 PM
57	1	5/20/2022 1:31 PM
58	3	5/20/2022 1:25 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

59	9	5/20/2022 1:18 PM
60	10	5/20/2022 12:58 PM
61	2	5/20/2022 12:46 PM
62	1	5/20/2022 12:33 PM
63	6	5/20/2022 12:27 PM
64	2	5/20/2022 12:17 PM
65	10	5/20/2022 12:09 PM
66	5	5/20/2022 12:06 PM
67	6	5/20/2022 12:02 PM
68	10	5/20/2022 12:01 PM
69	10	5/19/2022 10:42 AM
70	10	5/19/2022 8:19 AM
71	7	5/18/2022 5:13 PM
72	9	5/18/2022 5:12 PM
73	5	5/18/2022 4:11 PM
74	8	5/18/2022 3:12 PM
75	10	5/18/2022 2:28 PM
76	10	5/18/2022 1:42 PM
77	6	5/18/2022 12:31 PM
78	3	5/18/2022 10:41 AM
79	10	5/18/2022 9:13 AM
80	10	5/18/2022 8:38 AM
81	5	5/18/2022 8:02 AM
82	10	5/18/2022 7:07 AM
83	9	5/18/2022 6:52 AM
84	5	5/18/2022 6:16 AM
85	6	5/17/2022 10:41 PM
86	3	5/17/2022 6:16 PM
87	10	5/17/2022 5:37 PM
88	8	5/17/2022 5:11 PM
89	5	5/17/2022 4:16 PM
90	10	5/17/2022 4:10 PM
91	10	5/17/2022 3:58 PM
92	3	5/17/2022 2:48 PM
93	8	5/17/2022 2:12 PM
94	1	5/17/2022 1:59 PM
95	7	5/17/2022 1:07 PM
96	7	5/17/2022 12:29 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

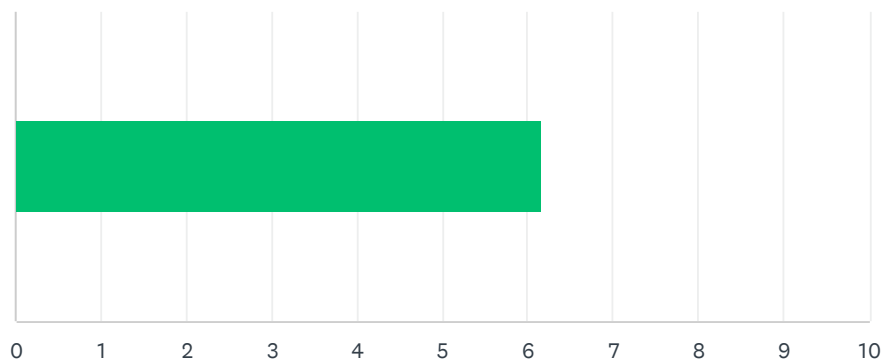
97	2	5/17/2022 10:20 AM
98	2	5/17/2022 9:12 AM
99	4	5/17/2022 9:01 AM
100	9	5/17/2022 8:16 AM
101	5	5/17/2022 8:14 AM
102	10	5/17/2022 8:00 AM
103	7	5/17/2022 7:41 AM
104	4	5/17/2022 7:14 AM
105	10	5/17/2022 6:02 AM
106	9	5/17/2022 3:23 AM
107	2	5/17/2022 12:20 AM
108	8	5/16/2022 11:10 PM
109	8	5/16/2022 10:30 PM
110	5	5/16/2022 10:13 PM
111	6	5/16/2022 9:31 PM
112	1	5/16/2022 9:25 PM
113	10	5/16/2022 7:47 PM
114	10	5/16/2022 7:42 PM
115	10	5/16/2022 6:38 PM
116	10	5/16/2022 6:36 PM
117	2	5/16/2022 6:10 PM
118	2	5/16/2022 2:00 PM
119	9	5/16/2022 1:14 PM
120	1	5/16/2022 1:07 PM
121	10	5/16/2022 1:05 PM
122	3	5/16/2022 1:00 PM
123	1	5/16/2022 12:35 PM
124	10	5/16/2022 12:27 PM
125	5	5/16/2022 12:16 PM
126	4	5/16/2022 12:13 PM
127	3	5/16/2022 12:04 PM
128	8	5/16/2022 12:01 PM
129	8	5/16/2022 11:56 AM
130	10	5/16/2022 11:32 AM
131	6	5/16/2022 11:14 AM
132	10	5/16/2022 11:09 AM
133	5	5/16/2022 10:45 AM
134	5	5/16/2022 10:41 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

135	10	5/16/2022 10:30 AM
136	9	5/16/2022 10:28 AM
137	9	5/16/2022 10:10 AM
138	10	5/16/2022 10:09 AM
139	8	5/16/2022 9:35 AM
140	10	5/16/2022 8:44 AM

Q11 How important would these safety enhancements be to you?

