

Teton County Idaho Commissioners' Meeting Agenda
Monday February 8, 2016 9:00 am
150 Courthouse Drive, Driggs, ID – 1st Floor Meeting Room

9:00 MEETING CALL TO ORDER – Bill Leake, Chair
Amendments to Agenda

PUBLIC WORKS – Darryl Johnson

1. Solid Waste – Saul Varela, Supervisor
2. Road & Bridge – Clay Smith, Supervisor
 - a. Grader Lease Purchase
3. Engineering
 - a. Street Naming and Addressing Ordinance
 - b. Felt Gravel Pit Reclamation
 - c. Idaho Parks and Rec Grant Application Update
4. Facilities

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

PLANNING AND BUILDING – Jason Boal

1. Building Update
 - a. Permit Fee for Pre-Manufactured Accessory Structures
2. Parcel Counts
3. Affordable Housing Authority
 - a. Next Steps
4. Weeds
 - a. Eastern Idaho Resource Advisory Committee Grant
5. Scheduling CUP Public Hearing

IT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – Greg Adams

1. Community Wildfire Protection Plan

12:00 ELECTED OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEAD MEETING

2:00 AMBULANCE SERVICE DISTRICT

1. Fire Department Proposal Next Steps

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

1. Approve Available Minutes
2. Other Business
 - a. BoCC Priorities Status for Website
 - b. RFP: Housing Program Work Plan
 - c. Communications Update
 - d. BoCC Electronic Calendar
 - e. Grant Opportunities for Cities and the County
 - f. April 11 Justice & Drug Court meetings
 - g. Certificates of Residency 2015 - 2016
3. Committee Reports
4. Claims
5. Executive Session as needed per IC74-206(1)

ADJOURNMENT

Upcoming Meetings

Feb 22 9:00 am Regular BoCC Meeting
March 14 9:00 am Regular BoCC Meeting

March 21 9:00 am 2016 Roads Work Session
March 28 9:00 am Regular BoCC Meeting

March 28 6:30 pm Town Hall Meeting



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

Public Works Department
MEMORANDUM

150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, ID 83422

February 3, 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 February 8, 2016 BoCC Meeting.

SOLID WASTE

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 the current grader and install on the new one. Lease/Purchase payment for years 1-5 will be \$23,613.12. FY2016 Fund 02-0899, Road & Bridge Capital-Equipment has \$29,000 budgeted for the grader replacement. Year 6 payoff would be \$190,000.50.

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 \$28,891.80 and the walk and roll would be paid in full at the end of the fifth year. Year 6 payoff would be \$190,000.19. Purchase price for the pull behind walk and roll is \$24,950.00

Lease purchase interest rate is 2.842%. Western States has included a trade allowance that is \$10,000 more than the 2011 140M payoff which the County will put towards the new lease/purchase agreement.

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 requested budget.

Attached is information on purchase/lease of the 140M Grader with and without the pull behind walk and roll. Also attached are search results for sale prices of used graders similar to the 140M that the County is trading in.

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

ENGINEERING

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

Road & Bridge has been instructed to continue with installation of all signs identified in our original inventory as damaged or missing. This includes intersections of private roads. Public Works has followed up with all citizens that requested the signs be removed and notified that we will also put Dead End signs up when received. All future concerned callers will be offered the same option.

Felt Gravel Pit Reclamation:

Public Works is working with Attorney Spitzer to draw up a 3 year lease contract between the County and Jim Beard. Mr. Beard will be responsible for planting the 28 acres of land that was disturbed last year for mining landfill cap material. The contract will also require him to address all weed control issues on the site.

The irrigation wheel line will be advertised and auctioned in the spring after snow has cleared on the site.

Idaho Parks & Rec Grant Application Update:

All grant applications were submitted and received by the Idaho Parks & Recreation on time. Idaho Parks & Recreation is now reviewing all applications before distributing to the committee members. We have received a few calls from IDPR requesting clarification on some of the grants but so far all appear to be complete. Committees meet in March to review and vote on projects submitted.

FACILITIES



SALES AGREEMENT

DATE Jan 26, 2016

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
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	
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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	
2010	140M - CATERPILLAR(AA)	D9G01127		\$281,558.00
			Less Gross Trade Allowance	(\$170,000.00)
			Net Balance Due	\$111,558.00
			Document Fee	\$300.00
ALL TRADE-INS ARE SUBJECT TO EQUIPMENT BEING IN "AS INSPECTED CONDITION" BY VENDOR AT TIME OF DELIVERY OF REPLACEMENT MACHINE PURCHASE ABOVE.			Cat Fi 140M Payoff Feb 2016	\$160,000.00
GROSS TRADE ALLOWANCE			Walk'n'Roll WR90-3	\$24,950.00
PAYOUT TO _____ AMOUNT OWING _____			After Tax Balance	\$296,808.00
CUSTOMER TO PAYOUT <input type="checkbox"/> WESTERN STATES CO. TO PAY OUT <input type="checkbox"/>				

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="checkbox"/> USED EQUIPMENT WARRANTY	INITIAL _____
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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"/> ALLIED WARRANTY	SIGNATURE _____
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CSA: _____
 NOTES: _____

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

WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY
 ORDER RECEIVED BY Denton Wilde

PURCHASER
 APPROVED AND ACCEPTED ON _____
 TETON COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE
 PURCHASER

REPRESENTATIVE

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.



SALES AGREEMENT

DATE Jan 26, 2016

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	
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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				
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,DAL,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		
HEATER, ENGINE COOLANT, 120V	249-5516	STARTER, ELEC, EXTREME DUTY	395-3547		

YEAR	TRADE-IN EQUIPMENT	SERIAL NO.	Sell Price	
2010	140M - CATERPILLAR(AA)	D9G01127		\$281,558.00
			Less Gross Trade Allowance	(\$170,000.00)
			Net Balance Due	\$111,558.00
			Document Fee	\$300.00
ALL TRADE-INS ARE SUBJECT TO EQUIPMENT BEING IN "AS INSPECTED CONDITION" BY VENDOR AT TIME OF DELIVERY OF REPLACEMENT MACHINE PURCHASE ABOVE.			Cat Fi 140M Payoff Feb 2016	\$160,000.00
GROSS TRADE ALLOWANCE			After Tax Balance	\$271,858.00
PAYOUT TO _____ AMOUNT OWING _____				
CUSTOMER TO PAYOUT <input type="checkbox"/> WESTERN STATES CO. TO PAY OUT <input type="checkbox"/>				
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="checkbox"/> USED EQUIPMENT WARRANTY	INITIAL _____
<p>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.</p> <p>Warranty applicable including expiration date where necessary: 12 months Unlimited hours full machine</p> <p>Tier 4 - Governmental Failsafe 60 Mos/5,000 Hrs - Governmental</p>		<p>All used equipment is sold as is where is and no warranty is offered or implied except as specified here:</p> <p>Warranty applicable:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ALLIED WARRANTY	SIGNATURE _____		

CSA: _____
NOTES: _____

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

WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Denton Wilde

PURCHASER
APPROVED AND ACCEPTED ON _____
TETON COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE
PURCHASER

ORDER RECEIVED BY

REPRESENTATIVE

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

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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 Calculator

Calculate Payment Amount

Date Opened 02/01/2016
 Loan Amount 296,808.00
 Interest Rate 2.8900%
 Days Per Month Exact
 Days Per Year 365

Caterpillar 140M With Walk & Roll

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%

Payments

Type	Mode	Frequency	Date First	Payments	Payment Amount
Regular	Monthly	12	02/01/2016	5	28,891.80
Prin + Int	Monthly	1	02/01/2022	1	190,000.19

Annual Percentage Rate	2.8420%	Maturity Term	72 Months
Amount Financed	296,808.00	Maturity Date	02/01/2022
Total Finance Charge	37,651.19	Credit Life Premium	0.00
Total of Payments	334,459.19	Accident/Health Premium	0.00
Final Payment Plus Interest	190,000.19		

Seq	Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Balance	Interest Paid	Interest YTD
1	02/01/16	28,891.80	0.00	267,916.20	0.00	0.00
2	02/01/17	21,127.81	7,763.99	246,788.39	7,763.99	7,763.99
3	02/01/18	21,759.62	7,132.18	225,028.77	14,896.17	7,132.18
4	02/01/19	22,388.46	6,503.34	202,640.31	21,399.51	6,503.34
5	02/01/20	23,035.50	5,856.30	179,604.81	27,255.81	5,856.30
6	02/01/22	179,604.81	10,395.38	0.00	37,651.19	10,395.38

The last payment will vary depending on early/late payments

Teton County

Loan Calculator

Calculate Payment Amount

Date Opened 02/01/2016
 Loan Amount 271,858.00
 Interest Rate 2.8900%
 Days Per Month Exact
 Days Per Year 365

Caterpillar 140M

Minimum 300.00
 Finance Charges 0.00
 Prepaid 0.00

Insurance
 Credit Life Gross Rate 0.0000%
 Accident/Health Standard Rate 0.0000%

Payments

Type	Mode	Frequency	Date First	Payments	Payment Amount
Regular	Monthly	12	02/01/2016	5	23,613.12
Prin + Int	Monthly	1	02/01/2022	1	190,000.50

Annual Percentage Rate	2.8415%	Maturity Term	72 Months
Amount Financed	271,858.00	Maturity Date	02/01/2022
Total Finance Charge	36,208.10	Credit Life Premium	0.00
Total of Payments	308,066.10	Accident/Health Premium	0.00
Final Payment Plus Interest	190,000.50		

Seq	Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Balance	Interest Paid	Interest YTD
1	02/01/16	23,613.12	0.00	248,244.88	0.00	0.00
2	02/01/17	16,419.19	7,193.93	231,825.69	7,193.93	7,193.93
3	02/01/18	16,913.36	6,699.76	214,912.33	13,893.69	6,699.76
4	02/01/19	17,402.15	6,210.97	197,510.18	20,104.66	6,210.97
5	02/01/20	17,905.07	5,708.05	179,605.11	25,812.71	5,708.05
6	02/01/22	179,605.11	10,395.39	0.00	36,208.10	10,395.39

The last payment will vary depending on early/late payments



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	Auction Prices	Equipment For Sale Prices
Total number of listings found:	7	33
Highest price found:	US \$185,000	US \$229,500
Lowest price found:	US \$89,000	US \$125,000
Average price:	US \$139,500	US \$185,776
Average w/out High & Low:	US \$140,500	US \$186,326

Here is an at-a-glance view of current "quick sale", auction prices, and also current asking, or "retail", prices. We have done computations on both "Equipment For Sale" & "Auction Results" listings for the type of equipment you specified. Above you see the average price found, the highest & lowest prices, and the average price computed again after throwing out the highest & lowest prices. For clarification, we've also displayed the number of listings on which the computations were performed. (NOTE: Items without a price have been omitted from the calculations.)

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FROM: Planning and Building Administrator
TO: Board of County Commissioners
RE: Planning & Building Department Update
MEETING: February 8, 2016

*Designates items where BoCC action is needed

***Building Update:**

Teton County Building Department would like to add an additional permit/fee to the Fee schedule. The fee would be for the setting of a “Type 3 Setting Permit Setting – (Detached Pre-Manufactured Accessory Structures (Not Prebuilt)

The fee for his setting permit would be- \$40.00. To add this fee it does require a public hearing.

See attached Memo.

The difference between a “pre-manufactured” and “pre-built”, is that “pre-manufactured” is constructed to a standard identified by the federal government, or other governing entity. A “pre-built” structure is one that is constructed to meet locally adopted building codes. Conex boxes are pre-manufactured to a standard that is different than the local building code.

*The BoCC will need to set a date for the public hearing to adjust the fee schedule, if this is a fee you would like to adopt.

Parcel Counts:

I have been in contact with the State Tax Commission and they have provided me with a list of “splits” for every year since 1999. The “splits” in the spreadsheet are when a tax parcel was divided to create more tax parcels (RP#’s). They did include subdivisions, but they are easy to separate out from splits that would have been done through a survey or a deed (the RP# format changes for subdivision parcels).

As the attached table shows, there is a large number of “splits” that happened in the county since 1999. The 399 lots that were created from a “Quasi-Subdivision” are probably the largest red flag. They are lots that are the result of taking one RP# and dividing it into three (3) or more RP#’s. Our Zoning Code only allows the creation of three (3) or more lots through the subdivision and platting process. Some of these lots may have been created for agricultural purposes or identified new lots that were not buildable, we cannot tell without doing the deed research for each one.

The 725 total splits (and 1670 lots) is really the number that is relevant. This number would contain all the deeded, surveyed and deeded, and surveyed, deeded, and approved divisions of parcels. Each one would need to be researched to determine how it was split, if it met the Zoning code at the time, and if it was approved by the county.

This is a very large task that at my current staffing level would most likely take years to research. We would still need to research the inquiries we receive from the public, the applications we receive for land use actions, and the long range projects we are working on. If the BoCC was interested in entertaining an additional temporary position to work on this project, I would like to see the subdivision spreadsheet (a complete record of each subdivision and where it stands with approvals and improvements) and providing any other necessary information to the Assessor for taxing purposes to be

included in the scope of work. This issue does seem to be coming to a head as land values are starting to increase. We are seeing increased activity with planning/zoning and building permits, and I do not see that activity level dropping off in the near future. Now may be the time to get the issue clarified and resolved.

Staff estimates that it takes 2-3 hours per inquiry. Some are much quicker and some require much longer. Using that estimate it, there is about 1450- 2175 hours in researching the splits alone. This would take staff nearly a year to complete.

***Affordable Housing Authority:**

This is the summary from last meeting. Staff would like to clarify the BoCC's desire for moving forward.

At this point the pressing question is: Can the existing Teton County Affordable Housing Authority be "revived" or reinstated?

In consulting with Kathy Spitzer the answer to that question is yes, it can be. (If the BoCC decided that Affordable Housing was more of a city issue, and did not want to be as involved, the BoCC could "Terminate" the housing authority and let the cities take the lead for the creation of the Housing Authority.)

If the BoCC's desire is to reinstate the existing Housing Authority, I would recommend the next steps:

1. Request letters of support/participation from each of the cities in Teton County. Have them clarify their intentions of support with in-kind staff time, to consider cash contributions in FY17, and any other contributions they are willing to make.
2. Once we are clear on the intentions and support of the cities, draft a resolution to increase the number of commissioners on the Housing Authority from 5 to 7. In this resolution also include language such as:
The Board of County Commissioners, in appointing commissioners to serve on the Housing Authority, shall endeavor to achieve an effective mix of relevant experience in areas such as Finance, Real Estate Development, Public Services, Social Services, and Major Employers, along with representation from Teton County's three incorporated cities.

Language such as this will help provide clear direction to the types of candidates the BoCC would like to serve on the Housing Authority.

Also, clarify the terms for the commissioners as identified in Idaho State Statute in the resolution. This was not done in the original resolution.

3. The BoCC would then identify seven (7) candidates to serve on the Housing Authority, and fill the seven seats.
4. The BoCC would direct the Housing Authority to:
 - a. Develop MOU's with each of the cities, as well as other interested entities (large employers, the school district, fire district, etc.) for support and coordination.
 - b. Develop a 5 year action Plan. (I would anticipate support from the cities and the counties provided through the MOU's could/would be conditioned on the development and implementation of the Action Plan.

*If the BoCC feels comfortable moving forward with this proposed plan, I would recommend the BoCC make a motion requesting the letters of intent from the cities.

Weeds:

At the Idaho Association of Weed Controller Superintendents annual meeting Amanda was made aware of a grant made available by the Eastern Idaho Resource Advisory Committee. (See Attached Memo) Amanda did apply for \$500 toward purchasing five Field King Max backpack sprayers for use by the county to rent out to county residents during spray season. Recognizing the Grant Policy, this grant does not require a monetary match, Amanda was not aware a member of the BoCC needed to review the grant prior to submitting it, and we have put it on the 1st regularly scheduled meeting after the grant was submitted. We would ask for BoCC approval if the grant is awarded.

***Public Hearing:**

We have a CUP public hearing on the agenda for March 14th. We need to set the time for the public hearing. Staff would recommend 1:00pm or later in the day as the applicant lives outside the valley, and other public members may be able to attend a latter meeting.

Year	New Rural Parcels	New Subdivision Lots	Quasi-Subdivision Created through "splits"	Lots created in Quasi-Subdivisions	Total Splits	OTO Applications
1999	85	38	7	22	39	
2000	87	37	8	25	39	
2001	71	405	3	9	34	
2002	50	15	0	0	25	
2003	54	34	0	0	27	
2004	268	227	16	64	119	
2005	190	252	5	25	87	32
2006	248	743	23	83	105	29
2007	119	295	11	42	51	26
2008	142	626	15	57	58	12
2009	95	240	3	11	46	15
2010	64	64	3	14	14	13
2011	25	24	2	7	11	
2012	51	5	5	17	22	
2013	53	5	3	9	24	
2014	42	54	2	14	15	
2015	26	0	0	0	9	
2016						
Total	1670	3064	106	399	725	127

1990- 2009 approximately 295 surveys recorded.

Here is a summary of the powers that Only Housing Authorities have.
 County Prosecuting Attorney's Opinion of 31-42XX-
 "...the housing authority is the "government function" - the vehicle through which those powers can be exercised. The BOCC does not have the authority to spend public money on acquiring property for low income accommodations. Under 4209 they do have the power to lend or donate money to the Authority. I think if they could do it themselves the code wouldn't provide for a Housing Authority at all."

Powers ONLY Available to a housing Authority (Idaho State Code 31-4204)	What we currently cannot do....
--	---------------------------------

<p>a to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of the powers of the authority, including the power to contract with other housing authorities for services</p>	<p>It would be impossible for the Cities or County to contract with a Housing Authority in Wyoming. If we would like to work with them for finding options on providing up to 40% of Teton County Wyoming's affordable housing, contract and MOU's with them would be necessary.</p>
<p>b Within the area of operation: to prepare, carry out, acquire, lease and operate housing projects; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any housing project or any part thereof.</p>	<p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- purchase, build, lease, operate, improve or repair any "affordable housing projects"</p>
<p>c To arrange or contract for the furnishing by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works or facilities for, or in connection with, a housing project or the occupants thereof;</p>	<p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- assist in furnishing affordable housing, OR assist in providing any services or privileges to the occupants, such as health, work, or any othe facilities. (Think of the assistance that may be available through 3rd party providers that could be arranged.)</p>
<p>d To lease or rent any dwellings, houses, accommodations, lands, buildings, structures or facilities embraced in any housing project... ...to own, hold and improve real or personal property; ...to purchase, lease, obtain options upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise, any real or personal property or any interest therein; ...to acquire, by the exercise of the power of eminent domain, any real property: ... to insure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operation of the authority against any risks or hazards;</p>	<p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- purchase, build, lease, operate, improve or repair any "affordable housing projects - lease, operate any structures or land that may be used for an "affordable housing project"</p> <p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- to own, hold and improve real or personal property, for the use of affordable housing</p> <p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- purchase, lease, obtain options upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise, any real or personal property or any interest therein associated with affordable housing</p> <p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- utilize eminent domain</p> <p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- insure any property to be utilized for affordable housing</p>
<p>e To invest any funds held in reserves or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which banks may legally invest funds, subject to the control of the housing authority; to purchase its own bonds at a price not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, and all bonds so purchased shall be canceled.</p>	<p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- invest in interest bearing funds for the purpose of affordable housing</p>
<p>f to investigate into living, dwelling and housing conditions and into the means and methods of improving such conditions...</p>	<p>The Cities and the County CANNOT- Investigate living conditions of housing (ALL HOUSING TYPES). There are provisions in the building code for property maintenance, but they do not focus on the conditions for the residents, but on the structure.</p>

to determine where slum areas exist or where there is a shortage of adequate, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; to make studies and recommendations relating to the problem of clearing, replanning and reconstruction of slum areas and the problem of providing dwelling accommodations for persons of low income, and to cooperate with the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof in action taken in connection with such problems; and to engage in research, studies and experimentation on the subject of housing.

