

Teton County Idaho Commissioners' Meeting Agenda
Monday January 25, 2016 9:00 am
150 Courthouse Drive, Driggs, ID – 1st Floor Meeting Room

9:00 Meeting Called to Order – Bill Leake, Chair
Amendments to Agenda

9:00 AMBULANCE SERVICE DISTRICT

1. Fire District's Ambulance Services Proposal (*discussion will continue on Jan. 26 at 9:00 am*)

9:30 OPEN MIC (*if no speakers, go to next agenda items*)

10:00 SHERIFF – Tony Liford

1. Staffing Issues

PUBLIC WORKS – Darryl Johnson

1. Solid Waste – Saul Varela, Supervisor
2. Road & Bridge – Clay Smith, Supervisor
 - a. Grader Lease/Purchase
3. Engineering
 - a. Title 13: Street Naming Ordinance
 - b. Felt Gravel Pit Reclamation
 - c. Badger Creek Crossing Monitoring Reports
 - d. TVTAP Proposed Pathway
 - e. ID Parks & Rec Grant Writing Update
4. Facilities

PLANNING AND BUILDING – Jason Boal

1. Building Update
2. Parcel Counts
3. Recreational Planner
4. Affordable Housing Authority

1:00 Centennial Eagle Dedication Ceremony

2:00 FY 2015 Audit, Brad Reed, Rudd & Co.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (*will be dealt with as time permits*)

1. Approve Available Minutes
2. Other Business
 - a. Certificate of Residency
 - b. Resolution 2016-0125 Ordering a Special Road & Bridge Levy Election
 - c. Fees for Remote Terminal Access
 - d. BoCC Priorities
 - e. Realtors' Request to Meet Regarding Lot Splits
 - f. Solid Waste Fee
 - g. Independence Day Collaboration with City of Driggs
 - h. Polling Place Accessibility Grant
3. Committee Reports
4. Claims
5. Executive Session as needed per IC74-206(1)

ADJOURNMENT

Upcoming Meetings

Jan 26 9:00 am Work Session
Feb 2-4 IAC Midwinter Conference, Boise
Feb 8 9:00 am Regular BoCC Meeting

Feb 22 9:00 am Regular BoCC Meeting
March 14 9:00 am Regular BoCC Meeting
March 14 6:30 pm Town Hall Meeting



PROPOSAL FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

PREPARED FOR TETON COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE DISTRICT

JANUARY 25, 2016

January 25, 2016

Ambulance Service District Commissioners
Teton County Ambulance Service District
150 Courthouse Drive - Room 109
Driggs, Idaho 83422



RE: Proposal for Emergency Medical Services

Dear Ambulance Service District (Ambulance District) Commissioners:

Teton County Fire Protection District (Fire District) is pleased to submit its proposal for consolidating all emergency medical services (EMS) within Teton Valley (Teton County, Idaho and Alta, Wyoming), under the administration of the Fire District. Requested by the Ambulance Service District (Ambulance District) Commissioners, the attached proposal is the by-product of years of discussions between the Board of County Commissioners, Fire District Commissioners, Teton Valley Health Care (TVHC, formerly the County-owned and operated hospital) and the public. We appreciate the commitment to quality and efficiency you have shown during our tenure with the existing EMS contract and welcome the opportunity to continue to provide the County's EMS under a new configuration.

The Fire District remains committed to supporting the Ambulance District Commissioners as they evaluate the current contract, financial sustainability and budget constraints of the present-day County ambulance service. While the attached proposal presents the details of our scope, team and cost estimate, we think the following highlights some of the advantages that the Fire District offers:

- The Fire District has the **personnel, skills and experience** to provide the County EMS at a **lower cost to the taxpayer** than the current system. We have been responding to EMS calls in conjunction with the hospital-run ambulance since 2007. We currently have 11 experienced paramedics and 25 emergency medical technicians (EMTs) on staff. All of these employees are cross-trained firefighters on crew rotation schedules in both fire stations (Victor and Driggs).
- The County's EMS system must provide **quality patient care, timely service** and remain **economically sustainable** into the future; all of which we are confident we can do. And, the Fire District is committed to maintaining the **local hospital** as a **stakeholder** and **active participant** in providing emergency care for our community.
- The Fire District has managed its **budget responsibly** despite the economic slowdown. As a result, we can absorb the additional costs of providing EMS to the County **without the excessive administration fees** currently imposed under the existing contract.

The Fire District is excited about this opportunity and looks forward to the next step of the evaluative process. Should you have any questions, please contact Fire Chief Bret Campbell at (208) 354-2760. Thank you for taking the time to review our proposal.

Sincerely,

Jason Letham, District 2 Fire Commissioner, Chairman

Scott Golden, District 1 Fire Commissioner

Kent Wagener, District 3 Fire Commissioner

Bret Campbell, Fire Chief

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Executive Summary

Ambulance service, as part of the greater emergency medical service (EMS) system, within Teton County is at a crossroads. Elected officials from the Ambulance Service District (Ambulance District) are faced with ambulance service cost increases and capped revenue. In response, they are looking to the Teton County Fire Protection District (Fire District) for solutions.

The Fire District has been an integral part of the EMS system in Teton County since 2007. Today, the Fire District operates two of the County ambulances and continues to be instrumental in providing high-quality, paramedic-level ambulance service from its stations in Driggs and Victor.

The intent of this proposal is to outline a clear path forward that reduces administrative and operational expenses, maintains or improves service quality, and provides sustainability. In order to accomplish these goals, the delivery model will maximize the use of resources, and eliminate unnecessary expenses. Unity of command maximizes operational effectiveness and is critical in achieving mission objectives—quality patient care and timely response.

Throughout Idaho, ambulance services are provided using several different models, but in all cases, the jurisdictional authority and statutory responsibility rests upon a government entity: county, city, or special district.

In July 2015, the Ambulance Service District (Ambulance District) asked for a Fire District proposal to abolish the Ambulance District and transfer all responsibilities to the Fire District. The Ambulance District established the following proposal criteria for a fire department-based EMS system:

- Same level of service and number of ambulances,
- At a lower cost to the taxpayer, and
- Within the taxing authority of the Fire District.

In addition, the Fire District Commissioners included the following criteria:

- Deliver quality emergency services utilizing existing resources,
- Eliminate wasteful overhead and inefficiencies, and
- Maintain positive engagement with TVHC and local Health Care Providers.

In order to best serve the public and satisfy the criteria identified by both the Ambulance District and Fire District Commissioners, two options are being proposed and presented for consideration.

Option A – Consolidation/Abolishment: Consolidate Ambulance District responsibilities to the Fire District and abolish the Ambulance District.

Option B – Collaboration/Joint-Powers: Exercising their joint governmental authority, the Ambulance District and the Fire District collaboratively provide governance for the administration, financial management and operation of ambulance services, commonly referred to as a “Joint-Powers Agreement.”

Today, the current financial cost of ambulance service is \$1,050,635. All projected sources of funding total \$824,230. This results in a \$226,405 deficit. Both options realize a significant reduction in overall ambulance service operating costs. The difference between present-day and proposed cost is significant.

<u>Projected Ambulance Service:</u>	<u>Cost:</u>	<u>Difference:</u>
Option A – Consolidation/Abolishment	\$571,000	\$479,635
Option B – Collaboration/Joint Powers	\$626,578	\$424,057

Background

This proposal is presented at the request of the Teton County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). BOCC Chair Bill Leake made the request on July 13, 2015, during a budget meeting where the budget requests for the ambulance services exceeded anticipated tax funds. At the meeting, Teton Valley Health Care (TVHC) CEO Keith Gnagey requested \$609,881 for the hospital's FY2016 contract for ambulance service to the County. Anticipated Ambulance Service District (Ambulance District) tax revenues were forecast to be only \$539,230. Noting the disparity between budget expense and tax revenue, the BOCC expressed an interest in revisiting the January 2012 Teton County Fire Protection District (Fire District) proposal to consolidate all ambulance services within the Fire District and abolish the Ambulance District.

“Chairman Leake said the County should look at all possible options to save the taxpayers money while providing necessary services and also considering price, quality, and response times. He asked the Fire District to analyze their staffing and budget needs and provide a detailed proposal within the next few months. He stressed that no major changes would take place quickly and said all aspects would be reviewed carefully before a decision is made to disband the ASD and transfer all assets to the Fire District.”

-Teton County Ambulance Service District Minutes: July 13, 2015

The 2012 Fire District proposal focused on fire department-based delivery of ambulance services, creating efficiency through maximizing the use of existing personnel/resources and reducing costs through eliminating duplication. Principles from the 2012 proposal, namely the use of Fire District personnel and facilities, have been incorporated into the present-day "Ambulance Service Partnership Agreement for the Coordinated and Cooperative Provision of Ambulance Service in Teton County" between TVHC and the Fire District.

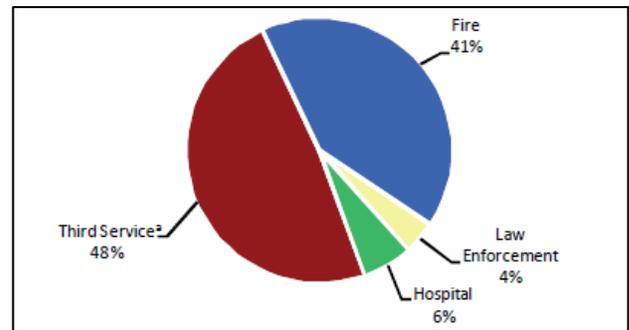
In the past several years, the Ambulance District has experienced annual increases in the ambulance service budget with declining ambulance service taxing revenue.

In 2012, the discussion was focused on “who should operate the ambulance service, the hospital or the fire department?” In 2014, the partnership between TVHC and the Fire District was formed, placing ambulances in service at the Driggs and Victor fire stations in addition to the one at the hospital. **Since October 1, 2014, the ambulance system is no longer hospital-based; instead, it is cooperatively administered and operated by the Fire District and TVHC.**

In recent history, both Jackson (WY) and Rexburg (ID) transitioned to fire department-based ambulance services. We do not know of any ambulance services in Idaho in the past 20 years that shifted to a hospital-based delivery model. In fact, **only 6 percent of Idaho ambulance services are based from hospitals.** Nationally speaking, according to the *Journal of Emergency Medical Services*, 44.9 percent of EMS systems are fire department based, 6.5 percent are hospital based, and 48.6 percent are either private, a standalone government agency or other type.

Current Ambulance Service

The present-day Teton County Ambulance System (TCAS) is jointly operated by the TVHC and the Fire District under authority of the Ambulance District. TVHC is contracted by the Ambulance District.



According to the Idaho EMS Bureau, Department of Health and Welfare (Sept. 2010), 41 percent of Idaho ambulance services are fire based and 6 percent are hospital based.

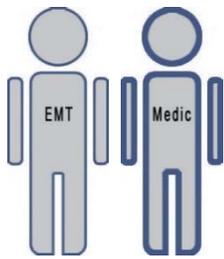
To provide paramedic-level ambulance service to all of Teton Valley, the system utilizes four ambulances and operates from three locations. **Ambulance 1** is located at TVHC and it provides primary response for Driggs/North, Alta and performs inter-facility transfers. **Ambulance 11** is located at Fire Station #1 (Driggs); it provides secondary response to Driggs/North, Alta and inter-facility transfers. **Ambulance 21** is located at Fire Station #2 (Victor) and is primary response for Victor/South. **Ambulance 41** is located at Fire Station #1 (Driggs); it is a reserve ambulance utilized as needed (events, response, etc.).

In essence, there are two “frontline” ambulances, one “back-up” ambulance, and one “reserve” ambulance.

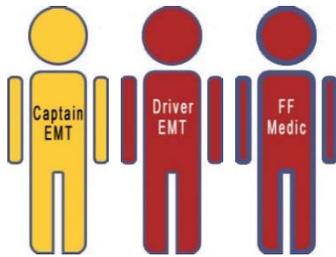
Present-Day Staffing Model

The present-day staffing model and personnel summary, illustrated below, provides 24/7/365 EMS coverage within Teton Valley.

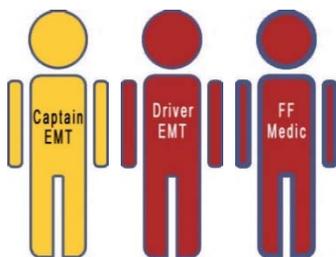
Ambulance - 1 (at TVHC)



Ambulance - 11 and/or Engine - 10 (at Fire Station #1)



Ambulance – 21 and/or Engine - 20 (at Fire Station #2)



Fire District	21 – Full-time 7 – Paramedic 14 – EMT
	25 – Reserve/Volunteer 4 – Paramedic 11 – EMT 10 – In training
TVHC	8 – Full-time 5 – Paramedic 3 – EMT
	16 – Pool 8 – Paramedic 8 – EMT

Personnel & Qualifications Summary

Our Leadership & Organization

Chief Officers

Our Chief Officers collectively have more than 58 years of emergency management service. Operating as a collaborative management team, they have served in positions across all levels of organizational leadership.



BRET CAMPBELL, FIRE CHIEF

Chief Campbell has 24 years of firefighting service. Prior to joining Teton County Fire & Rescue in 2005, Chief Campbell was a firefighter for the Chubbuck Fire Department. In 1996, Chief Campbell became a licensed EMT. As Fire Chief, he oversees all operations of the fire department, is responsible for developing and adhering to the operating budget, promotes the fire department by fostering cooperative working relationships with emergency response agencies within Teton County and mutual aid partners throughout our region. As a Duty Chief, Campbell fulfills a command and control role during emergency incident operations on rotating basis with the other two chief officers. In addition to his firefighting credentials, he is an Idaho-licensed EMT, EMS Landing Zone Officer, Extrication Technician and a former State of Idaho EMS and CPR instructor.



EARLE GILES III, DIVISION CHIEF OF PREVENTION

Chief Giles has 11 years of firefighting service and is a licensed EMT. Inspired by his family's tradition of fire service, Chief Giles joined Teton County Fire & Rescue in 2002 and completed his EMT certification in 2008. As Division Chief of Prevention, Chief Giles, serving as the Fire Marshal, is in charge of public education and fire prevention activities. As a Duty Chief, Giles fulfills a command and control role during emergency incident operations on rotating basis with the other two chief officers.



EDWARD SCHAUSTER, DIVISION CHIEF OF TRAINING AND EMS

Chief Schauster has 23 years of EMT and six years of paramedic experience. Prior to joining Teton County Fire & Rescue in 2006, Chief Schauster worked as a Wilderness First Responder, ski patroller at Grand Targhee and an EMT for Teton Valley Ambulance from 2005 to 2012. In addition to his duties at Teton County Fire & Rescue, he serves as an Intermittent Paramedic for Yellowstone National Park and Instructor with the Wilderness Medicine Institute of NOLS. As Division Chief of Training and EMS, Chief Schauster develops, organizes and delivers the department's rigorous training curriculum. As a Duty Chief, he fulfills a command and control role during emergency incident operations on rotating basis with the other two chief officers. Chief Schauster is a certified AHA CPR Instructor, Advanced Cardiac Life Support and Pediatric Advanced Life Support Provider, National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT) Prehospital Trauma Life Support and Emergency Pediatric Care Instructor and NAEMT Advanced Medical Life Support provider. On the national EMS stage, Chief Schauster has presented twice at the Texas EMS Conference on rural and remote EMS challenges. Also, Chief Schauster serves as the statewide paramedic representative to the State of Idaho EMS Advisory Committee.

Personnel, Skills & Experience

Under the direction of the department's Chief Officers, our firefighters are well-trained emergency responders who are cross trained in four emergency service domains: firefighting, EMS, rescue/extrication,

and hazardous material response. Each of the three crews has at least two paramedics and four EMTs. In addition to EMS response, our paramedics and EMTs have experience in **large hospital emergency room settings, technical rescue environments, air ambulance operations, backcountry rescue missions, and interagency wildland fire incident deployments.**

The standard/basic EMS training for a firefighter is approximately 160 hours of didactic, clinical and skills development, which leads to State of Idaho EMT licensure. All of our firefighters maintain an American Heart Association (AHA) Basic Life Support for Healthcare Provider certification. EMT recertification occurs every three years and is achieved by completing 48 hours of continuing education. To achieve Paramedic licensure, an additional 500 hours of didactic, clinical and skill development are necessary (at a minimum). Paramedic recertification occurs every two years and requires 72 hours of continuing education. All of our paramedics maintain both AHA Advanced Cardiac Life Support and Pediatric Advanced Life Support certifications. In addition, all of our paramedics maintain both NAEMT Prehospital Trauma Life Support and Emergency Pediatric Care certifications.

Our EMS License

The Fire District is a licensed Idaho EMS Agency, license # 3705. The license authorizes the delivery of the following five classifications of care:

- Prehospital ambulance services at the paramedic level
- Standby ambulance services at the paramedic level
- Transfer ambulance services at the paramedic level
- Prehospital support nontransport services at the paramedic level
- Prehospital nontransport services at the paramedic level

Also, the Fire District is a licensed Wyoming Ambulance Service, license # 171.

The Fire District currently has seven full-time, career paramedics and 14 EMTs (plus four Reserve Paramedics and 11 Reserve EMTs).

Chief Officers		
Bret Campbell, EMT	Earle Giles, EMT	Ed Schauster, Paramedic
Our Captains	Our Driver/Operators	Our Firefighters
Jared Colson, Paramedic	Jeremy Caulkins, EMT	Nate Brown, EMT
Austin Geiger, EMT	Adam Fletcher, EMT	Corey Gittus, EMT
Tate Hoyle, EMT	Joe Hurlburt, EMT	Rory Loveland, Paramedic
Jerry Moore, EMT	Chris Plennes, EMT	Caleb Mullins, Paramedic
Tim Ruhtrup, Paramedic	John Wilbrecht, Paramedic	Rebecca Parkinson, EMT
Rodney Teel, EMT	Mike Wright, Paramedic	Kevin Vallade, EMT

A summary table highlighting our personnel’s experience and credentials is included in **Appendix A.**

Current Staffing Model

Our staffing model is referred to as a *combination department*, which is one of the most efficient delivery systems in emergency services. Career and reserve/volunteer firefighter personnel provide the optimal balance between reliability and flexibility. On-duty staff provide an immediate response capable of answering the majority of emergencies. Off-duty staff is the second wave of responders and provide human assets for larger or prolonged emergencies requiring more personnel. Reserve/Volunteer personnel, like Career, fill on-duty and off-duty staffing response needs. In addition to the 21 career personnel, there are 25 dedicated reserve firefighters. The full-time and part-time professional staff complement one another and synergistically improve the service.

Our Proposal

Our approach maximizes the **utilization of existing** personnel, resources and facilities with **restructured governance** and **financial efficiency**. It is about the **wise use** of public funds and efficient provision of **quality EMS** at a cost that is both **reasonable** and **sustainable** for the Teton County taxpayers.

Simply put, we are proposing to operate all four ambulances, delivering quality EMS at a lower cost to the taxpayer. We will do this from one point of operational control, eliminating wasteful overhead and inefficiencies while utilizing existing personnel and resources with a sustainable and responsible approach.

Proposed Staffing Model

Just like the existing model, our proposed approach will provide 24/7/365 coverage using the same number of ambulances, the same number of paramedics, the same number of EMTs delivering the same level of patient care—all under one roof and from one point of operational control, the Duty Chief.

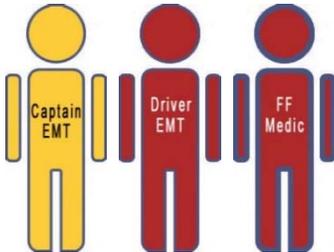
Duty Chief



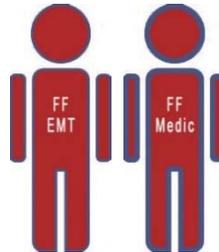
A Duty Chief provides:

- Chief Officer-level supervision
- Overall incident scene management for prolonged and/or complex emergencies
- Additional firefighter EMT/paramedic staffing— “the 9th responder”

Station #1



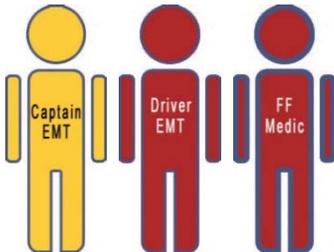
Engine – 10 and/or Ambulance – 11



Ambulance - 1

Note: One FF position will be staffed by a Reserve/Volunteer Firefighter.

Station #2



Engine - 20 and/or Ambulance – 21

Additional Staffing As Needed

Reserve/Volunteer and Call-Back Personnel (Scheduled and Unscheduled)



Ambulance services, under either Proposal Option A or B, will continue to be delivered at the same level of service with two frontline ambulances, one back-up ambulance and one reserve ambulance. Operationally, the delivery model will function in the same way as it presently does; ambulance assignments will remain the same.

Ambulance 1 will be re-located to Fire Station #1 but will continue to spend a portion of each day at TVHC for the purposes of education, experience and team building. Opportunities to maintain skills and build sound working relationships between TVHC and EMS staff are important. A rotation of EMS staff training at TVHC will be beneficial to the EMS system and assist in addressing overlapping needs and concerns of TVHC.

Restructured Governance

Presently, the governance of Teton County’s ambulance service rests with the ASD Commissioners. Neither the Fire District nor the cities have exercised their authority to operate ambulance services independently. As briefly mentioned in the Executive Summary, the two proposal options offer differing methods of governance while the daily operational management function is the same for both.

Option A – Consolidation/Abolishment

The Ambulance District will be abolished and all assets be transferred to the Fire District. The Fire District will be responsible for providing all aspects of ambulance service, including governance, administration, financial management and operational control.

Idaho case law has established the obligation of fire protection districts to provide for the preservation of life and the authority to operate ambulance services. Elected Fire Commissioners are entrusted with these fiduciary responsibilities.

Idaho law limits fire protection districts tax to 24 mils; the Fire District is currently under 16 mils. Taxing entities are capped at a 3% increase annually, when the full tax increase is not taken in a year, that unused portion may be applied in a future year. This is termed “Forgone.” The Fire District has \$385,000 of Forgone taxing capacity that may be utilized in the future. See **Appendix B** for additional information on this topic.

A net decrease in property taxes will occur while services remain the same. There will be no Ambulance District tax (currently 4 mils) but an increase of \$286,000 to the Fire District tax (approximately 2 mils). **As a result, there is a net savings of 2 mils.** The purchase of future ambulances, which is currently unattainable in the Ambulance District budget, will be worked into the Fire District capital improvement

plan. In addition, the Fire District will negotiate with Teton County, Wyoming, to provide both Fire and EMS to the Alta community.

Option B – Collaboration/Joint-Powers

The Ambulance and Fire Districts will co-sign a Joint-Powers Agreement, which will allow joint-governance. Both Ambulance and Fire Districts will collectively provide fiduciary management and oversight. Each entity possessing statutory authority maintains its vested interest and operates collaboratively as one board.

67-2328. JOINT EXERCISE OF POWERS. (a) Any power, privilege or authority, authorized by the Idaho Constitution, statute or charter, held by the state of Idaho or a public agency of said state, may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with the state of Idaho or any other public agency of this state having the same powers, privilege or authority; but never beyond the limitation of such powers, privileges or authority;

There are several advantages of our respective Districts and elected Boards collaboratively working together. The strengths of each entity will complement the other; risk and financial obligation are distributed; and synergistic outcomes are greater than the sum of individual efforts.

The Madison Fire Department operates the fire department-based EMS system for Madison County and has operated successfully as a Joint-Powers entity for more than 16 years. The Madison Joint-Powers entities consist of the City of Rexburg, Madison County Fire Protection District and the Madison County Ambulance Service District. Madison Fire Chief Corey Child, having years of experience within the system, holds the system in the highest regard. See **Appendix C** for Chief Child’s endorsement of the Joint-Powers System and fire department-based EMS.

City of Rexburg Attorney Stephen Zollinger was instrumental in the creation of the agreement of joint governance for the EMS system in Madison County nearly 20 years ago. Since then, he has served as the document steward modifying it as needed. Mr. Zollinger recommends the Joint Powers approach and has offered to meet with interested parties to elaborate on the methods used to create a Joint Powers Agreement. See **Appendix D** for Mr. Zollinger’s letter of endorsement of the Joint-Powers System approach.

*“There have been modifications over the years to our agreement, as well as adjustments to cost allocations as the City has become more dominant in the equation, but overall, **it has been very successful model, and all parties believe it has allowed for a better service at a more cost effective rate to the citizens.**” –Mr. Stephen Zollinger*

How will this work? An agreement between the Districts will define roles and responsibilities of each entity, as well as, practices, policies and procedures for operating jointly. Attorneys from the Districts will consult and draft the Joint-Powers Agreement in accordance with the direction of the Boards.

This option proposes the Ambulance District will provide vehicles, equipment, etc., as the practice has been and the Fire District provide administration, daily operational management and staffing. Each Board, represented by elected officials, remains accountable to the public. No money will be exchanged from one District to the other.

Meeting schedule, it is proposed that the Joint-Powers Board meet quarterly with an identified purpose and to address all relevant items brought forward through the agenda process. Operational monthly reporting is accomplished through a meeting with a designated Ambulance and Fire District Commissioner, the Fire Chief and the Division Chief of EMS.

Quarterly Meeting Schedule

October Annual Report
 January Capital Improvement Planning and Grants
 April Quality Assurance and Medical Direction
 July Budgeting Process

Financial Cost Analysis

The financial information, as it relates to the Ambulance District and Teton County Ambulance System (TCAS), was obtained from the Ambulance District meeting minutes and FY2016 budgeting documents. For consistency, we are using FY2016 data in FY2017 Ambulance District financial projections.

Present-day Expenses

Today, the current financial cost of ambulance service is \$1,050,635. All projected sources of funding (e.g., taxes, patient revenue, contract fees) total \$824,230. This results in a \$226,405 deficit.

The current condition underscores the lack of sustainability in the present-day model, which jeopardizes the continued delivery of quality ambulance services to Teton County, Idaho.