Answered: 140 Skipped: 79



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	864	140
Total Respondents: 140			

#		DATE
1	10	5/26/2022 10:25 AM
2	10	5/25/2022 7:30 PM
3	8	5/23/2022 5:43 PM
4	2	5/23/2022 5:09 PM
5	4	5/23/2022 4:58 PM
6	5	5/23/2022 2:36 PM
7	1	5/23/2022 12:43 PM
8	10	5/23/2022 11:47 AM
9	7	5/22/2022 8:02 PM
10	4	5/22/2022 7:48 PM
11	4	5/22/2022 1:19 PM
12	7	5/22/2022 11:59 AM
13	7	5/22/2022 11:10 AM
14	5	5/22/2022 10:06 AM
15	2	5/22/2022 9:41 AM
16	1	5/22/2022 7:55 AM
17	10	5/21/2022 8:59 PM
18	2	5/21/2022 5:18 PM
19	6	5/21/2022 12:26 PM
20	3	5/21/2022 12:00 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

21	2	5/21/2022 10:22 AM
22	6	5/21/2022 9:47 AM
23	5	5/21/2022 9:04 AM
24	6	5/21/2022 8:42 AM
25	6	5/21/2022 7:49 AM
26	9	5/21/2022 7:26 AM
27	6	5/21/2022 6:58 AM
28	10	5/21/2022 6:45 AM
29	2	5/21/2022 6:35 AM
30	1	5/21/2022 6:08 AM
31	7	5/21/2022 12:52 AM
32	2	5/20/2022 11:58 PM
33	6	5/20/2022 10:57 PM
34	2	5/20/2022 10:27 PM
35	7	5/20/2022 9:10 PM
36	4	5/20/2022 7:13 PM
37	4	5/20/2022 7:11 PM
38	8	5/20/2022 7:04 PM
39	10	5/20/2022 6:35 PM
40	10	5/20/2022 6:32 PM
41	8	5/20/2022 5:51 PM
42	2	5/20/2022 5:13 PM
43	8	5/20/2022 4:48 PM
44	9	5/20/2022 4:17 PM
45	7	5/20/2022 4:10 PM
46	3	5/20/2022 3:47 PM
47	10	5/20/2022 3:24 PM
48	7	5/20/2022 3:19 PM
49	7	5/20/2022 3:14 PM
50	10	5/20/2022 3:12 PM
51	10	5/20/2022 2:57 PM
52	8	5/20/2022 2:29 PM
53	3	5/20/2022 2:23 PM
54	7	5/20/2022 2:21 PM
55	4	5/20/2022 2:14 PM
56	2	5/20/2022 1:48 PM
57	1	5/20/2022 1:31 PM
58	5	5/20/2022 1:25 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

59	2	5/20/2022 1:18 PM
60	10	5/20/2022 12:58 PM
61	2	5/20/2022 12:46 PM
62	1	5/20/2022 12:33 PM
63	8	5/20/2022 12:27 PM
64	2	5/20/2022 12:17 PM
65	6	5/20/2022 12:09 PM
66	8	5/20/2022 12:06 PM
67	6	5/20/2022 12:02 PM
68	10	5/20/2022 12:01 PM
69	10	5/19/2022 10:42 AM
70	10	5/19/2022 8:19 AM
71	7	5/18/2022 5:13 PM
72	7	5/18/2022 5:12 PM
73	1	5/18/2022 4:11 PM
74	8	5/18/2022 3:12 PM
75	10	5/18/2022 2:28 PM
76	5	5/18/2022 1:42 PM
77	4	5/18/2022 12:31 PM
78	2	5/18/2022 10:41 AM
79	10	5/18/2022 9:13 AM
80	10	5/18/2022 8:38 AM
81	5	5/18/2022 8:02 AM
82	10	5/18/2022 7:07 AM
83	9	5/18/2022 6:52 AM
84	4	5/18/2022 6:16 AM
85	7	5/17/2022 10:41 PM
86	3	5/17/2022 6:16 PM
87	9	5/17/2022 5:37 PM
88	8	5/17/2022 5:11 PM
89	5	5/17/2022 4:16 PM
90	10	5/17/2022 4:10 PM
91	9	5/17/2022 3:58 PM
92	7	5/17/2022 2:48 PM
93	4	5/17/2022 2:12 PM
94	1	5/17/2022 1:59 PM
95	7	5/17/2022 1:07 PM
96	7	5/17/2022 12:29 PM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