The Cities and the County CANNOT- invest "slums" or where there is a shortage of "Safe and sanitary living conditions for persons of low income", determine where they exist, plan for their improvement

g
...to conduct examinations and investigations.....regard to any building or property where conditions exist which are dangerous to the public health, morals, safety or welfare.

There is some overlap here, where the Cities and the County do have authority to investigate building or property conditions that are detrimental to the PUBLIC. They can not focus solely on low-income housing.

h
To make, purchase, participate in, invest in, take assignments of, or otherwise acquire loans to persons of low income to enable them to acquire, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, improve, lease or refinance their dwellings, and to take such security therefor as is deemed necessary and prudent by the authority.

The Cities and the County CANNOT- work with low income people on purchasing programs or down payment programs.

i
To make, purchase, participate in, invest in, take assignments of, or otherwise acquire loans for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, leasing or refinancing of land, buildings or developments for housing for persons of low income. For purposes of this subsection, development shall include either land or buildings or both.

The Cities and the County CANNOT- work with low income people on purchasing programs or down payment programs for land and structures.

j
Any housing project shall be subject to the requirement that the dwelling units made available to persons of low income, together with functionally related and subordinate facilities, shall occupy at least thirty percent (30%) of the interior space of any individual building other than a detached single-family or duplex residential building or mobile or manufactured home and shall occupy at least fifty percent (50%) of the total number of units in the development, whichever produces the greater number of units for persons of low income. For mobile or manufactured home parks, the mobile or manufactured home lots made available to persons of low income shall be at least fifty percent (50%) of the total number of mobile or manufactured home lots in the park.

This provision sets a standard for large housing projects that the Housing Authority would be responsible for.



Teton County

Emergency Management & Mosquito Abatement & IT

Department Report 1/9-2/8/2016



Projects Accomplished

We have the Community Wildfire Protection Plan that will be an appendix to our All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) for you to review and sign.

We have installed the new vCenter server that controls our host servers and the virtual servers installed on them and both of the new County servers are now on it.

The Sheriff's Office SAN that houses the hard drives for their new virtual servers is now setup and ready to go.

We survived the 1st annual password change party for the County. There wasn't any major issues, but several minor ones and the process will be even smoother next year.

We have deployed the new laptops for the year and two of them are running windows 10.

The 9 new workstations for the year have been ordered and have arrived. We anticipate having them deployed by the middle of March.

There have been several interruptions to our state connection for DMV, driver's license and the Secretary of State. It appears that the problem was an overheating issue with some equipment that belongs to Silverstar. They have hopefully remedied that situation, however I am conversing with State entities on ways that we could have failover connections to prevent this from happening again.

Our storage situation is becoming more of an issue and is causing our server upgrade project to be considerably slower than it would have been otherwise.

Future Projects

We will have our final All-Hazard Mitigation Plan revision meeting on February 11th at 6:30 PM to review the draft plan before we send it off.

We will transition the Laserfiche software off of the current server onto the new server on the weekend of February 12th through the 15th.

Our severe winter weather tabletop exercise is coming up on February 17th at 9:30 AM in the BOCC chambers of the courthouse. This will be our multi agency exercise for the year.

Future Appointments

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 2/11 | Final AHMP Mtg. 6:30 PM |
| 2/12-15 | Laserfiche server move |
| 2/17 | Tabletop Exercise 9:30 to 12:30 |
| 2/18 | Isolation & Quarantine Training in IF 8 to 5 |
| 3/1 | Teton County Radio/LEPC Meeting 2:30-5 |

2016

IDAHO

TETON COUNTY

WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

TETON



Wildfire Protection Plan

Prepared for:

Teton County Commissioners 150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, Idaho 83422

Wildfire Protection Plan Teton County, Idaho

Prepared By:

Teton County Wildfire Group

January, 2016

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PLAN ADOPTION

Adoption by the Teton County Commissioners

Bill Leake, Teton County Commissioner

Date

Kelly Park, Teton County Commissioner

Date

Cindy Riegel, Teton County Commissioner

Date

Adoption by the Teton County Fire Commissioners

Jason Letham, Teton Co. Fire Commissioner

Date

Scott Golden, Teton Co. Fire Commissioner

Date

Kent Wagener, Teton Co. Fire Commissioner

Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Teton County Wildfire Protection Plan Objective

The objective of the Teton County Wildfire Protection Plan (TCWPP) is to identify and prioritize hazards and needs associated with wildfire within Teton County. This objective will be accomplished by public and official participation in identifying and documenting areas at risk from wildfire. Actions identified to decrease wildfire hazards and risk within Teton County are focused on public safety, emergency services, county infrastructure, natural resources, and property protection. Additionally, this plan should provide Teton County residents, public and private organizations with assistance and recommendations to reduce risk and hazards brought about by wildfires within Teton County. Action items are focused on wildfire mitigation and as appropriate, all hazard mitigation.

Wildfire Plan Development and Organization

The TCWPP will tier to the Idaho State Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan. Development and review of the plan was accomplished by the Teton County Wildfire Group (TCWFG).

Participation in the TCWFG included representatives from:

- Teton County Commissioners
- Teton County GIS
- Teton County Planning and Zoning
- Teton County Emergency Management
- Teton County Assessor
- Teton County Fire Protection District
- Teton County Fire Fighters
- Teton County Fire Protection District Fire Chief
- Teton County Sheriff's Office
- Teton County Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Idaho Department of Lands
- High Country Resource Conservation & Development
- Idaho Fish and Game Department
- County Residents and Land owners
- Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls District
- U.S. Forest Service, Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Public participation was integrated by utilizing questionnaires that address wildfire concerns and suggestions, participation by homeowners, landowners, and one public open house, information and data from community hazard identification, and mitigation reports conducted within Teton County by Teton County Fire District and the Bureau of Land Management & the U.S. Forest Service.

Teton County Wildfire Protection Plan Priorities

The priorities of the plan were developed by the Teton County Wildfire Group and are standard priorities for most risk assessments, hazard reduction activities and wildfire incidents.

1. **Protection of Life:** Identify and provide mitigation recommendations for areas of high wildfire risks that are in or adjacent to homes and communities, and improve critical county infrastructure facilities.
2. **Protection of Property:** Identify and provide mitigation recommendations for properties of moderate and high wildfire risk. Increase public awareness through education, training, and information sharing that addresses wildfire risks and mitigation measures.
3. **Protection of Resources:** Identify resources that are at risk from wildfire and implement natural resource planning to protect these resources.
4. **Improve Wildfire Emergency Services:** Improve county infrastructure and wildfire emergency service planning, training, communications, and equipment.
5. **Increase Public Awareness of Wildfire Prevention:** Increase public awareness of Firewise practices and wildfire prevention through education, training, and information sharing.
6. **Improve Partnerships for Implementation:** Utilize partnerships currently established and develop additional participation with State, Federal, and private organizations.

Teton County Wildfire Protection Plan Recommendations

The recommendations developed for Teton County's Wildfire Protection Plan are presented by Teton County Wildfire Group and are located on private, State and Federal land within the county. The recommendations have received input and review by all members of the TCWFG. The recommendations are formulated as "**Action Items**" for this plan.

Action Item Organization

The tabulated action items presented in Tables 4.1-4.5 include a short explanation to meet the stated objectives. The tables also describe the timeframe, hazard type, and coordinating organization for each item.

The action items primarily address wildfire hazards; however, numerous action items will also mitigate other emergency situations.

Organizational Collaboration for the TCWPP includes private land owners, communities, county, state, and federal agencies that have regulatory, programmatic, stewardship or oversight responsibilities and that can provide expertise, assistance, coordination, and organization for action item implementation.

Teton County Wildfire Protection Plan Adoption

As the administrators of the TCWPP, the Teton County Board of Fire Commissioners has the responsibility to adopt the plan. Final signature authority is provided by the Teton County Commissioners.

Plan Maintenance

The plan maintenance section includes recommendations for annual plan review, and monitoring. An annual re-evaluation of priorities for action items and progress is also recommended. A total plan revision should be completed every five years. This plan maintenance will be directed by the Teton County Fire Commissioners, and coordinated with the Teton County Fire Chief, Teton County Emergency Management Coordinator and the Teton County Fire Fighters. In addition, participation will be needed by various positions represented in the Teton County Wildfire Group, coupled with public input.

Economic Analysis

An economic analysis of potential loss as a result of wildfires in Teton County is provided in Appendix C. Though total potential loss from catastrophic wildfires is variable by year, the cost/effectiveness of fuel treatments, county infrastructure improvements, and emergency wildfire services improvements will provide benefits to the primary objectives: protection of life, and protection of property.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Teton County was established January 26, 1915 from a part of Madison County, with its county seat at Driggs. It was named for the adjacent Teton Mountains and valley. The valley was formerly known as Pierre's Hole, named by Vieux Pierre who visited the area in 1812. The county is a significant recreational and tourism resource for the State of Idaho. As the access point to Grand Targhee Ski Resort located in Teton County, WY, that is the largest private employer in the County. Due to its proximity to National Forests (Caribou-Targhee and Bridger-Teton), National and State Parks (Grand Teton, Yellowstone and Harriman); visitor amenities, activities and services are of great importance to the county economics and development. During the past 40 years, residents and visitors to Teton County have experienced numerous wildfires, floods, landslides, earthquakes, severe winter storms, and hurricane force windstorms, greatly impacting life and property within the county.

1.1 Plan Methodology

The TCWPP was initiated by the Teton County Commissioners, Teton County, Idaho in May 2003 and updated in April 2009 and January 2016.

The Commissioners required that the plan:

- Coordinate with the Idaho State Strategic Plan for the implementation of the National Fire Plan, and
- Utilize the format developed for all hazard mitigation plans provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The Teton County Plan is based on information, research, and data from numerous County, State, Federal and private sources and was developed by the Teton County Wildfire Group (TCWFG). This group consisted of Teton County residents, Fire Fighters, County Fire Chief and Fire Marshal, Teton County Planning and Zoning, Teton County Emergency Management Coordinator, Teton County Sheriff, Teton County Road & Bridge Department, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, Foresters and Fire Managers of the Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Fish and Game, District Rangers, Land Managers and Fire/Fuels Managers of the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. (Appendix C, Teton County Wildfire Group Participation).

1.2 Plan History

Originally, the Teton County Wildfire Group conducted monthly meetings from July 2003 through January 2004. Group Supervisors met with Team Leaders weekly or bi-monthly. Development of the TCWPP was achieved through input to and from the County Wildfire Group. (Appendix C, Monthly Meeting Reports). The local newspaper, "Teton Valley News", published progress and informative articles after each TCWFG meeting including the phone number and email address for public input, and participation.

Wildfire hazard questionnaires were distributed and completed by residents of the county. Affected public administrator interviews were conducted. Evaluation of wildfire hazards were

completed on WUI areas in Teton County relating to their fuels type, condition, density, combined with slope, aspect and soil stability. Survivable space and structure evaluations were conducted by Dynamac Corporation Fire Specialist and the Teton County Fire District using NFPA 299 and NFPA 1144 hazard severity formats.

In January, 2009 the plan revision process began; hazard ratings, wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas, and action items including hazardous fuels projects, prevention & education, and facilities & equipment needs were updated. Meetings were held in January, February, and April with an open house held April 16th at the senior center.

In 2015, the process to update the plan was initiated. Some of the plan update meetings and public outreach activities were held in conjunction with the County's All Hazard Mitigation Plan update process. A series of four meetings were held, and an all hazards questionnaire was distributed to the public. Furthermore, maps were updated, the WUI definition was reevaluated and updated, and action items were identified and reassessed.

2.0 TETON COUNTY PROFILE

2.1 Geography

Teton County, Idaho consists of approximately 459 square miles (294,012 acres). The majority of the county is privately held (65%), with Federal or State managed lands constituting approximately 34% of the County. The remaining 1% of land base consists of waterways (Map 2.1, Land Ownership).

Elevations range from the high elevation Teton Basin (6,000 ft. average) that drains the Teton River and its tributaries, to the Big Hole Mountains in the southwest portion of the county, where peaks reach 9,000 ft. Counties that border Teton County include Bonneville, Madison, and Fremont Counties, as well as the State of Wyoming's own Teton County.

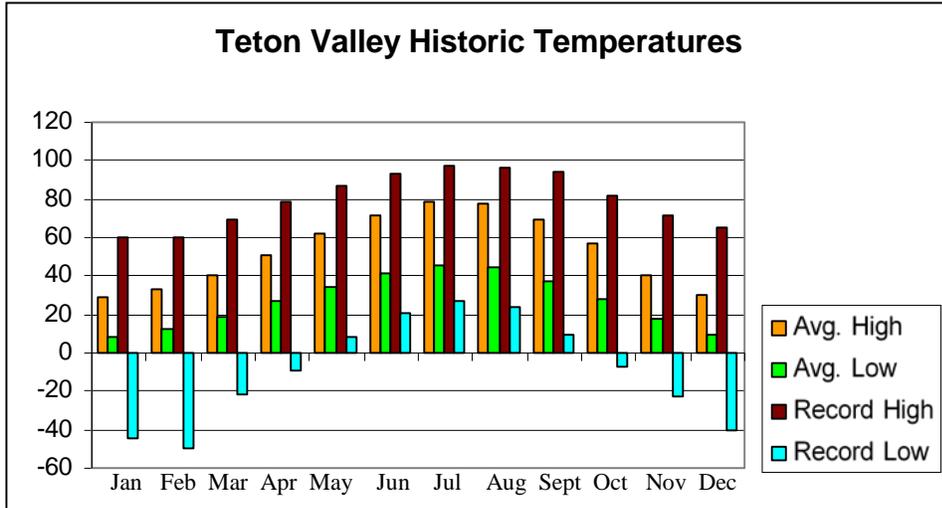
2.2 Current Population and Population Trends

The county seat is located in the city of Driggs, Idaho. Other populated areas include the cities of Victor and Teton, with development occurring county-wide. The population of Teton County was determined to be 3,000 for the 1990 census, and had more than doubled to 6,000 individuals by the 2000 census; a 100% increase. In the 2010 census, the County's population was 10,170, and census estimates for 2014 suggest the population may be even higher at 10,341. Teton County experiences a significant seasonal increase in population brought about by summer vacationers. This segment of the county's population has been estimated to be between 30% and 50% above the base population. Using census numbers to reflect the year round population, the addition of 50% results in up to 11,757 summertime residents.

2.3 Fire Weather & Climate

Typically, the wildfire season in Teton County lasts from July through October with the highest fire danger usually occurring in August and September. Historic large fires in Teton County also occurred during these months. Thunderstorms ignite most of the wildfires during the high fire danger periods and can often start several fires from one storm.

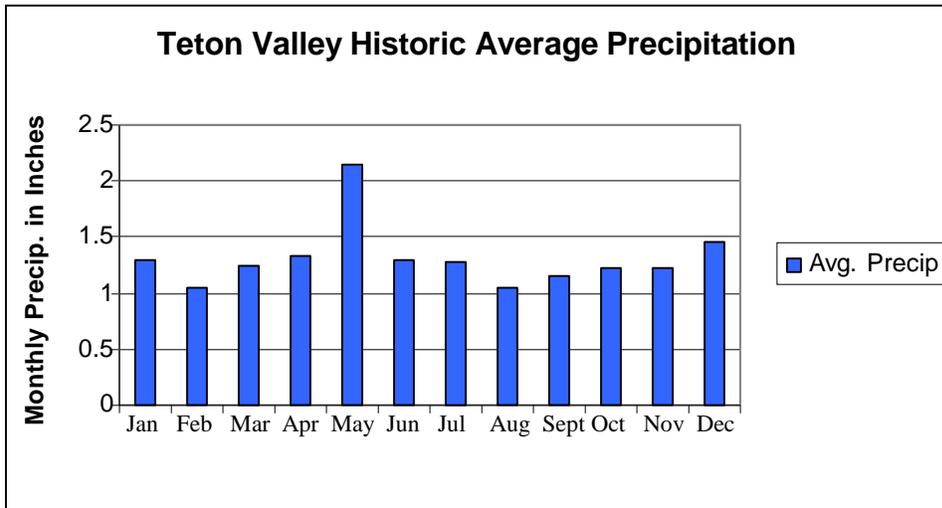
Temperatures:



Highest average daily maximum temperature occurs in July, and is 80.6° F. Lowest average daily minimum temperature occurs in January, and registers at 6 ° F.

Precipitation:

Average annual precipitation at the 6,100 ft. level is 16 inches, with average annual snowfall of 64 inches. The driest months are typically February and August, and the wettest month is May.



Winds:

High winds are a significant factor affecting fire spread throughout southern Idaho, including Teton County. Wind data taken for a potential wind farm in adjacent Madison County shows average wind speeds of 13.6 mph at 20 Meters with maximum average monthly wind speeds of up to 16.6 mph.

2.4 Vegetation

Vegetation in Teton County is instrumental in providing stability to and preventing soil erosion, maintaining water quality, and providing areas for recreation and wildlife habitat. Teton County is predominantly a high elevation valley habitat, with traditional riparian areas of grasses, sedges and low brush. Elevations above the valley floor are forested by Douglas-fir, sub-alpine fir, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and aspen. Understory within the forested areas includes numerous forbs, grasses and shrubs.

Sagebrush/grass communities are common at middle elevations and on south and southwest aspects at higher elevations. The lower elevation transitions to mixed conifer forests in most of the county with some mixed fir at higher elevations on North, and East aspects. At higher elevations spruce/fir and lodgepole pine forests are common. Most privately owned lands are within the Sagebrush/grass or the mixed conifer/quaking aspen vegetation types.

Historically fire played an important role in the development of the vegetation in the county. Exclusion of fire and reduced mechanical treatment of the mixed conifer and aspen forests of the county has resulted in increased wildland fuels accumulation with overabundant seedling and sapling sized trees on areas of private and public lands. This accumulation, combined with development in or adjacent to the forests of the county, has increased risk of economic loss by wildfire to residents of these areas.

The grass and shrub vegetation, cultivated fields and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands in the lower elevations of the Teton Valley are near the county's main communities and pose an additional wildfire threat once cured.

2.5 Teton County Topography

The steep mountainous terrain of Teton County contributes to the wildfire hazard. Major drainages include extreme slopes and as much as half of the county is situated on slopes in excess of 40 percent. This terrain enhances increased rates of spread by wildfires through radiant heat, which preheats fuels uphill from a fire. The rugged topography in the county makes access to wildfire ignitions difficult and time consuming for ground wildfire suppression forces. Human caused fires in Teton County typically occur at lower elevations near residences, transportation corridors and camping areas. During periods of high or extreme fire danger these ignitions can rapidly spread uphill and may result in entrapment on dead end roads crossing through steep terrain.

2.6 Geology

Teton County is within the Wyoming Overthrust Belt System located in eastern Idaho and western Wyoming. Only the main basin that runs the center length of the County is relatively level, with the surrounding mountainous landscape brought about by historic uplifts, faults, fault blocks, alluvial deposits and stream cutting action that has created steep narrow canyons. Approximately 50% of Teton County has slopes steeper than 40%.

2.7 Soils

There are a wide variety of soils found throughout Teton County. Surface soils are typically

moderate with coarse loams and soils weathered from igneous and sedimentary sources. These sandy loams have little adhesion or cohesion that readily erode without roots from vegetation to hold them in place. Sedimentation monitoring and mitigation can assist in stabilizing soils, especially on steep slopes. Crown fire activity on steep slopes is likely to result in mudslide/soil slumps in many areas and could result in loss of homes after the imminent threat from wildfire has passed.

2.8 Wildlife

Teton County has a wide variety of wildlife species and habitats. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game manages wildlife populations and the U.S. Forest Service, BLM and Idaho Department of Lands are responsible for wildlife habitats on lands they manage. Large mammals that are found in Teton County include mule deer, whitetail deer, moose, elk, grizzly bear, black bear, and gray wolves. Coyote, bobcat, wolverine, snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbits, red fox, badgers, beavers, pine martens, porcupines, skunks and an occasional lynx or big horn sheep can also be found within the county. Upland birds present in Teton County include blue grouse, spruce grouse, and sharp-tail grouse. Raptor species include golden eagles, osprey, prairie falcon, red-tailed hawk, and wintering bald eagles. Waterfowl habitat is widespread throughout the Teton Basin and provides habitat for: Canada geese, numerous duck species, trumpeter swans, and sandhill cranes. Other birds common to Teton County are flickers, woodpeckers, robins, killdeer, stellar jays, dippers, mountain blue birds, hummingbirds, red-winged blackbirds, ravens, crows, and magpies. All of these species developed with wildfire and are adapted to ecological changes resulting from wildfires.