As documented in the **Cost Analysis Table**, $\$1,050,635 = (\$882,757 - \$465,204) + \$633,082$.

Ambulance Service Cost	TCAS' Operating Expense minus Contractual Payment	Ambulance District Expense
\$1,050,635	\$882,757 - \$465,204	\$633,082

Options proposed present a significant reduction in overall ambulance service operating costs. The difference between present-day and proposed cost is significant.

<u>Projected Ambulance Service:</u>	<u>Cost:</u>	<u>Difference:</u>
Option A – Consolidation/Abolishment	\$571,000	\$479,635
Option B – Collaboration/Joint Powers	\$626,578	\$424,057

The following table summarizes the proposed cost and projected funding; additional detail is presented in the Cost Analysis Table.

<u>Total Funding:</u>	<u>Option A</u>	<u>Option B</u>
Revenue:	\$285,000	\$285,000
Wyoming EMS Contract \$ 70,000		
Collected Patient Revenue \$215,000		
Tax Funding:		
Option A – Consolidation/Abolishment		
Ambulance District Tax	\$0	
Fire District Tax (foregone)	\$286,000	
Option B – Collaboration/Joint Powers		
Ambulance District Tax		\$166,078
Fire District Tax (foregone)		<u>\$175,500</u>
	<u>\$571,000</u>	<u>\$626,578</u>

Current System		Option A		Option B	
ASD/Hospital/Fire		Consolidation/Abolishment		Collaboration/Joint-Powers	
Ambulance Service District		Ambulance Service District		Ambulance Service District	
Insurance-ICRMP	\$ 1,279.00	Insurance-ICRMP	\$ -	Insurance-ICRMP	\$ 1,279.00
Cell Phone	\$ 2,000.00	Cell Phone	\$ -	Cell Phone	\$ 2,000.00
Vehicles-Fuel	\$ 14,000.00	Vehicles-Fuel	\$ -	Vehicles-Fuel	\$ 14,000.00
Ambulance Maint & Repair	\$ 12,000.00	Ambulance Maint & Repair	\$ -	Ambulance Maint & Repair	\$ 12,000.00
Repairs/Maint- Medical Equip	\$ 3,500.00	Repairs/Maint- Medical Equip	\$ -	Repairs/Maint- Medical Equip	\$ 3,500.00
State Radio System	\$ 1,800.00	State Radio System	\$ -	State Radio System	\$ -
Dispatch Services	\$ 77,224.00	Dispatch Services	\$ -	Dispatch Services	\$ 77,224.00
Contingency Account	\$ 5,000.00	Contingency Account	\$ -	Contingency Account	\$ 5,000.00
Administrative Services	\$ 20,075.00	Administrative Services	\$ -	Administrative Services	\$ 20,075.00
Contract W/Hospital	\$ 465,204.00	Contract W/Hospital	\$ -	Contract W/Hospital	\$ -
Total B Expenses	\$ 602,082.00	Total B Expenses	\$ -	Total B Expenses	\$ 135,078.00
Ambulance Service District		Ambulance Service District		Ambulance Service District	
Capital-Communications Equip	\$ 14,000.00	Capital-Communications Equip	\$ -	Capital-Communications Equip	\$ 14,000.00
Capital-Ambulance Equip	\$ 17,000.00	Capital-Ambulance Equip	\$ -	Capital-Ambulance Equip	\$ 17,000.00
Capital-New Ambulance	\$ -	Capital-New Ambulance	\$ -	Capital-New Ambulance	\$ -
Total C Expenses	\$ 31,000.00		\$ -		\$ 31,000.00
Total ASD Expense	\$ 633,082.00	Total ASD Expense	\$ -	Total ASD Expense	\$ 166,078.00
Hospital Expenses		Hospital Expenses		Hospital Expenses	
Expenses		Expenses		Expenses	
Salaries	\$ 451,546.00	Salaries	\$ -	Salaries	\$ -
Benefits	\$ 83,285.00	Benefits	\$ -	Benefits	\$ -
Total Salaries & Benefits	\$ 534,831.00	Total Salaries & Benefits	\$ -	Total Salaries & Benefits	\$ -
Department Supplies/Equip	\$ 14,754.00	Department Supplies/Equip	\$ -	Department Supplies/Equip	\$ -
Travel/Training/Dues/Subscript	\$ 9,354.00	Travel/Training/Dues/Subscript	\$ -	Travel/Training/Dues/Subscript	\$ -
System Medical Director	\$ 12,000.00	System Medical Director	\$ -	System Medical Director	\$ -
Teton County Fire	\$ 140,000.00	Teton County Fire	\$ -	Teton County Fire	\$ -
Administrative Services	\$ 171,818.00	Administrative Services	\$ -	Administrative Services	\$ -
	\$ 882,757.00		\$ -		\$ -
Fire District Expense		Fire District Expense		Fire District Expense	
Staffing		Staffing		Staffing	
Ambulance Contract	\$ -	Ambulance Contract Offset	\$ 140,000.00	Ambulance Contract Offset	\$ 140,000.00
3 Firefighter Paramedics	\$ -	3 Firefighter Paramedics	\$ 135,000.00	3 Firefighter Paramedics	\$ 135,000.00
Benefits (45%)	\$ -	Benefits (45%)	\$ 61,000.00	Benefits (45%)	\$ 61,000.00
Call Back	\$ -	Call Back	\$ 5,000.00	Call Back	\$ 5,000.00
Reserve Firefighters	\$ -	Reserve Firefighters	\$ 36,500.00	Reserve Firefighters	\$ 36,500.00
Additional Fire/EMS Calls	\$ -	Additional Fire/EMS Calls	\$ 11,000.00	Additional Fire/EMS Calls	\$ 11,000.00
Training	\$ -	Training	\$ 20,000.00	Training	\$ 20,000.00
Medical Supplies	\$ -	Medical Supplies	\$ 15,000.00	Medical Supplies	\$ 15,000.00
Billing Services	\$ -	Billing Services	\$ 15,000.00	Billing Services	\$ 15,000.00
Medical Director	\$ -	Medical Director	\$ 12,000.00	Medical Director	\$ 12,000.00
Training	\$ -	Training	\$ 10,000.00	Training	\$ 10,000.00
Cell/Data	\$ -	Cell/Data	\$ 2,000.00	Cell/Data	\$ -
Fuel	\$ -	Fuel	\$ 14,000.00	Fuel	\$ -
Maintenance	\$ -	Maintenance	\$ 12,000.00	Maintenance	\$ -
Medical Equipment	\$ -	Medical Equipment	\$ 5,000.00	Medical Equipment	\$ -
Dispatch - Ambulance	\$ -	Dispatch - Ambulance	\$ 77,500.00	Dispatch - Ambulance	\$ -
	\$ -		\$ 571,000.00		\$ 460,500.00
Ambulance Service Expense		Ambulance Service Expense		Ambulance Service Expense	
Total ASD Expense	\$ 633,082.00	Total ASD Expense	\$ -	Total ASD Expense	\$ 166,078.00
Total Hospital Expense	\$ 882,757.00	Total Hospital Expense	\$ -	Total Hospital Expense	\$ -
Less ASD Funded Contract	\$ (465,204.00)				
Total Fire District Expense		Total Fire District Expense	\$ 571,000.00	Total Fire District Expense	\$ 460,500.00
Less ASD/TVH Funded Contract	\$ 1,050,635.00		\$ 571,000.00		\$ 626,578.00
Ambulance Service Funding		Ambulance Service Funding		Ambulance Service Funding	
Ambulance Service District Tax	\$ 539,230.00	Ambulance Service District Tax	\$ -	Ambulance Service District Tax	\$ 166,078.00
Wyoming EMS Contract	\$ 70,000.00				
Hospital Funding		Hospital Funding	\$ -	Hospital Funding	\$ -
Collected Patient Revenue	\$ 215,000.00				\$ -
Fire District Tax	\$ -	Fire District Tax (Forgone)	\$ 286,000.00	Fire District Tax (Forgone)	\$ 175,500.00
		Collected Patient Revenue	\$ 215,000.00	Collected Patient Revenue	\$ 215,000.00
		Wyoming EMS Contract	\$ 70,000.00	Wyoming EMS Contract	\$ 70,000.00
	\$ 824,230.00		\$ 571,000.00		\$ 626,578.00

Our Commitment

As much as this is a new approach to overall governance and management, all of the operational safeguards in place today will remain in effect under our proposed system. Our commitment remains unchanged.

Staffing Opportunity

To accommodate the increased staffing needs of the proposed model, the Teton County Fire Protection District (Fire District) will hire three full-time, career firefighter/paramedics. There will continue to be opportunities for reserve firefighter paramedics or emergency medical technicians (EMTs) to join our department as well.

Over the years, a number of EMTs and paramedics have been affiliated with both the Fire District and Teton Valley Health Care (TVHC). The Fire District's proposed staffing model provides opportunity for EMTs and paramedics employed by TVHC to join our Department. The eight full-time and 16 pool employees are encouraged to affiliate with the Fire District. The addition of staff to the Fire District—full-time and reserve—strengthens the community's Fire and emergency medical service (EMS) system.

Training Program

Our Fire District has always prioritized training due to its obvious importance in establishing, maintaining and improving the professional level of emergency services provided to our County's citizens and visitors. In short, we take this commitment seriously to maintain safety, improve essential competencies and deliver effective and efficient services as both firefighters and EMTs.

Our Division Chief of Training and EMS oversees the training needs of recruits, reserves and career personnel. Our training program stresses on-shift trainings, weekly and monthly District-wide trainings for reserves, an active annual recruit training schedule, off-site specialty courses, in-house course offerings and national training center/academy coursework. Our personnel attend, teach and speak at local, regional and national conferences as well.

Our EMS training program is based on this model; the following highlights its robustness and diversity.

- We utilize paramedics for informal in-house, on-shift skills and scenario trainings on a regular basis.
- Since FY2013, CentreLearn, an internet-based, formal distance learning and tracking program for both EMS and Fire curricula has been utilized. In general, at least 2-4 hours per 48-hour tour is spent specifically on pre-hospital EMS trainings.
- We utilize our Medical Director, and other local health care providers, for in-service competency trainings, skills verification check-offs and run/case reviews. These trainings occur every other month and generally last three to four hours.
- In FY2016, we are partnering with local aeromedical provider, Air Idaho, to present evening EMS continuing education topics every other month.
- We use our State's EMS Bureau and other departments for specialty courses – in December (2015), we hosted a 16-hr National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT) Emergency Pediatric Care (EPC) combined provider course. In February (2016), we are hosting a 16-hr NAEMT Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS) course.
- We have agreements with our partners in the Eastern Idaho Fire Chiefs Association (EIFCA) for ride-along opportunities, stressing in-field differential diagnosis, critical field decision-making and field skills development.
- Individual attendance at local and regional conferences is encouraged and Fire District-supported.

- We have and will continue building relationships with our local clinical facilities, TVHC and others to help maintain our critical interventional skills, e.g., intubations, ventilatory management, etc.

Since 2007, our EMS training program has successfully graduated more than 50 EMTs from our in-house EMT classes. During this time, the Fire District has sponsored four EMT courses, three EMT refreshers, one Advanced EMT class and helped sponsor an EMT-Paramedic course that graduated three of our current career Paramedics. Many of our graduates are still currently active within our own department and several have, and continue to, work for TVHC, notable among them is its current EMS Supervisor Rob Veilleux. Others remain active with Teton County Search & Rescue (TCSAR) and Grand Targhee's Ski Patrol.

Quality of Care and Performance Improvement Process

We began offering EMS as a licensed Nontransport Basic Life Support Agency in 2007. In 2008, Dr. Eric Johnson became our Medical Director (See **Appendix E** for Dr. Johnson's qualifications and endorsement). From that time until the summer of 2015, Dr. Johnson served as the Medical Director for all three licensed emergency medical services agencies in Teton County: the Fire District, Teton Valley Ambulance and TCSAR. In the summer of 2015, the Ambulance District named Dr. Brandon Bloxham from Intermountain Emergency Physicians as its Medical Director. Dr. Johnson remains the Medical Director of the Fire District and TCSAR.

Dr. Johnson has been instrumental in overseeing our quality assurance/quality improvement (QA/QI) process. In simple terms, our QA/QI process is three-tiered. First, all patient care information is recorded in the IdahoPERCS database, which is a state-wide prehospital electronic record collection system. All documents pertaining to patient care are uploaded to this electronic record, including: the Teton County Sheriff's Dispatch Notes, Patient Care field notes, TVHC Emergency Admission record, any copies of medication lists from the patient, electrocardiogram (ECG) strips, Ambulance Charge Sheet, etc. Upon completion of an electronic patient care report, the record is locked by the primary care provider and reviewed by one of our paramedic Captains. This initial screen looks for thoroughness and completeness of the record and ensures all actions, assessments, interventions, responses to interventions, transport mode and destination, adherence to appropriate protocol and transition of care is documented clearly and was appropriate. Second, all patient care reports are reviewed by the Division Chief of Training & EMS. On this second review, again all care providers' actions and clinical decisions are reviewed for concurrence with our adopted State of Idaho EMS Physician Commission Statewide Protocols and Procedures (EMSPC). It also ensures that all clinical decisions and judgment made regarding the care of the patient represent acceptable and appropriate standards of care for management of a patient with the clinical signs and symptoms identified by the providers on scene assessments. Additionally, any necessary training issues or education topics are identified and used as quality/performance improvement topics at the next training session with our Medical Director or addressed immediately, if necessary. Lastly, all patient care reports are examined by our Medical Director. Once again, this review focuses on ensuring sound clinical decision-making and appropriateness of interventions provided. During this review, Performance Improvement Suggestions and PEARLS identified within the EMSPC Protocols and Procedures are reviewed to ensure they were considered and followed by the providers on scene. This process is followed for 100% of all EMS calls for service, regardless of the acuity of the patient's condition. As referenced earlier, the QA/QI process identifies continuing trends in patient care issues within our Valley and serves as the basis for a portion of all our Medical Director training sessions.

At all steps, the QA/QI process is non-punitive and anonymous, it involves only the providers involved in the patient's care and the QA/QI review committee. This process is designed to be patient-care and professional growth centered, not as a public reporting tool. It is designed to ensure a supportive educational process for the improvement in quality of care, as well as, for the continued professional growth of our providers. Unlike large volume systems, ours is a low-volume and close knit community of

providers. The QA/QI process depends on accurate, timely and honest documentation of what happened to maintain the process's integrity. By referencing low numbers of call on a frequent basis and in a public context, it becomes apparent to all of us who the numbers represent, undermining the anonymity of our providers and violating confidentiality of the patients we have treated.

Much has been made recently by the Board of Directors of TVHC regarding quality performance measures.

“Hospital CEO Keith Gnagey described their quality performance measures programs which will be implemented in order to achieve better patient results, identify training opportunities, and show the board (ASD) the value they are receiving for their tax dollar. He introduced new board member Dr. Robert Whipple who explained that a quality assurance committee will be formed...”

- **Teton County Ambulance Service District Minutes: August 24, 2015**

Simply stated, we have had a QA/QI process in place since 2008. It has been rigorous and effective. It has been imperative to have consistent, collaborative, frequent and honest involvement by our Agency's Medical Director for the QA/QI process to be effective. By State licensing code and statute, all of an agency's providers work as an extension of the Medical Director's authority to provide care under his/her medical license. Although the only governing bodies authorized to provide care to a community are Ambulance Service Districts and Fire Protection Districts, the individuals working for these Districts must act as an extension of the agency's Medical Director. He/she is the final authority in allowing an individual to work as a licensed provider. For this reason, the Medical Director is of paramount importance throughout the QA/QI process, the responsibility for conducting this process is an incumbent responsibility of the Medical Director's position. Up until the summer of 2015, having one Medical Director for all of Teton County's EMS Agencies afforded the ability to look across agencies in terms of continuity of care to ensure that transitions in care from one entity to another did not diminish or complicate the care a patient received. Although there are planned joint-meetings of the Fire District and TVHC's Medical Directors to discuss system-wide standardization of care issues, this has not occurred as of yet.

Continuity of Care and Patient Advocacy

Traditionally, the concept of Continuity of Care is related to the care a patient receives within a clinical setting as their care is transitioned between providers of various levels, different specialists, intra-facility departments or different clinical facilities in different locations. In recent years, it has been expanded to include all of the care a patient receives, from the pre-hospital environment to the clinical facility to which the EMS providers transport the patient. Although not explicit, Continuity of Care includes the embodiment of providers safeguarding a patient's autonomy and care through acting as the patient's advocate. As care is transitioned from one provider to the next, it is incumbent that the provider shares all the relevant details from their patient care interaction to next, so that the continuum is constant and un-fragmented and that the patient's wishes are respected.

According to the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP):

“Continuity of Care is concerned with the quality of care over time. It is the process by which the patient and his/her physician-led care team are cooperatively involved in ongoing health care management toward the shared goal of high quality, cost-effective medical care.” (2015)

As it relates to EMS operations within our Valley, this Continuity of Care is achieved through the use of shared, evidence-based protocols; consistent triage and priority descriptions; early notification of stroke, STEMI and trauma patients; joint trainings; enhanced and standardized communication both from the field and during face-to-face transitions of care; familiarity of each other's equipment; etc. The same safeguards

used throughout our country and state to promote Continuity of Care from the pre-hospital care environment to an emergency room setting are in use here. Although patient safeguard mechanisms to promote Continuity of Care are constantly updated and refined, they have been in place since 2007 and have helped improve the quality and level of patient care within our community.

Service Response Times

Response times under the current or proposed systems will remain the same as the present-day model. The current locations and staffing of ambulances has been a vast improvement over previous systems. The previous system staffed one ambulance from the hospital and relied heavily upon the Fire District for assistance with initial response (Schwab – Hoyle Agreement, 2007-2013).

The current “Partnership” between the Fire District and TVHC established goals for response times (provide advanced life support (ALS) on scene within five minutes to cities of Driggs and Victor for at least 80% of the calls, 11 minutes to city of Teton, and 22 minutes to all other areas of county and Wyoming) will remain. However, greater emphasis is placed upon the safety of the public, patient and responder by empowering the responder to use more appropriate risk/benefit analysis when determining code response.

Value-added Services

EMS is a very important component of the Fire District’s public education. Teaching community CPR, providing EMT courses, and teaching First-Aid to Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are only a small portion of this outreach. In addition to education, we provide many health-related services to the public. The Fire District has participated in the Community Health Fair for more than ten years and partnered with the TVHC in a Community Paramedic Program. We are active in the Senior Center providing basic health assessments and monitoring blood pressure. Whether checking the installation of a car seat or providing assistance to a person walking through the Fire Station door, there are many opportunities to provide EMS education and health-related services; we embrace them all.

Providing standby ambulance services at public community events (e.g., a high-school sporting event, Teton County Fair Figure Eight Races) is a part of providing a community service, we do not anticipate charging a fee for these services.

Operational Use of Vehicles and Equipment

The operational management of all Ambulance District vehicles and equipment will be transferred to the Fire District for the continued stated purpose of providing EMS.

Insurance Coverage

The Fire District is a member of Idaho Counties Risk Management Program (ICRMP), the state insurance pool. Professional and general liability insurance coverage is provided at a fee rate based upon payroll. The addition of staff, both Career and Reserve/Volunteer, will result in a fee increase of \$4,800 annually. Insurance for the ambulance vehicles is at no additional cost. This increase will be accounted for within the Fire District budget.

Billing Services and Patient Revenue

The Fire District has selected Systems Design to provide ambulance billing services. The exclusive business function of Systems Design is medical billing for ambulance services. Systems Design is based in Silverdale, Washington, and provides billing services for several Idaho EMS agencies.

The implementation process contains four areas: Credentialing, Policy, Procedure and Administration. The Fire District and Systems Design will begin the implementation process upon obtaining an affirmative decision from the Ambulance District Commissioners.

Credentialing includes acquiring a Medicare Provider Number (MPN), as well as provider numbers with other government agencies and insurance companies. The acquisition of these provider numbers is a service provided by Systems Design. Policy decisions related to service rates, billing/collection and charity will be approved by the Board(s). Procedures will be established for items related audits, financial controls and obtaining patient billing information. Administrative function will address: Release of Benefits Form, HIPAA Compliance Officer, training of employees and contracting collections (if applicable).

Madison Fire Department, McCall Fire Department and Kootenai County EMS have all offered positive review and enthusiastic endorsement of Systems Design as a partner in providing ambulance billing services.

Our Implementation Timeline

The process of implementation will be initiated upon the Ambulance District Commissioners reaching a decision, selecting an option and passing a resolution to proceed.

The existing contract for ambulance services will be scheduled to terminate invoking the 180-day termination clause. We propose the new EMS system begin delivering ambulance service on October 1, 2016.

The process of changing the governance model will result in the elimination of the Ambulance District or the negotiation of a Joint-Powers Agreement between the Ambulance and Fire Districts.

Operational and logistical changes with EMS delivery will be minimal due to the Fire District currently operating the majority of the ambulances under the present condition.

January 25, 2016	The Fire District presents the Proposal for EMS
February/March 2016	Ambulance District Commissioners reach a decision
March 28, 2016	180-day notice of termination is issued
April 2016	Ambulance and Fire Districts establish necessary agreements Ambulance billing service contracted Begin acquisition of provider numbers
May 2016	Review and update protocols, policies and procedures
July 2016	Budgeting: Fire District or Joint Powers Board to begin the FY2017 budget process Fire District conducts firefighter/paramedic interviews
August 2016	Fire District's three new firefighter/paramedics begin employment
September 2016	Transfer of Ambulance District equipment and assets begins Notify ICRMP of increase to payroll for liability insurance billing
October 1, 2016	New EMS system begins delivering Ambulance Service to Teton Valley

Appendix A

Summary Table of Personnel's Experience & Credentials

Summary Table of Personnel's Experience & Credentials

Name	Rank	License Level
Jared Colson	Captain	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLS • PALS • PHTLS • EPC • Multiple Wildland Incidents Type 1,2,3 as single resource Paramedic • Unit Commendation Award X3
Austin Geiger	Captain	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC
Tate Hoyle	Captain	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC • PHTLS
Jerry Moore	Captain	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC • Silver Lifesaving Medal
Tim Ruhrup	Captain	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLS • PALS • EPC • PHTLS • Outdoor Emergency Care • Grand Targhee Ski Patrol
Rod Teel	Captain	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC • PHTLS • Retired from the U.S. Army as a Fire Chief and Crash Rescue Specialist • Combat Life Saver Course • Bronze Star while serving in Iraq
Jeremy Caulkins	Driver Operator	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPR
Adam Fletcher	Driver Operator	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHTLS • IV access and Fluid Therapy Optional Module • IO access and Fluid Therapy Optional Module
Joe Hurlburt	Driver Operator	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC • Grand Targhee Ski Patrol • Outdoor Emergency Care
Chris Plennes	Driver Operator	EMT
Hans Wilbrecht	Driver Operator	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLS

Name	Rank	License Level
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PALS • PHTLS • EPC • Grand Targhee Ski Resort Volunteer Medical Control • Idaho State Certified EMS Instructor • Teton County Ambulance
Mike Wright	Driver Operator	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLS • PALS • PHTLS • NRP • EPC • S.T.A.B.L.E. • Difficult Airway Course • Certified Idaho Healthcare Instructor • Adjunct Professor at College of Southern Idaho • Star Valley Ambulance Service • Magic Valley Paramedics • Magic Valley Paramedics Field Supervisor • Letter of Commendation from ISP for MVA • Multiple Wildland Incident Type I, 2, 3 as single resource Paramedic
Nathan Brown	Firefighter	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC
Corey Gittus	Firefighter	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Emergency Care • Grand Targhee Ski Patrol • Teton Valley Ambulance
Rory Loveland	Firefighter	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLS • PALS • PHTLS • NRP • Flight Paramedic Life Flight Network • Paramedic City of Dallas Oregon • Volunteer Firefighter/Paramedic Corvallis Fire Department • Healthcare Technician Paramedic Yellowstone National Park • Healthcare Technician Paramedic Lake Mead National Park • Paramedic American Medical Response Mobile Alabama
Caleb Mullins	Firefighter	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC • PHTLS • ACLS • PALS • NRP • Magic Valley Paramedics

Name	Rank	License Level
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerome County Paramedics • Gold Cross Ambulance Salt Lake • Teton Valley Ambulance
Rebecca Parkinson	Firefighter	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC • Outdoor Emergency Care • Wilderness First Responder • NOLS Wilderness Instructor • Grand Targhee Ski Patrol
Kevin Vallade	Firefighter	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Emergency Care • Grand Targhee Ski Patrol • National Ski Patrol Yellow Star Award- saving the life of a skier
Kristin Curtis	Reserve Firefighter	EMT
Margaret Duncan	Reserve Firefighter	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHTLS • AMLS • PALS • ACLS • AHA CPR Instructor • BLS Instructor • Paramedic Training Credentialing Officer Grand Teton National Park • Buttermilk Ski Patrol
Jared Giannini	Reserve Firefighter	EMT
Scott Hanson	Recruit Firefighter	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHTLS • ACLS • PALS
James Hlavaty	Reserve Firefighter	AEMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Emergency Care • Grand Targhee Ski Patrol • Teton Valley Ambulance
Patrick Park	Reserve Firefighter	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHTLS • ACLS • PALS
Abigail Mountain	Recruit Firefighter	EMT
Dave Ridill	Reserve Firefighter	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Emergency Care • Grand Targhee Ski Patrol

Name	Rank	License Level
Paige Roskam	Reserve Firefighter	Paramedic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHTLS • ACLS • BLS • PALS
Robert Thomas	Reserve Firefighter	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army Medic • Combat Lifesaver Instructor
Stacey Thomas	Reserve Firefighter	EMT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat Lifesaver • Health and Safety Officer
Jon Wisby	Reserve Firefighter	EMT

- ACLS – Advanced Cardiac Life Support
- AEMT – Advanced Emergency Medical Technician
- AMLS- Advanced Medical Life Support
- EPC – Emergency Pediatric Care
- NRP – Neonatal Resuscitation Program
- PALS – Pediatric Advanced Life Support
- PHTLS – Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support

Appendix B

Foregone Information

Mary Lou Hansen

Subject: FW: L2 worksheets for Fire & Ambulance
Attachments: Ambulance L2 worksht.pdf; Fire L2 worksht.pdf

From: Mary Lou Hansen
Sent: Friday, July 17, 2015 3:39 PM
To: bobbenedict@silverstar.com
Cc: Bill Leake
Subject: L2 worksheets for Fire & Ambulance

Bob & Bill: The attached forms are completed by every taxing district to determine the maximum property tax that can be collected in any given year. In general, the "foregone amount" represents taxes that might have been collected, but were not because a taxing district did not levy the maximum amount possible.