97	2	5/17/2022 10:20 AM
98	2	5/17/2022 9:12 AM
99	8	5/17/2022 9:01 AM
100	5	5/17/2022 8:16 AM
101	5	5/17/2022 8:14 AM
102	10	5/17/2022 8:00 AM
103	4	5/17/2022 7:41 AM
104	2	5/17/2022 7:14 AM
105	6	5/17/2022 6:02 AM
106	9	5/17/2022 3:23 AM
107	5	5/17/2022 12:20 AM
108	6	5/16/2022 11:10 PM
109	8	5/16/2022 10:30 PM
110	5	5/16/2022 10:13 PM
111	8	5/16/2022 9:31 PM
112	2	5/16/2022 9:25 PM
113	10	5/16/2022 7:47 PM
114	10	5/16/2022 7:42 PM
115	10	5/16/2022 6:38 PM
116	10	5/16/2022 6:36 PM
117	5	5/16/2022 6:10 PM
118	6	5/16/2022 2:00 PM
119	8	5/16/2022 1:14 PM
120	1	5/16/2022 1:07 PM
121	9	5/16/2022 1:05 PM
122	9	5/16/2022 1:00 PM
123	1	5/16/2022 12:35 PM
124	10	5/16/2022 12:27 PM
125	2	5/16/2022 12:16 PM
126	8	5/16/2022 12:13 PM
127	3	5/16/2022 12:04 PM
128	8	5/16/2022 12:01 PM
129	8	5/16/2022 11:56 AM
130	10	5/16/2022 11:32 AM
131	4	5/16/2022 11:14 AM
132	10	5/16/2022 11:09 AM
133	7	5/16/2022 10:45 AM
134	2	5/16/2022 10:41 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

135	6	5/16/2022 10:30 AM
136	9	5/16/2022 10:28 AM
137	9	5/16/2022 10:10 AM
138	10	5/16/2022 10:09 AM
139	8	5/16/2022 9:35 AM
140	8	5/16/2022 8:44 AM

Q12 Please share any additional thoughts or feedback and/or leave your email address to sign up for ProjectKetchum.org newsletters.

Answered: 44 Skipped: 175

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The most important element is missing and that is the enhancement of safe bike access. The bike path only functions for through traffic and a limited number of destinations. We need bike lanes and bike safety features on Warm Springs road (from 6th to Lewis and a safer bike path beyond the bridge on ws), Lewis and 10th street. Additionally, we need safe access for riders going to and from northwood place and the fire station. Even something simple like a crosswalk from that side of the road to the bike path would be an easy improvement (combined with lowering the speed limit in that stretch). The current bike path is great (in parts) but not sufficient to get riders safely where they need to go. Thank you for addressing this important element especially as we as a community try to reduce our carbon footprint.	5/25/2022 7:41 PM
2	Additional sidewalks designed in the same way as the one going up the hill toward Sawtooth Brewery would be a huge improvement. Connecting the bike path/creating a sidewalk up 10th st could also be a welcome a solution. Thank you City of Ketchum for seeking community feedback on this issue!	5/23/2022 2:38 PM
3	don't forget there is currently a bike path for walking on. Rarely do I see pedestrians walking from Lewis Street to 10th street, and they do have the option of walking on the west side of the road if they desired more space for walking. Please don't waste money needlessly. Pulling out from Hemingway to head back towards Lewis Street is a nightmare, a round about there would be handy, however I frequently use the roundabout in Hailey headed to the high school, and am often astounded at the lack of knowledge US drivers have at how to operated a roundabout.	5/23/2022 12:47 PM
4	If there is to be more retail or living in the light industrial area then sidewalks and bump outs are important!!! If the area will continue to be majority light industry the the need is less.	5/22/2022 1:22 PM
5	Lewis St is the most important thing to address. SO MANY businesses that have to come in and out including 5 wine and beer distributors that have to do delivery's all day. Plus the only car wash in town. 90% of lower 10th street traffic then turn right on Lewis St.	5/22/2022 9:51 AM
6	It's all fine as it is. Let's stop "improving" Ketchum. Slow down development in general. Better yet, just stop.	5/21/2022 9:01 PM
7	I generally dislike roundabouts. The primary issue, I think, is trying to make a left from 10th St. onto warm Spring Road. Visibility is completely blocked if there are cars filling up at the gas station. That intersection is dangerous and needs attention. Safer Pedestrian walkways to and from the YMCA to town are also important. But it's equally important to make it safer to and from town for bicyclists across 10th and Lewis toward the ymca. The rest of the changes seem unnecessary in my humble opinion. Making a left from Lewis onto warm Springs isn't great, but it doesn't seem to be a major problem. Nothing like trying to make a left from 10th St. onto warm Springs. thanks.	5/21/2022 5:26 PM
8	It seems most American drivers don't know how to use roundabouts (signals, signage, bike paths, etc. are often used wrong or not at all). Please don't add more roundabouts. They're also a pain to plow and often too small for emergency service vehicles.	5/21/2022 12:02 PM
9	This is a terribly written survey and maps/proposals are not explained at all. These survey results should be dismissed	5/21/2022 10:24 AM
10	Thank you for making projects on Warm Springs a priority. As someone who frequently drives, walks, and bikes on this stretch, it can be a frightening commute. Anything that can help the flow of large trucks in particular between 10th/Lewis and Warm Springs will be a tremendous update.	5/21/2022 9:49 AM
11	bulbouts and new sidewalks would be welcome, and less disruptive to install	5/21/2022 9:05 AM
12	Any way to get a pedestrian light or something at the bike path crossing? I frequently am not	5/21/2022 8:44 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