2.9 Recreation

Recreation in Teton County is critical to the economy, but is also a sensitive and contentious issue. There are mixed feelings among the local population regarding results of expanded recreation user numbers, with the associated economic advantages, as compared with the quiet enjoyment of the valley that predominated in the past. The natural beauty of the valley, assets for fishing and hunting, prime snow conditions, and proximity to popular National Forests and Parks, contribute to make the recreation based activities within Teton County highly attractive.

Wildfires may result in an increase in big game habitat and long term improvement in hunting opportunities, but will likely reduce access and visual clarity during the event, which may impact the full spectrum of recreation activities in the area. As the population in counties adjacent to Teton County has increased, the recreational use of Teton County's Federal and State lands has also increased. Summer and winter recreational activities available in Teton County are also enjoyed by outdoor enthusiasts on a national, as well as an international basis.

Water-based recreational activities in Teton County are primarily limited to fishing. Land based activities include, but are not limited to: camping, hiking, mountain biking, birding, hunting, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, snowboarding, downhill and cross country skiing. Grand Targhee Ski Area located in adjacent Teton County, Wyoming hosts numerous skiers during winter months.

2.10 Bodies of Water: Rivers, Creeks, Watersheds

The main waterway in Teton County is the Teton River, which forms the valley/basin that is the backbone and main thoroughfare within the county. Besides providing recreational opportunities and watershed provisions, the river and its tributaries provide a water source for engines and helicopters during wildfire suppression operations. Most rivers/creeks in Teton County are accessible, with either a direct or adjacent road access. River flow rates generally peak in June with low flow rates in August and September. Other important creeks and/or drainages in Teton County include: Trail Creek, Fox Creek, Darby Creek, Teton Creek, South Leigh Creek, North Leigh Creek, Badger Creek, Packsaddle Creek and Horseshoe Creek. Numerous other creeks, tributaries, and sub-watersheds support developed areas throughout Teton County. Watersheds in Teton County directly influence downstream water use for irrigated farmland within the County and neighboring counties. Municipal water supplies for Driggs & Victor are located on private lands in close proximity to forest service lands. Watershed protection, stabilization, and water quality are high priorities for the county's private, state, and federal land managers or owners.

2.11 Transportation

For an area of over 400 square miles, Teton County has a very limited network of improved highways. Timing, location, and expansion of transportation networks are important issues affecting future access.

The majority of vehicle transportation in Teton County occurs on one of three paved State Highways.

- State Highway 33 from the Madison County line southeasterly to the Wyoming State line.
- State Highway 31 from the Victor City limits to the top of Pine Creek Pass and the Bonneville County line.
- State Highway 32 from Bitch Creek and the Fremont County line south to its intersection with State Highway 33 north of Teton.

State Hwy 33, which turns into WY 22 at the state line, is a major travel route providing access to Jackson, WY and supports significant commuter & tourist traffic. Fire hazard adjacent to this route is currently very high due to the extraordinary quantity of bug killed timber adjacent to it.

Additionally, extended closure due to wildfire activity would result in significant economic impacts to Teton Co's. WY & ID as well as Madison, Fremont & Bonneville counties.

County Roads

The Teton County Road and Bridge Department is responsible for maintenance, and construction of roads in the county. The department has completed new road ordinances that are a part of the revised county comprehensive plan. These ordinances address future needs to facilitate population growth as well as fire protection requirements and access needs. Road

funds come largely from County, State and Federal sources, augmented by PILT funds paid by the surrounding National Forests. There is extensive use of the road system in Teton County by out-of-county traffic. The existence of Federal and State forests and parks draws high numbers of recreational users participating in various spring, summer, fall, and winter activities. Teton County receives no additional funds for added maintenance or road deterioration associated with this use. Teton County is included in Idaho Highway District #6 with an office in Rigby, ID.

Forest Service Roads

The USDA Forest Service, Caribou-Targhee Forest, maintains numerous two-lane gravel roads throughout the county for recreation and logging access. Some of these have been closed and many are currently gated with access allowed seasonally or during a wildfire. The Caribou-Targhee National Forest has recommendations and requirements for these roads, and a travel plan with requirements for the trail system and off road or trail travel.

Transportation corridors, specifically State Highways 31 and 33 are vulnerable to closure by wildfires and smoke (both temporary and long term closure). All U.S. Forest Service roads are also vulnerable to closure by wildfire.

2.12 Aviation Facilities

Teton County has no regularly scheduled commercial (passenger) flights. Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport is a general aviation airport owned and operated by the City of Driggs, with a 7,300-foot runway. Airport extension and hangar construction are under way to improve safety. This airstrip exhibits increased traffic during weekends and holidays. It can also be used to support various fixed and rotor-wing aircraft during large or multiple wildfire incidents.

2.13 Rail Transportation

No railway exists within the county. Union Pacific Railroad removed the tracks several years ago and does not maintain any facilities including rights-of-way.

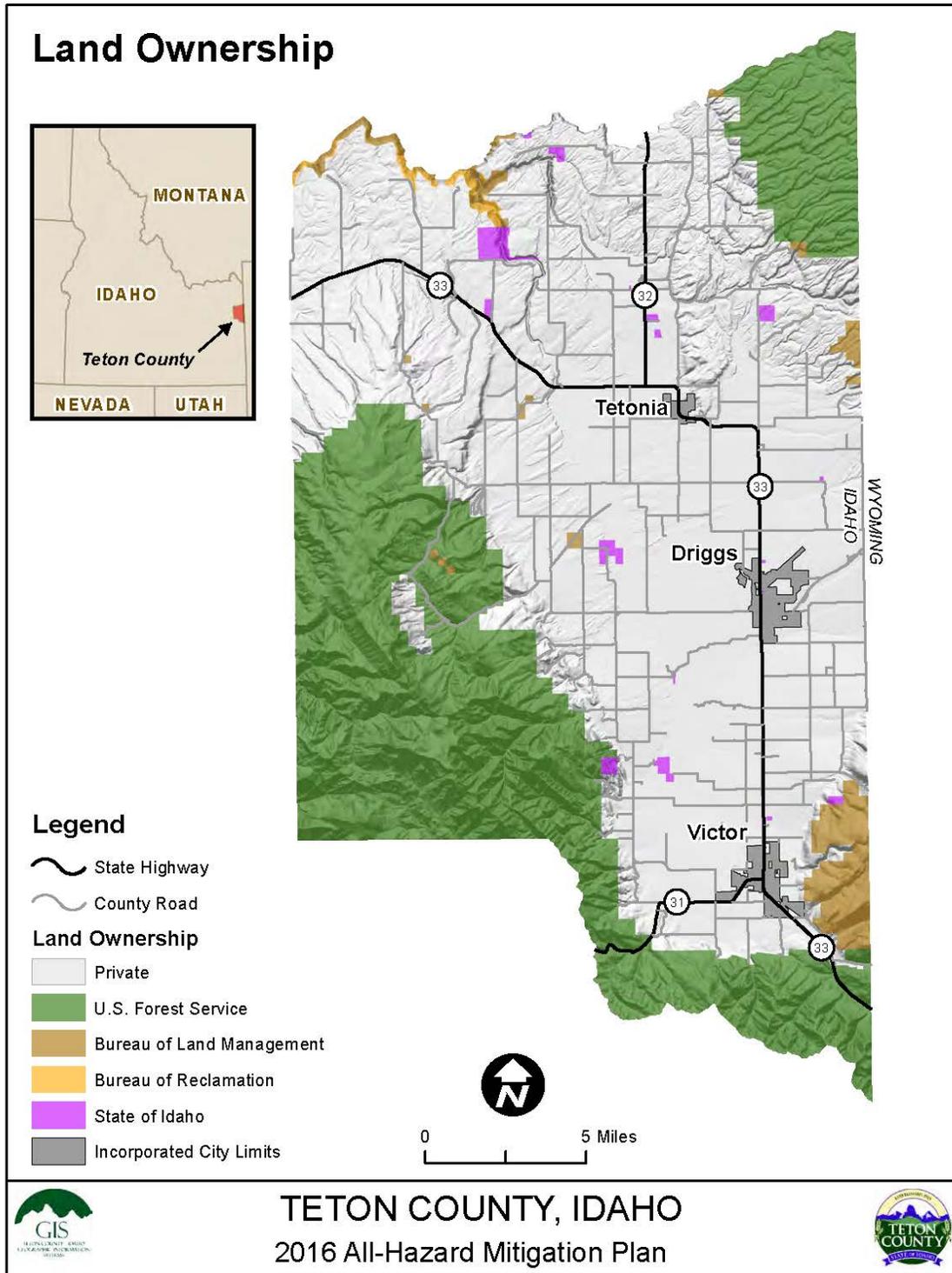
2.14 Emergency Services

Law enforcement is provided by the Teton County Sheriff throughout the county and within the municipalities of Driggs, Victor and Teton. The Teton County Ambulance Service District (ASD) is a county district primarily responsible for providing emergency medical response to the citizens of Teton County. The Fire District also operates two ambulances and the Search & Rescue team is licensed as a non-transport EMS agency focusing on basic medical care in search and rescue situations. The county Board of Commissioners also assumes the roles as Commissioners for the ASD. The County contracts with Teton Valley Health Care to provide full-time EMTs and Paramedics for immediate response throughout the County. Teton County Fire Stations are located in Driggs, Teton, and Victor and provide service throughout the county. A mutual assistance (aid) agreement between Teton County Fire District, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management exists for wildfire protection in the county. The fire district in Teton County, Idaho also provides emergency fire protection for structures and wildfires in portions of Teton County, Wyoming through an agreement between the counties.

2.15 County Vulnerability

Teton County infrastructure, homes, transportation corridors, watersheds, air quality, and other natural resources are an important part of the welfare, quality of life, visitation and beauty of the county. The county currently has about 4,811 homes, a County Fire District with three stations, three major state highway transportation corridors, watersheds that are vulnerable to wildfire and support recreation, irrigation, and endangered species. Timber resources located on private, state and public lands are also vulnerable to loss due to high intensity wildfires. Teton County Fire District, the U.S. Forest Service and BLM provide fire protection for all of Teton County. County emergency services communications and computer support are critical to life and safety in Teton County. Improvement, updating and planning in these areas are necessary for future fulfillment of emergency service response to residents, visitors, cooperators, and those traveling through the county. Communication and computer support infrastructure upgrading requirements are identified in the hazard prioritization and mitigation strategy sections.

Map 2.1 – County Ownership



3.0 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK

Teton County has been the site of 100 wildfires on federal lands between 1970 and 2016, five of which were over ten acres in size. In the last 16 years countywide there have been 121 recorded fires, 5 of which were over 16 acres in size. The only large fire over 100 acres in the last ten years within Teton County is the River Fire that occurred in 2002. The fuels, weather and topography in Teton County combine to make wildfire a periodic hazard with associated risks.

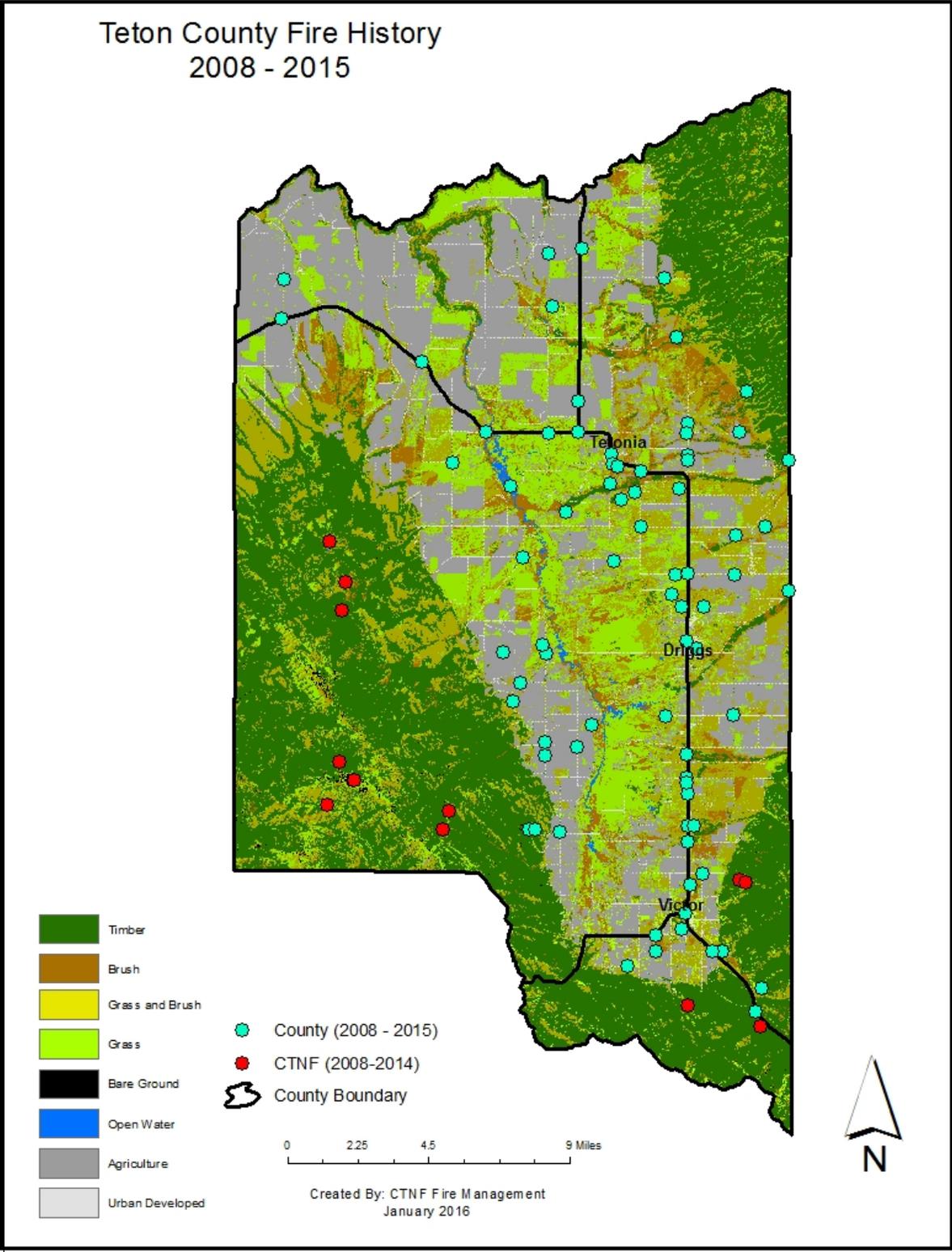
Landscape scars from historic large wildfires are visible in much of the county in the ring of aspen rising from the valley floor and the even aged stands of lodgepole at the northern end of the county. Additionally, historic photos taken by the U.S. Geological Survey show large burned areas dating back to 1872, 1911, & 1917. Since that time, the valley has largely gone without fire resulting in an accumulation of fuels that will increase fire intensity and make suppression difficult when a fire escapes initial attack.

3.1 Communities at Risk in Teton County as designated in the Federal Register

The Secretaries of Interior & Agriculture were required to publish in the Federal Register an updated list of Wildland-Urban Interface communities within the vicinity of Federal lands that are at high risk from wildfire. The following communities located in Teton County are listed as at risk in the Federal Register:

- Driggs
- Victor
- Tetonia

Map 3.1 Wildfire History



3.2 Wildland Fuel Fire Hazard

Fire Behavior Assessment

The fire behavior assessment completed for Teton County used a variety of resources available including Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS), FireFamily Plus software, LANDFIRE and FlamMap programs to further understand and illustrate the potential wildfire hazard for the County. Brief descriptions of the resources are provided below.

RAWS record and transmit daily weather and fuel observations to a database where the data can be used with several different fire behavior modeling tools or analysis programs.

FireFamily Plus is a software system for summarizing and analyzing historical daily fire weather observations and computing fire danger indices based on the National Fire Danger Rating System. Fire occurrence data can also be analyzed and cross referenced with the weather data to help determine the critical levels for staffing and fire danger for an area. For more information on FireFamily Plus go to <http://firelab.org/applications>.

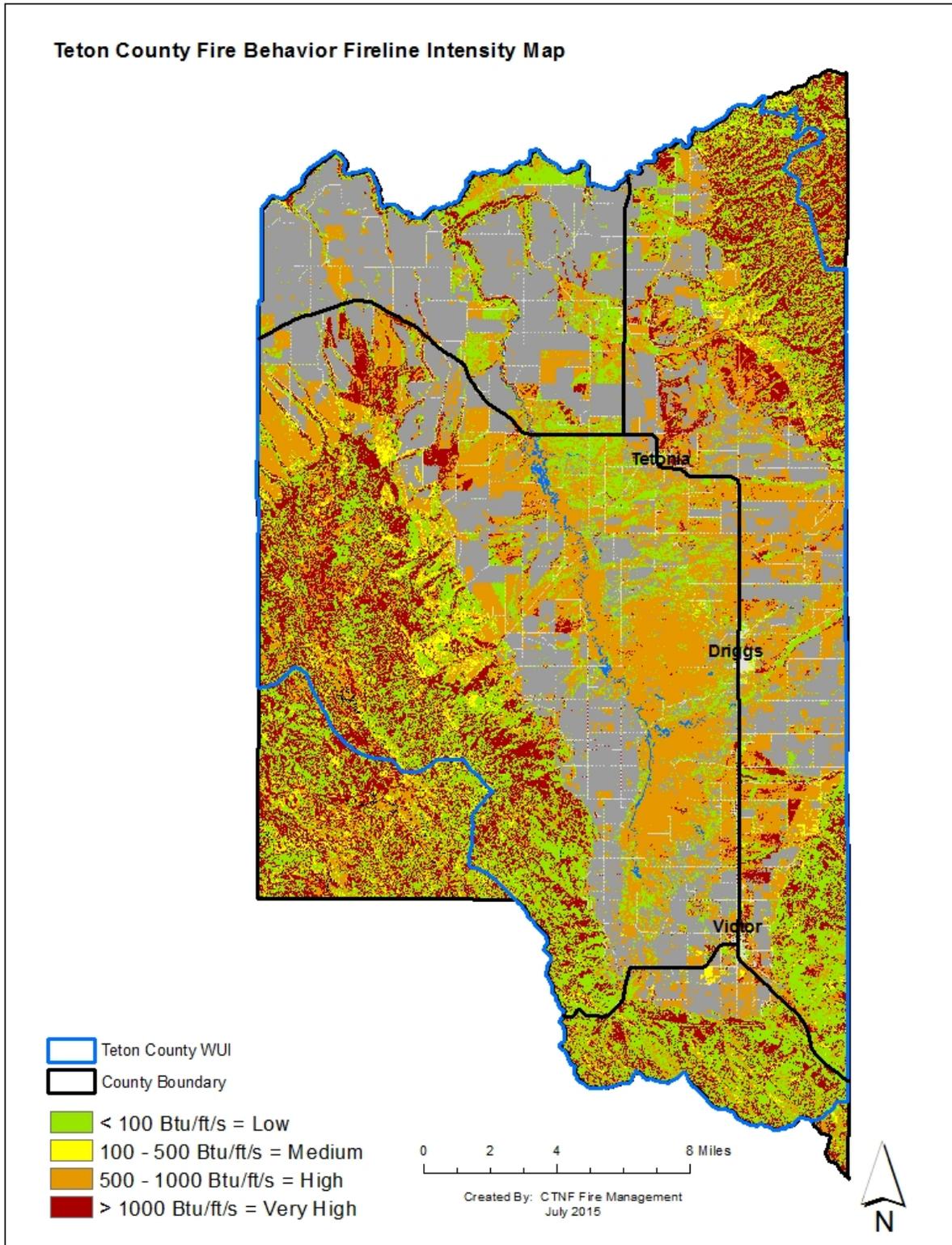
LANDFIRE is a program that provides over 20 national geo-spatial layers (e.g. vegetation, fuel, disturbance, etc.) used for landscape assessment, analysis, and management. For more information on LANDFIRE go to <http://www.landfire.gov/>.