The "foregone amounts" are tracked by the State Tax Commission and reported to County Clerks once per year. (I don't completely understand their methodology because it's not as simple as adding last year's un-levied tax amounts to the previous foregone total. Other factors are involved. But I'm confident that the foregone amounts provided by the STC are correct.)

The ASD currently has the authority to levy \$774,645 in property taxes, but cannot collect that amount due to the statutory levy limit of .0004. As property values increase over the coming years, the ASD will be able to increase their annual levy by: (1) 3%; (2) the amount related to new construction; and (3) the entire foregone amount.

The Fire District currently has authority to levy \$2,557,761. Their statutory levy limit is .0024 so they could collect that entire amount next year if they needed to. Once the foregone amount was zeroed out they can only increase their total collection by 3%, plus amounts related to new construction. (Last year the Fire District levied just \$1,987,000 so it's hard to imagine them needing to increase their budget by another \$500,000. However, they have the ability to do so if their governing board thought it necessary.)

To my way of thinking, this means that taxpayers are potentially on the hook for a total of up to \$3,332,406 between these 2 taxing districts. If the ASD were disbanded, that would reduce the total possible taxes by \$774,645.

If the Fire District began providing ambulance services I imagine they would immediately use their entire foregone amount. If that happened, the first year impact of disbanding the ASD would only reduce taxes by about \$150,000, assuming the Fire District doesn't claim a significant amount of their foregone dollars beforehand. Over time, however, the combined potential tax liability would be reduced by \$774,645. (I will forward this email to the STC property tax guru and ask whether my analysis is accurate.)

Hopefully this makes sense. Please call Monday to discuss further.

Best regards,

District Name: Teton County Ambulance Service District

7-15

Enter Year:

2015

Computation of 3% budget increase:

Enter the amount from the "Highest Non-Exempt P-Tax Budget + P-Tax Replacement" column from the "Maximum Budget and Foregone Amount Worksheet".	(1)	525,631
Multiply line 1 by 3%.	(2)	15,769

New Construction & Annexation budget increases:

Enter the 2015 value of district's new construction roll from each applicable county below:

County Name	Value
Teton County	(A) 16,013,495
	(B)
	(C)
	(D)
Total of New Construction Roll Value for the District:	(3) 16,013,495

Enter the 2015 value of annexation from property assessed by the county.	(A)	
Enter the 2015 value of annexation from Operating Property.	(B)	
Total Annexation Value:	(4)	-
Enter the total 2014 approved non-exempt levy rate.	(5)	0.000400000
New Construction Roll budget increase (multiply line 3 by line 5).	(6)	6,405
Annexation budget increase (multiply line 4 by line 5).	(7)	-

Foregone Amount:	(8)	226,841
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Maximum Allowable Non-exempt Property Tax Budget:	(9)	774,646
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Property Tax Replacement:		
Enter yearly amount of the agricultural equipment replacement money.	(10)	-
Enter yearly amount of the personal property replacement money.	(11)	1
Enter TOTAL recovered dollars as reported on the Recovered/Recaptured Property Tax Substitute Funds List.	(12)	
Enter the total of lines 10 thru 12: (Must match col. 5 budget total of L-2).	(13)	1
Maximum Allowable Non-exempt Property Tax to be Levied:	(14)	774,645

Subtract line 14 from line 9.

Net Market: \$1,336,179,635 x .0004 = \$539,472

L-4 WORKSHEET (MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE L-4 FORM)

District Name: TETON COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Enter Year:

2015

Computation of 3% budget increase:

Enter the amount from the "Highest Non-Exempt P-Tax Budget + P-Tax Replacement" column from the "Maximum Budget and Foregone Amount Worksheet".	(1)	2,088,567
Multiply line 1 by 3%.	(2)	62,657

New Construction & Annexation budget increases:

Enter the 2015 value of district's new construction roll from each applicable county below:

County Name	Value
Teton	(A) 16,013,495
	(B)
	(C)
	(D)
Total of New Construction Roll Value for the District:	(3) 16,013,495

Enter the 2015 value of annexation from property assessed by the county.	(A)	
Enter the 2015 value of annexation from Operating Property.	(B)	
Total Annexation Value:	(4)	-
Enter the total 2014 approved non-exempt levy rate.	(5)	0.001592143
New Construction Roll budget increase (multiply line 3 by line 5).	(6)	25,496
Annexation budget increase (multiply line 4 by line 5).	(7)	-

Foregone Amount:	(8)	381,041
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Maximum Allowable Non-exempt Property Tax Budget:	(9)	2,557,761
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Property Tax Replacement:		
Enter yearly amount of the agricultural equipment replacement money.	(10)	-
Enter yearly amount of the personal property replacement money.	(11)	-
Enter TOTAL recovered dollars as reported on the Recovered/Recaptured Property Tax Substitute Funds List.	(12)	
Enter the total of lines 10 thru 12: (Must match col. 5 budget total of L-2).	(13)	-
Maximum Allowable Non-exempt Property Tax to be Levied:	(14)	2,557,761

Subtract line 14 from line 9.

Mary Lou Hansen

Subject: FW: L2 worksheets for Fire & Ambulance

From: Alan Dornfest [<mailto:Alan.Dornfest@tax.idaho.gov>]

Sent: Saturday, July 18, 2015 8:06 AM

To: Mary Lou Hansen; Gary Houde

Cc: Steve Fiscus

Subject: RE: L2 worksheets for Fire & Ambulance

Mary Lou: While I don't disagree with the fundamentals of your analysis, I would offer the following observations:

1. Because of the levy rate limit the ambulance district has been precluded from using its full budget authority – whether it wanted to or not. From the L-2 worksheet, they appear to remain in this situation, as you've identified their maximum budget as \$534,472. The values subject to their levy would have to increase by nearly 50% for the district to utilize full budget capacity, including foregone. Otherwise they are locked in at a much lower amount.
2. The fire district has a much higher levy rate limit, so could absorb their full foregone amount if they wish. Notably, however, the fire district's foregone amount is less than the ambulance district's most recent levy (dollars). It's close if you add new construction and 3% allowances, and I don't know whether the fire district would want to take those regardless of the need to provide ambulance services. If they do, then the trade off would be approximately \$482,000 additional to replace \$534,000 expected to be levied by the ambulance district this year. ($\$1,987,000 + 62,657 + 25,496 = 2,075,153$ and the difference between that figure and \$2,557,761 is \$482,608). (Again, this assumes the fire district would need the \$25,000 new construction allowance and the \$63,000 3% allowance anyway.) If the fire district were willing to flat line its budget at the 2014 amount (\$1,987,000), then they could add \$482,608; this would still fall about \$52,000 short of replacing the expected ambulance district levy. If the fire district intends to go back to a higher budget (as it levied previously), this difference would grow.
3. If the ambulance district dissolves, their \$226,841 foregone amount disappears – it does not get absorbed in any way by the fire district, which gets no additional budget authority (unless there is something in law I'm not aware of).
4. The ambulance district does not get sales tax distribution, so there is no additional issue there.

Gary may have additional comments.

Alan S. Dornfest • Property Tax Policy Supervisor
Idaho State Tax Commission • Property Tax Division
phone: (208) 334-7742 • fax: (208) 334-7844
e-mail: alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov • website: tax.idaho.gov

Appendix C

Chief Child's Endorsement Letter



26 North Center Street, Rexburg, Idaho 83440 * 209-359-3010

11 January 2016

Chief Bret Campbell
Teton County Fire & Rescue
PO Box 474
Driggs, Idaho 83422

Dear Chief Campbell:

Thank you for the opportunity to share a few thoughts regarding the running of a fire based EMS system in Madison County. The Madison Fire Department was the pioneer department in Idaho writing and passing legislation allowing joint powers agreements between government agencies. In 2000, the Madison County Fire Protection District, the Rexburg Fire Department and the Madison County Ambulance District entered into the first ever joint powers agreement in the state.

For 16 years now, three elected boards have enjoyed the collaborative efforts of one administration managing the legal responsibilities of their respective organizations—this responsibility to manage the three entities rests upon the Chief of Services. This agreement has allowed a consolidation of employees for the greater good of the community in which we serve.

The coming together of employees has been an amazing strength to our community and the EMS and fire service we provide. The employees working together have provided stronger employees—much stronger and more broadly trained than each entity could have provided on their own. This joint venture has been under the microscope of many organizations all over the state of Idaho and is considered to be the most efficiently run department in the state.

When the venture was thought of, the greatest worry was taking EMS away from the hospital. This worry was quickly put aside as the hospital realized they could focus on hospital management and patient care rather than the managing of an ambulance district. The EMT's/Paramedics soon realized they were being better trained because they were not worrying about hospital based patient care—they could focus their learning on scene based care which is where they were needed. This line of education has advanced our agency to the highest trained ground based service in the state where each of our fulltime paramedics is now Critical Care and Flight Paramedic Certified. Ironically, the hospital enjoys our level of care more now than ever—we provide critical care transports for all area hospitals allowing them to keep their resource nurses in the hospital caring for patients.

We work in a day when many government based fire and EMS departments are at risk financially. The future of such services are best insured by the combining of efforts and the abolishment of duplication in administration and services—this has been and will continue to be the fiscally responsible direction elected officials and administrators will pursue to best serve their publics. The success of the Madison Fire department has been and is contributed to the Joint Powers Agreement entered into in 2000.

If we can be of further assistance or be a resource in any way, please feel free to make contact.

Kind regards,



Corey R. Child
Chief of Services, Madison Fire Department



Mikel Walker
Assistant Chief, Madison Fire Department

Our Goal, Our Mission, Our Purpose

To Maintain a State of Readiness in:
Our People, Our Equipment, Operational Accuracy,
and Administration

Our Core Values

Integrity, Honor, Pride and Courage

Appendix D

Mr. Zollinger's Endorsement Letter

12 North Center Street
P.O. Box 280
Rexburg, Idaho 83440

Law Office of
STEPHEN PORTER ZOLLINGER
Attorney at Law

Office (208) 716-1316
Fax (208) 359-3022
stephenz@rexburg.org

January 11, 2016

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been an attorney practicing law in Southeast Idaho for the past 25 years, and during that time I have represented several governmental entities. One of the elements of governmental representation that came to my attention as a possible pitfall early in my career, was the model that had multiple administrators working for different entities doing the same task as administrators for other entities. While working for Madison County and the City of Rexburg in the mid 1990's, I became aware of just such a situation. The Madison County Ambulance district was paying for administrative functions at the emergency services level in order to provide the emergency medical services for the entire county, while the Rexburg/Madison Fire Department was paying for administrative functions for fire response. Many of the elements being accomplished by the various administrators were the same, and it became apparent that a cost savings could be experienced by consolidating the two services.

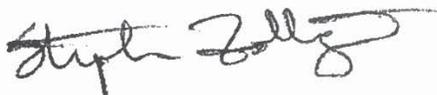
Over the course of the next several years, the consolidation was accomplished by taking the funds from the County Ambulance District and the funds from the joint Rexburg/Madison Fire District and combining them. All affected taxing districts remained in existence, with an elected official from each being named to the governing board of the Joint Powers Entity. A fourth paramedicine executive was added to the governing Board, and we have operated effectively and efficiently since that time.

There have been modification over the years to our agreement, as well as adjustments to cost allocations as the City has become more dominant in the equation, but overall, it has been a very successful model, and all parties believe it has allowed for a better service at a more cost effective rate to the citizens.

I strongly recommend a Joint Powers approach to Fire and Ambulance, and would be happy to meet with interested parties to elaborate on the methods of consolidation that worked for Madison County Ambulance, the City of Rexburg and the Madison County Fire District.

Please don't hesitate to contact me at (208) 716-1316 or stephenz@rexburg.org.

Sincerely,



Stephen P. Zollinger
Attorney at Law

Appendix E

Dr. Eric Johnson's

Qualifications/Endorsement Letter

Eric Johnson, MD
Medical Director
Teton County Fire
PO Box 722
Driggs, ID 83422

January 18, 2016

Dear Ambulance District Commissioners:

My name is Eric Johnson, and I am the Medical Director for the Teton County Fire Protection District (TCFPD). I asked Chief Campbell if I might write a brief letter clarifying a few items and maybe offer a different perspective.

First, a brief "bio" is in order. I have lived in Teton Valley since the early 90's, and joined the Teton Valley Hospital (TVH) medical staff in 2008. Prior to that, I worked in emergency medicine at St. Alphonsus and St Luke's hospitals in Boise and was an original founder of Emergency Medicine of Idaho (EMI) in Boise. EMI is a group of emergency physicians that manages the patient care of the emergency departments in St. Luke's affiliated hospitals. I have been active in pre-hospital emergency medicine from "in-field care" (wilderness medicine, Everest ER, Global Rescue, various technical rescue teams, etc.), to medically directing multiple rural EMS units in Idaho over my career, as well as involved with aero-medical care providers. I know and understand the patient care issues inherent in this setting. In 2008, I assumed the medical directorship of TCFPD's "quick response unit," as well as TVH's ambulance service - an intermediate EMT transport unit running out of our community hospital during daylight hours. In an effort to improve the quality of patient care in Teton County, an effort was made to evolve to a paramedic-level pre-hospital program. We accomplished this in 2011. All protocols were approved through the State EMS Bureau until ultimately we moved to State of Idaho Physician Commission's State-wide protocols. These are evidenced based and vetted across a number of pre-hospital providers, emergency medical service (EMS) programs and emergency physicians. Throughout this time, directing both agencies and the Valley's Search and Rescue team, I witnessed multiple changes in both the Fire Department and TVH - the latter that included six different CEO's and a switch to a private, not-for-profit hospital. I continued to serve as medical director for all three agencies until July 2015, when due to a change in the physician's group that manages care in the emergency department at TVH, I was asked to step aside.

Second, for those who have asked my opinion in the past regarding the working relationship between Fire and Hospital's ambulance service, I have never wavered and always believed that for taxpayer value and maintenance of economies of scale/operations, as is the case in most counties in Idaho, having one controlling agency makes sense. Maybe I'm a bit jaded having seen the battles over the years between Boise Fire and Ada County ambulance service.

Third, I wish to assure you that whatever you might hear or be told regarding "quality" of pre-hospital care, throughout my tenure with all our County's EMS agencies, my main role as Director has been to ensure that our providers perform to the highest standards allowable by their training and certification to provide the highest level of care to our community's patients. Along with providing hands-on training, working closely with agency training officers and personally reviewing each "run" performed, I am proud of the system we have built and the quality of the patient care it provides. I find it a bit interesting that since my departure from TVH and its ambulance service, there have been on-going discussions from various hospital administrators regarding quality markers and data. Quality markers are defined by EMS certifying bodies, State of Idaho EMS protocols; skill set performance and evaluation, and continued medical director oversight of all fieldwork. In some comments that have come my way, there is an insinuation that if TCFPD pre-hospital EMS providers are not "hospital" based, they are not of equivalent quality. In the State of Idaho, only ~ 6-7% of

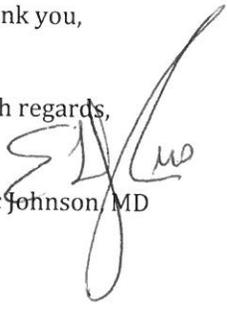
hospitals are responsible for pre-hospital care and quite honestly, no hospital on the southern and eastern side of this State holds the contract for EMS. Interesting? Let me reassure this body that your Fire Department's pre-hospital providers meet and exceed all quality measures set forth and are internally audited on a regular basis.

Finally, I have never been one for playing politics and have no economic pressures that sway my opinions. I am aware the Fire District is putting forward a competitive proposal to assume all EMS operations in Teton County. You will judge their proposal on its economics and overall benefits to the people whom it will serve. I will continue as long as requested by Fire to do what I do best, provide necessary medical oversight, facilitate on-going in-service trainings, direct their quality assurance/quality improvement process and keep the EMS system focused on quality patient care and outcomes in an ever and rapidly changing health care system.

I appreciate the opportunity to put a few words to paper. Please don't hesitate to contact Fire or me if any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

With regards,


Eric Johnson, MD



WK: 208-354-0245
djohnson@co.teton.id.us

Public Works Department
MEMORANDUM

150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, ID 83422

January 21, 2016

TO: Board of County Commissioners
FROM: Teton County Public Works Director – Darryl Johnson, PE, PLS
SUBJECT: Public Works Update

The following items are for your review and discussion at the January 25, 2016 BoCC Meeting.

SOLID WASTE

Recycle Rates: The Transfer Station is continually monitoring recycling rate fluctuations and looking for optimum times to ship materials. We are currently looking into our most affordable option for chipping our lumber piles.

ROAD & BRIDGE

Grader Lease/Purchase: The Road & Bridge 2011 140M Caterpillar grader is at year 5 of the existing lease/purchase agreement which means the County needs pay the balloon payment for purchase, refinance or replace through another 5 year lease/purchase agreement. Because of the 140M poor design, it is R&B's desire to replace the existing grader. Attached is the Western States Sales Agreement for a new grader. The County will be piggybacking off of Madison County for the lease/purchase of a new 140M Caterpillar motor grader. Western States will remove special snow equipment from current grader and install on the new grader. Lease/Purchase payment for years 1-5 will be \$24,776.52. FY2016 Fund 02-0899, Road & Bridge Capital-Equipment has \$29,000 budgeted for the grader replacement. Year 6 payoff would be \$190,000.88.

In 2015, Teton County R&B replaced a grader and included a pull behind walk and roll in the new lease/purchase. The pull behind walk and roll has proved to be a useful piece of equipment as it allows one operator to grade and compact. If the County were interested in including the purchase of a second pull behind walk and roll in this new lease/purchase agreement, payment for years 1-5 would be \$30,055.20 and the walk and roll would be paid in full at the end of the fifth year. Year 6 payoff would be \$184,649.58. Purchase price for the pull behind walk and roll is 24,950.00

Recommendation: It is the desire of R&B to include the purchase of a second pull behind walk and roll in the new 140M CAT lease/purchase agreement. If we choose not to include the walk and roll in this contract, Funding for the purchase of a second one will surely be included in the FY2017 Road & Bridge recommended budget. FY 2016 Additional funding of \$1,055.22 to come from R&B contingency fund.

ACTION ITEM: Motion to approve the lease/purchase agreement for a 2016 140M3 Motor Grader with pull behind walk and roll as outlined in the Western States Equipment Company Sales Agreement. FY2016 funding from Fund 02, Road & Bridge; Line item 0899 – Capital Equipment with an additional \$1,055.20 being transferred from Fund 02, Road & Bridge; Line item 0526 – Contingency Account.

ENGINEERING

Street Naming and Addressing Ordinance; Title 13, Section 7:

Public Works was awarded funding through the 2015 LHTAC Sign Program. Public Works and GIS worked together to establish a list of signs that were damaged or missing in accordance with Title 13, Section 7. This ordinance requires street name signs be placed on all public and private roads in Teton County. Every existing, proposed, or constructed public road, private road or drive that provides, or will provide access to two (2) or more build-able lots shall have a street name assigned regardless of the length.

Public Works is receiving a significant amount of complaints about new road signs going up on private roads or what the public is considering a driveway. Requests are being made for the signs to be removed.

Public Works is looking for guidance on sign installation; Should the County continue to install all signs based on the requirements of our current Title 13 County Ordinance, make exceptions for those requesting the signs be removed or consider revising Title 13?

Felt Gravel Pit Reclamation:

Adjacent landowner/farmer Jim Beard is concerned about the reclamation of our Felt Gravel Pit landfill cap soil mining efforts. This past fall Road & Bridge re-spread the topsoil that was stockpiled for mining. The reclamation site is approximately 28 acres. Teton County will need to plant some type of ground cover in the spring to mitigate weeds. Mr. Beard has asked if the County would be interested in some kind of cooperative agreement with him to seed and farm this site. The County does not have farm equipment so if R&B were required to plant this spring, we will need to rent equipment or contract the effort out. Mr. Beard is willing to seed and irrigate the site. Would the board be interested in entering into an agreement with Mr. Beard to plant and farm the site?

Also, the county owns an old irrigation wheel line on this property. Unfortunately, a strong wind gust caused some damage to the system last year. The County does not have a use for this system. In its current condition, it is only good for parts as it is no longer a complete system. County policy requires that personal property with a value greater than \$250 must be sold at a public auction. I am proposing that the County liquidate the wheel line system through public auction.

ACTION ITEM: Motion to approve the sale of the Felt Pit wheel irrigation system as is at public auction.

Badger Creek Crossings 3000W & 10000N:

In August of 2015 the US Army Corps of Engineers notified Teton County that the N3000W Culvert Crossing and W10000N was required as a condition of permitting to monitor and report the success of revegetation efforts.

The attached monitoring report was prepared by Biota and submitted to the USACE in November of 2015. Also attached is the USACE response to findings mentioned in the report. The USACE is requesting that the County plant willows above the high water mark in areas adjacent to the bridge. However, this request is outside the original scope of work outlined in the permit. It is estimated this work would take one to two days and cost estimate is \$1,500. I am looking for direction from the BoCC; Should the County proceed with the requested USACE improvements as a good faith effort or notify them that this is outside the original permit conditions?

TVTAP Proposed Pathway Along Teton Creek:

TVTAP has approached the County about a proposed pathway that would follow Teton Creek along the west edge of the landfill cap and continue north to State Line Road. Attached is a vicinity map showing the proposed pathway. Public Works has requested and received the attached letter of agreement from the DEQ approving the concept of a pathway being constructed along the landfill cap. Ownership of the

property north of the landfill was recently purchased by the Teton Regional Land Trust. TVTAP has secured a letter of commitment for the dedication of a right-of-way across this property. Exact location of the pathway across this property has not yet been determined. TVTAP has secured a right-of-way through the Targhee Hills Estates subdivision to the northeast of the TRLT property extending to State Line road.

TVTAP intends to approach the BoCC with a proposal regarding the County accepting the pathway easement and long term maintenance of the pathway. TVTAP plans to fund construction of the pathway.

ID Parks & Rec Grant Application Update:

Continue working on the 4 IDPR grant applications:

Off Road Motor Vehicle Fund

Recreational Road & Bridge Fund

Cutthroat Specialty Plate Fund

Grants are due in Boise on 1/29.

FACILITIES

Eagle Dedication 1:00 p.m.



SALES AGREEMENT

DATE Dec 09, 2015

WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 500 E.OVERLAND ROAD, MERIDIAN, ID 83642

PURCHASER	TETON COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE		
STREET ADDRESS	ATTN: BRUCE ZOHNER 70 W N BUXTON		<SAME>
CITY/STATE	DRIGGS, ID	COUNTY	TETON (90S)
POSTAL CODE	83422	PHONE NO.	208 354 2932
CUSTOMER CONTACT:	EQUIPMENT	CLAY SMITH	
	PRODUCT SUPPORT	CLAY SMITH	
INDUSTRY CODE:	COUNTY GOVERNMENT (PS92)	PRINCIPAL WORK CODE	GOVERNMENTAL (A30)
			F.O.B. AT: Idaho Falls Main

CUSTOMER NUMBER	8642800	Sales Tax Exemption # (if applicable)	N/A	CUSTOMER PO NUMBER	
-----------------	---------	---------------------------------------	-----	--------------------	--

PAYMENT TERMS: (All terms and payments are subject to Finance Company - OAC approval)					
NET PAYMENT ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	NET ON DELIVERY	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINANCIAL SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>
CASH WITH ORDER		BALANCE TO FINANCE		CONTRACT INTEREST RATE	
PAYMENT PERIOD		PAYMENT AMOUNT		NUMBER OF PAYMENTS	
				OPTIONAL BUY-OUT	

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT ORDERED / PURCHASED					
MAKE: CATERPILLAR	MODEL: 140M3AWDB	YEAR: 2016			
STOCK NUMBER: TBA	SERIAL NUMBER: TBA				
WR90-3 WALK 'N' ROLL		HEATER, ENGINE COOLANT, 120V	249-5516	STARTER, ELEC, EXTREME DUTY	395-3547
140M3 AWD MOTOR GRADER	384-5805	TIRES, 14.0R24 MX XSNO+ 1* MP	249-7845	SNOW ARRANGEMENT	396-1966
NOTE: To be complete, your machine order must contain:		RIPPER-SCARIFIER, REAR	324-0889	CAMERA, REAR VISION	396-3921
- Base machine		MIRRORS, OUTSIDE HEATED 24V	344-0984	CAB, PLUS (INTERIOR)	397-7457
- Regional Packages		MOLDBOARD, 14' PLUS	349-3048	DECALS, ENGLISH (U.S.)	442-9940
- Performance Packages		ACCUMULATORS, BLADE LIFT	358-9338	JOYSTICK CONTROLS, ADVANCED	458-8701
- Hydraulics		MOUNTING, FRONT LIFT	359-3925	GRADE CONTROL X SLOPE	462-7931
- Electrical		GUARD, TRANSMISSION	366-2459	ANTIFREEZE WINDSHIELD WASHER	0P-1939
- Operator Environment		ARTICULATION GUARD	368-6239	ROLL ON-ROLL OFF	0P-2265
- Technology Products		PRECLEANER, SY-KLONE	380-6775	LANE 3 ORDER	0P-9003
- Tires		BASE+5 (WM,WT,DA1,FL,RIP)	385-8101	LANGUAGE, ENGLISH	386-1254
- Guards		GLOBAL ARRANGEMENT, LOW AMBIENT	385-9297	PRODUCT LINK, SATELLITE PLE631	464-6804
- Documentation		CAB, PLUS (STANDARD GLASS)	385-9554		
- Associated OP Numbers		SEAT BELT	394-1492		
		COLD WEATHER PLUS PACKAGE AWD	394-4524		

YEAR	TRADE-IN EQUIPMENT	SERIAL NO.	Sell Price	
				\$281,558.00
			Net Balance Due	\$281,558.00
			Document Fee	\$300.00
			Walk 'n' Roll WR90-3	\$24,950.00
			After Tax Balance	\$306,808.00

ALL TRADE-INS ARE SUBJECT TO EQUIPMENT BEING IN "AS INSPECTED CONDITION" BY VENDOR AT TIME OF DELIVERY OF REPLACEMENT MACHINE PURCHASE ABOVE.