able to stop my car in time because bicyclists quickly approach and I don't see them coming. Have had some close calls. If there was a way for both cyclists and drivers to agree on when the cyclist will be crossing (ie with a light) that would be a much safer situation.

13	Police/speed enforcement would be helpful by the YMCA and near Grumpy's	5/20/2022 11:59 PM
14	FIX MAIN STREET!!! & if you can't.....! get Hailey to do what needs to be done for the last decade	5/20/2022 7:16 PM
15	I honestly think that making the left lane heading north out of town a turn only lane to warm springs while the right lane is the straight ahead lane would ease congestion and confusion on Main Street heading north....	5/20/2022 7:05 PM
16	My family lives right next to the fire station and we use this route multiple times per day either by car or bicycle. I'm so happy the city is finally working towards making this a safer area for children.	5/20/2022 6:37 PM
17	coburn9526@gmail.com	5/20/2022 3:24 PM
18	The streets are fine for driving. Time and money should be spent on pedestrian and bicycle safety. All routes out of warm springs neighborhoods should have a cross walk to the bike path. There should be safe and clear alternate side of the street use for pedestrians or bikes - for neighborhoods on the other side of the bike path. Cars are fine. Take care of the children and people!	5/20/2022 3:16 PM
19	The scariest intersection from a motorist's perspective is the intersection of Saddle and Warm Springs with bicycles speeding down Warm Springs and across Saddle without stopping. It is very blind when approaching Warm Springs from Saddle. Bicyclists are supposed to stop but many don't.	5/20/2022 2:32 PM
20	Please don't make changes that will make it worse. Better to leave it alone.	5/20/2022 2:15 PM
21	Thanks for keeping us safe out there	5/20/2022 1:19 PM
22	This street and these intersections seem to function fine now and are part of the charm of Ketchum. All of these proposals are way too complicated and will create more problems than they solve.	5/20/2022 12:48 PM
23	if you do the new block then the new property could be rezoned for apartments	5/20/2022 12:03 PM
24	There should be mention of bike traffic and either a protected bike lane or a separate bike road through this area. It is dangerous once you have to leave the bike path and go onto warm springs road to go to the vet/grumpys/basecamp ect.	5/18/2022 9:14 AM
25	this plan has lots of advantages, but lots of issues...Start with one round about and then see how it works...instead of tearing everything up at once...Lewis Street First....	5/18/2022 8:03 AM
26	Please keep the school and related pedestrian and vehicle traffic along 10th street in mind.	5/17/2022 10:42 PM
27	People speeding in front of YMCA is awful and I have had people go around me thru the crosswalk when I was stopped at crosswalk.	5/17/2022 4:00 PM
28	I think that the pedestrian improvements are far more important and a significantly better and more cost effective means of addressing pedestrian safety than roundabouts. Functional "warning/caution" lights and adding to/improving the sidewalks, adding bulb outs, and more defined marking/painting and signage would make each of the identified intersections significantly safer for pedestrians and on-road cyclists... and would also be significantly more cost effective/efficient.	5/17/2022 1:12 PM
29	Roundabouts save lives, save money in the long run over traffic lights, ease congestion and frustration, and are beautiful!!!	5/17/2022 12:30 PM
30	pedestrians can wait too. if we really cared about pedestrian safety we would stop encouraging them from blindly walking in front of moving vehicles.	5/17/2022 10:24 AM
31	Roundabouts are confusing and difficult for pedestrians to cross. With potentially more housing development in this area, walkability needs to be prioritized.	5/17/2022 8:02 AM
32	Don't do whatever the stoplight is on Main/4th. That's terrible. Please get rid of it. It really only needs a blinking button crosswalk	5/17/2022 7:43 AM