FlamMap is a fire behavior mapping and analysis program that computes potential fire behavior characteristics (spread rate, flame length, fireline intensity, etc.). For more information on FlamMap go to <http://firelab.org/applications>.

LANDFIRE 2010 (v1.2.0) data is national-level, landscape-scale, cross-boundary fuels data that exists for the conterminous United States and contains information representing topography (slope, elevation, aspect) fire behavior fuel model and canopy characteristics (canopy cover, canopy base height, canopy height, canopy bulk density) which serve to simulate crown fire activity. LANDFIRE data was imported into the fire behavior modeling software FlamMap to predict the potential fire behavior under severe fire weather conditions (97th percentile).

The fire behavior assessment focused on fireline intensity, flame length, and crown fire activity. Those three fire behavior characteristics are the most important considerations for determining the potential fire hazard and the effectiveness of suppression resources.

Map 3.2.1 – Fireline Intensity Map



Flame Length

Fire suppression strategies and tactics are dictated by fire behavior (flame length) and intensity. Table 3.2, portrays an interpretation of what resources will be effective suppressing a fire based on flame lengths and fireline intensity. Refer to the Teton County Fire Behavior Flame Length Class Map and Teton County Fire Behavior Fireline Intensity Map to determine modelled flame length and fireline intensity within Teton County. Referring to Table 3.2, the flame lengths in the “High” to “Very High” range will cause control or suppression efforts to be ineffective. This anticipated fire behavior provides a situation where firefighters will not engage the fire due to safety concerns associated with extreme fire behavior. Under this type of fire behavior, the risk is high for the public and safe protection of values at risk.

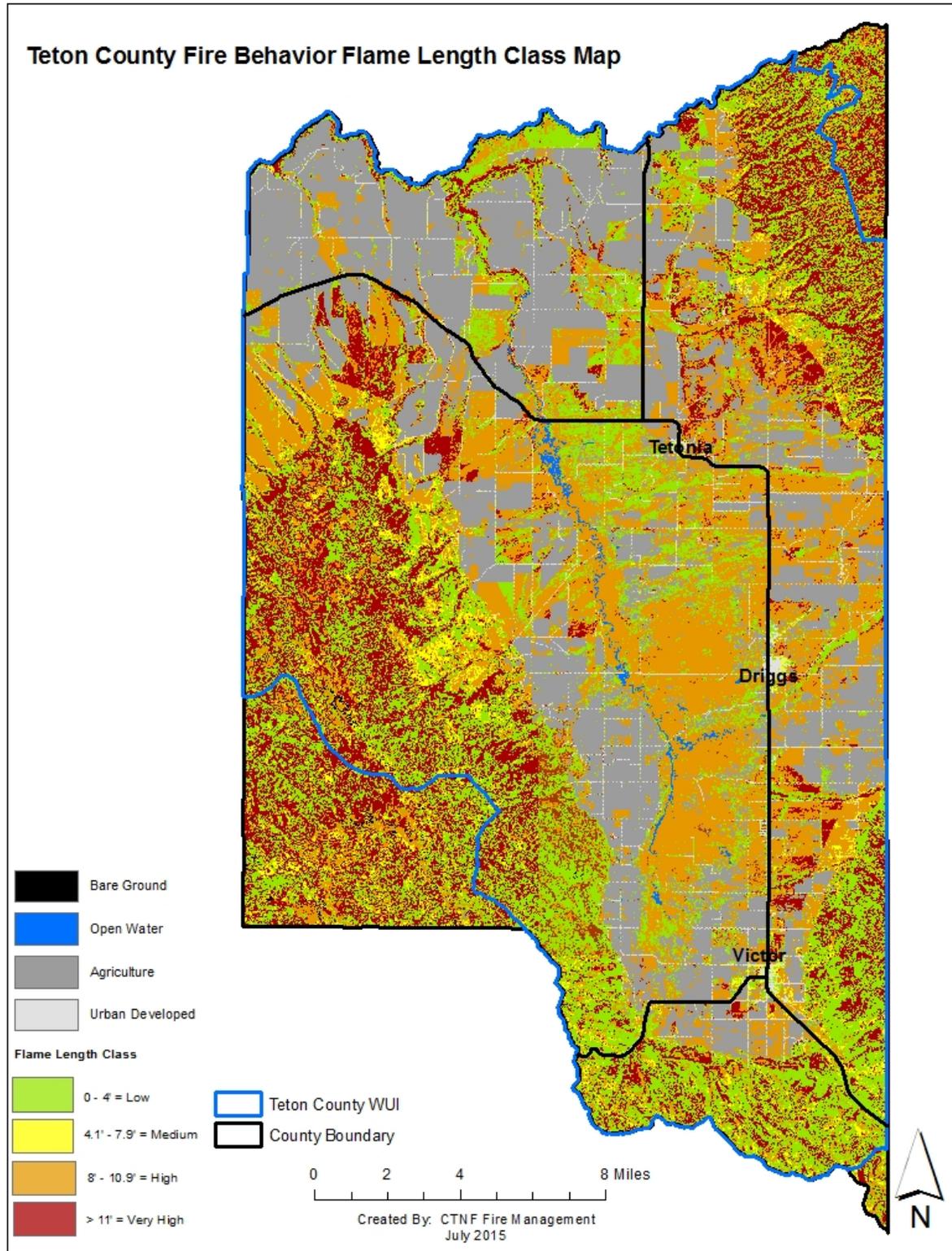
- Grasses, forbs and cropland will have “Low” to “Medium” Flame Length Classes.
- Sagebrush will have flame lengths within the “High” to “Very High” Flame Length Classes.
- Timbered areas across the county will be reflected within the “High” to “Very High” Flame Length Classes with “Low” intermixed throughout.

Table 3.2. Fire Suppression Interpretation of flame length and fireline intensity

Flame Length Class	Flame Length	Fireline Intensity	Fire Suppression Interpretations
Low	< 4 feet	< 100 Btu/ft/s	Fires can generally be attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Handline should hold fire.
Medium	4 to 8 feet	100-500 Btu/ft/s	Fires are too intense for direct attack on the head by persons using hand tools. Handline cannot be relied on to hold the fire. Bulldozers, engines, and retardant drops can be effective.
High	8 to 11 feet	500-1000 Btu/ft/s	Fires may present serious control problems: torching, crowning, and spotting. Control efforts at the head will probably be ineffective.
Very High	> 11 feet	> 1000 Btu/ft/s	Crowning, spotting, and major fire runs are probable. Control efforts at the head of the fire are ineffective.

Source: Fireline Handbook, Appendix B: Fire Behavior, pg. B-59

Map 3.2.2 – Flame Length Class Map

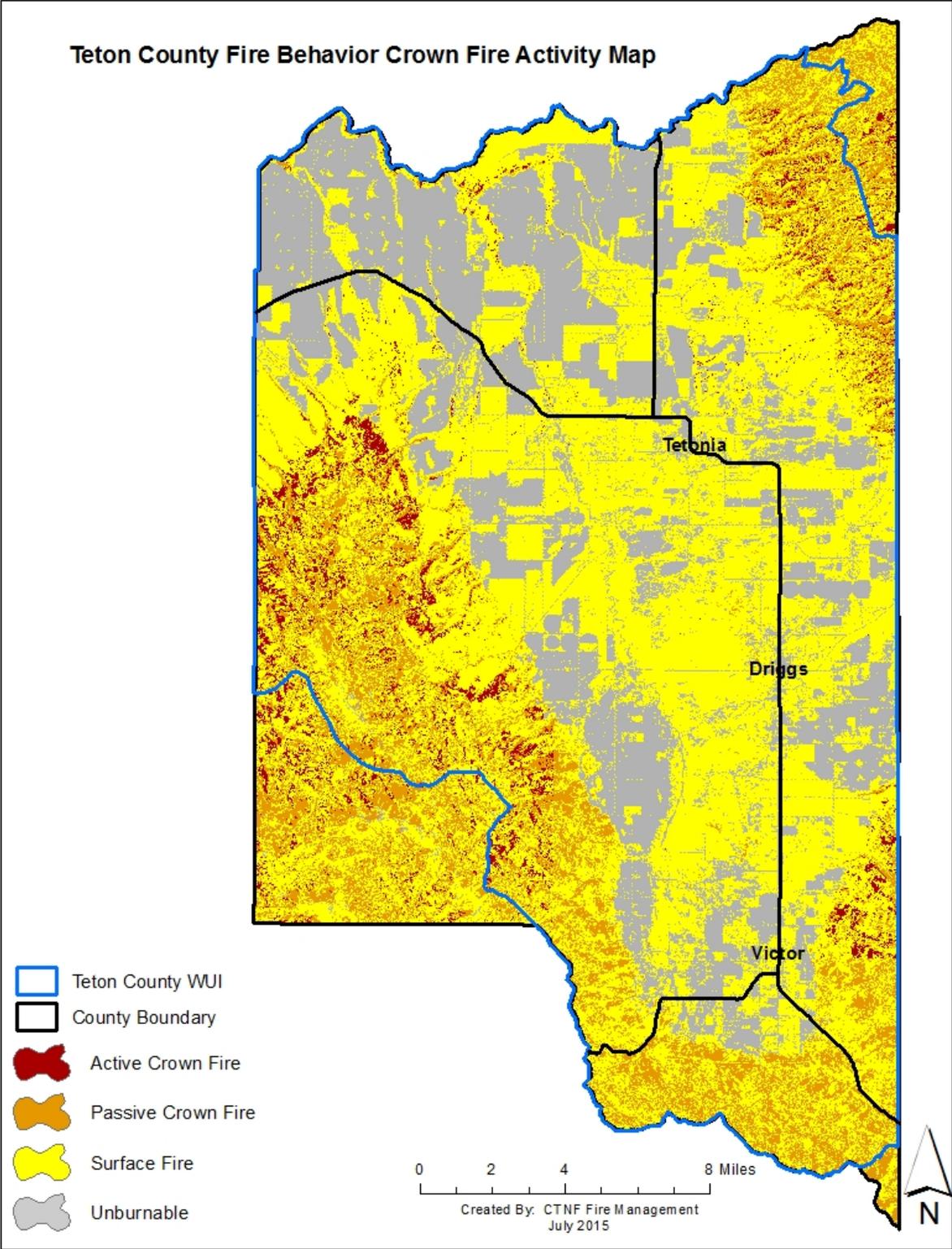


Crown Fire Activity

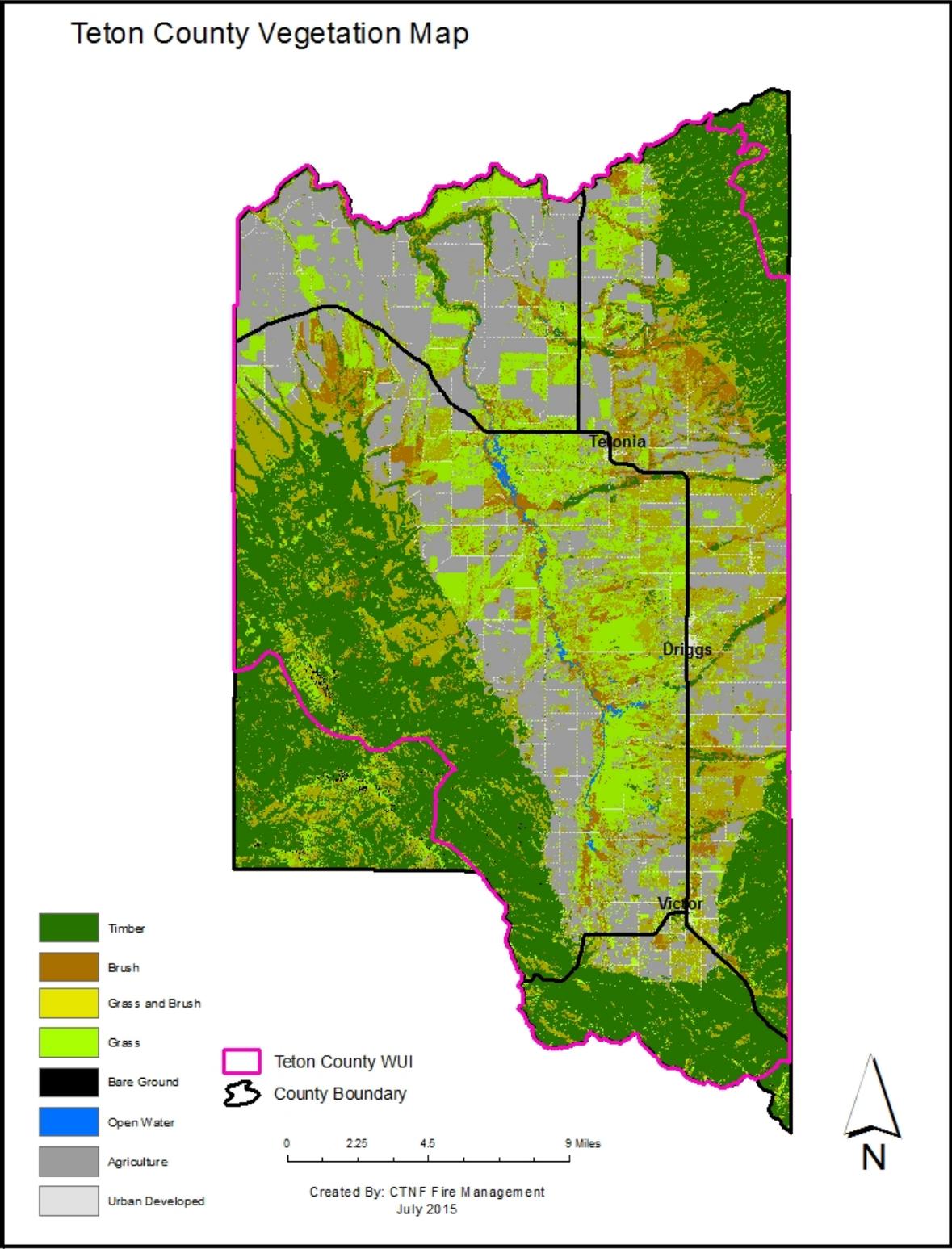
Canopy base height is defined as the lowest point in a stand where there is fuel available to propagate fire vertically through the canopy, meaning the closer the tree canopy is to the ground surface the greater the chance of a fire transitioning into the tree canopies. Crown fire activity appears to be almost evenly split between surface and passive crown fire with some active crown fire on steeper slopes. Passive and active crown fire will occur within the timbered fuel models. It is within these timbered areas that the surface fuels, small diameter logs and regeneration that facilitates fire spread and the canopy base height is in direct correlation to the ability of the fire to get into the canopy of the trees to initiate a passive or active crown fire.

Much of Teton Valley is depicting “No Fire” or “Unburnable”. This is based on the LANDFIRE data interpreting these cropland areas as bare mineral soil or minimal ground cover. At any time throughout the summer these cropland areas can carry fire but is dependent upon the crop planted and whether irrigation is occurring within these areas.

Map 3.2.3 – Crown Fire Activity Map



Map 3.2.4 – Teton County Vegetation Map



The maps created by this group are for reference and planning purposes only. Further use of these maps requires on-site visits and specific interpretation for individual projects and plans.

3.3 Teton County Wildland Urban Interface, WUI

The WUI is defined as the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel (NWCG and NFPA Glossaries). The intent of a WUI boundary is to “define an area within or adjacent to private and public property where mitigation actions should occur to prevent damage and loss” (NWCG Memorandum # 024-2010; Terminology Updates Resulting from Release of the Guidance for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, 2009). Capital improvements, houses, private land, major utility corridors, and communication sites, are examples of structures and human developments the planning group is collectively concerned about in the event of a wildfire. The existence and vulnerability of these values relative to the surrounding landscape shape the WUI boundary. The vulnerability of identified lands within the WUI boundary is based on fuels, topography, weather patterns, professional evaluation and input, and Idaho State University Fire Susceptibility Modeling. Defining the WUI boundary in this manner helps identify areas of concern to prioritize fuels reduction projects, community outreach and education efforts, and help managers develop the appropriate response to an emerging fire incident.

The Wildland Urban Interface map for Teton County also includes the Wildland Urban Intermix that is defined as: “An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary”. (NFPA 1144, Standard for protection of life and property from wildfire 2002). For the purposes of this plan the Wildland Urban Interface and Intermix make up the WUI boundary.

The Teton County Plan took the opportunity to establish a localized boundary for the wildland-urban interface (Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, March, 2004) using the methods that follow:

Teton County WUI Map Development

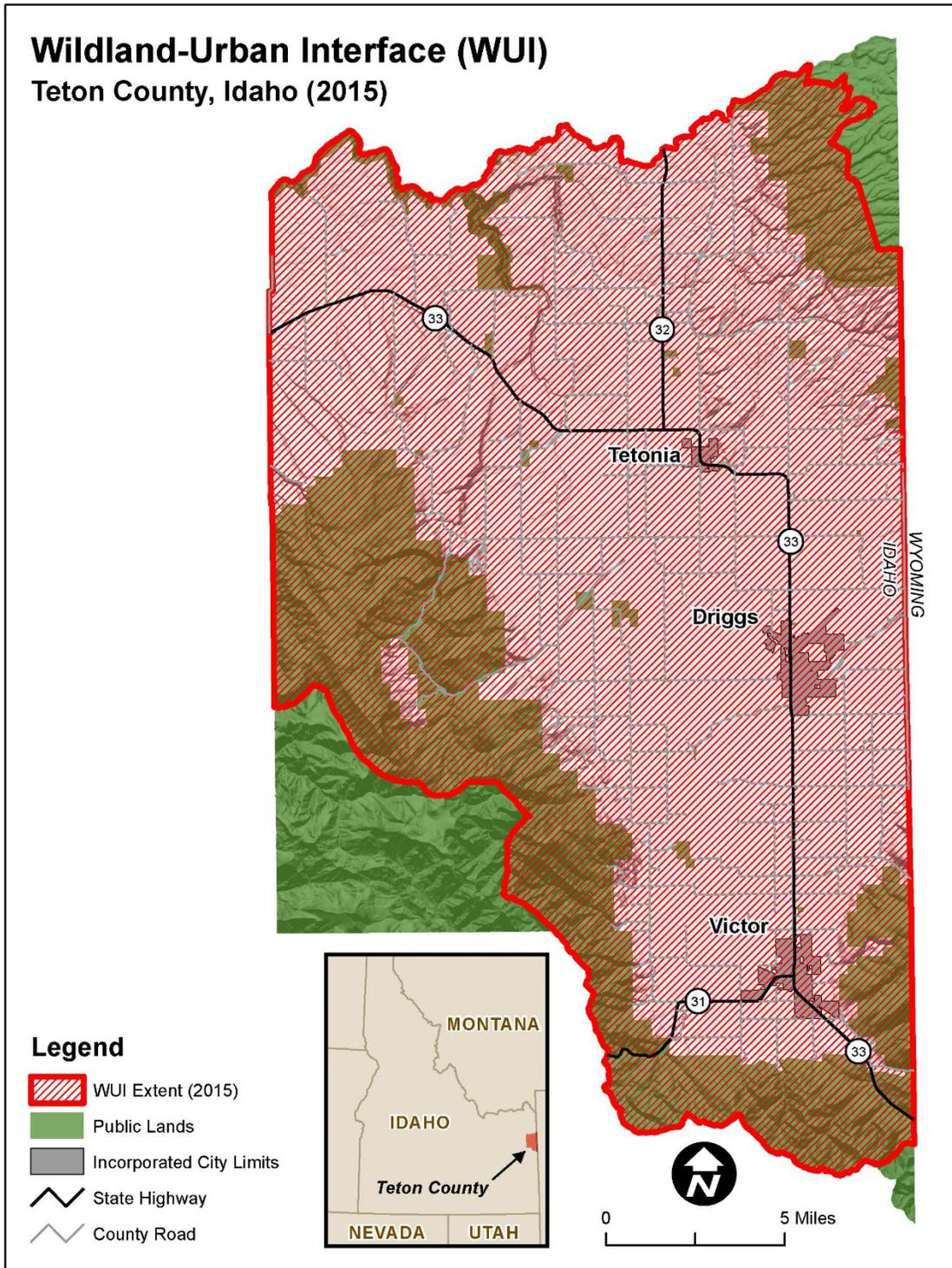
The Wildland Urban Interface delineations were developed by the previous two mapping exercises (2009 and 2015) in addition to local subject-matter expertise in an effort to qualitatively and quantitatively define the Wildland-Urban Interface for the county. Specifically, the WUI identifies the intersection and overlap of developed areas within the County with undeveloped areas in which adequate fuels exist to increase the wildfire risk.