GROSS TRADE ALLOWANCE

PAYOUT TO _____ AMOUNT OWING _____

CUSTOMER TO PAYOUT WESTERN STATES CO. TO PAY OUT

PURCHASER HEREBY SELLS THE TRADE-IN EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED ABOVE TO THE VENDOR AND WARRANTS IT TO BE FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL CLAIMS, LIENS, MORTGAGES AND SECURITY INTEREST EXCEPT AS SHOWN ABOVE.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CATERPILLAR EQUIPMENT WARRANTY INITIAL <input type="text"/> The customer acknowledges that he has received a copy of the Western States Co./Caterpillar Warranty and has read and understood said warranty. Scheduled oil sampling (S.O.S.) is mandatory with this warranty. The customer is responsible for taking oil samples at designated intervals from all power train components and failure to do so may result in voiding the warranty. Warranty applicable including expiration date where necessary: 12 months Unlimited hours full machine Tier 4 - Governmental Failsafe 60 Mos/5,000 Hrs - Governmental	<input type="checkbox"/> USED EQUIPMENT WARRANTY INITIAL <input type="text"/> All used equipment is sold as is where is and no warranty is offered or implied except as specified here: Warranty applicable: _____ _____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> ALLIED WARRANTY SIGNATURE <input type="text"/>	

CSA: _____
 NOTES: _____

THIS AGREEMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON THE REVERSE

ORDER RECEIVED BY WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY APPROVED AND ACCEPTED ON _____ PURCHASER

Denton Wilde REPRESENTATIVE TETON COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE PURCHASER

BY _____ SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. METHODS OF ACCEPTANCE and TERMS OF AGREEMENT: This Machine Sales Order ("MSO") is an offer for the sale of the equipment and attachments described on the face hereof (referred to herein generally as "equipment" and "goods" interchangeably) to Customer under the terms and conditions specified herein. This offer may be accepted by (1) the execution of this MSO by a representative of Customer or (2) Customer's verbal or written authorizations or conduct consistent with prior course of dealing between the parts authorizing WSECO to take action to fulfill this order, or (3) the commencement of manufacture or shipment of the goods or services specified in this Order, whichever of the foregoing first occurs. Acceptance of this offer is limited to the express terms stated in this Order. Any proposal in Buyer's acceptance for additional or different terms or any attempt by Customer to vary in any degree any of the terms or any attempt by Customer to vary in any degree any of the terms of this offer is objected to and hereby rejected, but such proposals shall not operate as a rejection of this offer, unless such variances are in the terms of the description, quantity, price or delivery schedule of the goods or services, but shall be deemed a material alteration of this Order and this offer shall be deemed accepted by Seller without said additional or different terms. Once accepted, this Order shall constitute the entire agreement between WSECO is not bound by any representation or agreements, express, or implied, oral or otherwise, which are not stated within this agreement or contained in a separate writing supplementing this agreement and signed by authorized agents of both WSECO and Customer.

2.TIME OF DELIVERY and SHIPPING: Orders for equipment are processed in the order of their acceptance by WSECO and WSECO will use its reasonable efforts to deliver the equipment to You on the scheduled delivery date on the face hereof. However, shipping and delivery dates are acknowledged to be estimates only and dependent upon many factors outside of WSECO's control including, but not limited to, the manufacturer's production schedule, material and labor shortages, shipping delays and various other unrelating factors. WSECO is not liable for delays or damages caused by delays in delivery or shipment of the equipment, unless stated on the face of this order to the contrary. You are responsible for all freight, shipping, loading and unloading costs.

3.To secure Customer's obligations under this agreement and to secure all of Customer's present or future debts, obligations or liabilities of whatever nature to WSECO, Customer grants to WSECO a security interest in the goods described on the reverse side hereof, together with any attachments or accessions thereto and proceeds from the sale or lease thereof. Customer agrees to deliver to WSECO, properly executed, any certificate of title or other document or instrument required by WSECO to perfect WSECO's security interest as created in this paragraph. Customer also authorizes WSECO to file financing statement(s) with respect to the security interest granted herein.

4.Risk of loss of the goods shall pass to Customer as soon as the goods are properly loaded on the carrier. WSECO's responsibility for shipment ceases upon delivery of the goods to a transportation company. Customer shall carry such fire and other insurance as necessary to protect its interest and the interest of WSECO. Any claim by Customer for shortage in shipment shall be made within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the shipment. It is specifically agreed that the risk of loss shall not be altered by the fact that the conduct of either party hereto may constitute a default or breach. The shortage in shipment notice must be in writing within fifteen (10) days and further, shortage in shipment is not deemed to constitute a nonconformity

5.Any notices pertaining to rejection or claims of nonconformity must be made in writing specifying in detail Customer's objections and such notices must be delivered within ten (10) days after delivery of the goods. It is agreed that in the event of rejection, Customer may in no event resell the goods, even in the absence of instructions from WSECO, and Customer will store the goods or reship the goods to WSECO. Should Customer sell the goods, such sale shall be deemed an unequivocal acceptance of the goods. If Customer accepts goods tendered under this agreement, such acceptance shall be final and irrevocable; no attempted revocation shall have any effect whatsoever.

6.No right or interest in this agreement shall be assigned by Customer without the written permission of WSECO, and no delegation of any obligation owed or of the performance of any obligation by Customer shall be made without written permission of WSECO. Any attempted assignment or delegation by Customer shall be wholly void and totally ineffective for all purposes unless made in conformity with this paragraph.

7.WSECO shall have all rights and remedies provided in the Uniform Commercial Code and in any other document executed in connection with this agreement. Customer agrees to pay all costs incurred by WSECO in enforcing this agreement or any of its provisions, including without limitation reasonable attorney's fees and costs and all costs of reclaiming the goods, whether or not legal action is commenced. In the event the goods are reclaimed, Customer agrees that WSECO may bid on the goods and that a commercially reasonable price for said reclaimed goods, a public sale, may be determined by WSECO based upon current national auction values, market trends relating to supply and demand, and related factor, for goods of similar type and condition.

8.CANCELLATION/TERMINATION: This Order may be canceled by Customer only with WSECO's written consent and then only upon such terms as will protect Seller from any loss. This Order may be cancelled by WSECO in the event of any default by Customer or in the event Customer fails, upon WSECO's request, to provide reasonable assurances of future performance.

9.PERMISSIBLE VARIATIONS: All goods shall be subject to the standard manufacturing and commercial variation and practices of the Manufacturer of the goods of WSECO. In the event of shipment of non-conforming goods, WSECO shall be given a reasonable opportunity to replace the goods with those which conform to the order.

10. FORCE MAJEURE: a) WSECO shall not be responsible or liable for any delay or failure to delivery any or all of the goods and/or performance of the services of such delay or failure is caused by any act of God, fire, flood, inclement weather, explosion, war, insurrection, riot, embargo, statute, ordinance, regulation or order of any government or agent thereof, shortage of labor, material fuel, supplies or transportation, strike or other labor dispute, or any other cause, contingency, occurrence or circumstance of any nature, whether or not similar to those herein before specified beyond WSECO's control, which prevents, hinders or interferes with manufacture, assembly or delivery of the goods or performance of the services. Any such cause, contingency, occurrence or circumstances shall release WSECO from performance of its obligations hereunder.

11. VENUE: Venue for any disputes between the parties will be in Ada County, Idaho and in state court for legal proceedings Purchasers waives right to remove any legal action from the court originally acquiring jurisdiction.

12. This machine may be equipped with a wireless data communication system, such as Product Link. In such case, I understand data reflecting the machine performance, condition and operation is being transmitted to Caterpillar/Western States Equipment Co. to better serve me and to improve upon Caterpillar products and services. This data may include, but is not limited to: fault codes, emissions data, fuel usage, service meter hours, software and hardware version numbers and installed attachments. Neither Caterpillar nor Western States Equipment Co. will sell, rent or share collected information to any other third party, and will exercise reasonable efforts to keep the information secure. Caterpillar Inc. and Western States Equipment Co. recognize and will respect customer privacy. I agree to allow this data to be accessed by Caterpillar and Western States Equipment Co. within normal, accepted business practices.

Loan Information With Pull Behind Walk and Roll

Loan Calculator Teton County

Calculate Payment Amount
 Date Opened 02/01/2016
 Loan Amount 306,808.00
 Interest Rate 2.8900%
 Days Per Month Exact
 Finance Charges 365
 Minimum 300.00
 Add-On 0.00
 Prepaid 0.00
 Insurance
 Credit Life Gross Rate 0.0000%
 Accident/Health Standard Rate 0.0000%

Caterpillar 140AWD

Payments	Type	Mode	Frequency	Date First	Payments	Payment Amount
	Regular	Monthly	12	02/01/2016	5	30,055.20
	Prin + Int	Monthly	1	02/01/2021	1	190,000.57

Annual Percentage Rate 2.8523%
 Amount Financed 306,808.00
 Total Finance Charge 33,468.57
 Total of Payments 340,276.57
 Final Payment Plus Interest 190,000.57

Maturity Term 60 Months
 Maturity Date 02/01/2021
 Credit Life Premium 0.00
 Accident/Health Premium 0.00

Seq	Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Balance	Interest Paid	Interest YTD
1	02/01/16	30,055.20	0.00	276,752.80	0.00	0.00
2	02/01/17	22,035.13	8,020.07	254,717.67	8,020.07	8,020.07
3	02/01/18	22,693.86	7,361.34	232,023.81	15,381.41	7,361.34
4	02/01/19	23,349.71	6,705.49	208,674.10	22,086.90	6,705.49
5	02/01/20	24,024.52	6,030.68	184,649.58	28,117.58	6,030.68
6	02/01/21	184,649.58	5,350.99	0.00	33,468.57	5,350.99

The last payment will vary depending on early/late payments

Loan Information Without
Pull Behind Walk and Roll

Loan Calculator

Calculate Payment Amount

Date Opened 02/01/2016
 Loan Amount 281,858.00
 Interest Rate 2.8900%
 Days Per Month Exact
 Days Per Year 365
 Finance Charges
 Minimum 300.00
 Add-On 0.00
 Prepaid 0.00
 Insurance
 Credit Life Gross Rate 0.0000%
 Accident/Health Standard Rate 0.0000%

Caterpillar 140M AWD

Payments	Type	Mode	Frequency	Date First	Payments	Payment Amount
Regular	Monthly		12	02/01/2016	5	24,776.52
Prin + Int	Monthly		1	02/01/2021	1	190,000.88

Annual Percentage Rate 2.8523% Maturity Term 60 Months
 Amount Financed 281,858.00 Maturity Date 02/01/2021
 Total Finance Charge 32,025.48 Credit Life Premium 0.00
 Total of Payments 313,883.48 Accident/Health Premium 0.00
 Final Payment Plus Interest 190,000.88

Seq	Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Balance	Interest Paid	Interest YTD
1	02/01/16	24,776.52	0.00	257,081.48	0.00	0.00
2	02/01/17	17,326.51	7,450.01	239,754.97	7,450.01	7,450.01
3	02/01/18	17,847.60	6,928.92	221,907.37	14,378.93	6,928.92
4	02/01/19	18,363.40	6,413.12	203,543.97	20,792.05	6,413.12
5	02/01/20	18,894.10	5,882.42	184,649.87	26,674.47	5,882.42
6	02/01/21	184,649.87	5,351.01	0.00	32,025.48	5,351.01

The last payment will vary depending on early/late payments



Quote 140342-01

December 9, 2015

TETON COUNTY ROAD and BRIDGE
ATTN: BRUCE ZOHNER
DRIGGS
Idaho
83422

Attention: CLAY SMITH

Dear Sir,

We would like to thank you for your interest in our company and our products, and are pleased to quote the following for your consideration.

CATERPILLAR Model: 140M3AWDB MotorGraders

We wish to thank you for the opportunity of quoting on your equipment needs. This quotation is valid for 30 days, after which time we reserve the right to re-quote. If there are any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Denton Wilde
Machine Sales Representative

CATERPILLAR Model: 140M3AWDB MotorGraders**STANDARD EQUIPMENT**

CONSIST NOTE - STANDARD EQUIPMENT: - The standard equipment list includes key - components necessary for an operable - machine.

POWERTRAIN - Air cleaner, dual stage dry type radial - seal with service indicator and - automatic dust ejector - Air-to-air after cooler (ATAAC) - Belt, serpentine, automatic tensioner - Brakes, oil disc, four-wheel, hydraulic - Demand fan, hydraulic - Differential, lock/unlock, Automatic - Drain, engine oil, ecology - Electronic over-speed protection - Engine, C9 with ACERT technology, diesel - with automatic engine derate and idle - control. EPA/ARB Tier 4 Final and EU stage - IV certified Engine and Aftertreatment - Parking brake, multi-disc, sealed and - oil cooled. - Sediment drain, fuel tank. - Tandem drive - Transmission, 8 speed forward and - 6 speed reverse, power shift, direct - drive - VHP Plus (Variable Horse Power Plus)

ELECTRICAL - Alarm, back-up - Alternator, 150 ampere, sealed - Batteries, maintenance free, heavy - duty, 1125 CCA - Breaker panel, ground accessible - Electrical hydraulic valves - Electrical system, 24 volt - Grade Control Ready (Cab harness, - software, electrical hydraulic valves, - bosses and brackets) - Lights, reversing - Lights, roading, roof-mounted, - stop and tail, LED - Starter, electric

OPERATOR ENVIRONMENT - Air Conditioning with heater - Articulation, automatic return to center - Centershift pin indicator - Display, digital speed and gear - Doors, left and right side with wiper - Gauge, machine level - Gauges (analog) inside the cab - (includes fuel, articulation, engine - coolant temp, engine RPM, - and hydraulic oil temp, DEF/AdBlue) - Joystick, adjustable armrests - Joystick gear selection, hydraulic - power steering hydraulic controls - (right/left, blade lift w/ float - position, blade sideshift and tip, - circle drive, centershift, front wheel - lean and articulation and steering) - Lights, night time cab - Messenger operator information system - Meter, hour, digital - Mirror, inside rearview, wide angle - Power Port, 12V - Radio Ready, Entertainment - ROPS cab, sound suppressed - - 69dB(A) - ISO 6394 - Seat, cloth-covered, comfort suspension - Storage area for cooler/lunchbox - Throttle control, electronic - Windows: laminated glass - - Fixed front with intermittent wiper - - Door with intermittent wipers (3) - Windows: Tempered - - Left and right side wipers - - Rear with intermittent wiper

SAFETY AND SECURITY - Clutch, circle drive slip - Doors, 2 engine compartment, (two left - hand, two right hand) locking - Doors, 2 service, left and right locking - Ground level engine shutdown - Hammer (emergency exit) - Horn, electric - Lockout, hydraulic implement (for - roading and servicing) - Seat belt, retractable 3" - Secondary steering - Tandem walkway/guards

TIRES, RIMS, AND WHEELS - A partial allowance for tires on - 10" x 24" multi-piece rims is included - in the base machine price and weight. - Antifreeze

FLUIDS - Antifreeze - Extended Life Coolant -35C/-30F

OTHER STANDARD EQUIPMENT - Accumulators -brake -dual certified - Drawbar, 6 shoe w/replaceable wear strips - Fluid check, ground level - Fuel tank, 105 gallon (398 L) - Ground level fueling - DEF/AdBlue Tank, 5.5 gallon (21 L) - Hydraulic lines for base functions - Pump, hydraulic, high capacity - (98cc / 15 cu in) - Radiator, cleanout access - (both sides with swing doors) - SOS ports - engine -hydraulic - -transmission -coolant -fuel - Tandem walkway/guards - Tool box - Debris Guard

MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS

Description	Reference No	List Amount
140M3 AWD MOTOR GRADER	384-5805	\$442,170.00
140M3 AWD MOTOR GRADER	384-5805	\$442,170.00
NOTE: To be complete, your machine order must contain:		
- Base machine		
- Regional Packages		
- Performance Packages		
- Hydraulics		
- Electrical		
- Operator Environment		
- Technology Products		
- Tires		
- Guards		
- Documentation		
- Associated OP Numbers		
HEATER, ENGINE COOLANT, 120V	249-5516	\$247.00
TIRES, 14.0R24 MX XSNO+ 1* MP	249-7845	\$14,660.00
RIPPER-SCARIFIER, REAR	324-0889	\$20,670.00
MIRRORS, OUTSIDE HEATED 24V	344-0984	\$675.00
MOLDBOARD, 14' PLUS	349-3048	\$2,750.00
ACCUMULATORS, BLADE LIFT	358-9338	\$4,730.00
MOUNTING, FRONT LIFT	359-3925	\$448.00
GUARD, TRANSMISSION	366-2459	\$3,450.00
ARTICULATION GUARD	368-6239	\$1,275.00
PRECLEANER, SY-KLONE	380-6775	\$765.00
BASE+5 (WM,WT,DA1,FL,RIP)	385-8101	\$10,950.00
GLOBAL ARRANGEMENT,LOW AMBIENT	385-9297	
CAB, PLUS (STANDARD GLASS)	385-9554	\$1,125.00
SEAT BELT	394-1492	
COLD WEATHER PLUS PACKAGE AWD	394-4524	\$3,815.00
STARTER, ELEC, EXTREME DUTY	395-3547	\$414.00
SNOW ARRANGEMENT	396-1966	\$9,910.00
CAMERA, REAR VISION	396-3921	\$2,575.00
CAB, PLUS (INTERIOR)	397-7457	\$3,055.00
DECALS, ENGLISH (U.S.)	442-9940	
JOYSTICK CONTROLS, ADVANCED	458-8701	\$2,060.00

Description	Reference No	List Amount
GRADE CONTROL X SLOPE	462-7931	\$11,220.00
ANTIFREEZE WINDSHIELD WASHER	0P-1939	
ROLL ON-ROLL OFF	0P-2265	\$294.00
LANE 3 ORDER	0P-9003	
LANGUAGE, ENGLISH	386-1254	
PRODUCT LINK, SATELLITE PLE631	464-6804	

Sell Price	\$281,558.00
Net Balance Due	\$281,558.00
Walk 'n' Roll WR90-3	\$24,950.00
After Tax Balance	\$306,508.00

WARRANTY

Standard Warranty: 12 month 1,500 hour full machine
 Extended Warranty: Tier 4 - Governmental Failsafe 60 Mos/5,000 Hrs - Governmental

F.O.B./TERMS

Idaho Falls

PAYMENT TERMS

Outright Sale Financing Terms

CASH WITH ORDER	BALANCE TO FINANCE	TERM	PERIOD PAYMENT	RATE	DOCUMENT FEE	AMOUNT
\$0.00	\$306,808.00	5 (Monthly)	\$30,055.20	2.89%	\$300.00	\$281,558.00

The above is subject to approval by Caterpillar Finance

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Delivery is 4-6 weeks

Accepted by _____ on _____

Signature



TITLE 13 – ORDINANCE 041708

STREET NAMING AND ADDRESSING ORDINANCE

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO

WHEREAS: It is the desire of Teton County to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all county residents, and:

WHEREAS: Teton County has worked closely through the County Assessor with the Teton County Fire Protection District, the Teton County Ambulance, and the Teton County Sherriff's Office to create a fair and uniform standard for address assignment; to establish address grids; to create standards for the posting of road signage and structure identification; to formalize a process for the correction of erroneously assigned structures and roads; and to establish compliance procedures and processes to bring non conforming situations into compliance, and:

WHEREAS: Teton County has assigned an addressing database to be kept within the courthouse as the official countywide addressing database and establish this ordinance to heretofore be the countywide protocol governing addressing.

THEREFORE: Be it ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County, Idaho that this ordinance is declared to be the governing regulation for addressing in the county.

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SECTION 1
DEFINITIONS

APARTMENT BUILDING

A single building comprised of three or more dwelling units used as rental property.

CONDOMINIUM

A building in which each individual unit is held in separate private ownership and all floor space, facilities and outdoor areas used in common by all tenants are owned, administered and maintained by a corporation created pursuant to the provisions of the appropriate statute.

An individual dwelling unit under individual ownership in a multiple unit development with common elements which are owned on a proportional, undivided basis by all owners.

DUPLEX RESIDENCE

A building that is divided into two dwelling units each of which has an independent entrance either directly or through a common vestibule.

GRID ROAD

A road that runs a straight line east to west or north to south and follows the format of prefix, base name, and suffix (i.e. N 400 W). Roads that meander or curve do not typically have a grid name.

MOBILE HOME/MANUFACTURED HOME

A detached residential dwelling unit designed, after fabrication, for transportation on streets or highways on its own wheels or on flatbed or other trailers, and arriving at the site where it is to be occupied as a dwelling, complete and ready for occupancy except for minor and incidental unpacking and assembly operations, location on jacks or other temporary or permanent foundations.

OFFICE COMPLEX

A single building comprised of three or more office units used as individual businesses.

ROAD DATABASE

The official road database maintained by the County GIS office

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

A dwelling meant for occupation by a single family.

STRIP COMMERCIAL BUILDING

A single building with multiple accesses that is leased by square footage and allows interior businesses to vary in size.

TOWNHOUSE

A building that is comprised of more than one unit. Each unit being a narrow, two story with its own entrance. A townhouse may be part of an apartment building or a condominium.

SECTION 2

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A) OBJECTIVES

Addressing in Teton County over the last 30 years or so has been performed by various agencies including engineers, utility companies, developers, various county departments, and has even been self-assigned unbeknown to county assessor, and emergency and delivery services. With the variety of agencies, has come a variety of standards. Streets have come into existence without being screened for redundancy, nor displayed appropriately. Independent address grids have been ripening for conflict as cities have grown. The once unique grid system has had a new curvilinear common road system introduced resulting in a complex and confusing environment.

Simply put, addressing in Teton County is complicated. Without proper control, addressing becomes a major health, safety and welfare issue. It is the responsibility of Teton County to implement policy and code that will serve the public's best interest. The purpose of this ordinance is to create a fair and uniform standard for address assignment; to establish address grids; to create standards for the posting of road signage and structure identification; to formalize a process for the correction of erroneously assigned structures and roads; and to establish compliance procedures and processes to bring non conforming situations into compliance.

Teton County reserves the right as it sees necessary, to revise or rescind any portion of this ordinance. Any change to this ordinance shall be communicated to the public appropriately.

B) AUTHORITY

This ordinance is adopted under the authority and provisions of the applicable administrative rules, laws, and statutes of the State of Idaho, including but not limited to Idaho Statutes 63-301, 63-302, and 63-310.

C) ADDRESSING RESPONSIBILITY

This ordinance, all procedures and regulations contained herein shall apply to and govern every parcel, lot, or tract of land and improvement thereon, within Teton County, including the City of Teton, but not including the Victor and Driggs Address Grids, as shown on Appendix B.

TETON ADDRESS GRID

The Teton Address Grid consists of all that property within Teton County outside of the *Driggs and Victor Address Grids, including the City of Teton. In such cases where a city may choose not to address portions of their grid which are in the county, the county will assume the responsibility for addressing according to the county address grid. The County Assessor or its designee (hereinafter described as County Addresser), usually GIS, is responsible for addressing in the Teton Address Grid.

The preliminary assignment of new addresses shall be the responsibility of the County Assessor or its designee. New or changed addresses shall follow this ordinance except as determined by the County Addresser. In order to facilitate emergency and delivery services, assessors, and building officials, addresses shall be clearly visible during all phases of construction.

Building officials shall not issue a building permit until an official property address has been approved.

* Minutes of the City of Driggs City Council Meeting, October 2, 2007

D) ADDRESS COMMITTEE

The Teton County Address Advisory Committee shall be comprised of one representative from each of the following agencies: Teton County Planning & Zoning, Teton County GIS, Teton County Sheriff, Teton County Road and Bridge, Teton County Fire Protection District, EMT, Emergency Coordinator, each of the cities within the county, each of the local United States Postal Service offices, utility companies, and communication companies.

This committee will meet as required with the purpose of making recommendations to the Teton County Board of Commissioners concerning public health and safety as it relates to addressing.

E) EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance will be effective after adoption by the Teton Board of County Commissioners on April 17, 2008. The ordinance may be reviewed as necessary by the Address Committee, and may be amended by the Teton Board of County Commissioners.

SECTION 3

NUMERIC ASSIGNMENT

A) FRONTAGE INTERVAL/ADDRESS STYLE

The County Address Grid follows the Public Land Survey System (PLSS); the origin being the intersection of "Fifth East", and "East Little Street" in the city of Driggs. As the grid follows section lines, every mile shall consist of 1,000 address numbers, or a new number every 10+ feet, and following parity rules as outlined in this ordinance. Address numbers are to be assigned according to the driveway entrance, not the front of the structure.

B) ODD/EVEN NUMBER LOCATION (PARITY)

Even numbers shall be assigned along the northerly and westerly sides of the roads. Odd numbers shall be assigned along the easterly and southerly sides of the roads.