Warm Springs Road Alternatives & Improvements

33	My kids have almost been hit multiple times. Thank you for addressing this. My kids go to Boulder Clay works and there is no safe way to get there if you are 8 years old.	5/16/2022 7:49 PM
34	You have not addressed the most significant problem in 10th street, which is the automotive repair business that utilizes a great portion of the street as parking for their business, and has cars backing into 10th street regularly. This is the single biggest issue for 10th street. I live in Wm Springs, take the bus, drive, walk and bike into Ketchum regularly for the past twenty years. The 10th street automotive business is the big problem on 10th street.	5/16/2022 6:40 PM
35	As a warm springs resident who has seen the traffic through this area increase a crazy amount over the last 5 years, I believe that this area is in need of improvements, thank you for looking at it. However I also believe that improvements are needed in order to connect the bike path with the downtown core/Atkinson's area. I love riding my bike to town to meet friends or do chores but hate getting from the bike path west of main street up in to the downtown core. More people biking to town regularly = less parking issues...	5/16/2022 1:17 PM
36	While some changes here can be positive the city has a track record of making things worse when trying to make things better. Main st / SV Rd pedestrian scramble is example. Sometimes less intervention is better.	5/16/2022 12:38 PM
37	Short term, low cost solution to saddle and warm springs: make it a 4 way stop intersection	5/16/2022 12:28 PM
38	The area where Warm Springs breaks off of Main St is a major car & pedestrian danger too.	5/16/2022 12:15 PM
39	monarch83340@hotmail.com	5/16/2022 12:05 PM
40	Love roundabouts- hope it happens!	5/16/2022 12:02 PM
41	A roundabout at the Warm Springs Rd and Saddle Rd intersection should be considered a top priority.	5/16/2022 11:57 AM
42	Appreciated. More focus is needed on Saddle/WmSpgs intersection! From a human injury standpoint, this is the highest priority, since accidents here are much more likely to involve a cyclist or pedestrian. A fender bender on Lewis is not the same as a ghost bike in front of the YMCA!	5/16/2022 10:33 AM
43	Living on Warm Spring Rd we have been concerned about the increase in traffic over the years. Too many cars, too much noise, and cars making multiple trips.	5/16/2022 10:15 AM
44	Lots of pedestrian traffic with Hemingway school and ymca. I am also concerned about the bike path crossing and traffic into Hemingway on 10th st - disaster waiting to happen	5/16/2022 10:10 AM



City of Ketchum

July 18, 2022

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors
City of Ketchum
Ketchum, Idaho

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors:

Presentation and Discussion on Revenue Bond Scenarios to fund Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements

Recommendation and Summary

Michael Keith of Zions Bank was selected to serve as the city's Financial Advisor related to due diligence activities associated with revenue bonds to fund improvements at the wastewater treatment plant. Zions has completed two financial scenarios for the City Council to review and provide feedback. One scenario is a combination of cash and two debt issuances, and the other is more reliant on debt as the primary financing tool. Based on Council feedback, staff will work with Zions to refine to one preferred scenario, which will be presented to the public for feedback.

The following timeline is recommended by staff to meet the statutory election deadlines:

- August 1: First Reading of election ordinance
- August 15: Second Reading of election ordinance
- September : 3rd Reading of election ordinance
- September 9: Last day to file ballot language with County Clerk
- November 8: Election Day

Introduction and History

The city retained HDR Engineering to update the previous Wastewater Facility Plan which outlines future capital investments at the treatment plant to meet the needs of the town and comply with regulations set forth by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Sustainability Impact

The treatment plant discharges into the Big Wood River. One of the major focuses of the capital improvements is to meet current and future water quality standards. The city already utilizes a water reuse approach to service irrigation needs. The plan also reviewed any opportunities to reduce the consumption of electricity. Lastly, the plan seeks to transition biosolids to compost.

Financial Impact

Implementing the Capital Improvement Plan schedule will require a FY23 rate increase (7%) and engaging voters in November to approve the issuance of \$18-\$20 million in revenue bonds (50% approval).

Attachments

Presentation