Regardless of designation please take the time to evaluate your homesite and ensure that you are fire ready. Information on getting ready is available at the following website:

<http://www.firewise.org/> or stop by your local fire station and ask! Another great brochure on firewise landscaping is available at University of Idaho’s website:

<http://www.cnr.uidaho.edu/extforest/FireProtectBro.pdf>

Map 3.3 – WUI



The maps created by this group are for reference and planning purposes only. Further use of these maps requires on-site visits and specific interpretation for individual projects and plans.

4.0 WILDFIRE MITIGATION STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

The wildfire mitigation action items provide direction on specific activities that organizations and residents in Teton County can undertake to reduce risk and prevent loss from wildfire events. Each action item is followed by ideas for implementation that can be used by local entities to pursue strategies for implementation. For the following action items, the recommended lead organization (s) is in bold font.

Table 4.1 Completed Action Items

<p>Teton County Fire District has accomplished a countywide assessment of needs within the district. Coordinating Organizations: Teton County Commissioners, Teton County Sheriff, Teton County Fire District</p>
<p>Integrate countywide 911 dispatching with emergency services computer support and centralize emergency services dispatching. Coordinating Organizations: Teton County Commissioners, Teton County Sheriff, Teton County Fire District</p>
<p>Develop cooperative agreements and plan for emergency use of cooperator frequencies and repeaters. Develop procurement plan for updated and compatible radios. Coordinating Organizations: Teton County Commissioners, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Teton County Sheriff, Teton County Fire District, Teton County Emergency Management</p>
<p>Charter member of the Upper Snake River Interagency Wildfire Group (USIWG). The intent is to promote collaboration among the interagency firefighting partners in the Upper Snake River Valley. The overall goal of USWIG is to provide for a coordinated response and effective incident management on wildfires with a focus on emergency responder and public safety while protecting values at risk. Coordinating Organizations: Bingham, Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton counties, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management</p>
<p>Pole Canyon hazardous fuels project. – 226 acres on federal lands Coordinating Organizations: USFS, Teton County Fire District, Teton Springs</p>
<p>Pole Canyon hazardous fuels project – 125 acres on private lands Coordinating organizations: Private Landowners, Teton Springs Resort, IDL, Teton County Fire District</p>
<p>Smith Canyon HFT – 50 Acres on Private Lands Coordinating Organizations: Pvt. Landowners, IDL, Teton County Fire District</p>
<p>Smith Canyon HFT-Part 2 -10 Acres surrounding 5 houses south of Victor Coordinating Organizations: Private Landowners, IDL, High Country RC&D, Teton County Fire District</p>
<p>Sorensen Ck. – 30 Acres on Private Lands Coordinating Organizations: Private Landowners, IDL, High Country RC&D, Teton County Fire District</p>
<p>Continued update of county fire ordinances. Coordinating Organizations: Teton County Commissioners, Teton County Sheriff, Teton County Fire District</p>
<p>Countywide Red Zone Structure Assessment Coordinating organizations: BLM, Teton County Fire District</p>

<p>Alligator Lake Hazardous Fuels Reduction-640 Acres prescribed fire on federal lands-2006. Coordinating Organizations: Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Teton County Fire</p>
<p>Hill Creek Hazardous Fuels Reduction – 3,346 Acres prescribed fire on federal lands – 2008 – 2015: Implementation Ongoing Coordinating Organizations: Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Teton County Fire</p>
<p>Smith Canyon Fuel Reduction Timber Sale – 107 Acres on federal lands – 2012, 2014, 2015 Coordinating Organizations: Caribou-Targhee National Forest</p>
<p>Mud lake Fuels – 250 acres on Federal Lands -- 2008-2015 Coordinating agency: BLM</p>
<p>Red Creek Prescribed Fire – 1,068 Acres on federal lands – 2010, 2011 and 2015 Implementation Ongoing until 2020. Coordinating Organizations: Caribou-Targhee National Forest</p>
<p>Horseshoe Aspen Mechanical – 35 Acres on federal lands – 2013 – 2015 Coordinating Organizations: Caribou-Targhee National Forest</p>
<p>Treasure Mountain Boy Scout Camp – 15 Acres hazardous fuels reeducation (mechanical) on federal lands – 2015 Coordinating Organizations: Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Boy Scouts of America</p>
<p>Site plan review for building permits check-off. Coordinating Organizations: Teton County Fire District, Teton County Commissioners</p>
<p>Assessment of missing road signs and purchase and installation of missing signs on County roads. Coordinating Organizations: Teton County Road & Bridge, Teton County Commissioners</p>

Table 4.2 – Fuels Treatment Action Items

Priority	Action Item	Lead Organization	Timeline	Description
High	Grove Creek Area	County/ IDL/BLM /USFS	2018	Private lands on southwestern side of valley identified for future project. Project area located approximately 6 miles south west of Victor, Idaho.
High	Teton Canyon	USFA	2017- 2023	Area identified on USFS lands for future project to reduce fuels adjacent to private lands. Likely to include prescribed burning & limited mechanical removal of trees. Project area located approximately 3 miles east of Alta in Teton Co, Wyoming.
High	Badger Creek Thinning Project	USFS	2018	Thinning of lodgepole pine to increase growth and production. Additional benefit realized in the reduction of crown fire hazard adjacent to private lands. Implementation planned for late 2009. Project area located approximately 7 miles north east of Driggs, Idaho.
High	Game Creek Fuels	BLM	2020	Fuel reduction including limited commercial harvest. Treatments would focus on protecting Victor’s municipal watershed from potential wildfire impacts. Project area located approximately 3 miles south east of Victor, Idaho.
High	Teton Pass Fuels Reduction	USFS	2020- 2025	Area identified for future project to reduce fuels adjacent to ID 33 & WY 22. Likely to include prescribed burning & limited mechanical removal of trees. Project area located approximately 5 miles south east of Victor, Idaho.
High	Sorensen Creek/Shooting Star	USFS	2016- 2019	Area identified on USFS lands for future project to reduce fuels adjacent to private lands on eastern side of valley. Likely to include prescribed burning & limited mechanical removal of trees. Project area located approximately 4 miles north east of Victor, Idaho in Teton Co, Wyoming.
Medium	Red Creek RX Fire	USFS	2015- 2020	Prescribed burn to regenerate aspen and reduce fuels. Implementation to begin 2009. Project area located approximately 8 miles west of Victor, Idaho.
High	SE Big Holes	USFS	2018- 2023	Area identified on USFS lands for future project to reduce fuels adjacent to private lands on southwest side of valley. Likely to include prescribed burning & limited mechanical removal of trees. Project area located approximately 8 miles west of Driggs, Idaho.

High	NE Bigholes HFRA EA	USFS	2020-2025	Area identified on USFS lands for future project to reduce fuels adjacent to private lands on northwest side of valley. Likely to include prescribed burning & commercial removal of trees. Project area located approximately 10 miles north west of Driggs, Idaho.
High	Bates/Twin Creek Area	County/IDL/BLM	2020	Private lands on western side of valley identified for future project. Project area located approximately 7 miles west of Driggs, Idaho.
High	Pole Canyon #2	USFS	2017	Area identified on USFS for future project to reduce fuels adjacent to private lands south of Teton Springs. Likely to include commercial removal of conifer trees within aspen stands. Second phase of the Pole Creek Hazardous Fuels Project. Project area located approximately 4 miles south of Victor, Idaho.
High	Dry Ridge Fuels	BLM	2020	Fuel reduction including limited commercial harvest. Treatments would focus on thinning the lodgepole pine component to increase growth and production, and reducing understory ladder fuels. Project area located approximately 6 miles north east of Driggs, Idaho
High	Sweet Hollow Aspen	BLM	2020	Improve the aspen communities east of Victor by removing encroaching conifers and using prescribed fire to regenerate aspen stand and reduce treatment fuels. Project area located approximately 3 miles east of Victor, Idaho.
High	Alex Creek Aspen	BLM	2020	Improve the aspen communities east of Victor by removing encroaching conifers and using prescribed fire to regenerate aspen stand and reduce treatment fuels. Project area located approximately 3 miles east of Victor, Idaho.
High	County Wide	Teton Fire	Annually	Create firebreaks and complete fuels reduction projects annually with cooperating land owners.
Medium	County Wide	Teton Fire	Ongoing	Fuels reduction on trails and roads
Medium	County Wide	County	Ongoing	Weed management
Medium	County Wide	Teton Fire	Ongoing	Mow vacant lots and areas around abandoned structures
Medium	CRP Land	Teton Fire	Ongoing	Develop wildfire fuel breaks around CRP land

Medium	County Wide	Teton Fire	Ongoing	Allow firewood collection to thin the threat
Medium	Municipalities	Teton Fire	Ongoing	Conduct fuel reduction projects in the City watershed areas

Table 4.3 – Education Action Items

Priority	Action Item	Lead Organization	Timeline	Description
1	Homeowner Education	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Provide defensible space information to developers & homeowners (i.e. Ready, Set, Go and Idaho Firewise)
2	Emergency Action Plans	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Identify evacuation routes. Identify trigger or evaluation points.

Table 4.4 – Mitigation Action Items

Priority	Action Item	Lead Organization	Timeline	Description
1	Ingress/egress issues in older subdivisions.	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Identify ingress/egress constraints; assist in developing best value plan to alleviate problems.
2	Water source identification/upgrade.	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Identify water shortage areas; assist in developing best value plan to alleviate problems.
3	Improve access to Wildland Urban Interface areas	County	Ongoing	Improve access to Wildland Urban Interface areas by improving roads and bridges

4	Develop a standard for roadside vegetation management	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Develop a standard for roadside vegetation management
5	Road signage and rural addressing	County	Ongoing	Update and improve road signing and rural addressing

Table 4.5 – Equipment & Facilities Action Items

Priority	Equipment/ Facility	Lead Organization	Timeline	Description
1	Training	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Utilize fire district’s Needs Assessment to establish priorities that allow the district to receive the best value.
2	Personal Protective Equipment	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Utilize fire district’s Needs Assessment to establish priorities that allow the district to receive the best value.
3	Apparatus	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Utilize fire district’s Needs Assessment to establish priorities that allow the district to receive the best value.
4	Teton Co. Dispatch Communication System	Teton Co. Sheriff’s/ Emergency Services	Ongoing	Update County Systems

5	Communications: First responder radio	Teton Co. Fire District	Ongoing	Update County emergency services communications capabilities.
6	Update software for emergency response and planning.	Teton Co. Fire District, County GIS	Ongoing	Update County emergency services software.
7	New Fire Station	Teton Co. Fire District	2018	Utilize fire district's Needs Assessment to establish priorities that allow the district to receive the best value.
8	Purchase Crossover Boxes	Teton Co. Fire District	2017	Will assist with communication interoperability between different agencies.
9	Purchase Radios (VHF BK Radios – Formerly known as Bendix Kings)	Teton Co. Fire District	2016	Radios will facilitate greater interoperability and communication with Federal partners.

5.0 MITIGATION PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

Existing mitigation activities include current mitigation programs and activities that are being implemented by County, State and Federal agencies within Teton County. Prioritization of Hazards and Mitigation Goals is in accordance with the stated objectives, specifically protection of Life, Property and Values at risk. The prioritized mitigation proposals are included in the Wildfire Mitigation Action Items, Tables 4.2-4.5.

5.1 Local Programs

Teton County residents are served by the Teton County Fire District with three stations as well as by USFS and BLM. These entities meet to ensure coordination of resources, promote partnerships and information sharing as necessary throughout the year.

Continuous improvement priorities for the fire district are: training, communications, coordinated emergency services planning and response, personnel protective equipment, and apparatus.

5.2 County Codes

- Teton County Comprehensive Plan: Established road standards, conditions of design and construction. This document contains directions for review and updating of road standards to assure adequacy for long term needs of the County.
- Teton County Fire Protection Resolution for New Subdivisions: Includes requirements for fire district access, water supply and wildfire evaluation.
- Site plan review for building permits check-off.

5.3 State (IDL) Programs

- Provides education to property owners about fire hazards in wildland-urban interface areas.
- Manages the Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program to assist landowners or counties with grant funds for reduction of hazardous fuels.
- Manages Forest Stewardship program to assist landowners in forest and fire planning.
- Declares fire closures when wildfire danger ratings and conditions require.

5.4 Federal Programs

The role of the Federal land management agencies in Teton County is focused on reducing fuel hazards on the lands they administer. They also provide prevention and education programs, provide technical and financial assistance; develop agreements and partnerships with other agencies and private landowners in an effort to provide for safer communities within the wildlands. Some of the programs provide grants to fire districts.

Fire Suppression Assistance Grants may be provided to a State with an approved wildfire hazard protection plan. These grants are provided to protect life and improve property. The grant may include funds for training, equipment, supplies, and personnel. Provides suppression training as requested.

5.5 Toolbox

Fuels Treatment Options and Estimated Costs

Wildland fire can be good for people and the land. There is a need for periodic fire to create disturbances which in turn create healthier more resilient and diverse ecosystems. Removing fire from the landscape will eventually create unhealthy ecosystems: trees are stressed by overcrowding, fire-dependent species disappear, and flammable fuels build up and become hazardous. Land management agencies often utilize prescribed fire to benefit natural resources and protect communities and values at risk. However, in some places and under some conditions it may be too difficult to safely use prescribed fire with acceptable risk. This is where the mechanical treatment of hazardous fuels can be a valuable tool. Hazardous fuels treatments can benefit ecosystems and people by:

- Reducing the probability of catastrophic fires;
- Helping maintain and restore healthy and resilient ecosystems;
- Protecting human communities and values at risk.

Mechanical treatment of hazardous fuels means reducing the amount of vegetation which has built up to dangerous levels, or changing the arrangement of these fuels in the environment. Mechanical treatment can also provide opportunities for woody biomass utilization by providing a renewable source of energy and wood products for local communities.

Examples of mechanical treatment include the thinning of dense stands of trees, or other fuel treatments that make an area better able to withstand fire. Such treatments might be piling brush, pruning lower branches of trees, or creating fuel breaks to reduce fire intensity and severity. Tools that are used to carry out the mechanical treatment of hazardous fuels range from the use of hand tools such as chainsaws, to large machines like masticators and wood chippers.

Mechanical treatment can be used on its own or together with prescribed fire to change how wildfire behaves, so that when a fire does burn through a treated area, it is less destructive, less costly, and easier to control with less risk to public and emergency responders. Often, mechanical fuels treatments are followed by prescribed fire to create effective hazard reduction.

The costs associated with the different types of fuels treatment varies dramatically and is influenced by many factors including: fuel type, fuel density, fuel loading (tons per acre), location of the treatment, and availability of resources to perform the work. The following treatment types and estimated costs have been derived from past projects on private lands.

- Thinning and hand pile – \$400-\$800 per acre
- Limbing and hand pile – \$300-\$600 per acre
- Chipping – \$300-\$600 per acre
- Mastication – \$200-\$800 per acre
- Pile Burning – \$90-\$150 per acre

The project work completed on private lands has a rolling average across the state which usually includes the follow practices as a single cost: Cut/Pile/Chip for \$1200-\$1800 per acre.

For comparison purposes, the average wildfire suppression costs for all land management agencies within the Great Basin Geographical Area (Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Nevada and Utah):

- Average wildfire suppression costs - \$27,600 per acre.

Grant Opportunities

Government agencies, non-government organizations, and cooperators have come together to offer various programs to assist property owners and communities in obtaining financial assistance for fuels reduction projects that reduce the likelihood of catastrophic wildfire, by creating a higher degree of defensibility in the Wildland-Urban Interface, and ultimately offering firefighters a higher probability of success.

Idaho Department of Lands offers two (2) grant opportunities in cooperation with the USFS for projects specifically identified in County Wildfire Protection Plans. First, the Western State Fire Managers (WSFM) grant supports hazardous fuels reduction on private and state lands, education of landowners and general public, and planning efforts related to the completion of a CWPP or implementation of project work. Second, the Hazardous Fuel Reduction (HFR) grant supports the reduction of hazardous fuels on private and state lands that are adjacent to USFS lands that has a project in the planning process or currently implementing a vegetative project.

Contact Information:

Tyre Holfeltz

Office: 208-666-8653

Cell: 208-819-9340

Email: tholfeltz@idl.idaho.gov

Or visit Idaho Department of Lands webpage at: <http://www.idl.idaho.gov/>

BLM Community at Risk Program

Reduce the Risk and Impact of Wildfire on Communities through Protection Planning, Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Maintenance and Monitoring, Mitigation and Education Activities.

<http://www.federalgrants.com/BLM-Idaho-Communities-at-Risk-Assistance-Program-47352.html>

High Country Resource Conservation and Development Council has partnered with several Southeastern Idaho districts, the BLM, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Teton Soil Conservation District, local fire departments, and many others to help procure funding and facilitate projects that assist property owners in the implementation of Firewise practices that include thinning trees and brush, creating defensible space around their homes.

<http://highcountryrcd.weebly.com/>

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

The Bureau of Homeland Security Grant Management Branch conducts grant management activities and coordinates resources before, during, and after a disaster. As the State Administrative Agency for Emergency Management and Homeland Security grants the section applies for grant funding and passes much of the funding to local jurisdictions throughout Idaho. The BHS Logistics Section is responsible for coordinating the purchase of Homeland Security Grant equipment, the Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse (HDER) program and disaster logistics needs.

<http://www.bhs.idaho.gov/>

Educational Tools and Programs

Scientific research has shown the effectiveness and benefits of implementing wildfire mitigation concepts across individual property boundaries and throughout communities. To save lives and property from wildfire, we the people need to learn to adapt to living with wildfire and encourage our neighbors to work together and take action now to prevent losses in the future. We all have a role to play in protecting ourselves and each other from the risk of wildfire.

The following organizations help to serve as resources for agencies, tribes, organizations, fire departments, communities and residents across the United States who are working toward a common goal: reduce the loss of lives, properties, and resources to wildland fire by building and maintaining communities in a way that is compatible with our natural surroundings.



Firewise Communities Program: Encouraging Solutions

<http://www.firewise.org/>

The National Fire Protection Association's Firewise Communities Program focuses on what residents can do around their homes to reduce potential loss of life and property to wildfire, and plays an important role in the Fire Adapted Communities approach to wildfire preparedness.

The Firewise program educates homeowners about wildfire risk and advocates principles designed to reduce that risk, including: the creation of defensible space around the home, the utilization and maintenance of fire resistant landscaping, the use of fire resistant building materials, the creation of evacuation plans, and encourages neighbors to work together to help prepare for and reduce the risk of home destruction due to wildfires.



Situational awareness and action – Ready, Set, Go!

<http://www.wildlandfirersg.org/>

The national Ready, Set, GO! (RSG) Program, managed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), works to develop and improve dialogue about wildland fire awareness and action between local fire departments and the residents they serve.

The program works in complementary and collaborative fashion with the Firewise Communities Program and other existing wildland fire public education efforts. It calls on residents to be Ready with preparedness understanding, to be Set with situational awareness when fire threatens, and to Go, by acting early when a fire starts.



The big picture: Fire Adapted Communities

<http://www.fireadapted.org/>

Whether it's working around your home and implementing steps provided in the Firewise Communities Program, creating and implementing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, encouraging your local fire department's participation in the Ready, Set, Go! Program, supporting land management practices in the forest, or other important mitigation activities, the Fire Adapted Communities approach helps connect people to resources to help them reduce their wildfire risk. Fire Adapted Communities is supported by a coalition of national wildfire safety organizations, and information and resources to help communities get started.