C) FRACTIONAL, ALPHANUMERIC, HYPHENATED ADDRESSES

Fractional, alphanumeric, and hyphenated addresses are prohibited. This also applies to apartment and suite numbers.

D) COMPONENT ORDER

Components of a street address shall always be in the following order: address number, directional prefix (if any), street name, directional suffix (if any), and street type, designation of apartment or suite, and apartment/suite number.

E) DIAGONAL STREETS

Diagonal streets shall be treated as either north-south, or east-west streets. Once orientation is established it shall be used throughout the entire length of the road. The numbering system will not change even if the road changes direction.

Roads in developments should consider the initial orientation of a road from an access road as the orientation, even if a majority of the addresses follow another orientation.

F) CIRCULAR STREETS

A Circular road is one that returns to the same origin point or to the same originating road. Circular streets shall be numbered at a set interval beginning at the point that is closest to the origin, and continue on the outside to the other end of the road. The numbers on the inside should correspond closely with those on the outside.

G) CUL-DE-SACS

Parity rules shall be followed in cul-de-sacs with the midpoint of the arc as the dividing line between odd and even numbers.

H) CORNER LOTS

Corner lots shall be addressed according to the side of driveway access. As mailboxes are required to have a physical address, they should be placed on the driveway side. The address will be determined at the time the building permit is requested.

I) PRIVATE DRIVES/EASEMENTS

Private driveways/easements shall be named when providing access to two (2) or more structures. Structures shall be assigned addresses according to that driveway/easement.

J) SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES

A single-family residence shall receive its own individual address determined by the basic rules for distance and direction.

K) DUPLEX RESIDENCES

A duplex shall be addressed with each unit receiving its own individual address determined by the basic rules for distance and direction.

L) APARTMENT BUILDINGS

Apartments shall be numbered with the main building receiving one address and each individual apartment being assigned apartment numbers as sub-addresses. The apartment number assigned should indicate the floor location (e.g. Apt 204 is the fourth apartment on the second floor) Alphanumeric numbers are not to

be used. Apartment buildings with multiple entrances, where each entrance provides access to a limited number of apartments, shall require an address for each individual entrance.

M) MOBILE HOME PARKS/MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITIES

Each individual mobile or manufactured home shall be assigned its own individual address following the basic rules for distance and direction.

N) TOWNHOUSES

Townhouses that are individually owned and not part of an apartment complex shall be assigned an individual address for each unit as determined by the street allowing main access to the building and following the basic rules for distance and direction. Townhouses that are under the apartment category will be addressed as apartments, with the main building receiving one address and each individual townhouse being assigned apartment numbers as sub-addresses.

O) CONDOMINIUMS

Condominiums shall be assigned an individual address for each unit as determined by the street allowing main access to the building and following the basic rules for distance and direction.

An apartment building or townhouse complex that is converted to a condominium shall be required to be addressed with an individual address for each unit.

P) OFFICE BUILDINGS

Office buildings shall be numbered with the main building receiving one address and each individual office being assigned suite numbers as secondary location indicators. The suite number assigned should indicate the floor location (e.g. Suite 204 is the fourth office on the second floor). Alphanumerical numbers are not to be used. Office buildings with multiple entrances, where each entrance provides access to a limited number of offices, shall require an address for each individual entrance.

Q) INDIVIDUAL COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Individual commercial buildings shall be given one address to the road/street on which the driveway access is located as determined by the basic rules for distance and direction. When a business faces a main road, but is accessed from a secondary road, an address will be allowed to the main road if the primary entrance faces the main road.

An individual building, housing more than one business, shall require a separate address for each unit. Suite numbers shall not be allowed. A large retail complex/superstore that houses one main retail business with additional smaller retail spaces within (i.e. Grocery store with cleaners, bank, hair salon etc.) shall be assigned one address for the use of all businesses located within the main structure. This address shall be posted on the outside of the main building in a manner that it is legible to the public as well as emergency and delivery services.

R) STRIP COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Strip commercial buildings shall require an address to be reserved for each individual entry door. Careful planning shall be taken to reserve enough numbers for future divisions of businesses. Each business shall receive its own individual address. If a business is large enough to use space accessed by two or more doors, the business shall be assigned the number that corresponds to its primary entrance.

Addresses shall be determined by the street/road from which the business is accessed. On corner lots, when a business faces a main road but is accessed from a secondary road, an address will be allowed to the main road if the primary entrance for the units faces the main road. When each unit has an individual entrance, the building will be addressed to the road on which the majority of the entrances are located.

S) MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURE

Outbuildings and/or utilities requiring metering that are required to have an address shall be given their own individual address, generally 4 to 6 numbers from the main residence. Outbuildings having their own access drive shall be assigned an address following the basic rules for distance and direction.

T) WIRELESS TOWERS

A wireless tower shall be assigned one address determined by the basic rules for distance and direction. When additional carriers are added all carriers will be assigned a Suite Number with the address including the first carrier.

NOTE: The County Assessor or its designee maintains the right to alter the above numeric assignments in such cases where there may be an exception or special circumstance.

SECTION 4

DISPLAY OF ADDRESSES

All principle buildings shall be required to display an address number in the manner prescribed in this ordinance.

A) RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISPLAY OF ADDRESS NUMBERS

It shall be the responsibility of each and every property owner, trustee, lessee, agent and occupant of each residence, apartment building, business or industry to post and maintain, at all times, address numbers as required under this policy. All addresses shall be displayed in such a way that they are unobstructed and legible from the traveled roadway.

Construction sites shall be required to post the address as indicated on the building application from the time construction begins and is to be posted in such a way that it is unobstructed and legible from the traveled roadway.

B) PLACEMENT OF ADDRESS NUMBERS

When a cluster box is used it will only be required for the address to be displayed on the structure.

1. Mobile or Manufactured homes located within a development shall display the address number in numbers of at least (3) inches in height and on the side of the home facing the access road.
2. Structures located within a subdivision, condominium or within a city or town that is within fifty (50) feet from the edge of the road right-of-way shall:
 - a. Display the assigned number on the structure in such a manner that it is visible from the road.
 - The address shall be composed of numbers that are not less than three (3) inches in height and contrasting in color with the background on which they are affixed.
 - b. The address shall also be displayed on both sides of the mailbox
 - The address shall be composed of reflective numbers that are not less than two (2) inches in height.
 - c. The numbers shall be reflective numbers on a contrasting background.
 - d. The address shall not be obstructed in any way by any form of landscape, other mailboxes or newspaper delivery boxes.
 - When the mailbox is obstructed, it will be required that an address sign be displayed at the road, following the standards listed for structures located more than fifty (50) feet from the road.

3. Structures located more than fifty (50) feet from the edge of the road right-of-way, in addition to the requirements of B2, shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. Display the assigned address number on a post, fence, wall, or other permanent structure in such a way as to be visible during all seasons of the year.
 - b. The address shall be composed of numbers that are not less than three (3) inches in height.
 - c. The sign shall be composed of reflective numbers on a contrasting background.
 - d. The numbers shall not be less than four (4) feet and not more than seven (7) feet above the ground.

NOTE: As there may be unique circumstances or exceptions to the guidelines listed above, it shall be required that address markers are plainly visible from the access road, as determined by the building official or his appointed designee.

In compliance with the building code, it is required to have an address posted from the beginning of construction, as described in the current adopted International Residential Code. Failure to post address may result in the delay of issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy (C.O.).

SECTION 5

ADDRESS CORRECTIONS

Whenever an error in a numeric address or street name comes to the attention of the County Assessor or its designee, proceedings shall be initiated to correct the error.

Address changes become effective within 30 days of receipt of Notice of Address Correction. A resident who does not put a change of address in with their Post Office and who does not display the new correct address within the 30 day period will be in violation of this ordinance and subject to penalty as provided by this Ordinance.

A) NUMERIC CORRECTION

It shall be the intent of this ordinance to discourage the practice of making any change in addresses except:

1. If the existing address number is not in sequence and/or does not run consecutively in the same direction as the county address system
2. If the existing number is such that the assignment of address numbers for new buildings is not practical and in keeping with the requirements of this ordinance. Addresses that do not fall within the range of the property they belong to shall be changed as needed to correct range and to accommodate new growth.
3. When an address is in violation of parity rules as outlined by this ordinance.
4. When an easement becomes a named private drive and the structures must reflect the new road name using correct numerical range for the new road.
5. When an address is duplicated or otherwise violates this ordinance.

In the case of a numeric address change, the following procedure shall be followed:

6. The reason for the numeric address change shall be documented with the date and reporting party.
7. A new numeric address shall be determined using county address standards.
8. The property owner or owners shall be contacted by the County Addresser in written form using the governing assessor's information to identify ownership.
9. Notification shall also be provided by the County Addresser to government agencies that may be negatively affected, at the discretion of the County Addresser.
10. The residents shall be responsible for supplying their individual utility companies with a copy of the official change of address form.

B) STREET NAME CHANGES

Street name changes shall only be allowed when the name is a duplicate of another street within Teton County and/or interferes with the accurate dispatch of emergency vehicles or postal delivery. A road name may also be changed when one road had two commonly used names or where portions of what appears to be the same road have two or more names.

In the case of a street name change, the following procedure will be followed:

1. The reason for street name change shall be documented with date and reporting party.
2. The property owner(s) will be contacted in written form using the governing assessor's information to identify ownership.

3. Within sixty (60) days of notification, the owners of land accessed by the street to be renamed may submit to the Teton County Addresser, the following items:
 - a. A central person of contact for the owner group
 - b. A proposal of three different name choices, which comply with the street naming requirements, and that have been agreed upon by the majority of the affected property owners.
 - c. A list of all residents comprising the owner group with their current addresses and phone numbers.
4. The proposed street names will be screened with the official county road database, and one will be assigned. If submitted street names are not available, the Teton County Addresser will work with the central contact of the owner group to discuss alternatives.
5. Within sixty (60) days of the original notification, if a proposed street name has not been approved by a majority of the owners, a street name will be assigned by the Teton County Addresser.
6. Upon approval of the new street name by the Teton County Addresser, confirmation of the new street name will be mailed to each property owner affected by the change.
7. Notification of new street names will be sent by the County Addresser to:
 - a. Property owners
 - b. Dispatch
 - c. U.S. Postal Office
 - d. Affected Governments Assessor and Clerk
 - e. Affected School District
 - f. Teton County Clerk
 - g. Utility Companies

SECTION 6

STREET NAME REQUIREMENTS

A) STREET/ROAD DESIGNATION

Every existing, proposed, or constructed public road, private road or drive that provides, or will provide access to two (2) or more build-able lots shall have a street name assigned regardless of the length.

B) STREET NAMING RESPONSIBILITY

Application for new street names, or to reserve street names for a development is to be made through the Teton County Planning Department, or its designee.

The applicant must submit a completed Name request form to the Teton County Planning Department, along with a site plan showing the layout of streets. The name(s) shall be screened for redundancy and reserved in a preliminary road database. A notice of acceptance status shall be returned to the applicant.

The Teton County Planning Department shall not approve any proposed subdivision or plat until the proposed names have been approved.

C) NAMING NEW ROADS

When application is made for a new road name, the name will be screened using the Teton County Road database to check for duplication. Street names may be reserved for two (2) years. All street names will conform to the standards set in this policy.

D) RESERVING NEW STREET NAMES FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS

A name request form must be submitted to the Teton County Planning department in order to reserve a road name. If the names are approved, they will be reserved for two (2) years. Only the number of roads on the site plan may be reserved.

In a development in which any given street constitutes a loop and in which a portion of that loop crosses over another street creating an intersection, each segment of the loop divided by that street shall be designated by a separate name. Street names become final upon the issuance of a final plat approval, or the recording of the final site condominium documents.

E) STREET NAME SELECTION

The following standards will be used:

1. "Old" and "New" may not be used
2. Abbreviations of words or names and initials are prohibited
3. References to a number are prohibited such as Ten, First, Sixth, excepting such cases where a recognized address grid is established.
4. A single alphabetical character cannot be used.

5. Duplicate street names are prohibited
6. Street names will be easy to pronounce and easily recognizable in emergency situations
7. No street name may duplicate, in sound or pronunciation, any other roadway already in use, previously approved, or slated for use in the preliminary stages of a project application anywhere within Teton County such as: Jerdan-Jordan, Gem-Jim, Queensboro-Queensbury.
8. Streets that are an extension of an already existing street shall maintain that street name.
9. No street name shall contain more than two words, excluding a suffix.
10. No special characters in road names such as hyphens, apostrophes, or dashes will be allowed.
11. Use of frivolous or complicated words or unconventional spellings will not be allowed.
12. Names that may be construed as obscene, offensive, spiteful, or indicate societal bigotry will not be allowed.
13. Names with the same theme are suggested for naming streets in an entire subdivision as a means of general identification.
14. Vanity street names that do not conform to the County address style will not be allowed.
15. No street name shall contain the words North, South, East, West, or any combination thereof unless it is used as a prefix or suffix, where it is divided by a line of origin, or in cases where the directional relates to well known geography such as "South Leigh Rd".

F) PREFIXES

Directional prefixes will only be used in conjunction with Grid Roads. (i.e., East 400 North) No more than one directional prefix will be allowed. Acceptable prefixes are North, South, East, and West.

G) SUFFIXES

Each approved street name shall require a street suffix. Only one (1) street suffix will be allowed per street name. Directional suffixes may only be allowed in conjunction with Grid Roads. All street suffixes will be abbreviated in compliance with the United States Postal Addressing Standards. (See USPS Publication 28, <http://pe.usps.gov/cpim/ftp/pubs/Pub28/Pub28.pdf>)

The street suffixes listed below will carry the following designations:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Circle | A thoroughfare that returns to the same origin point or to the same originating road. (Cir) |
| Court | A permanently closed road such as a cul-de-sac. (Ct) |

- When there is an extension of a cul-de-sac to join another portion of a development it shall be required that the extension continues with the existing name.
- New developments should avoid using the suffix Court for any cul-de-sac that has the future potential for being extended.

Loop	A secondary thoroughfare that returns to the same originating road (the suffix Circle may also be used in this situation). (Lp)
Road	A secondary thoroughfare that is accessible from both its origin and terminus. The suffix "Road" is predominately used for public county and state roads. (Rd)
Street	A major thoroughfare that is accessible from both its origin and terminus. The suffix "Street" is predominantly used within city limits. (St)

SECTION 7

STREET NAME SIGNS

Guidelines for signs shall be dictated by the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) prepared by the Federal Highway Administration with the Idaho Department of Transportation exceptions incorporated.

The following shall be the sign requirements for the location and description of all Street Name signs in the County, except for those sign installations that exist at the time of the adoption of this rule. As the signs are replaced the new sign shall meet the location and description requirements.

A) LOCATION OF SIGNS

All public and private roads in Teton County shall be identified by a sign and shall display the proper street name. Street name signs shall be installed at the intersections. (Section 2A, MUTCD)

B) DESCRIPTION OF SIGNS

1.) SIGN COLOR

Signs shall consist of a white legend on a green background. All messages, borders, and legends shall be retro reflective and all backgrounds shall be retro reflective or illuminated. (Section 2D, MUTCD)

2.) SIGN HEIGHT

In business districts signs should provide a minimum of seven (7) feet of clearance between the top of the curb and the bottom of the sign. In rural areas signs should provide a minimum of eight (8) feet of clearance between the bottom of the sign and the traveled roadway (Section 2A, MUTCD). It is recommended that rural street signs have a clearance of nine (9) feet from grade to prevent vandalism. Where parking or pedestrian movements occur, the clearance to the bottom of the sign shall be at least seven (7) feet.

3.) SIGN LETTERING

The principal legend on guide signs shall be in letters and numerals at least six (6) inches in height for all capital letters, or a combination of six (6) inches in height for upper-case letters with four and a half (4.5) inches in height for lower-case letters. On low-volume roads (as defined in Section 5A.01 MUTCD), and on urban streets with speeds of 25 mph or less, the principal legend shall be in letters at least four (4) inches in height. (Section 2D, MUTCD)

4.) SIGN PLACEMENT

In business districts and on principal arterials, Street Name signs may be placed at least on diagonally opposite corners so that they will be on the far right-hand side of the intersection for traffic on the major street. Signs naming both streets should be erected at each location. They should be mounted with their faces parallel to the streets they name (Section 2D, MUTCD).

In residential districts at least one Street Name sign should be mounted at each intersection (Section 2D, MUTCD). The overall dimensions of the sign shall be no longer than forty-two (42) inches and shall be a height of nine (9) inches.

C) STREET SIGN INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. PUBLIC ROADS

The applicable public agency will be responsible for all street signs on streets/roads designated as public.

2. PRIVATE ROADS

The applicable public agency will be responsible for the installation of all street signs in accordance with Section 7B. The developer/property owners shall be responsible for all costs determined by the applicable public agency. The developer/property owners will be responsible for all maintenance costs.

The applicable public agency may at their discretion have the developer/property owners install all street signs, in accordance with Section 6B. Final installation approval will be determined by the applicable governing public agency.

SECTION 8

PENALTIES

Due to the importance of displaying appropriate addressing information and road signage, any responsible person, home owners association, or property owners who have not affixed proper signage to a location where a street sign must be posted, or to a structure that is required to be posted, will be notified of the violation by mail and shall be given 30 days to correct the violation. If correction has not been made within 30 days, the county may lien for the cost of the addressing required, and post the sign or structure address at the expense of those responsible.

SECTION 9

SAVING CLAUSE

The provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable and if any clause, sentence, word, Section or provision is declared void or unenforceable, for any reason, by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portions of said ordinance shall remain in force.

SECTION 10

APPEALS PROCESS

The Teton County Address Committee shall act to hear petitions for relief from administrative actions taken by the County Addresser pursuant to the authority granted by this ordinance.

The Teton County Address Committee shall have the power to affirm, reverse wholly or partly, or modify the decision of the County Addresser after conducting a public hearing at which the aggrieved party or parties and the County Addresser are permitted to speak.

If the Teton County Address Committee decides that no error has occurred, but an unnecessary hardship has been created by the County Addresser, an extension of time may be allowed, not to exceed ninety (90) days, to comply with the administrative order.

The Teton County Address Committee may reverse the decision of the County Addresser, provided that a factual error has occurred. The Teton County Address Committee may remand the matter back to the County Addresser with instructions for corrective action.

An appeal will be heard only in cases where the aggrieved party's address is being corrected because it is out of range, or when the aggrieved party can prove a factual error occurred in assigning the address. No appeal will be heard in the cases where the aggrieved party's address is out of sequence with surrounding addresses, or is on the wrong side of the road, or is being renumbered due to the fact that the dwelling should be addressed to the nearest road providing access to the structure, whether public or private, right-of-way or easement.

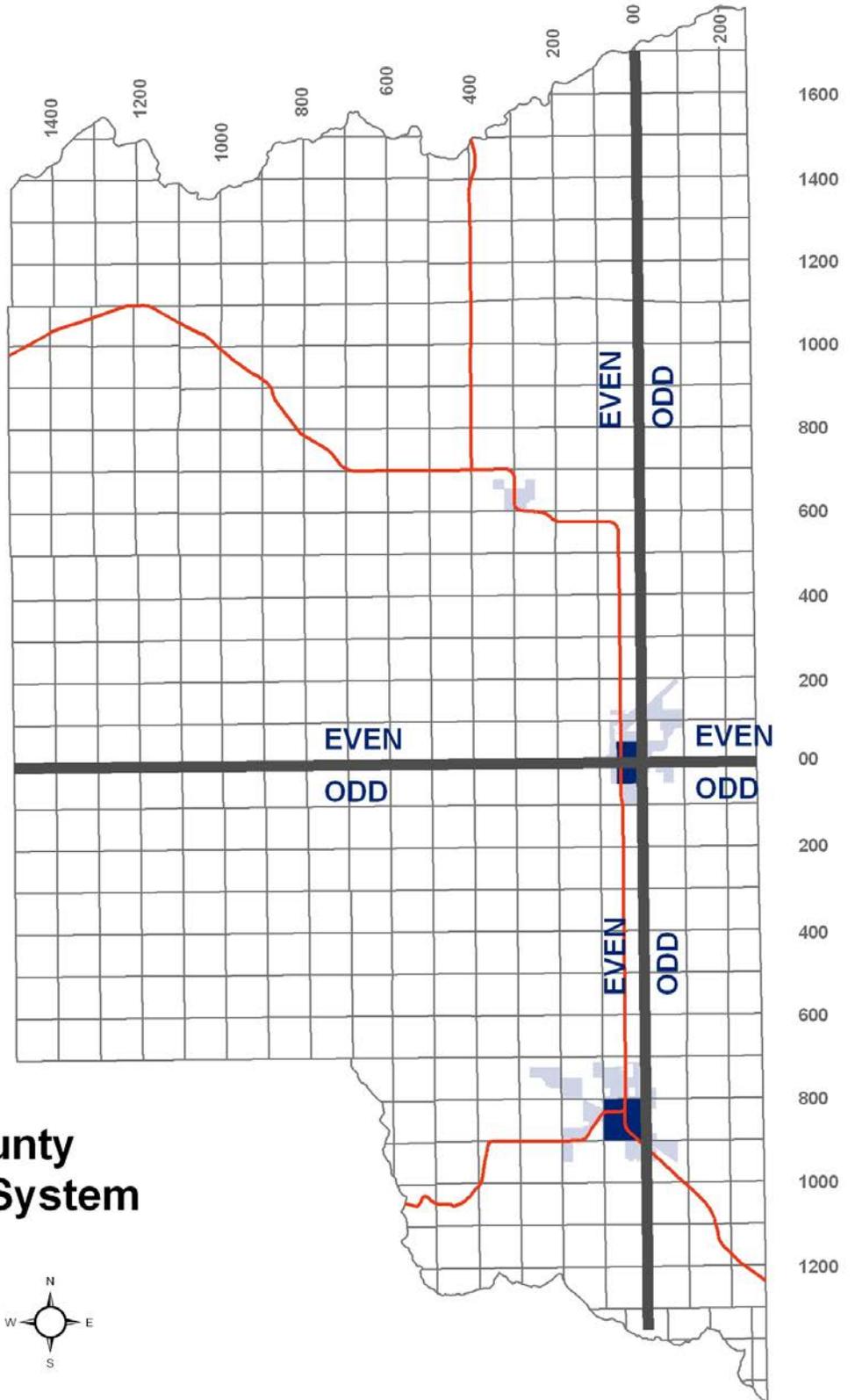
Appeals shall be filed by the aggrieved party within twenty eight (28) days of receiving their address or correction thereto. The appeal shall be in written form and filed with the County Addresser for review. If the County Addresser cannot resolve the issue, the appeal will be forwarded to the Teton County Address Committee. Within twenty eight (28) days, the aggrieved party will be contacted in writing by the Teton County Address Committee of a scheduled meeting date and time. The aggrieved party will be notified of the decision of the Teton County Address Committee in writing within a period not to exceed twenty eight (28) days of postmark.

A party aggrieved by a decision of the Teton County Address Committee may file a further appeal to the Teton Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) within twenty-eight (28) days of the postmark of an adverse decision.

A party aggrieved by a decision of the BOCC may file a further appeal to the District Court within twenty-eight (28) days of an adverse decision. The District Court shall affirm all such appeals except upon a determination that the BOCC

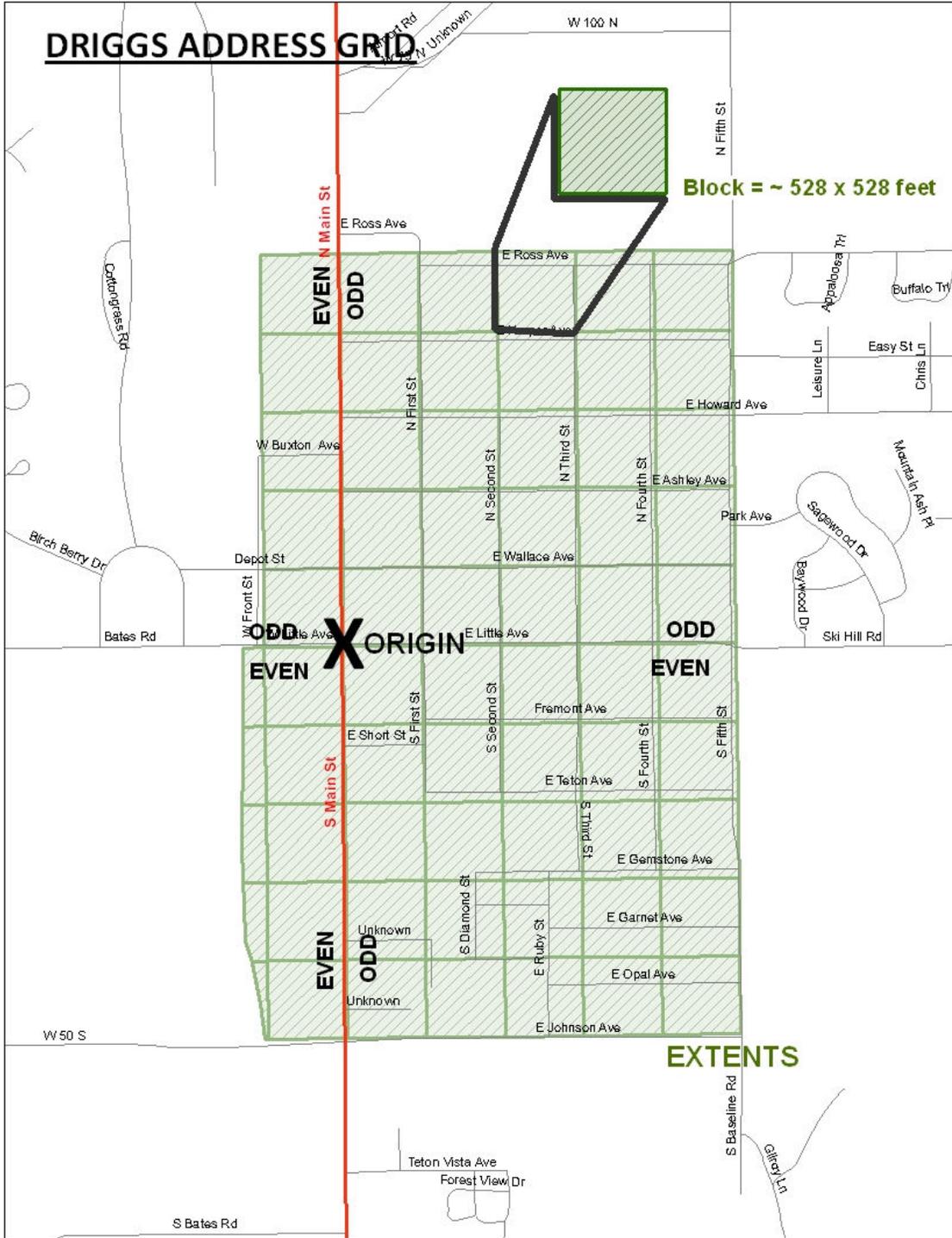
decision is based upon fraud, abuse of discretion, error of law, or where the decision is not based upon competent, material and substantial evidence.

APPENDIX A



Teton County Address System





This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the majority of the Board of County Commissioners.

Dated this 17th day of April, 2008.

Larry Young, Chairman

Alice Stevenson, Commissioner

Mark Trupp, Commissioner

Attest: _____
Mary Lou Hansen, Clerk

From: Brochu, Robert A NWW

To: Darryl Johnson

Subject: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger Creek 2013 and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)

Date: Wednesday, August 05, 2015 1:30:18 PM

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Sir:

I am bringing to your attention two projects that are not fully in compliance with our past permits. The point of contact for Teton County for both permits was Mr. Mazalewski.

Back in 2012 (10000W 2012-586) and 2013 (3000W 2013-281) Teton County received permits from the Corps to improve crossings of Badger Creek. and.

Each was permitted with special conditions that required replanting the disturbed areas with native vegetation. The 2013 permit for the arch culvert on 3000W also required annual monitoring and reporting.

I inspected the crossings yesterday and both have erodible material slopes that should be stabilized as well as substantial areas without any vegetation. I've enclosed photos of the each area with a typical area needing revegetation

and stabilization.

The 2013 permit also included bio-engineered stabilization of the creek. Success of revegetation was to be monitored and reported. We have received no monitoring reports.

I am requesting that you please remedy the aforementioned issues.

Thanks.

Robert Brochu, Biologist

Regulatory Project Manager

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Walla Walla District

208-522-1645

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

– 2015 MONITORING REPORT –
BADGER CREEK PROJECTS
WEST 10000 NORTH AND NORTH 3000 WEST
TETON COUNTY, IDAHO



Prepared for



Teton County Engineering Department

Teton County Courthouse, 150 Courthouse Drive – Room 117, Driggs, ID 83422

Prepared by



PO Box 8578, 140 E. Broadway Ste. 23, Jackson, Wyoming 83002

November 16, 2015

– 2015 MONITORING REPORT –
BADGER CREEK PROJECTS
WEST 10000 NORTH AND NORTH 3000 WEST
TETON COUNTY, IDAHO

INTRODUCTION

Biota Research and Consulting, Inc. (Biota) was retained by the Teton County Engineering Department to complete monitoring of 2 recently completed projects in Badger Creek in Teton County, Idaho. The projects are located adjacent to the Badger Creek crossings of West 10000 North (CR W10000N) and North 3000 West (CR N3000W). Both efforts included replacement of undersized roadway bridges and channel stabilization treatments, and both projects were implemented by the County to improve transportation infrastructure and the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

The W10000N project was authorized by the US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) under file NWW-2012-586, was authorized by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) under permit number S22-20168, and was implemented in the winter of 2012-2013.

The N3000W project was authorized by the ACOE under file NWW-2013-281-I02, was authorized by IDWR under permit number S22-20178, and was implemented in the winter of 2013-2014.

Project authorizations included special conditions associated with re-vegetation of disturbed areas, and the N3000W project authorization included a special condition requiring post-construction monitoring. On September 1, 2015, the ACOE sent written correspondence to Teton County indicating that re-vegetation criteria and project monitoring requirements had not been achieved. The content of this monitoring report is intended to address these matters.

BADGER CREEK WEST 10000 NORTH

The ACOE authorization of the W10000N project included a special condition requiring that the County, *“Re-vegetate all areas disturbed by project construction with native species immediately upon completion of the project, to protect them from erosion. Re-vegetation shall include planting native woody species adjacent to the stream.”* The IDWR authorization included a special condition requiring that, *“The applicant and/or contractor shall provide before and after photos documenting that work was completed.”* Post-construction monitoring of the project was not specifically required as a condition of approval.

In the fall of 2015, Biota staff completed annual monitoring of installed treatments and re-vegetation success within the W10000N project reach of Badger Creek. Project treatments included bridge replacement and implementation of specific channel treatments at prioritized treatment locations (Table 1, Figure 1).

Table 1. Prioritized treatment areas and quantities in the W10000N Badger Creek project area.

Location	Channel Treatments	Quantity	Units
Priority 1	Rock cross vane with step	1	ea
	Root wad revetment	90	ft
	Rock barb	1	ea
Priority 2	Rock J-hook vane	1	ea
	Root wad revetment	130	ft
	Rock barb	1	ea
Priority 3	Rock cross vane	1	ea
	Root wad revetment	80	ft
	Log revetment	70	ft
Priority 4	Rock J-hook vane	1	ea
	Log revetment	115	ft

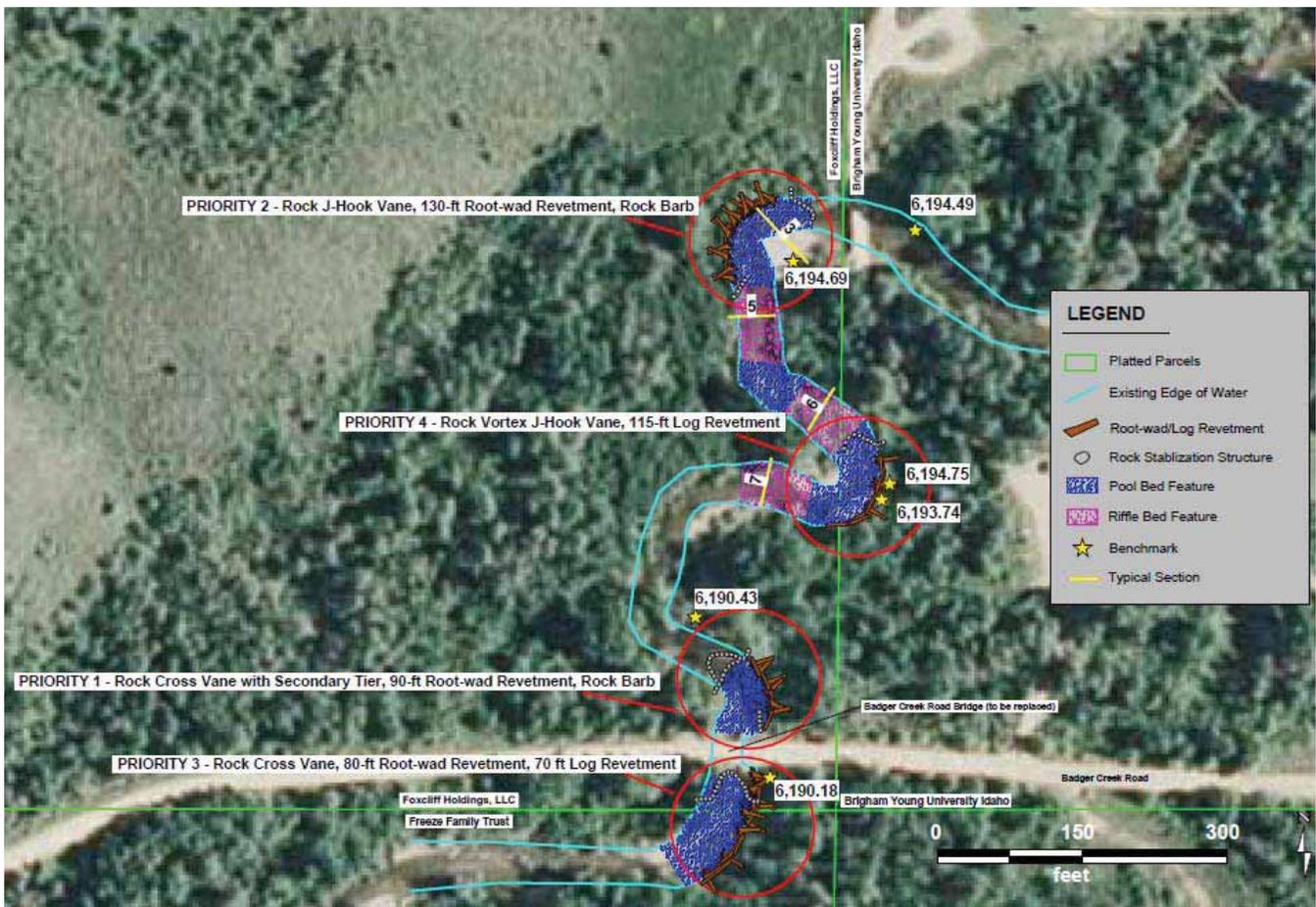


Figure 1. Prioritized treatment areas and treatment quantities in the W10000N Badger Creek project area.

In general, treatments have achieved project objectives of vertical and lateral channel stability. Woody vegetation has established at most treatment areas, and consists primarily of willow growth from dormant clumps and cuttings installed during bank treatments. Willow growth is primarily located at or above the local bankfull elevation, which is a typical condition in regional watercourses; the local bankfull elevation corresponds to the stage of the typical 1.5-year recurrence interval discharge, and is generally defined as a break in slope (top of bank) or the first continuous line of perennial vegetation.

Perennial vegetation is not typical below the bankfull stage in regional streams, and the lower banks in the Badger Creek project area are generally composed of coarse cobble, large wood, and rock materials.

There are 3 distinct locations (at Priority Areas 1 and 3) where the upper stream banks are not re-vegetated. Bank materials at these locations consist of barren alluvial gravels and fine particles. The re-vegetation conditions of the USACE project authorization have not been achieved at these locations. However, re-vegetation of these locations could be prohibitive due to the intermittent hydrologic regime of Badger Creek, the high elevation of barren benches relative to groundwater, the lack of suitable growth media, and the heavy foot and vehicle traffic in these areas. Any opportunities to modify re-vegetation requirements of the ACOE authorization related to these locations would be favorably explored by project proponents.

The following photographs depict current site conditions and identify specific findings.

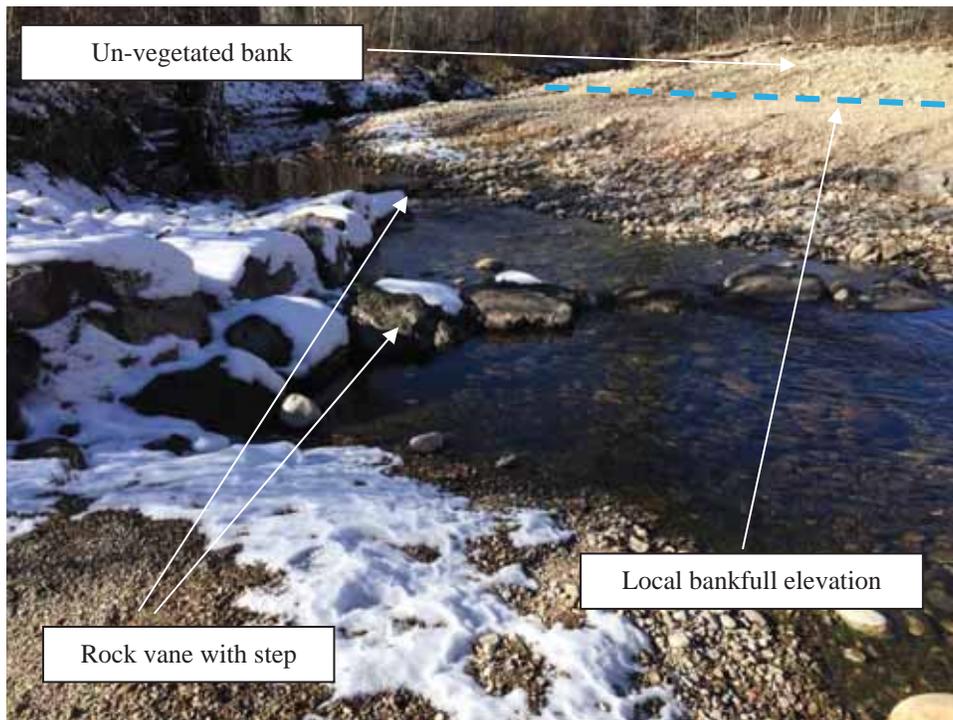


Figure 2. Priority 1 Treatment Area. Rock vane and step at Priority 1 treatment area, Badger Cr W10000N project reach.

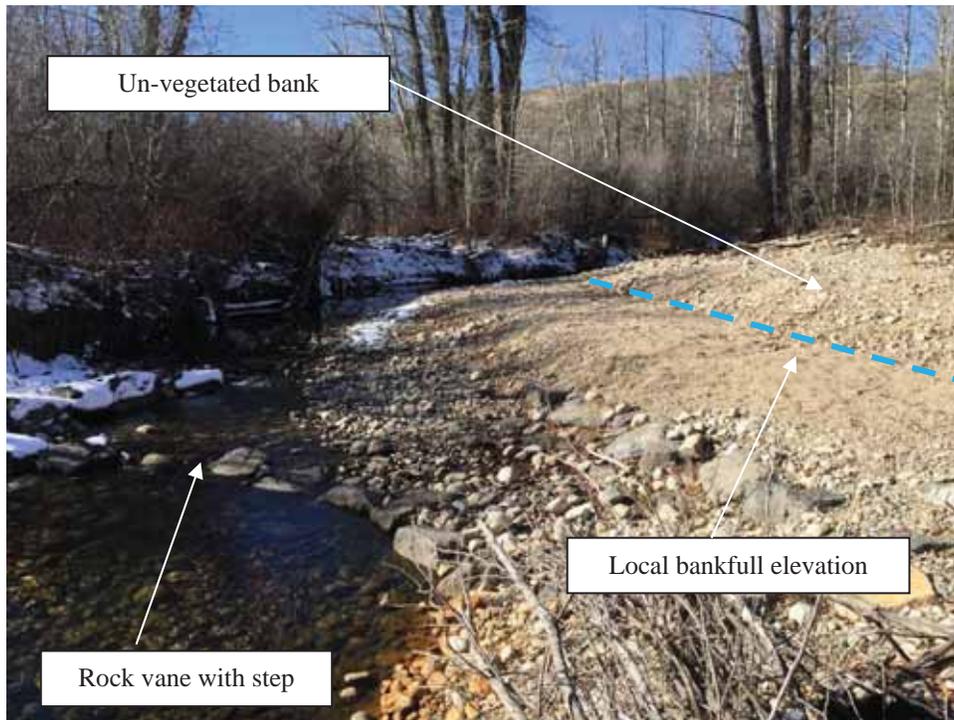


Figure 3. Priority 1 Treatment Area. Rock vane and step at Priority 1 treatment area, Badger Cr W10000N project reach.



Figure 4. Priority 1 Treatment Area. Log revetment at Priority 1 treatment area, Badger Cr W10000N project reach.

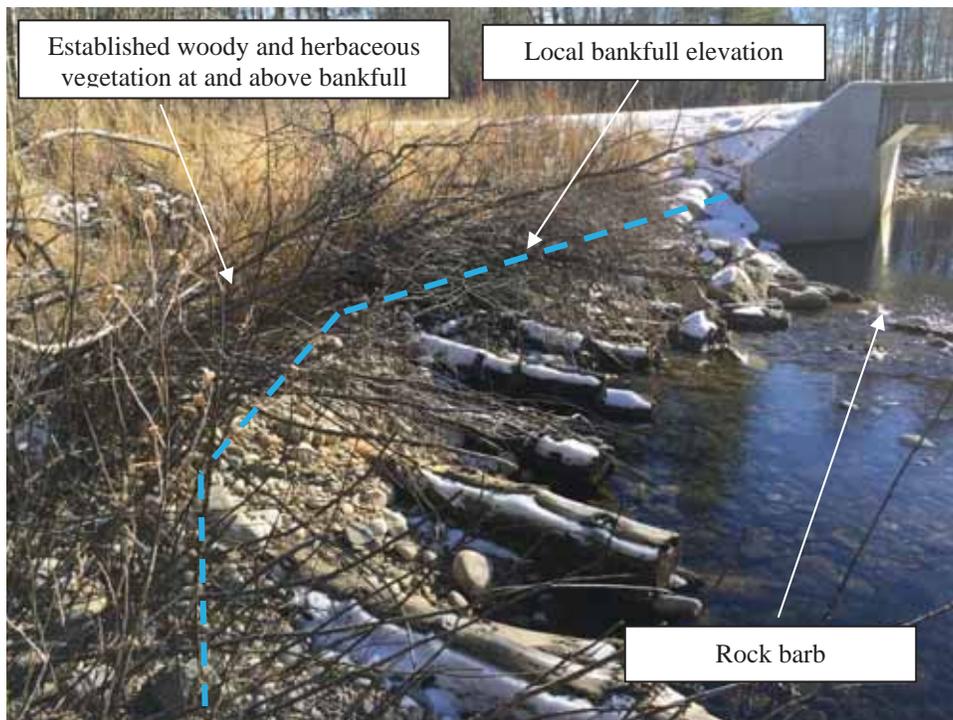


Figure 5. Priority 1 Treatment Area. Log revetment and rock barb at Priority 1 treatment area, Badger Cr W10000N project reach.



Figure 6. Priority 1 Treatment Area. Woody vegetation establishment adjacent to log revetment, Badger Cr W10000N project reach.

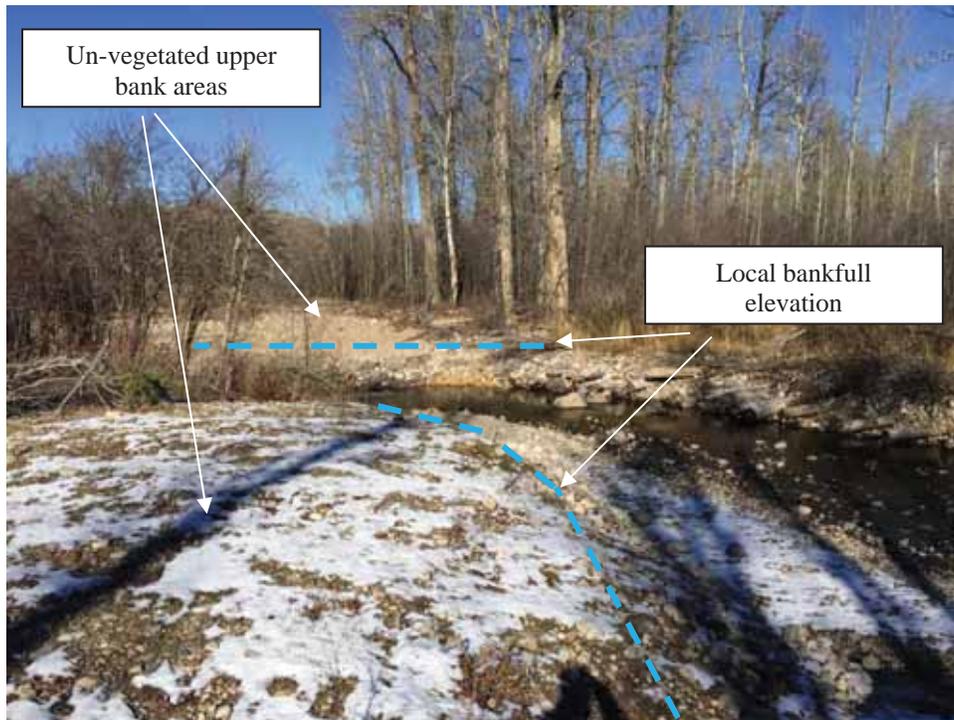


Figure 7. Priority 1 Treatment Area. Un-vegetated upper bank areas north of County Road W10000N.

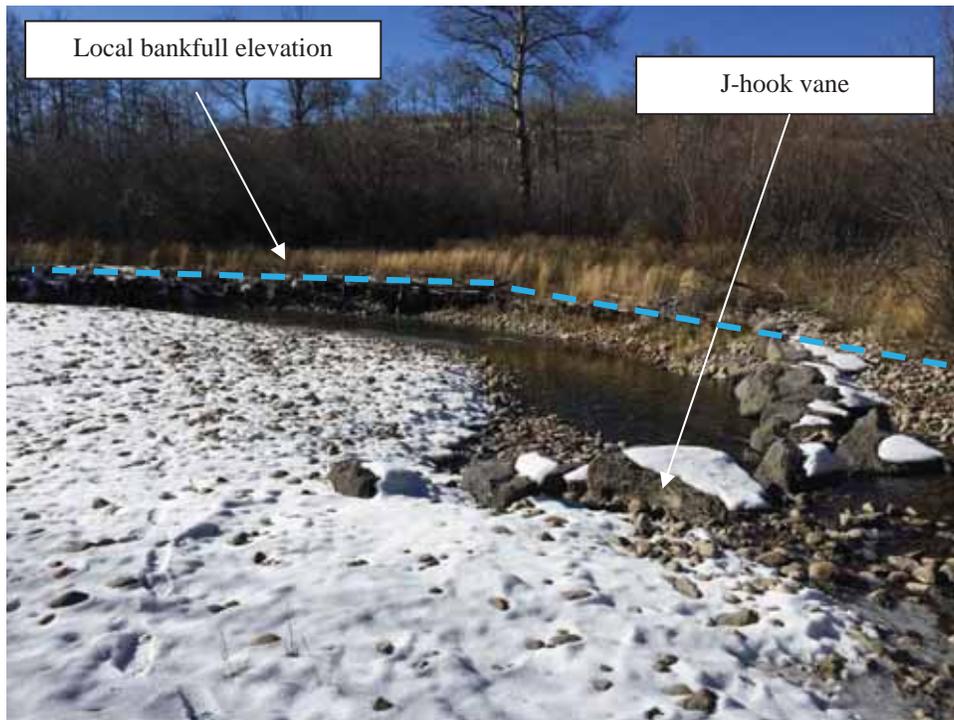


Figure 8. Priority 2 Treatment Area. J-hook vane and root wad revetment, Badger Creek W10000N project reach.

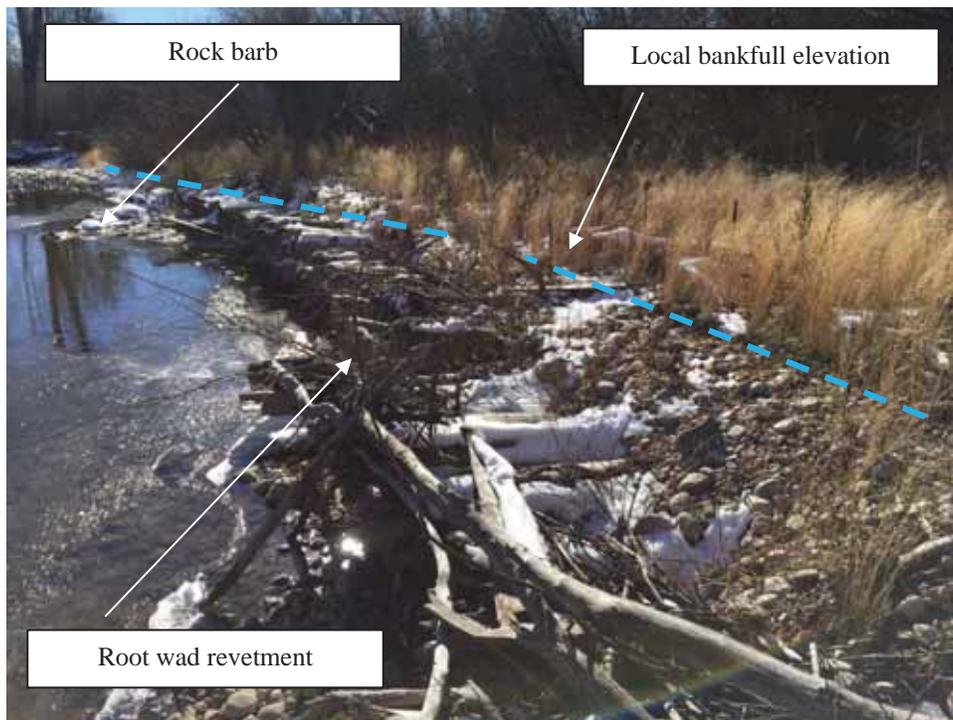


Figure 9. Priority 2 Treatment Area. Root wad revetment and rock barb, Badger Creek W10000N project reach.



Figure 10. Priority 2 Treatment Area. Established woody vegetation at the bankfull elevation, Badger Creek W10000N project reach.