USDA Forest Service - State and Private Forestry

<http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/>

The State and Private Forestry (S&PF) organization of the USDA Forest Service reaches across the boundaries of National Forests to States, Tribes, communities and non-industrial private landowners. S&PF is the federal leader in providing technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers to help sustain the Nation's forests and protect communities and the environment from wildland fires.



National Interagency Fire Coordination Center (NICC)

Prevention and Education

<http://www.nifc.gov/>

Mission of NICC is to serve as a focal point for coordinating the national mobilization of resources for wildland fire and other incidents throughout the United States. NICC has four major elements: equipment and supply dispatching; overhead and crew dispatching; aircraft dispatching; and intelligence and predictive services.



Teton County: Office of Emergency Management

<http://tetoncountyidaho.gov/>

The primary mission of the Emergency Management Department is planning, training, exercising, coordination, and grant management. Our focus is to work with all agencies and surrounding jurisdictions to plan, exercise, train, and prepare for any possible hazard situation in order to maintain the life safety of all responders and citizens, as well as the stabilization of the incident and protection of property and the environment.



Teton County: Fire & EMS Department

<http://tetoncountyfire.com/>

It is the mission of Teton County Fire & Rescue to preserve and protect life and property by delivering timely and skilled response to emergency situations. We are committed to providing public service and education that promote health, safety and security to the citizens and visitors of Teton Valley. We are prepared to intervene and utilize our training and resources to limit the pain, suffering and loss of those we serve.



Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation

Desk Reference Guide (PMS 051)

www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/pms051.pdf

The *Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Desk Reference Guide* is designed to provide basic background information on relevant programs and terminology for those, whether community members or agency personnel, who are seeking to enhance their community's wildfire mitigation efforts.



Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety

<https://www.disastersafety.org/research-center/2011-wildfire-demonstration/>

As part of its research effort to study and understand the vulnerabilities of buildings subjected to wildfire exposures, the Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) developed the capability of simulating ember and radiant heat exposures on building components and assemblies at their Research Center in Richburg, South Carolina. The primary objective of this research is to reduce the likelihood of wildfire-caused building ignitions in communities located in wildfire-prone areas.



Ready - Prepare, Plan, Stay Informed

<http://www.ready.gov/>

Launched in February 2003, *Ready* is a national public service advertising (PSA) campaign designed to educate and empower Americans to prepare for and respond to emergencies including natural and man-made disasters. The goal of the campaign is to get the public involved and ultimately to increase the level of basic preparedness across the nation.



Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

<http://www.bhs.idaho.gov/>

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is a Division of the Idaho Military Division. The services we provide are to facilitate emergency management in Idaho, and to assist neighboring states. The men and women of this Division are dedicated to their mission of protecting the lives and property of the people of Idaho, as well as preserving the environmental and the economic health of Idaho.

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Mission:

Guide the State of Idaho in effectively preparing for, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all hazards.

6.0 TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

Treatment of Structural Ignitability

A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the Plan.

Recommendations for Reducing Structural Ignitability - Home Ignition Zone

Reducing structural ignitability and preventing the loss of property in the event of a wildland fire is a high priority in Teton County. Efforts to reduce structural ignitability can be separated into building materials and vegetation management (defensible space around structures and large scale fuels reduction projects). In order to identify and understand methods for increasing a structure's ability to survive a wildfire it is important to first understand how structures burn during a wildland fire. Homes ignite and burn by meeting the parameters for ignition and combustion (Cohen 2008).



Structures may be ignited by firebrands, which are embers that are lofted through the air from a moving flame front or by radiant or convection heating. Firebrands can ignite structures by landing on flammable materials either on or surrounding a structure. Firebrands are particularly detrimental to structures with flammable building materials including wood shake roofs. Accumulations of flammable materials in roof valleys, in gutters, or directly adjacent to the structure can significantly increase a structure's vulnerability.

The two main factors affecting a structures ability to survive a wildfire are the exterior building materials and the amount of defensible space surrounding the structure within 100 feet to 200 feet of the structure, known as the Home Ignition Zone (Cohen 2008). The home ignition zone typically is located on private property, which requires property owners to recognize the hazards, take ownership and responsibility of the hazards, and mitigate the hazardous fuels to a level that will increase the survivability of the structure.

Building Materials

- Replace older shake roofs with those of a higher fire resistive rating including asphalt composition, tile or metal roof assembly

- Replace wood siding with a more fire resistive cement product including cement, stucco, cement plank siding, stone or masonry.
- Screen attic, roof, foundation and eave vents openings with 1/8” metal screens.
- Enclose areas under decks completely.
- Windows should be double-paned or tempered glass.
- Follow all regulation found in the Teton County’s Fire Code Resolution and any other law/regulations.

For more information, visit <http://www.firewise.org>

Defensible Space

Educational campaigns are encouraged to be in place to raise awareness and encourage homeowners to implement defensible or survivable space. Defensible space should be encouraged around all structures in Teton County on all ownerships.

Defensible space is the area around a structure where the vegetative fuels have been modified to reduce intensity and behavior of a wildfire towards the structure, and away from the structure if the structure is on fire. The primary purpose of defensible space is to improve the structure’s ability to survive a wildfire in the absence of firefighter intervention. Firefighters may use defensible space to work to protect a structure during a wildland fire event. Defensible space is an effort to reduce structural ignitability but is not a guarantee a structure will survive during a wildfire.

Minimum defensible space recommended is 100 feet from a structure on a flat property. A greater distance may be required on steep slopes. Defensible space should increase with increasing topography as fire moves easily uphill preheating vegetative fuels. Defensible space consists of three zones: Zone 1 is closest to the structure and is the most heavily modified zone, usually 0 to 30 feet from the structure. Zone 1 recommendations include but are not limited to:

- Remove all flammable vegetation within 3 to 5 feet of the structure.
- Remove any tree branches hanging over structures that will drop needles or other debris onto roofs, gutters, or decks.
- Do not plant vegetation underneath eaves or roof lines.
- Move firewood piles further than 30 feet from the structure during wildfire season.
- Plant fire resistant vegetation and maintain during fire season

Zone 2 is where the vegetation is modified to reduce the intensity of an oncoming fire, or create speed bumps through the vegetation approaching the structure. Recommendations in this zone include but are not limited to:

- Remove all ladder fuels

- Provide a minimum crown spacing between trees of 10 feet between crowns on a flat property, greater distance on a slope
- Prune trees to a height approximately 8 to 10 feet above the ground
- Provide a minimum shrub spacing of 2 ½ times the height of the shrub between shrubs
- Prune shrubs to remove contact with ground fuels
- Keep grasses mowed
- Remove all dead material



Zone 3 is a transition zone toward a more traditional vegetation management style to meet landowner objectives while working with principles of stewardship. Recommendations include but are not limited to:

- Thinning to remove suppressed and overstocked trees while promoting and maintaining healthy vigorous trees
- Limit vegetation combinations that contain ladder fuels to isolated clumps.
- Reduce shrub densities to promote healthy growth and reduce density and continuity through the zone.
- Snags (dead standing trees) should only remain if they do not pose a safety hazard.

Firewood should be stacked along the contour or above the structure, but not below. Firewood should be stacked a minimum of 30 feet from the structure and should be separated from other flammable vegetation. Flammable vegetation and other materials should not be stored under decks. It is also important to reduce hazardous fuels and create defensible space along driveways to improve firefighter access to homes and to maintain escape routes.

7.0 WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN MAINTENANCE

Proposed plan maintenance will be annual, with a total review every five years, and will coincide with the update of the Teton County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. Annual review of the plan and protection recommendations will be necessary as various projects or tasks are accomplished and areas at-risk decline. Review will also be needed as county infrastructure requirements change or are met (Teton County Fire District, Teton County Sheriff's Office, Teton County Emergency Management). Review should at least include land management agencies and private citizens who participated in the development of this plan. The inclusion of Federal and State Land managers will assist in the initiation of planning procedures for identified mitigation projects and to update or modify mitigation actions or recommendations.

A total plan review of every 5 years is recommended as Teton County requirements change, population increases, fuels reduction projects are completed, emergency services communication and computer support needs are met or increase, and as wildfire hazard & WUI areas change.

8.0 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The continued involvement of the public for the TCWPP is needed to accomplish many of the recommendations. Establishment of Emergency Action Plans for developments and communities will require continued involvement. Teton County Fire District needs to provide input to the plan and feedback to Fire Commissioners, County Commissioners, and municipalities. Continued involvement by the Fire District, Sheriff, Commissioners, LEPC, cooperators, land managers, and citizens will occur as mitigation actions are addressed and the plan is reviewed. Copies of the plan will be available online at:

<http://www.idl.idaho.gov/fire/counties/index.html>

Annual review and mitigation prioritization by Teton County Fire District, Teton County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management, and federal agencies will provide information to and create opportunities for involvement with numerous residents of Teton County.

Appendix A: Questionnaire

Please see the All Hazard Mitigation Plan for the questionnaire and results.

Appendix B: Public Participation/Planning Process Documentation

Public participation was a key component of the strategic planning process for the TCWPP. The TCWPP integrates a cross-section of citizen and agency input that was gathered throughout the planning process. Coordination and structure was through Teton County Fire District. The Teton County Wildfire Group was comprised of knowledgeable individuals representing the major land managers and regulators in the county including: BLM, Forest Service, Teton County Commissioners, Teton County Planning & Zoning, Idaho Department of Lands, High Country RC & D, and private citizens. Public outreach in 2004 and 2009 included the use of a survey available on the county's website and an open house advertised in the Teton Valley News "Community Calendar" and e-mailing potentially interested groups such as Valley Alliance for Responsible Development, the Teton Valley Alliance, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, and Idaho Conservation League. The 2016 update included public workshops, the use of a questionnaire, and other outreach efforts as described above. The 2016 update coincided with the All Hazard Mitigation Update for the County. The TCWPP will now be updated and maintained within the All Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Appendix C: Economic Analysis

Economic Analysis of Potential Losses due to Wildfires

As there have not been any recent long duration wildfire events in Teton Valley financial impacts on the ski resort community of Sun Valley have been used as a reference. The 2007 human caused Trail Ck fire outside of Sun Valley, ID burned 289 acres and suppression costs totaled \$680,000. The Castle Rock Fire that threatened Ketchum, ID in 2007 burned 48,520 acres and cost more than \$15,000,000 to suppress, including \$2,100,000 due from the city while sharply decreasing tourist revenues affected the community.

Virtually all hillside locations in Teton County are at increased risk from wildfires. Of the 3,000+ homes within the county over 367 of them are located on hillsides with slopes greater than 15%. A sample of 110 Teton County residential homes taken in 2004 yielded an averaged assessed value of \$259,771 per residence and property. Property values are included because of post-wildfire declines in property values and high rehabilitation costs in mountainous terrain. Fifteen percent of this average was added for personal property in the homes. This provided the total average value of \$298,736 per residence and property. Using an average value of \$298,736 the total estimated value of Teton County homes located on slopes greater than 15% is \$109,636,112. Add to this the value of county assets including county structures and federal improvements and communication sites; the estimated total value of assets at increased risk from wildfire is over \$200,000,000. This total does not include the value of timber resources, watersheds, and scenic vistas nor does it include costs of vegetation restoration or soil erosion control efforts that will be necessary after a wildfire.

More difficult to analyze are the potential economic impacts to the community that would be caused by reduced visitation due to wildfire smoke & activities. Or the potential impacts of closing ID33/WY22 or the Ski Hill Road for extended periods of time due to wildfire activity as a majority of working residents of Teton Valley commute to Jackson & Grand Targhee in Teton Co., Wy.

Total economic impacts are the sum of direct and indirect economic impacts. Decision makers should understand the total economic impacts of natural disasters in order to calculate the benefits of a mitigation activity. Additionally, it must be realized that benefit/cost analysis, when used alone, may divert attention from other important issues. It is important to consider the qualitative factors of a project associated with mitigation that cannot be evaluated economically. There are alternatives. Many communities and developments are considering developing multi-objective projects, including: integration of natural hazard mitigation with projects related to watersheds, wildfire protection, environmental planning, community economic development, and small business development.

Appendix D: List of Acronyms

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BDS	Bureau of Disaster Services
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ICS	Incident Command System
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
RFD	Rural Fire District
TCFD	Teton County Fire District
TCAD	Teton County Ambulance District
USFS	United States Forest Service
VFD	Volunteer Fire District
WGA	Western Governors' Association
WUI	Wildland/Urban Interface

Appendix E: Financial/Technical Resources

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

Financial resources that can provide support for various Wildfire mitigation action items included various State and Federal grants administered through Idaho Department of Lands, the Bureau of Land Management, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Hazardous fuels reduction grants for Teton County can be combined from developments in the county and applied for through Idaho Department of Lands. Grant administration costs should be included in grant requests.

Teton County Fire District is eligible for grant programs administered by the BLM, FEMA, IDL. Grant applications based upon countywide priorities should assist Teton County Fire District for grant opportunities.

FEMA assistance to local fire districts:

www.usfa.fema.gov/grants

Other opportunities:

National fire plan contracting opportunities:

<https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/resources/overview/>

Link to State & Private Forestry site providing information on grants available for biomass utilization & potential uses for small diameter woody materials:

http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/research/research_emphasis_areas/introduction.php?rea_id=5

TECHNICAL RESOURCES / WEBSITES:

Numerous technical resources are available for wildfire mitigation. Internet home pages of Idaho Department of Lands, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, NFPA, and FEMA can be accessed for additional information.

Idaho Department of Lands, internet address for information about state of Idaho lands is:

<http://www.idl.idaho.gov/>

Idaho Department of Lands, internet address to access CWPPs for every county in the state of Idaho: <http://www.idl.idaho.gov/fire/counties/index.html>

Website accessing firewise information on construction, landscaping, educational programs, photographs and more:

<http://www.firewise.org/>

Bureau of Land Management

Website: www.blm.gov

Information on Healthy Forests Initiative, National Fire Plan:
<http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/>

U.S. Forest Service Fire Sciences Laboratory
Website: www.firelab.org

National Academy of Public Administration, Wildfire Suppression: Utilizing Local Firefighting Forces.
Website: www.napawash.org

Access to seamless wildland fuels & fire hazard GIS data:
<http://www.landfire.gov/>

Teton Co. GIS – on-line availability of County Maps:
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Appendix F: References

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- Teton County Comprehensive Plan
- Teton County Subdivision Regulations
- Teton County Building Regulations
- Teton County Rural Address System

Board of Teton County Commissioners

MINUTES: January 25, 2016

Commissioners' Meeting Room, 150 Courthouse Drive, Driggs, Idaho

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

Amendments to Agenda

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 - 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

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: Cindy Riegel, Kelly Park, Bill Leake

OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT: Prosecutor Kathy Spitzer, Clerk Mary Lou Hansen

Chairman Leake called the meeting to order at 9:00 am and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

AMBULANCE SERVICE DISTRICT

● **MOTION.** At 9:01am Chairman Leake made a motion to recess the Board of County Commission meeting and convene as the Ambulance Service District. Motion seconded by Commissioner Park and carried. (See Attachment #1 for the Draft Ambulance Service District minutes.)

The Board of County Commissioners Meeting resumed at 9:35 am.

OPEN MIC

Shawn Hill of VARD spoke about affordable housing and made several recommendations.

Mark Ricks spoke about the Solid Waste Fee and his perception about its fairness in relation to property values.

Marian Ruzicka discussed the relationship between the Sheriff and Prosecutor and the prosecutor's handling of criminal cases.

Mike Reid complained about the road sign recently installed by the county at the end of his personal driveway, which also provides access to a neighbor's home via a handshake agreement.

Kitchener Head spoke about the recent loss of sheriff deputies.

John Park spoke about the shortage of sheriff deputies and dangerous driving conditions between Victor and Driggs.

SHERIFF

Sheriff Liford discussed the staffing shortage in his office while emphasizing the fact that 24/7 coverage is still available. He is talking with several potential applicants and said the Idaho State Patrol has provided much-appreciated assistance. Even though Teton offers a competitive salary, he said recruiting new deputies is difficult because of the nation-wide scrutiny of law enforcement officials and also due to the fact that neighboring counties offer better benefits. The Board asked the Sheriff to let them know what they could do to help resolve his staffing issues and encouraged him to attend the monthly meetings of Elected Officials and Department Heads.

Later in the meeting the Board discussed the Sheriff's request to re-hire a former deputy, now employed at INL, to work on a part-time basis.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Park made a motion to approve re-hiring the former deputy on a part-time temporary basis at \$28 per hour through April 30, 2016. Motion seconded by Commissioner Riegel and carried unanimously.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director Darryl Johnson reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #2).

ROAD & BRIDGE. The Board discussed the request to trade in a 2011 grader and enter into a 5-year Lease/Purchase agreement for a 2016 grader plus a pull-behind walk and roll. Mr. Johnson explained that the 2011 grader was a first-generation machine which the Road & Bridge Supervisor has no interest in keeping. He said a 5-year lease allows operators to learn if the equipment functions as needed. The Board tabled the decision for further discussion.

TITLE 13 - STREET NAMING & ADDRESSING. Mr. Johnson said several complaints have been received since the R&B crew has been installing new road signs, including from Mr. Reid who spoke during Open Mic. The most common complaint seems to be that the signs are causing increased traffic along dead-end roads, particularly by folks seeking access to the US Forest.

The signs were purchased through a grant and are being installed in accordance with Title 13, which requires any road providing access to two or more buildable lots to be named. The county is installing signage where any such road intersects a county road. Many more signs are still needed on interior subdivision roads. GIS Manager Rob Marin said the sign grant was obtained after GIS did a sign survey to identify intersections lacking signs. That survey was undertaken in response to complaints by the Sheriff, Ambulance and Fire Department about their difficulties finding residences due to the lack of street signs.

Commissioner Riegel said she has certainly noticed the new signs and agrees that they do make rural areas feel less remote. The Board discussed the complaints and decided that folks should be given the option of having the county install an additional sign—such as “dead-end,” or “no USFS access” —on the signpost. Prosecutor Spitzer said the county should not offer to install a “private road” sign because that would require investigation regarding the status of each individual road. Mr. Johnson will create a form offering two or three options for property owners.

FELT GRAVEL PIT. The Board discussed the possibility of contracting with neighboring property owner Jim Beard to seed and irrigate the topsoil covering the 28-acre area mined for landfill cap material. They asked Mr. Johnson to provide more specific information about Mr. Beard’s proposal prior to making a decision.

BADGER CREEK BRIDGES. The Board discussed the request made by the Army Corps of Engineers for an additional \$1,500 of re-vegetation work near the bridge at 1000 South. They agreed to perform the requested mitigation provided that adjacent landowners have no objection. They asked Mr. Johnson to work with the Corps to modify the permit to eliminate the requirement for future reporting.

TETON CREEK PATHWAY. The Board reviewed a map and information regarding a new pathway from Cemetery Bridge to Stateline road proposed by Teton Valley Trails and Pathways (Attachment #3). DEQ has provided a letter of conditional support for the pathway being constructed across the landfill cap. Mr. Johnson said TVTAP will attend a future Board meeting to ask the county to accept future ownership and long-term maintenance of the pathway after it’s constructed.

GRANTS. Mr. Johnson is ready to submit four different grant applications to the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation as discussed in previous meetings (Attachment #4).

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Park made a motion to approve sale of the Felt Pit wheel irrigation system “as is” at a future public auction. Motion seconded by Commissioner Riegel and carried unanimously.

PLANNING, BUILDING & WEEDS

The Board reviewed the bi-monthly update provided by Planning Administrator Jason Boal, who was absent (Attachment #5).

NEW BUILDING PERMIT. The Board discussed Mr. Boal’s request that a new building permit be established for detached pre-manufactured accessory structures (not pre-built) (Attachment #6). They were confused about the meaning of “not pre-built” and had other questions, so tabled the decision.