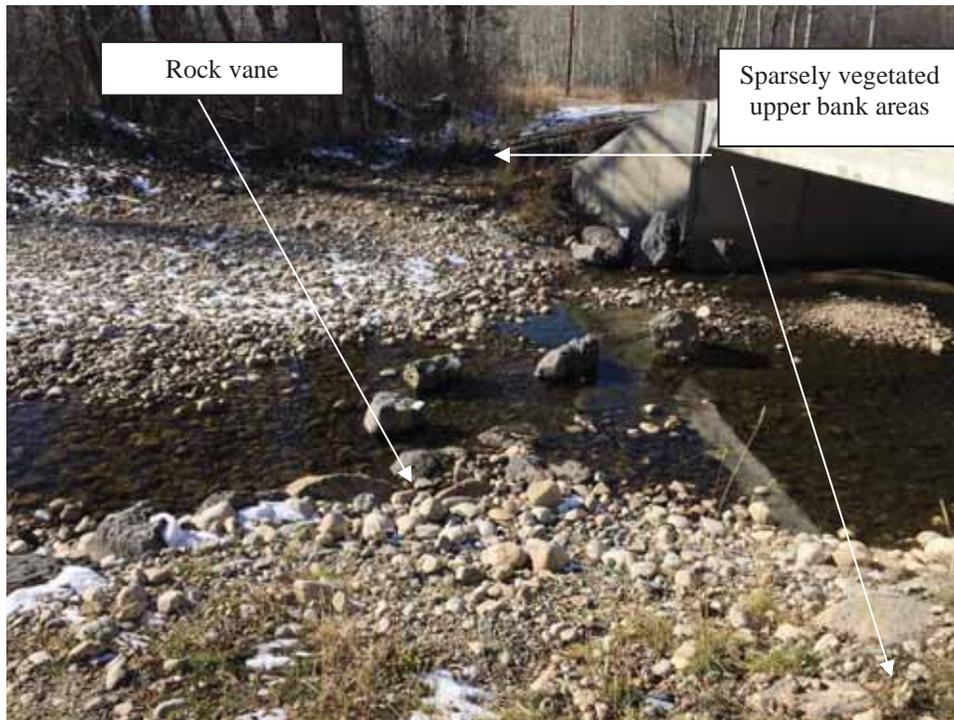


Figure 11. Priority 3 Treatment Area. Rock vane downstream of bridge, Badger Creek W1000N project reach.

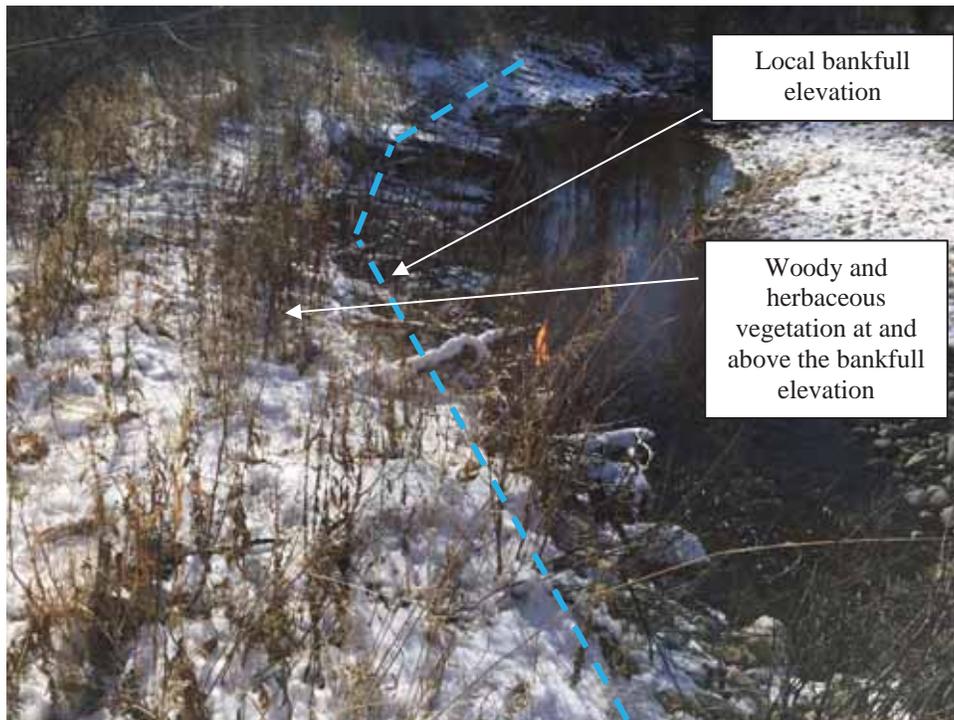


Figure 12. Priority 3 Treatment Area. Root wad and log revetment and bank vegetation, Badger Creek W1000N project reach.

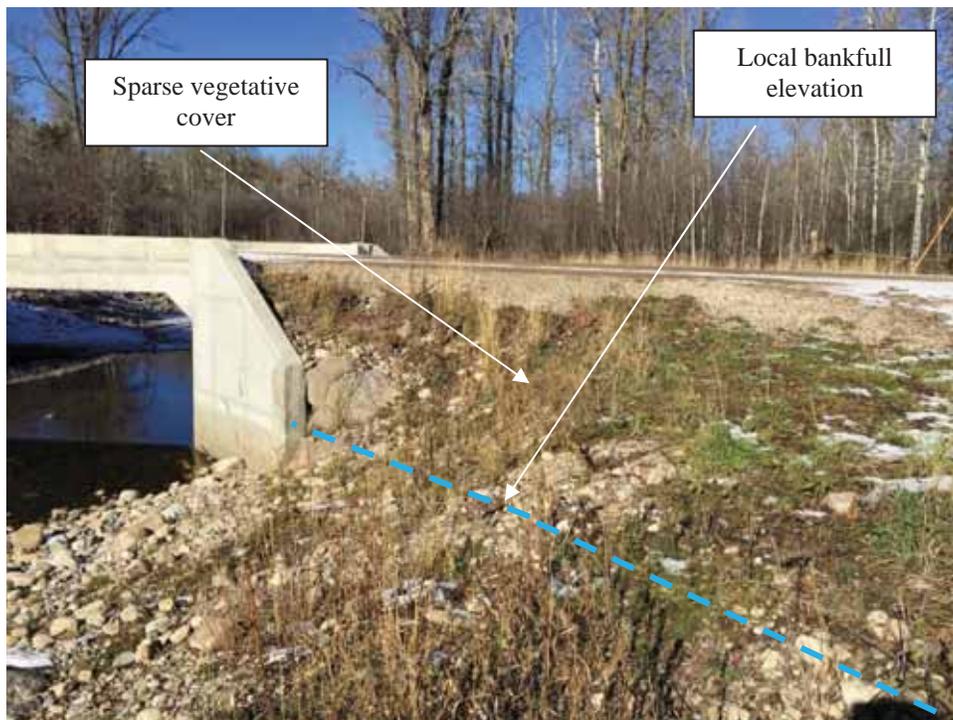


Figure 13. Priority 3 Treatment Area. Partially vegetated upper bank downstream of bridge, Badger Creek W10000N project reach.

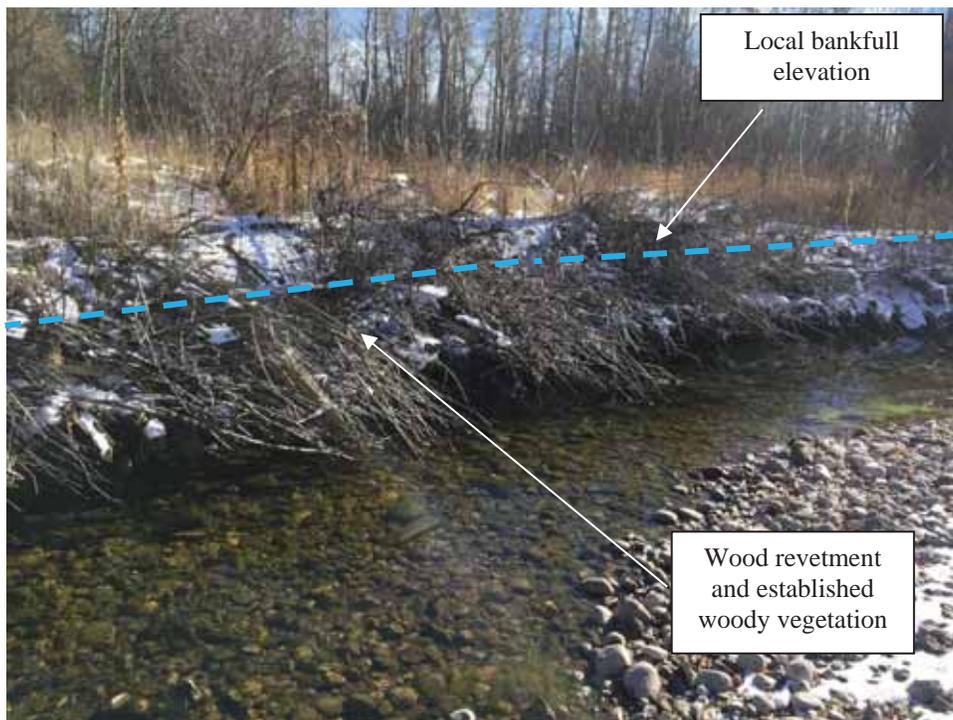


Figure 14. Priority 4 Treatment Area. Log revetment and bank vegetation, Badger Creek W10000N project reach.

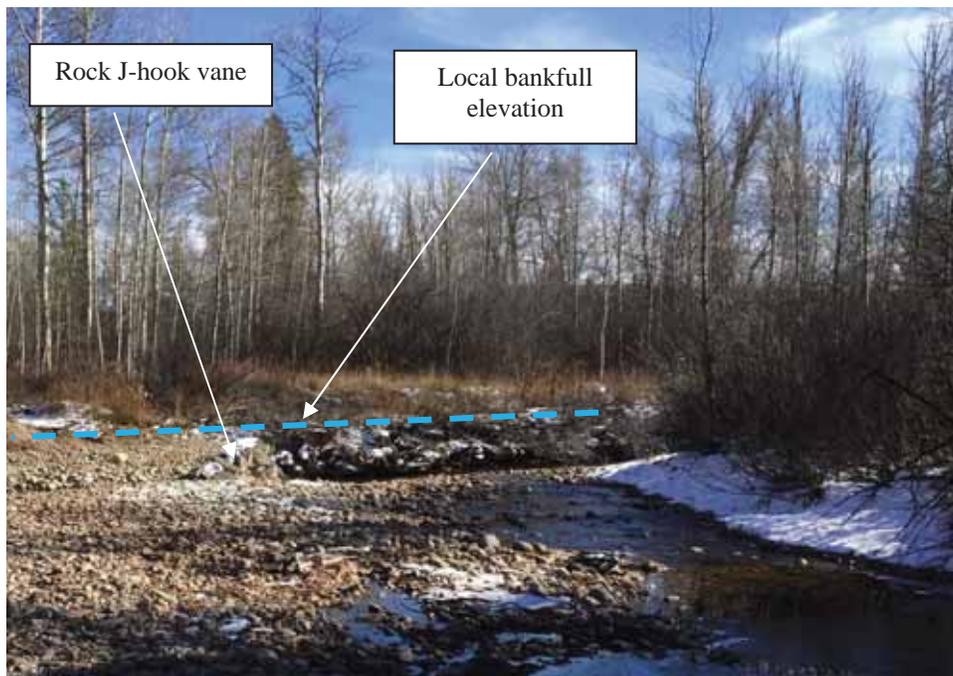


Figure 15. Priority 4 Treatment Area. J-hook vane and established woody bank vegetation, Badger Creek W10000N project reach.

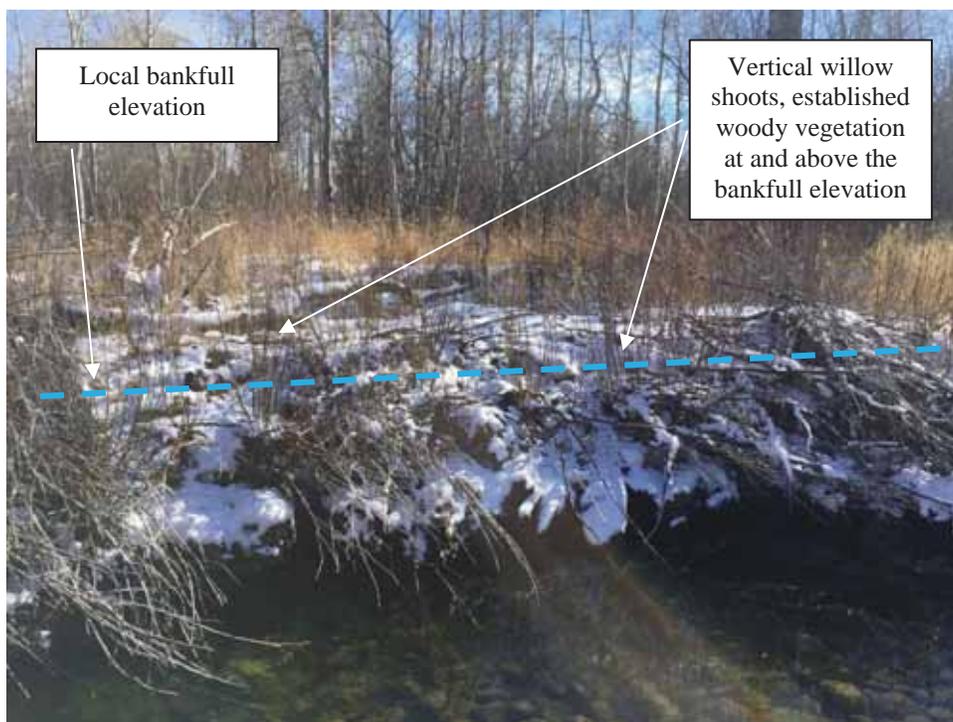


Figure 16. Priority 4 Treatment Area. Wood revetment and established woody bank vegetation, Badger Creek W10000N project reach.

BADGER CREEK NORTH 3000 WEST

The ACOE authorization of the N3000W project included the following 2 special conditions:

1. *Re-vegetate all areas disturbed by project construction with native species immediately upon completion of the project, to protect them from erosion. Re-vegetation shall include planting native woody species adjacent to the stream.*
2. *A monitoring report shall be submitted to the ACOE by October 1 of each year for the first three calendar years to ensure success of the revegetation effort. The report shall identify the percent aerial coverage of vegetation and summarize the condition of the trees and other vegetation planted along the channel. The report shall identify measures to improve vegetation cover and condition if vegetation is not healthy or does not cover 80 percent of the bank.*

The IDWR authorization included a special condition requiring that, “*The applicant and/or contractor shall provide before and after photos documenting that work was completed.*”

In the fall of 2015, Biota staff completed annual monitoring of installed treatments and re-vegetation success within the N3000W project reach of Badger Creek. Project treatments included bridge replacement and implementation of specific channel treatments at specified treatment locations within the 2,450-ft project reach spanning from about 2,400 ft upstream of the bridge to about 50 ft downstream of the bridge (Table 2, Figures 17 and 18).

Table 2. Treatment quantities in the N3000W Badger Creek project area.

Treatments	Quantity	Units
Rock Vanes	4	ea
J-Hook and Hybrid Vanes	3	ea
Root Wad and Log Revetments	900	ft
Stinger Plantings	1,150	ft

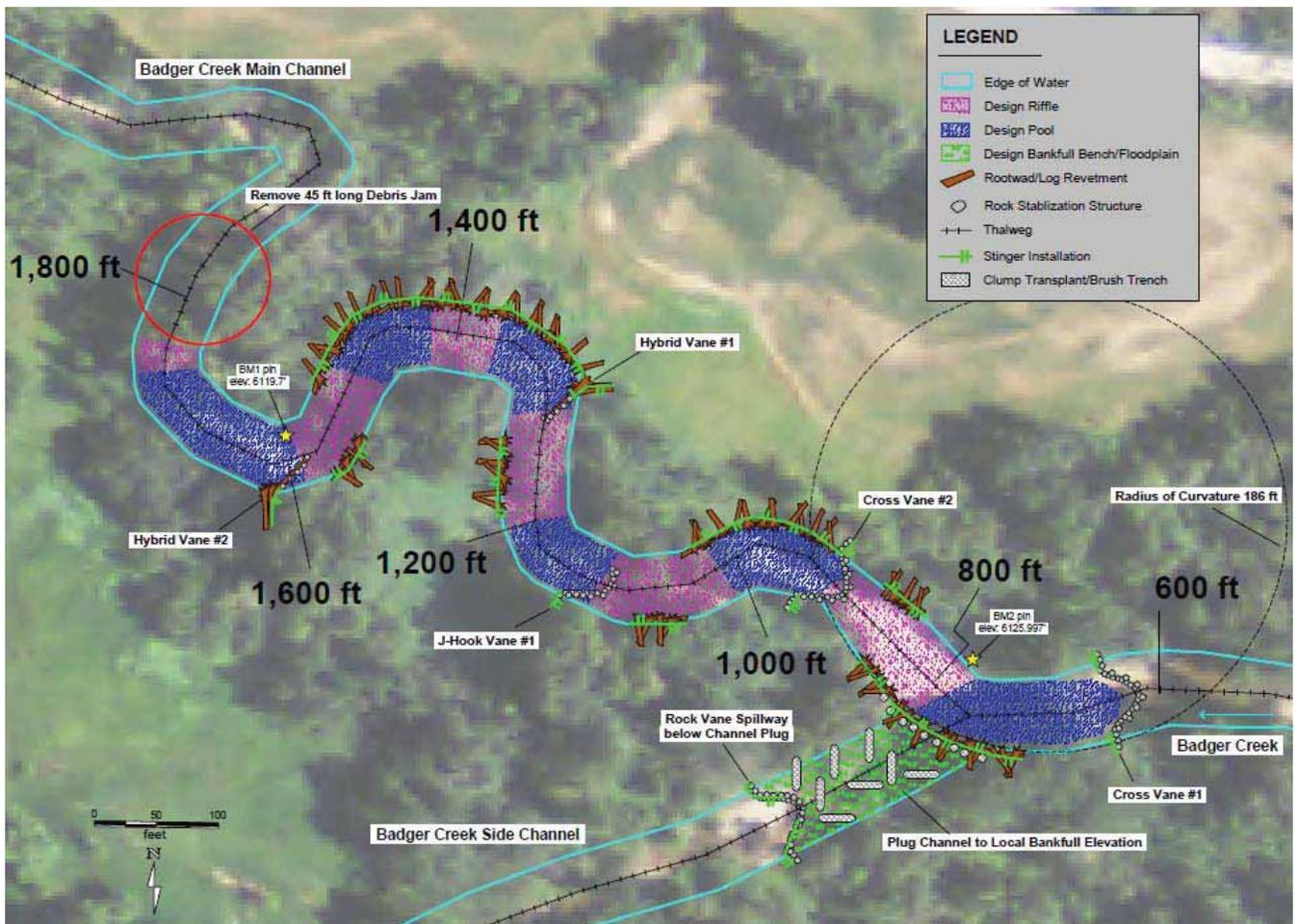


Figure 17. Upstream treatment locations, Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

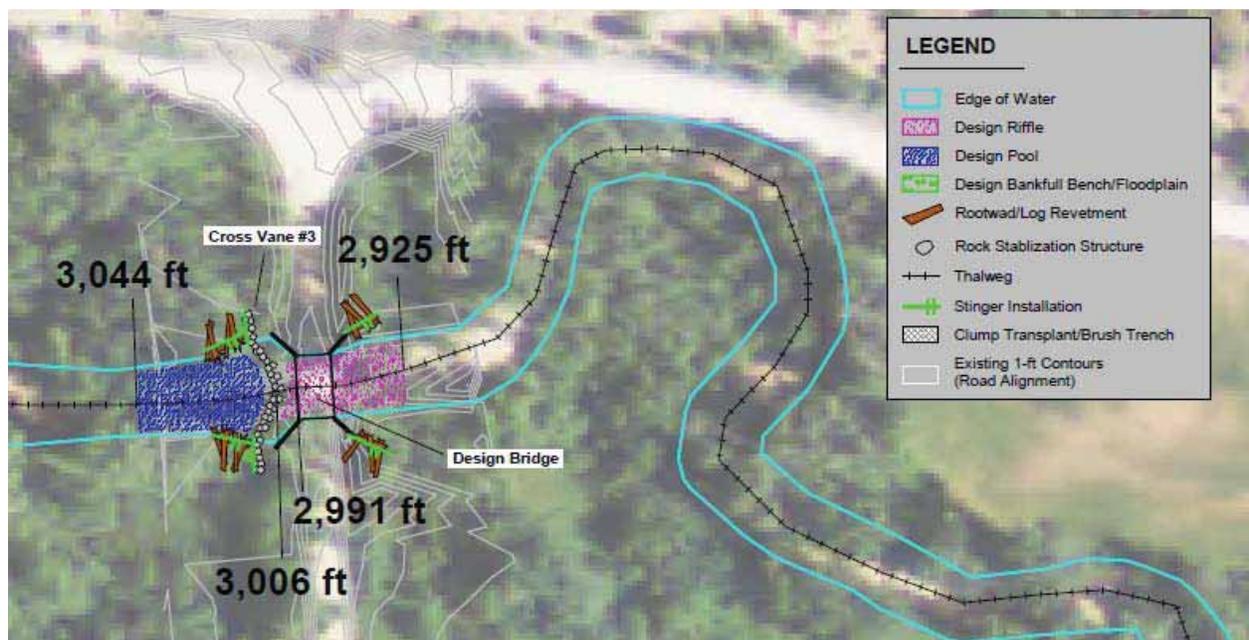


Figure 18. Downstream treatment locations, Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

In general, treatments installed in the N3000W project area have achieved objectives of vertical and lateral channel stability. Woody vegetation has established at all treatment areas, and consists primarily of willow growth from dormant clumps and cuttings installed during bank treatments. Willow growth is primarily located at or above the local bankfull elevation. Perennial vegetation is not typical below the bankfull stage in regional streams, and the lower banks in the Badger Creek project area are generally composed of coarse cobble, large wood, and rock materials. Established woody and herbaceous vegetation at treatment areas is healthy, vegetative cover generally exceeds 80% of the upper bank zone, and re-vegetated conditions reflect those observed in adjacent undisturbed locations within the project area.

Cross vane 1 (at the upstream extent of the project reach) maintains a large localized drop and downstream plunge pool. The large localized drop is likely the result of adjustments in channel profile that occurred after project implementation. The drop is dispersed across a cascade that has formed at the structure throat, and therefore is not anticipated to adversely affect fish passage or compromise system function. The structure could be modified by lowering a portion of the vane throat (elevation), but the current configuration of the structure is not anticipated to detract from project objectives.

A short reach of installed root wad revetment (about 20 ft at Station 1,450 ft) has experienced local erosion, but the current configuration of the revetment treatment is not anticipated to impact system function or detract from project objectives.

The following photographs depict current site conditions and identify specific findings.

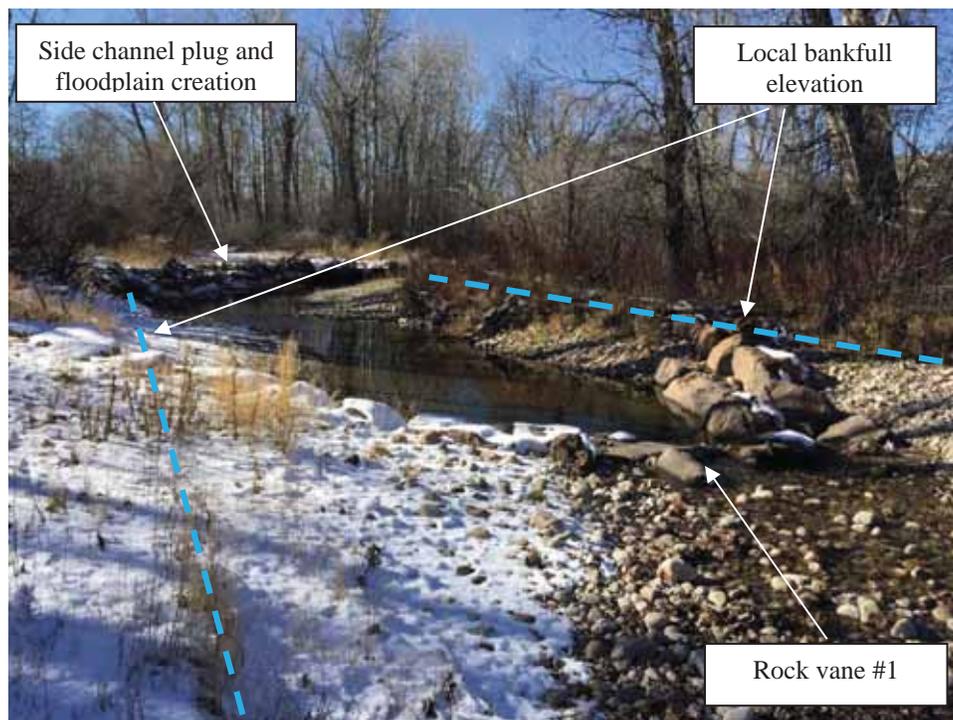


Figure 19. Photograph looking downstream at cross vane #1 (Station 600 ft) and downstream river left channel plug and root wad revetment, Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

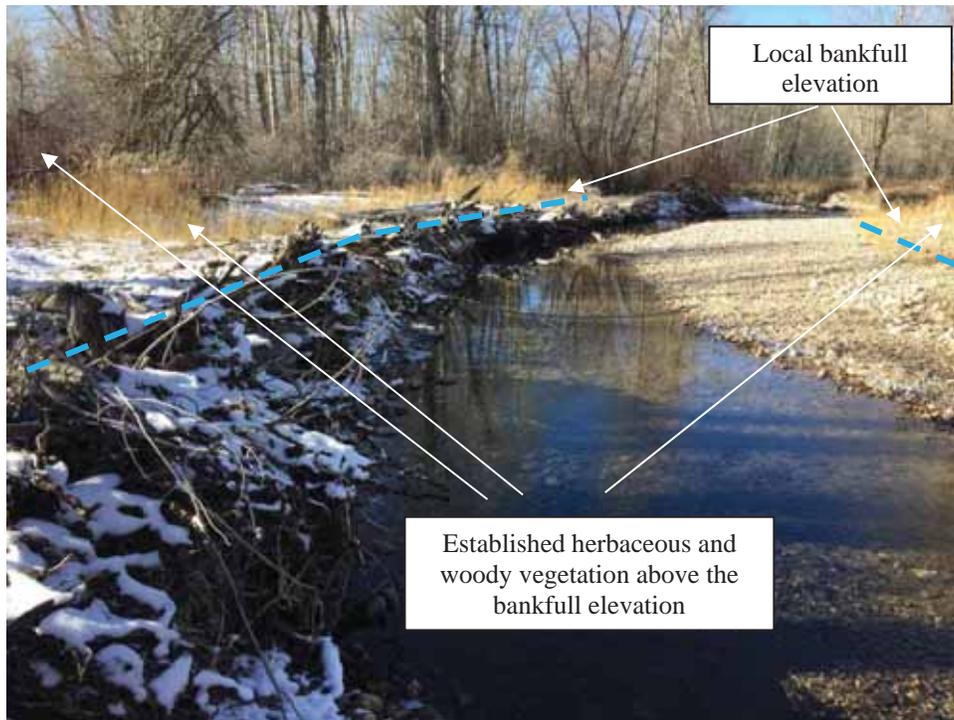


Figure 20. Photograph looking downstream at river left floodplain creation and root wad revetment (Station 700-850 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 21. Photograph looking upstream at river left floodplain creation (side channel plug) and root wad revetment (Station 700-850 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

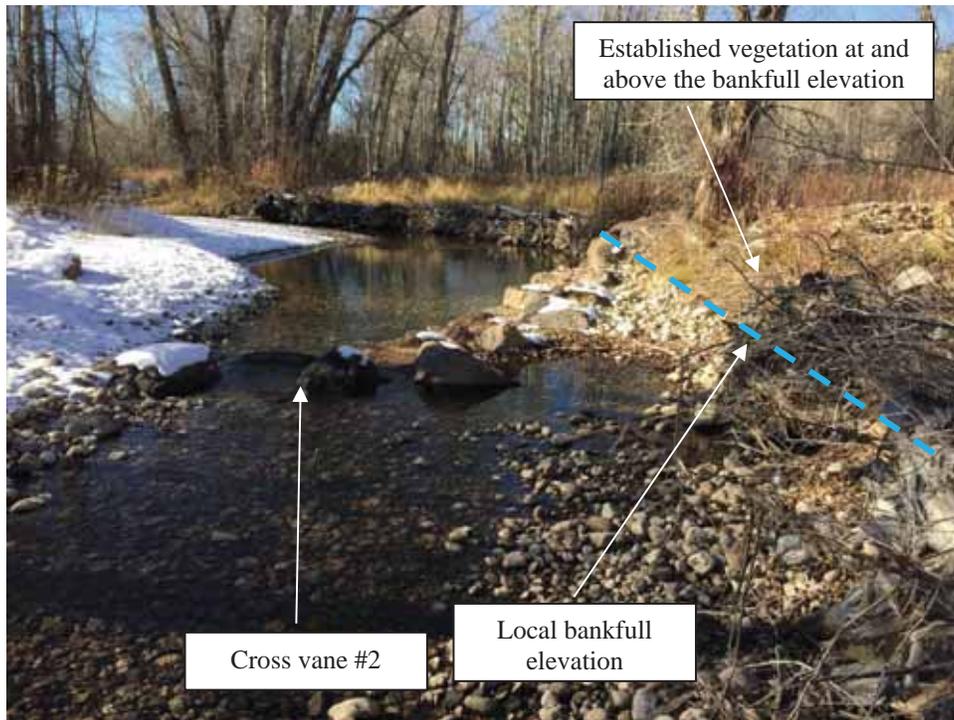


Figure 22. Photograph looking downstream at cross vane 2 (Station 900 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 23. Photograph looking downstream at river right root wad revetment (Station 900-1,020 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

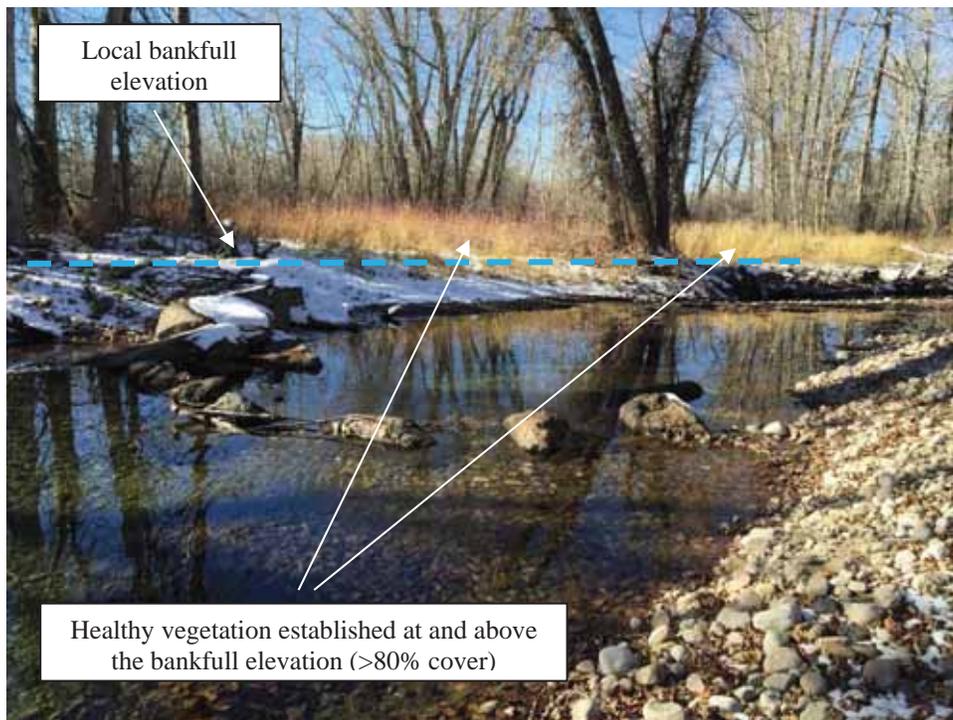


Figure 24. Photograph looking downstream at J-hook vane #1 (Station 1,100 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 25. Photograph looking upstream at river left root wad revetment (Station 1,250 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 26. Photograph looking at log-rock hybrid vane (Station 1,300 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 27. Photograph looking at root wad revetment and vegetative bank cover (Station 1,400 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 28. Photograph looking at root wad revetment and vegetative bank cover (Station 1,400 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 29. Photograph looking at localized erosion in root wad revetment treatment (Station 1,450 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 30. Photograph looking downstream at log-rock hybrid vane (Station 1,600 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 31. Photograph looking upstream from bridge at river left root wad revetment and vegetative bank cover (Station 2,925 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.



Figure 32. Photograph looking upstream at bridge, cross vane #3, and river left root wad revetment (Station 3,015 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

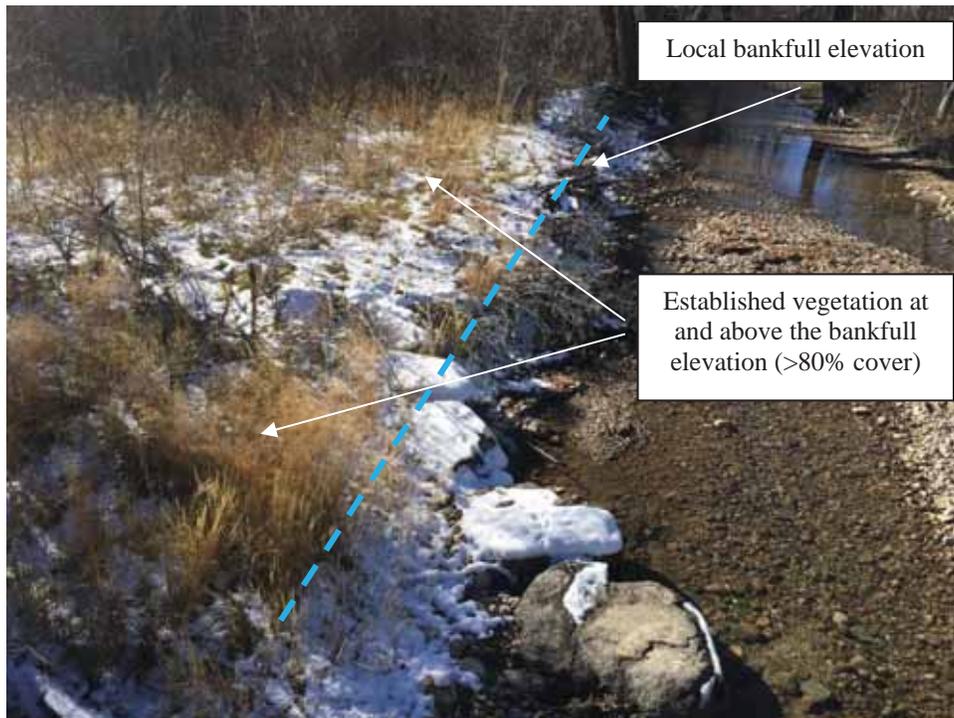


Figure 33. Photograph looking downstream at cross vane #3 bank key (Station 3,020 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

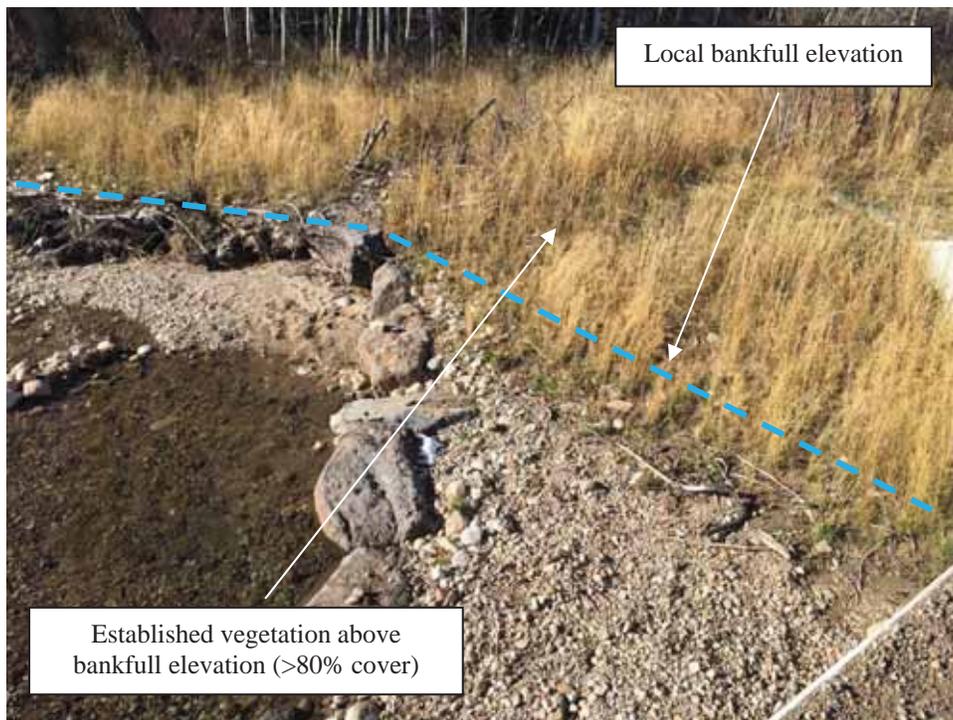


Figure 34. Photograph looking at cross vane #3 right bank key (Station 3,020 ft), Badger Creek N3000W project reach.

SUMMARY

The bridge improvement and channel stabilization projects implemented by Teton County at County Road W10000N and N3000W improved transportation infrastructure and the health, safety, and welfare of the community by reducing reach-wide erosion that threatened the persistence and utilization of public transportation facilities. Installed instream structures and bank stabilization measures are generally stable and functional, and re-vegetation measures resulted in the establishment of healthy woody and herbaceous vegetation at and above the local bankfull elevation at most treatment locations.

There are 3 distinct locations at the W10000N project area where the upper channel banks were not re-vegetated, and the areas are comprised of alluvial gravels and fine particles. The re-vegetation conditions of the USACE project authorization have not been achieved at these locations. These barren areas are generally located in depositional zones beyond the active (bankfull) channel, and the re-vegetation of these locations could be prohibitive due to the intermittent hydrologic regime of Badger Creek, the high elevation of barren benches relative to groundwater, the lack of suitable growth media, and the heavy foot and vehicle traffic in these areas. Any opportunity to modify re-vegetation requirements of the ACOE authorization related to these locations would be welcomed by project proponents, and could be considered appropriate due to the unique conditions and constraints of the site.

There are 2 locations within the N3000W project reach where constructed channel conditions are not optimal; local gradient is excessive across the throat of cross vane #1 and a section of root wad revetment has experienced erosion at station 1,450 ft. These individual treatment areas could be adjusted, but the current channel configuration is not anticipated to adversely impact fluvial system function or project objectives.

From: Brochu, Robert A NWW
To: Rcolyer@biotaresearch.com; Darryl Johnson
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger Creek 2013 and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Monday, January 11, 2016 2:14:35 PM

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

Sirs:

Thanks for the Biota Report. I am favorable to change our permit conditions for N3000W eliminating the monitoring requirement and accepting the planting done.

On the W1000N is there anything the county can do along the bare banks at bridge in Priority Areas 1 and 3. What about deep trenching willows, above the highwater mark? It appears the area adjacent the bridge is or will become a parking area. The unknown is the traffic. Given the proximity to the college recreation site is it possible plant and maintain vegetation here?

Your feedback is requested.

Robert Brochu, Biologist
Regulatory Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Idaho Falls Regulatory Office
900 North Skyline Drive
Suite A
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402-1718
208-522-1645
Fax 208-522-2994

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

From: Rcolyer@biotaresearch.com [<mailto:rcolyer@biotaresearch.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 4:43 PM
To: Brochu, Robert A NWW <Robert.A.Brochu@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Darryl Johnson <djohnson@co.teton.id.us>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger Creek 2013 and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)

Thank you, Rob.
We will stay tuned...
Thanks,
Ryan

> On Dec 9, 2015, at 4:17 PM, Brochu, Robert A NWW <Robert.A.Brochu@usace.army.mil> wrote:
>
> CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED
>
> Sirs:
>
> I have not forgotten your email. I am juggling some other things and still intend to reply as soon as I can.
>
> Rob
>
> -----Original Message-----
> **From:** Ryan Colyer [<mailto:rcolyer@biotaresearch.com>]
> **Sent:** Monday, November 30, 2015 9:37 AM
> **To:** Brochu, Robert A NWW
> **Cc:** Darryl Johnson

> Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger Creek 2013 and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)

>

> Rob,

>

> Please find attached a report summarizing monitoring findings in the 2

> Badger Creek projects located in Teton County.

>

> Please let me know if you have any questions, or if you would like to

> discuss how to proceed regarding compliance with permit conditions.

>

> Thank you,

> Ryan

> --

>

> Ryan Colyer

> Certified Fluvial Morphologist/Fisheries Biologist

> Biota Research and Consulting, Inc.

> Jackson, WY: 307-733-4216 Cell: 208-201-3081

>>>

> On 9/2/15, 2:08 PM, "Brochu, Robert A NWW"

> <Robert.A.Brochu@usace.army.mil> wrote:

>

>> Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

>> Caveats: NONE

>>

>> Ryan: Here is application, our letter (copy was sent to Biota) and my

>> photos.

>>

>> Rob

>>

>>

>>

>> -----Original Message-----

>> From: Ryan Colyer [<mailto:rcolyer@biotaresearch.com>]

>> Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 12:09 PM

>> To: Brochu, Robert A NWW

>> Cc: djohnson@co.teton.id.us

>> Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger

>> Creek 2013 and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)

>>

>> Rob,

>>

>> I have been in contact with Teton County regarding your observations and

>> correspondences related to 2 projects completed in Badger Creek.

>>

>> The County was able to locate and provide to me a copy of the Corps

>> authorization letter for the 3000W project (2013-281), but was having

>> difficulty locating the authorization letter for 10000W (2012-586). Would

>> it be possible for you to provide me with a copy of that 2012-586

>> authorization letter, please?

>>

>> I could then provide the County with a scope of work and plan to address

>> outstanding matters.

>>

>> Thank you,

>> Ryan
>> --
>>
>> Ryan Colyer
>> Certified Fluvial Morphologist/Fisheries Biologist
>> Biota Research and Consulting, Inc.
>> Jackson, WY: 307-733-4216 Cell: 208-201-3081
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>> On 9/1/15, 8:31 AM, "Darryl Johnson" <djohnson@co.teton.id.us> wrote:
>>>
>>> Certainly.
>>>
>>> Darryl Johnson, PE, PLS
>>> Teton County Public Works Director
>>> Office: 208-354-0245, Cell: 208-313-0245
>>>
>>>
>>> -----Original Message-----
>>> From: Rcolyer@biotaresearch.com [<mailto:rcolyer@biotaresearch.com>]
>>> Sent: Tuesday, September 01, 2015 8:25 AM
>>> To: Darryl Johnson <djohnson@co.teton.id.us>
>>> Subject: Re: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger Creek 2013
>>> and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)
>>>
>>> Darryl,
>>> Do I have your permission to contact the Corps and discuss the permit
>>> conditions?
>>>
>>> Thanks,
>>> Ryan
>>>
>>>> On Sep 1, 2015, at 8:10 AM, Darryl Johnson <djohnson@co.teton.id.us>
>>>> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> All I can come up with are these doc's that involve the Corps.
>>>>
>>>> Darryl Johnson, PE, PLS
>>>> Teton County Public Works Director
>>>> Office: 208-354-0245, Cell: 208-313-0245 djohnson@co.teton.id.us
>>>>
>>>> -----Original Message-----
>>>> From: Brochu, Robert A NWW [<mailto:Robert.A.Brochu@usace.army.mil>]
>>>> Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2015 1:30 PM
>>>> To: Darryl Johnson <djohnson@co.teton.id.us>
>>>> Subject: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger Creek 2013
>>>> and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)
>>>>
>>>> Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
>>>> Caveats: NONE
>>>>

>>>> Sir:

>>>>

>>>> I am bringing to your attention two projects that are not fully in
>>>> compliance with our past permits. The point of contact for Teton County
>>>> for both permits was Mr. Mazalewski.

>>>>

>>>> Back in 2012 (10000W 2012-586) and 2013 (3000W 2013-281) Teton County
>>>> received permits from the Corps to improve crossings of Badger Creek.
>>>> and.

>>>>

>>>> Each was permitted with special conditions that required replanting the
>>>> disturbed areas with native vegetation. The 2013 permit for the arch
>>>> culvert on 3000W also required annual monitoring and reporting.

>>>>

>>>> I inspected the crossings yesterday and both have erodible material
>>>> slopes that should be stabilized as well as substantial areas without
>>>> any vegetation. I've enclosed photos of the each area with a typical
>>>> area needing re-vegetation and stabilization.

>>>>

>>>> The 2013 permit also included bio-engineered stabilization of the
>>>> creek. Success of revegetation was to be monitored and reported. We have
>>>> received no monitoring reports.

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> I am requesting that you please remedy the aforementioned issues.

>>>>

>>>> Thanks.

>>>>

>>>> Robert Brochu, Biologist
>>>> Regulatory Project Manager
>>>> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
>>>> Walla Walla District
>>>> 208-522-1645

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

>>>> Caveats: NONE

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> <IMG_20150804_114419.jpg>

>>>> <IMG_20150804_114219.jpg>

>>>> <IDWR-Army Corp-Approved.pdf>

>>>> <2013-281_PJD.pdf>

>>>> <2013-281-I02_Agency_coor_letter.pdf>

>>>> <IDWR Permit.pdf>

>>>> <20150901075208201.pdf>

>>>> <20150901075136327.pdf>

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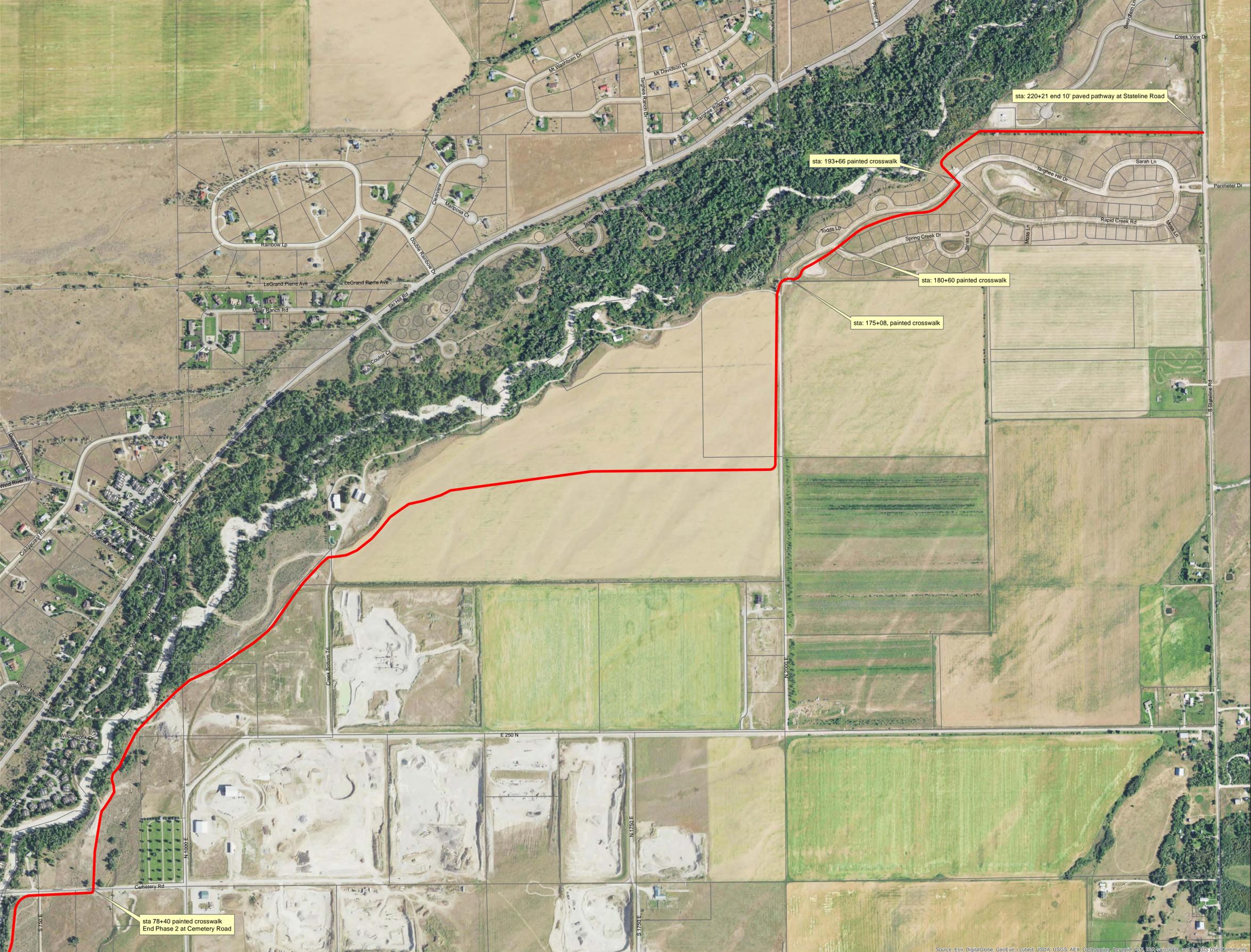
>>

>> Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

>> Caveats:

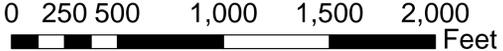
Teton Creek Pathway - Phase 1

Preliminary Layout - October 19, 2015



Legend

-  Preliminary Alignment
-  parcels



Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, iSat, USDA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, AeroGRID, IGN, SPP, SwireScan, and the GIS User Community



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

900 North Skyline Drive, Suite B • Idaho Falls, ID 83402 • (208) 528-2650

C. L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
John H. Tippets, Director

December 15, 2015

Teton Valley Trails and Pathways
ATTN: Tim Adams, Executive Director
PO Box 373
Driggs, ID 83422

RE: Letter of Conditional Support – Proposed Pathway Alignment and Construction at Teton County's Closed Landfill

Dear Mr. Adams,

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has reviewed the purpose and goals of the Teton Valley Trails and Pathways (TVTAP) organization, which are to develop and provide connectivity between the trails and pathways system along the Teton Creek corridor. TVTAP plans to construct an approximate 4-mile section of multi-use pathway from Highway 33 to Stateline Road along the South/East side of Teton Creek. Approximately 3/8 of a mile of the proposed pathway runs adjacent to and over a small section of the established final cover of the closed Teton County landfill. The Teton County landfill is subject to regulatory oversight by DEQ pursuant to the Idaho Solid Waste Facilities Act, Title 39, Chapter 74, Idaho Code.

DEQ supports the purpose and goals of this project. DEQ, with its mission to protect human health and the environment, must also be confident that the project design and its implementation do not compromise the protectiveness of the final cover of the closed landfill. Prior to construction of the bike path on the landfill cap the following need to be addressed:

- In coordination with, and approval by both DEQ and Eastern Idaho Public Health Department (EIPH), Teton County will need to modify their cover design as required in Idaho Code 39-7415 and 40 CFR 258.60, and amend their post closure care plan as required in Idaho Code 39-7416 and 40 CFR 258.61, including, but not necessarily limited to, a description of the planned use of the property during the 30-year post closure period, a delineation/survey of the pathway over the closed landfill, and the demonstration that the proposed use and actions will not disturb the integrity or functions of the final cover, containment, or monitoring systems.
- An amended deed notation that complies with Idaho Code Section 39-7415 will also be required, with clear identification of the entity responsible party for operation and maintenance activities of the path over the closed landfill.
-

DEQ appreciates the communication and coordination that is already underway for this project and requests the TVTAP continue to coordinate with Teton County, DEQ's Idaho Falls Regional Office and the EIPH to ensure the successful completion of this project while meeting all regulatory requirements. If you have any questions or comments, please call me at 208-528-2650.

Sincerely,



Christy Swenson
Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Falls Regional Office

Cc: Teton County Commissioners
Darryl Johnson, PE, PLS Teton County Public Works Director
Kellye Eager, Director, Eastern Idaho Public Health
Nathan Taylor, Environmental Health Supervisor, Eastern Idaho Public Health
Rensay Owen, DEQ - IFRO, Regional Air and Waste Manager
Mollie Mangerich, DEQ - State Office, Solid Waste Program Manager