PARCEL COUNTS. In order to help determine the possible scope of the non-buildable lot problem, Mr. Boal obtained GIS estimates showing that approximately 636 parcels are smaller than the zone’s minimum lot size. This number includes lots legally created prior to the adoption of a zoning code and does not include lots larger than the minimum lot size that may have been created illegally. Mr. Boal has not yet learned whether the Assessor’s database can provide more accurate parcel counts. Realtor Harley Wilcox said many lots have legally been created through the Ag Split process, which does not provide a building right, but then subsequently sold as a building lot. Chairman Leake said he has been asked to participate in a January 28 meeting with realtors to discuss the lot split situation.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING. How to increase affordable housing has been discussed by the Mayors, planning staff and Board Chair at several recent meetings of the Council of Governments. As a result of those meetings Mr. Boal and the City Planners for Driggs and Victor prepared a memo outlining their ideas for the next steps forward, beginning with the establishment of a joint County-City-City Housing Authority. The Board discussed these ideas and recommendations (Attachment #7).

Commissioner Park said cities should be responsible for this effort and Chairman Leake wondered why the county would have any involvement if affordable housing should be located in the cities. He wants to understand what a housing authority “buys” the county before deciding whether it should be re-activated.

Commissioner Riegel agreed that affordable housing should be located in the cities, but said the county does have a role. She pointed out that affordable housing was a component of the county’s Economic Development and Comprehensive Plans. However, she believes it would be a mistake to re-establish a Housing Authority without first understanding the specific tools available in Idaho and providing the appointed Housing Authority Commissioners with clear direction. Commissioner Riegel suggested the county use their \$5,000 budget to hire a housing expert to identify the tools available and make recommendations regarding the best tools for a new Housing Authority in Teton County. She volunteered to write a Scope of Work to be used to hire such a housing expert.

Before making a decision regarding a housing expert, the Board agreed to meet with the Mayors and other city officials/staff during their February 22 meeting in order to discuss their intent.

FY 2015 AUDIT REPORT

Rudd & Company CPA Brad Reed reviewed Teton County’s audit and financial statements for FY 2015. He reviewed his firm’s January 20 letters regarding governance and audit findings. Mr. Reed was happy to report that Rudd & Co. encountered no difficulties or disagreements during the audit and discovered no material weaknesses. He commended the Commissioners, Clerk and Treasurer for their commitment to doing what is right and said the county’s finances are in good shape.

The county bank balances totaled \$6,153,191 on Sept. 30. All but \$985,229 was insured or collateralized. Mr. Reed commended Treasurer Palm for her efforts to reduce the amount of unsecured assets from last year’s total of \$4,808,415. Although the county’s cash is much more secure than previous years, Mr. Reed said the Board should discuss how much cash was actually needed.

He pointed out that the unassigned General Fund balance represents 58% of the FY 2016 budget. Although he recommends having enough cash on hand to fund 3-4 months of operations, this represents quite a bit more than necessary. If the Board wants to pay off the 20-year solid waste bond early, Mr. Reed recommended that the General Fund loan the surplus cash to the Solid Waste Fund, which would then make annual bond re-payments to the General Fund rather than the Idaho Bond Bank. This way the county would earn 4+% interest.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS

- **MOTION.** Commissioner Park made a motion to approve the minutes of January 11. Motion seconded by Commissioner Riegel and carried unanimously.

- **MOTION.** Commissioner Riegel made a motion to approve Certificates of Residency for Steven Coburn, Omar Martinez-Carrillo, Annika Tolman and Ivan Cayetano. Motion seconded by Commissioner Park and carried unanimously.

- **MOTION.** Commissioner Park made a motion to approve Resolution 2016-0125 Ordering a Special Road & Bridge Levy Election to be held May 17, 2016. Motion seconded by Commissioner Riegel and carried unanimously. (Attachment #8)

The Board discussed Clerk Hansen’s memo proposing a modification of fees charged for Remote Terminal Access (Attachment #9). They decided the changes should be delayed until the fee schedule is updated in December.

The Board discussed their 2016 Priority List (Attachment #10) and how best to communicate their activities to the public. Chairman Leake suggested listing the top 10 priorities on the county website and then providing periodic updates. Prosecutor Spitzer said interested persons should read the official county minutes, which provide an excellent, authoritative record of Board actions. County Executive Assistant Holly Wolgamott said preparation of a newsletter would be a very time-consuming undertaking.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Leake made a motion to submit a \$1,158.93 Polling Place Accessibility Grant application to the Secretary of State as proposed by the Clerk. Motion seconded by Commissioner Park and carried unanimously.

The meeting recessed at 1:00 pm for the Centennial Eagle Dedication ceremony and celebration. The meeting resumed at 1:40 pm.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Park made a motion to approve the claims as presented. Motion seconded by Commissioner Riegel and carried unanimously.

General	\$ 148,360.50
Road & Bridge.....	55,975.10
Court & Probation	4,928.29
Elections	6.08
Indigent.....	110.14
Revaluation.....	10,625.00
Solid Waste.....	17,549.69
Weeds	130.69
E911.....	7,377.42
Ambulance.....	116.53
Fairgrounds & Fair	1,794.63
Grants	1,838.00
TOTAL	\$248,812.07

SOLID WASTE FEES. Since a lawsuit has been filed, the Board discussed whether they should alter their January 26 agenda to remove discussion of solid waste fee options (Attachment #12). Prosecutor Spitzer recommended not discussing the topic at this time. Commissioner Riegel said she was willing to explore a different allocation of fees but that the pending lawsuit makes such discussion a waste of time. The Board agreed to delete that topic from their January 26 agenda.

Chairman Park requested information about statutory deadlines for changing fees and taxes. Clerk Hansen said the state’s property tax calendar specifies the dates by which tax levies must be approved by the Board (Thursday prior to second Monday in September) and by the State Tax Commission (fourth Monday in October). Tax bills must be mailed no later than the fourth Monday in November.

Clerk Hansen said fees can be changed at any time, provided a public hearing is held if necessary. However, the Board typically tries to implement any needed fee changes at the start of each fiscal year. A public hearing is required when any fees are increased by more than 5%.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. Chairman Leake said the Council of Governments (COG) has discussed plans for a county-wide July 4th celebration; Huntsman Springs will provide no financial assistance this year. The COG would like to hold events in each city: breakfast and parade in Victor, fireworks in Driggs, rodeo in Tetonia. However, Driggs will down-size the fireworks and associated events in Driggs unless additional donations and assistance becomes available. The Board agreed to entertain a proposal from Driggs to help fund fireworks.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Commissioner Park said he will miss the January 26 work session in order to attend the quarterly meeting of Tri-County Probation.

Chairman Leake participated in a recent COG meeting during which the following topics were discussed: affordable housing, July 4th, collaboration with Teton County, Wyoming, renewal of the county-wide special road levy, new county Weed superintendent, parks and recreation, school bond, renewal of Driggs' local option tax, and the nature and purpose of COG meetings.

Chairman Leake represented the Teton Valley Business Development Center at a recent Department of Commerce meeting in Boise. He learned that the Department expects no new funding to be available, but encouraged the county to continue applying for grants.

● **MOTION.** At 4:00 pm Commissioner Park made a motion to adjourn. Motion seconded by Commissioner Riegel and carried unanimously.

Bill Leake, Commissioner

ATTEST _____
Mary Lou Hansen, Clerk

- Attachments: #1 Draft minutes of 01-25-16 meeting of Ambulance Service District
#2 Public Works update
#3 Proposed Teton Creek Pathway
#4 Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation grant applications
#5 Planning & Building update
#6 New building permit for detached pre-manufactured accessory structures (not pre-built)
#7 Affordable Housing steps forward
#8 Resolution 2016-0126 ordering a special road & bridge levy election for May 17, 2016
#9 Fees for remote terminal access
#10 Priorities for 2016
#11 Application for polling place accessibility grant
#12 Solid Waste Fee options

Draft

Status of Teton County Commissioners Work Priorities and Directives

February 2016 Draft

This is the first attempt to provide the status on the various activities that are going on in Teton County by the Board of County Commissioners (BoCC). If it can be done easily and efficiently, we could build a current status page on the county website that can be used by the public to track progress on these important County work priorities.

General County Business:

1. Intergovernmental Communications – The mayors of Victor, Driggs, and Teton and the Chairman of the BoCC have established bi-monthly meetings to discuss matters that affect all jurisdictions. Each entity reports back to their respective organizations (Board, Councils). Example topics include: Affordable housing, public transportation, event planning/coordination, economic development, weed management, code enforcement, etc.
2. Grants – Working with county staff, the BoCC continues to seek out and apply for grants that can be used to leverage the County's assets to support our Comprehensive, Economic Development, Recreation & Public Access, Transportation and Capital Improvement Plans.
3. Ambulance Service District contract – The County Commissioners serve as the Board of Directors for the Ambulance Service District and have been exploring alternatives for the FY 2017 contract for management of ambulance services in Teton County. We are looking at ways to reduce the cost of the contract while maintaining current levels of service/qualifications. Both Teton Valley Hospital and Teton County Fire District are interested in contracting with the Teton County to run the ambulance services
4. Animal Control – The BoCC has studied past proposals and engaged in ongoing discussions related to animal control and code enforcement. The Sheriff's office responds to calls from the public regarding dogs at large but does not currently enforce the county codes (dog licensing, dogs at large, and vicious dogs). Code enforcement is an issue the BoCC is tackling on a larger scale (see below).
5. Improve Communications with Public - The BoCC has been implementing new strategies (including this) to enhance awareness of county business including website updates, a Facebook page, press releases, and topic-specific Town Hall Meetings.
6. State Legislation - the BoCC is active in attending Idaho Association of Counties conferences and strives to engage with our state legislators and state departments on important legislation and initiatives such as Medicaid expansion,

Governor's Health Care Plan, road funding, education, economic development (business and tourism) affordable housing, resort liquor license reform, public lands, etc.

Planning, Zoning, Building, Weed Management, Recreation, Affordable Housing, Transportation:

7. Comprehensive Plan Annual Report – The Comprehensive Plan requires an annual report that addresses the status of implementing the plan. To date, an annual report has not been prepared and presented. The BoCC has directed the Planning Administrator to prepare a report and present it prior to the end of September 2016.
8. New Land Use Code Based on 2012 Comprehensive Plan – Planning staff has been working with the Planning and Zoning Commission to recommend new land use codes and zoning maps for the county. These changes are intended to meet the goals and policies outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. It will also address how land development will be managed to ensure that the quality of life we enjoy today in Teton County is preserved for future generations. A draft of the new code and Zoning Map is expected to be available in late Spring/early Summer for public review and comment. The website: www.tetonvalleycode.org has considerable information on this subject.
9. Affordable Housing – The cities and counties are working to figure out how our local governments can facilitate the building of affordable housing. In order to attract the right kinds of businesses with good paying jobs to our community, we need to find ways to help developers build homes in the price range that the average worker can afford.
10. Public Transportation – The cities and county are working with Jackson/Teton County Wyoming to establish better communications regarding how best to expand and fund more public transportation over Teton Pass. This is an area that will need considerable public input as to what is needed and how we can collaborate to develop an efficient, effective, affordable system. The City of Driggs is working to build a public transit facility (building and parking) in town and refurbish the old Ford Garage to handle bus maintenance and storage.
11. Weed Control, Management & Enforcement – Teton County recently hired a Weed Superintendent to develop and implement a comprehensive weed management program for Teton County and the cities. The objective is to help property owners address their weed problems effectively through education and assistance, while reducing the need for enforcement efforts. County roads and

properties will also be more closely monitored and controlled for weeds and collaborative efforts with other state and federal agencies will be improved.

12. Recreation and Public Access – Teton County is in the process of hiring a part-time staff person to begin implementation of the Recreation and Public Access Master Plan that was approved by the BoCC in 2014. One priority item is to create a website that will be a clearing house for recreation and public access opportunities in our county. Several grant proposals were recently submitted to the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to protect and enhance public access points on the Teton River and Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
13. Capital Improvement Plan and Impact Fee Committee – The current Capital Improvement Plan for the County is out of date and will be updated over the course of the next year to reflect current development, growth projections, and capital needs. The Impact Fee Committee is looking for two more members.
14. Code and Ordinance Enforcement – The County Planning and Building Department is working to identify out of compliant building and land use code properties throughout the County in order to address outstanding issues. The BoCC has been actively involved in understanding the planning and building codes, code enforcement efforts, and avenues for making sure our codes are applied in a fair and consistent manner.
15. Illegal Lot Splits from 1999 to present (a subtopic of #14) - With recent increases in building permit applications, a few land owners have discovered their parcel/lot may not be eligible for a building permit. In some cases, this was a result of a land division that was not approved in accordance with County ordinance at that time. The Planning Administrator is working with these land owners to identify any legal remedies that may exist.

Public Works:

16. Packsaddle Road – A large land owner/developer in the northwest section of the county is building a private road to access his properties. He has offered to build the road to county standards and donate the right of way to the county, if the county is willing and able to maintain the road. The county will have to vacate much of the existing county right of way that connects N4000W to Highway 33. The Public Works Director is reviewing potential implications to the county if the private road was adopted and the current road abandoned. Public comments from two separate public meetings have been taken and reviewed. Future public meetings will be scheduled this winter to address the specific implications of this offer.
17. Complete Landfill Cap Monitoring Station – The landfill cap rebuild was completed last year at a cost of about \$1.6 million. The new cap protects Teton Creek and the ground water from any contaminants that were disposed at the old

landfill that was open for the 30 plus years. The County is now responsible to monitor how effective the new cap is performing. Doing this requires measuring how much moisture is migrating through the cap. If no moisture is migrating, then contaminants in the landfill cannot leach into the creek or ground water. The county is required to continue this monitoring for the next 30 years.

18. Solid Waste Fee Refinement – Last year the County restructured the Solid Waste Fee in accordance with State Statutes (Title 31, Chapters 8 and 44) in order to distribute the cost to all Teton County property owners not just developed residential and commercial owners. The Commissioners were in the process of looking at further refinements to address owners of multiple parcels concerns as well as parcels that fall into the category of open space, common areas, well lots, and parks and pathways to see if the fee structure should be graduated for these types of properties. It is important that we ensure the County's Solid Waste Disposal System is compliant with state statutes and will meet the needs of our citizens now and in the future. In December 2015 a lawsuit was filed challenging the County's statutory authority to assess this fee to undeveloped parcels. Until the lawsuit is resolved, the BoCC can no longer make any changes or discuss any future actions.
19. Solid Waste Disposal System Long Range Plan - The Solid Waste Department will be looking into the long range needs of our County to determine, based on development and growth projections, what will need to be done to maintain and expand the capabilities at the Transfer Station East of Driggs. We need to be looking decades out to ensure that we can sustain the capability to collect, sort, recycle, and dispose of solid wastes that are generated in our County. There may be a need to work with counties in our region to plan for and potentially build a regulatory compliant landfill.
20. Transportation Plan Update in FY17 – Teton County Road & Bridge Department will be updating our existing Transportation Plan to reflect the Comprehensive Plan goals and policies as well as the Road Study Report that was completed in FY14. We know we have a considerable backlog of road maintenance and improvements that are needed but these exceed the county and state's current road improvement funding mechanisms. That is why the BoCC has directed the Public Works director to also update the road work priorities and look into additional sources of funding for road projects in the near term.
21. Future Gravel Pit needs – As Teton County develops and grows there will be need for significant amounts of gravel and fill. To determine specifically how much gravel and fill are anticipated will require the Road and Bridge Department to do a long range analysis and plan in this area as part of the next update to the County Transportation Plan. That plan is expected to be updated in FY17 but much preliminary work must be done to identify the data needed for this update.

22. Snow plowing priorities decision process reassessment – To ensure the right roads are being plowed at the right time, the Road & Bridge Department will be re-evaluating the current practices and priorities so that next winter we are more confident that the needs of the County citizens are being met.
23. County Road Priorities for 2016 – to ensure that next summer the Road and Bridge Department is ready to get the maximum amount of road work accomplished with our existing budget, they will be preparing and presenting what the plan is to the public in early Spring.
24. County Facilities & Equipment Assets Assessment – The County has significant facility and equipment assets and needs to ensure that we have a full understanding of how best to maintain and operate them. We also need to determine if there are any assets that the county needs to divest itself of. One major area is to look at possibly moving the Road and Bridge Department facilities to a more appropriate area such as out by the transfer station east of Driggs. The County will need to work closely with the cities on this effort.

Education:

25. Extension Educator - The BoCC has been working closely with the University of Idaho in the hiring of a new Teton County Extension Educator. The U of I and the county collaborated in writing a customized job description that addresses a need for assistance with enhancing local food systems and agriculture-based businesses in Teton County. The new Extension Educator for Teton County will also be a designated leader for 4-H youth programs and will be specifically tasked with broadening the breath, depth, and reach of these youth leadership and educational programs.
26. Collaboration with Teton County School District - The BoCC has been attending School District meetings, strategic planning sessions, and other community efforts to collaborate on educational enhancement in Teton Valley. We will also be working directly with the school board to help inform the new school facility bond measure to address the elementary school building deficiencies.

Other areas to be added: Economic Development (consolidation of entities dealing with business support, development, and tourism), GIS, IT, Emergency Management, Mosquito Abatement, etc.

Request for Proposals

Housing Program Work Plan

for Teton County, Idaho

Purpose

Teton County, Idaho is seeking a professional consultant to provide technical recommendations for the development of housing programs to address the needs of Teton County's workforce. The product put forth by the consultant will function as a work plan for implementing the recommendations from the Teton County, Idaho section of the 2014 [Western Greater Yellowstone Housing Needs Assessment \(HNA\)](#). Specifically, the consultant will identify the entities most capable of implementation, a timeline for implementation, and potential funding sources for housing programs. In addition, the consultant will make recommendations for a housing authority, specifically the authority's structure, roles, responsibilities, and timeframe for establishment.

Background

Teton County, Idaho is a community of 10,500 located within the Jackson Micropolitan Statistical Area (as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau). In 2008, a Housing Authority Commission was created to address an increasing lack of workforce housing caused by resort and second home development. The Commission disbanded in 2010 in response to perceived affordability caused by a massive depreciation of the local real estate market.

Housing prices in Teton County are on the rebound, and the 2014 HNA confirmed an increasingly limited supply of workforce housing. In response, the HNA recommended the following:

1. Re-Establish a Housing Authority – An organization is needed to take the lead on housing projects and programs by providing the time and expertise needed to plan, design and implement the strategies listed below. Responsibilities could include:
 - a. Assisting the three towns and Teton County to enact code changes for affordable housing and to implement existing code provisions with modifications as necessary, including timing requirements for the provision of affordable units;
 - b. Working with economic development groups so that adequate housing is available for the workforce;
 - c. Serving as a resource for entry-level ownership by providing homebuyer and credit counseling and information on down payment assistance and mortgage alternatives;
 - d. Creating public/private partnerships for development of housing; and
 - e. Coordinating with other housing initiatives in the region.

2. Encourage Accessory Units – Provide incentives such as tap and impact fee waivers/reductions for accessory dwelling units that are deed restricted as long-term rental units. The incentives could be limited to units within towns or within a specified number of miles from one of the towns.
3. Enact Fee Waivers or Reduction for Affordable Housing units – Sewer and water hookup fees in Driggs and Victor represent a combined cost of nearly \$10,000, which significantly affects the costs to develop workforce housing. The elimination and/or reduction of these fees could be an effective incentive for private, non-profit and public sector developers to produce workforce housing. A deed restriction or other title instrument could be used to ensure long-term affordability in exchange for waived/reduced fees.
4. Develop Entry Level Homeownership Opportunities – The market is only providing a limited number of homes for sale at prices affordable for low through middle income households. Financial resources possibility including Grand Targhee RETA revenues and Idaho Housing and Finance Assistance should be focused on development of units priced below \$250,000 rather than shared equity/down payment assistance since there are too few units now available at this price. Fueling demand by making more buyers potentially eligible when there is insufficient supply would result in further price escalation among lower-priced homes.
5. Work with Habitat for Humanity – The Idaho Falls affiliate of Habitat for Humanity received a \$1.4 million gift from the estate of an Ashton-area farm family for use in the region. While Teton County is the lowest of the four-county priorities specified by the donor, within a few years the agency should be active in the area. Habitat’s work in Teton County could potentially be expedited by efforts to engage the community and organize contributions of volunteer labor.
6. Pursue Self Help Housing – Funding from USDA’s Office of Rural Development should be pursued for a sweat equity approach to affordable ownership where families and their friends are responsible for much of the construction of their homes.
7. Develop Apartments – Rental occupancy levels and rents in combination with the needs analysis indicate additional rental units should now be developed for low income households. Low Income Housing Tax Credits are likely the best source of financing for private developers, public agencies or public/private partnerships. The project should be sized to take into consideration future job growth in addition to the number of rental units now needed.
8. Adopt Model Development Code – A code being developed for Teton County, ID through funding provided by the Western Greater Yellowstone Consortium could encourage more affordable housing through smaller lot sizes, greater flexibility for mixed uses, zones for live/work, and accessory units in light industrial areas.
9. Create a Housing Rehabilitation Program and Expand Weatherization Program -- Efforts are needed to improve the condition of older, existing homes and to increase housing affordability by reducing utility costs. Federal funding is available for low income households. Working with utility companies, helping households obtain credits for solar and wind power, and providing technical assistance for home improvements (cost vs value received, pay back analysis, etc.) could help all income levels.

10. Concentrate Affordable Housing in Appropriate, Sustainable Areas – Through a combination of tools, residential development should be shifted to higher density areas within the towns to make construction and livability more affordable. Approaches include:
- a. Create Transferable Development Rights (TDR's) so that units could be shifted from rural platted but undeveloped subdivisions into developing in or near town subdivisions, a tool that probably has limited applicability;
 - b. Promote Walkability – Ability to access employment, shopping, and services through walking and biking will require less income to be directed toward transportation costs. Future workforce housing should be located in walkable areas with pedestrian friendly design of developments.
 - c. Provide Access to Transit Service – Commuting and location preference data indicate that a significant share of the population will continue to commute to Teton County, WY for work. Locating development near transit stops and increasing transit frequency/ duration will provide commute options for residents and help reduce the impact that commute costs have on housing affordability in Teton County, ID

The cities of Driggs and Victor and Teton County have adopted or are in the process of adopting Recommendations 2 and 8. Recommendation 10 is being implemented through a variety of community efforts. In order to implement the other recommendations, Teton County is seeking technical assistance in crafting a work plan. This will allow the county to begin capacity building for housing programs, including the possible formation of an independent housing authority.

Scope of Work and Services

Task 1 - Stakeholder Interviews. The consultant will conduct interviews of state, county, and city officials and/or staff, local employers, employees, housing nonprofits, realtors, lenders, and/or developers to identify specific needs, challenges, resources, and opportunities to implement the recommendations of the HNA. Interviews should be focused on HNA recommendations including zoning code changes, desired timeframe/metrics for development of workforce units, entry-level homeownership opportunities, coordination of other housing efforts in the region, tax credits, apartment development, housing rehabilitation and weatherization programs, and public private partnerships opportunities such as land banking, private philanthropy, collaborative housing development, etc. Interviews will be arranged by Teton County, City of Driggs, and City of Victor planning staffs in coordination with the consultant.

Task 2 - Technical recommendations.

- o **Program Development.** The consultant will recommend how to leverage the Teton County community's public and private resources to carry out the implementation tasks put forth in the HNA. These recommendations

should specifically address the entit(ies) best suited to carry out the development of each program, timeframe for development, and the resources necessary for development - including potential funding sources. The specific programs to address are as follows:

- Continuous inventory/monitoring of available workforce housing units (market and deed-restricted) in the community
 - Monitoring and technical assistance for planning and zoning matters affecting workforce housing (including fee waivers & deed restriction programs)
 - Working with business and economic development groups to plan for current and future housing needs and ensure housing does not become an impediment to economic development.
 - Serving as a resource for entry-level homeownership by providing homebuyer and credit counseling and information on down payment assistance and mortgage alternatives
 - Coordination with other housing initiatives in the region (including proposed changes to state statutes)
 - Provision of self-help housing funding from USDA Office of Rural Development and other sources
 - Apartment Development, including Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Projects.
 - Housing Rehabilitation and Weatherization.
 - Pursuit of public-private partnerships for land banking and/or housing development.
- **Housing Authority Structure.** The consultant will make a recommendation for a housing authority, housing staff, and/or collaborations to carry out housing programs. In the event the consultant recommends the creation of a statutory housing authority, said recommendation will reflect the housing authority's role in the aforementioned housing programs. The specific questions to be addressed are as follows:
- Independent County Housing Authority (pursuant to I.C. §31-42), independent City Housing Authority (pursuant to I.C. § 50-19) or Joint Authority comprised of members of each jurisdiction. The County Prosecutor will provide legal counsel to the consultant in the formulation of housing authority structure.
 - Number of Housing Authority Commissioners and appointment process
 - Key qualifications of Housing Authority Commissioners

- Primary role, responsibilities, and decision making authority of the Housing Authority Commission
 - Primary role, responsibilities, and decision-making authority of the city and county planning staffs or other paid employees
 - Primary role, responsibilities, and decision-making authority of the city and county elected officials.
 - Sample Intergovernmental Agreement if a joint Housing Authority structure is recommended (to be drafted in collaboration with the County Prosecutor).
 - A basic draft budget (income and expenses) for the first 2 years of operation
- **Future Research Needed.** The consultant will identify research outside the scope of this study necessary for mid or long-term program development.

Task 3 - Develop Timeline of Implementation. The Consultant will develop a timeline for the implementation of the housing programs identified in Task 2. The purpose of this timeline is to allow for the immediate implementation of less resource-intensive programs and to allow for the necessary capacity-building for more resource-intensive programs in the mid and long-term. The recommendation for housing authority structure should also be incorporated into the timeline.

Available Resources

- 2014 Western Greater Yellowstone Housing Needs Assessment
- 2014 Western Greater Yellowstone Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
- 2012 Teton County Comprehensive Plan
- 2007 Teton County Housing Needs Assessment

Necessary Qualifications

- Familiarity with enabling legislation for housing authorities in Idaho
- Familiarity with 2014 Western Greater Yellowstone Housing Needs Assessment and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
- Demonstrated experience and expertise in government, nonprofit, and/or private housing initiatives
- Demonstrated experience and expertise in housing issues in Rocky Mountain resort communities

- Familiarity with Teton County and the Teton Valley community

Estimated Cost of Services

The total project budget is \$5000. The consultant should provide a detailed breakdown of services by tasks with hours, personnel, and total not-to-exceed cost of services.

Proposal Content

Proposals submitted shall include the following information:

1. **Understanding.** Consultant's understanding of project scope, required services, and work product.
2. **Consultant Qualifications.** Company profile, qualifications of specific individuals working on the project, individuals' roles and responsibilities, fees for services, examples of similar completed work and client references.
3. **Timeframe.** Overall project timeframe, including start date, deadlines by task, production of client and consultant deliverables. Recommended timeframe is 60 days.
4. **Conditions and Exceptions.** Specific conditions and/or performance exceptions necessary for project execution.

Award of Contract

1. **The County shall select a consultant based upon the following criteria:**
 - a. Demonstrated understanding of project scope and scope of consultant services.
 - b. Housing experience in similar communities
 - c. Client references
 - d. Ability to work within recommended timeframe
2. **Proposal Delivery.** Proposals must be emailed in pdf format to the Holly Wolgamott, Executive Assistant to the Teton County Board of Commissioners, by 11:00 PM, Wednesday, March 2, 2016. hwolgamott@co.teton.id.us. The county reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. After review of proposals, the county may select one or more respondents to negotiate terms of contract.



FROM: County Executive Assistant, Holly Wolgamott
TO: Board of County Commissioners
RE: Communication Update
MEETING: February 8, 2016

One of my priorities for 2016 is to improve Teton County communication, internally and externally. At the October 13, 2015 BoCC meeting, I presented my ideas of how I might reach this objective. Here, I have updated that list with current progress and suggested improvements to communication efforts. I have also listed a few new ideas as well.

1. Social Media Presence

- a. A Teton County Facebook page was created in December of 2015. A meeting was held with a representative from the following departments who all agreed to assist in posting information about Teton County business for their department.

Department	Staff
GIS	Rob Marin
Public Works	Darryl Johnson
Planning & Building	Jason Boal, Amanda Williams, Wendy Danielson, Kristin Rader
Treasurer	Bev Palm
Clerk	Jenifer Shaum
IT/ER Management	Greg Adams
BoCC	Holly Wolgamott

*Sheriff's Office has their own Facebook page and are using the same Social Media Policy

**The Assessor was not available for the initial meeting but is interested in participating.

In early January, we really began to push the County Facebook page and to date have approximately 100 followers. We are posting on a weekly and often daily basis. Over weekends and holidays, I have been scheduling posts ahead of time to appear on dates when no one is in the office. I have also reached out to the following organizations to let them know of our new page; Teton Valley News, City of Driggs, City of Victor, City of Teton, The Post Register, Jackson Hole News and Guide, Teton County Wyoming, The Town of Jackson, Teton County Idaho School District, Fall River Electric, and Teton Valley Health Care.

In order to continue to attract people to our page I plan to use "Facebook Boosts" to reach folks in our region. This would take a very minimal amount of money but has the potential to reach thousands of people.

b. Social Media and Emergency Management

At the LEPC meeting on February 2nd I did a presentation detailing my experience with actual emergencies where social media proved to be a valuable tool in response efforts. Rob Marin contributed to the presentation with examples of interactive mapping that can be used as a tool for the public as well as emergency responders during disasters. The maps can be easily shared on social media and the County website. I will be giving the same presentation at the regular EODH meeting on February 8th to initiate the conversation with County leaders about communication during emergencies. Whatever communication methods we use; it is essential to practice those methods before a disaster strikes.

2. E-newsletters

- a. At the BoCC meeting on January 25th Commissioner Riegel suggested we publish a quarterly Teton County Newsletter. I have designed and written quarterly newsletters for two organizations which can be very useful but are often very time consuming. However, publishing brief e-newsletters has the potential to be very effective and would take much less time to create.

I have attached examples of e-newsletters from other organizations using Mail Chimp. Mail Chimp is a free e-news service that manages member email lists and provides statistics on the effectiveness of the e-news campaigns that are sent out. The examples I've included with this memo show the trend of "less is more" in e-news writing and design. It is very important in our publications to be brief and concise with a visually appealing approach. An e-mail sign-up link could be placed on our website and on Facebook. We could provide information on regular County business and also feature departments and certain employees at different times of the year. E-newsletters can automatically be posted to social media sites as well.

3. List of Priorities on Teton County Commissioners' Webpage

- a. Chairman Leake suggested we create a page within the Teton County website that lists current BoCC priorities with a status update for each. Chairman Leake has written a draft of current priorities that is included in the February 8th meeting packet. I could easily create this on the County website but would appreciate some assistance with keeping the descriptions current. This page could be linked to Facebook and we could also include a link to it in our E-newsletters each time they go out.

4. Internal Communications with County Staff

- a. Teton County employees should play a key role in public information dissemination as we are all voices to our community. Sending out e-news that is just for County employees could be a great way to make sure staff is prepared to answer questions from the public during or outside of work. It is also a great way to touch base with County employees, to open the door of communication, and to make them aware of upcoming events, and important dates and deadlines that pertain to them. We could potentially use the e-newsletter that is going out to the public and add an *employee only* section to it. That way, employees are kept abreast of everything being sent out to the public but would also receive information that is only applicable to them.
- b. Employees that work at the Law Enforcement Center do not have access to the Common Drive on our network. This includes, Greg Adams, our IT Administrator. Sharing data and information on the Common Drive is an effective way to communicate County business. It also eliminates the

need to email documents back and forth amongst staff. When editing documents it can be difficult to incorporate edits into one document from several different editors without the risk of missing certain comments. If everyone that works for the County could access the Common Drive, documents could be shared via links in email preventing multiple versions of documents being circulated. This also allows everyone to see each other's edits so duplication of efforts can be avoided. Emailing documents amongst staff affects our records management program as well which I plan to delve into this month.

5. Increasing Communication with Teton County Wyoming

- a. In reaching out to the Town of Jackson regarding communication and social media, I heard back from the Town Clerk who indicated that they have a shared interest in working with cities and counties in Idaho and Wyoming to address key issues that affect us all. She put me in contact with public officials from the Town of Jackson and Teton County. She said that they had heard from Mayor Potter just last week and were excited about his ideas to engage our region's leaders. She asked if we would be interested in bringing staff together from the Cities of Victor and Driggs, the Town of Jackson, and Teton Counties, ID and WY to work together to identify a few core areas to focus our communication efforts on, such as transportation. This could be a great opportunity to not only increase communication with our neighbors in Wyoming but could also be a chance to find solutions to issues we have in common.



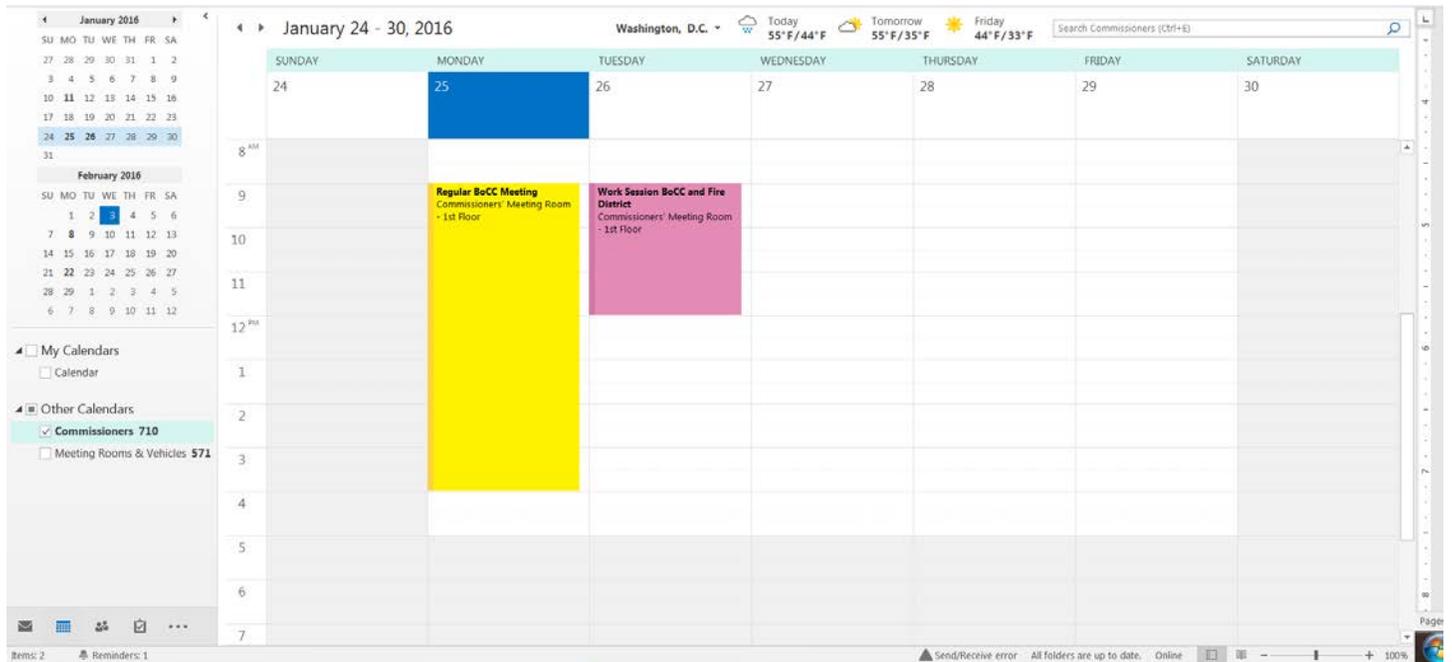
FROM: County Executive Assistant, Holly Wolgamott
TO: Board of County Commissioners
RE: BoCC Electronic Calendar
MEETING: February 8, 2016

I have created the electronic version of the BoCC calendar as discussed. It is located within your email program, Microsoft Outlook. This electronic option gives you the ability to view your calendar every time you check your email. It also allows meeting notification reminders to be set up if desired. Most importantly, I will now be able to update this calendar as dates and times change or as meetings or events are added and it will automatically update to your calendar on your computer. This eliminates the need to regularly re-print hard copies of your calendar as it evolves. Calendars may also be accessed via Smart Phones and meeting reminders set up on your phone as well.

You may view your calendar by the day, week, month, or year. Please see examples below:

View By Month

View By Week



I have also color coded calendar items to make it easy to tell what type of item is coming up. The color codes are as follows:

Yellow – Regular BoCC Meetings

Purple – BoCC Work Sessions

Blue – Conferences

Orange – Town Hall Meetings

Red – County Recognized Holidays – Courthouse Closed

If you would like help locating this calendar, I am happy to assist. Also, if you have any questions or suggestions please let me know.

Mary Lou Hansen

Subject: FW: Teton Criminal Justice & Drug Court meetings - Monday, April 11 - Save the date!
Attachments: 2015 Teton County Drug Court Governing Board Meeting minutes.docx; 2015 Teton County Justice Meeting minutes.docx

Importance: High

Jan. 28-2016

TO: County Commissioners
FROM: Mary Lou

Is it okay to plan on the three of you attending this meeting? It will take 3 hours of that day's regularly-scheduled Commission meeting & requires canceling the EODH meeting, but it's very important for you to understand the activities of the court and drug court. Last year's agenda is attached FYI. –ML

From: Mary Lou Hansen

Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 11:23 AM

To: Aaron Darpil (Optum) ; Ben Mattson; Bill Leake; Brad Gardner; Burt Butler; Chris Lundberg; Cindy Riegel; Dustin Green ; Eric Pettingill ; Faren Eddins; Gabby Hermosillo; Jared Bingham; Judge Moeller ; Judge Simpson ; Judge Walker ; Kathy Spitzer; 'Kelly Park'; Lindsey Moss; Lori Anne Fitch; Mitch Golden; Paul Meigio; Phyllis Hansen; Rick Henry; Ryan Brown ; Susan Hill; Teton JPO; Tony Liford

Subject: Teton Criminal Justice & Drug Court meetings - Monday, April 11 - Save the date!

Importance: High

Please save the date for these annual meetings:

Criminal Justice Meeting will run from 12-2 pm (lunch provided)

Drug Court Meeting will run from 2-3 pm

Please send agenda items to me as they occur to you. (I've attached the notes from last year FYI.)

In early March, we'll circulate a draft agenda for everyone's review.

Best regards,

Mary Lou Hansen



AGENDA
April 27, 2015 Meetings



Teton County Criminal Justice Meeting: 11:30 am *(lunch provided by Supreme Court)*

1. Court calendar *(is it working for everyone?)*
2. Video conferencing *(review)*
3. Misdemeanor Probation Review *(effectiveness? cost savings? problems? payment of fees?)*
4. Juvenile Justice Review *(fiscal impacts of appointing attorneys for juveniles? new PO)*
5. Public Defender review *(substance abuse assessments, Chris)*
6. Prisoner transports & schedule *(liability concerns regarding self-transport, review transport orders)*
7. Protocols for drug testing defendants on pretrial release and/or when reporting to jail *(Judge M)*
8. Probation offender jail transports *(Sheriff, Ryan Brown)*
9. Jail usage & costs
10. District-wide Caseflow Management Plan
11. Rule 54 update
12. Security Issues
13. Use of Courtdocs, Prosdocs & Sheriffdocs *(Phyllis, ML)*
14. Any unusual/new budget requests or needs for FY 2015? *(ML)*
15. Teton CASA update *(Burt)*
16. May 13-15 & June 25-26 *(need 1:30 pm arraignments due to court clerk training)*
17. Other Business
 - a. Case load trends *(Burt)*
 - b. Anything else?

Teton County Drug Court Governing Board Meeting: 1:30 pm

1. Drug Court Review *(effectiveness? meeting Supreme Court standards? peer review)*
 2. Drug Court Capacity Report
 3. Drug Court Graduation Rates Report
 4. Drug Court Budget Report *(coordinator, treatment, UA testing, district manager operations)*
 5. NADCP travel guidelines
 6. Treatment Quality Assurance *(Jared Bingham)*
 7. Medicaid funds for mental health counseling *(Aaron Darpil, Optum, Medicaid payor)*
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