

Cyndy King

From: James Hungelmann <jim.hungelmann@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2024 1:10 AM
To: Neil Bradshaw; Amanda Breen; Courtney Hamilton; Participate; Tripp Hutchinson; Spencer Cordovano
Subject: Re: PUBLIC COMMENT/ KCC Mtg april 1 2024

GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM

Dear Mayor Bradshaw and Councilors:

In light of developments, ie, "no qualified bidders", I join the rising public clamor for you to suspend all actions relating to the main street project.

As many are insisting, maybe do a nice Repave now, and let the professionals from the State Dept of Transportation do the project professionally right and financially responsible in 2026.

Ketchum City has many far more pressing concerns and priorities than what is seen as an elitist and ignorant insistence on preferential treatment when it comes to transportation infrastructure.

This is way out of your league. Long ago this council should have learned how to fix potholes; we cannot even get that right.

Please see below, some pertinent "AI" wisdom for your guidance.

Thank you,

What does it mean if a municipality solicits bids for a major main street reconstruction project and no qualified bids are received?

ChatGPT

If a municipality solicits bids for a major main street reconstruction project and receives no qualified bids, it could indicate several potential issues:

1. **Scope or Requirements:** The scope of the project or the requirements outlined in the bid documents may be unclear, unrealistic, or overly restrictive, making it difficult for contractors to submit qualified bids.
2. **Timing or Market Conditions:** The timing of the project or prevailing market conditions might not be favorable for contractors to undertake the project. Economic factors, such as fluctuations in material costs or labor availability, could impact bidding interest.

3. **Contract Terms or Conditions:** The terms and conditions of the contract, including payment schedules, liability clauses, or performance requirements, may be unattractive to potential bidders, leading them to refrain from submitting bids.
4. **Lack of Competition:** There may be a lack of competition in the market for the specific type of project being proposed, resulting in fewer qualified bidders or none at all.
5. **Prequalification Requirements:** The municipality might have set prequalification criteria that are too stringent, limiting the pool of eligible contractors who can submit bids.
6. **Communication or Outreach:** Insufficient communication or outreach efforts by the municipality to inform potential bidders about the project could result in limited awareness and participation.

In such a situation, the municipality may need to reassess the project specifications, timing, and procurement process to address the underlying issues and attract qualified bidders. This might involve revising the bid documents, extending the bidding period, adjusting project timelines, or conducting additional outreach to contractors.

Should a municipality despite that, proceed with the project while negotiating with one potential contractor?

ChatGPT

Proceeding with the project while negotiating with one potential contractor could be risky and may not be the best course of action for several reasons:

1. **Lack of Competition:** Negotiating with only one potential contractor eliminates competitive bidding, which could result in higher costs for the municipality. Without multiple bids to compare, it's difficult to ensure that the proposed price is fair and reasonable.
2. **Transparency and Accountability:** Open and competitive bidding processes promote transparency and accountability in public procurement. Negotiating with only one contractor could raise concerns about fairness and favoritism, potentially leading to legal challenges or public scrutiny.
3. **Quality and Performance:** Without competition, there may be less incentive for the selected contractor to deliver high-quality work or meet project milestones. Competitive bidding helps ensure that contractors are motivated to perform well to win the contract.
4. **Contract Terms and Conditions:** Negotiating with only one contractor may limit the municipality's ability to negotiate favorable contract terms and conditions. With multiple bidders, the municipality has more leverage to negotiate terms that are in the public interest.
5. **Risk Management:** Relying on a single contractor increases the municipality's exposure to risks such as delays, cost overruns, or contractor default. Competitive bidding helps mitigate these risks by allowing the municipality to evaluate multiple proposals and select the most qualified contractor.

Instead, the municipality should consider addressing the reasons why no qualified bids were received and take steps to attract more bidders. This may involve revising the project specifications, adjusting procurement processes, extending bidding deadlines, or conducting additional outreach to potential contractors. By promoting competition and transparency, the municipality can ensure that the project is awarded fairly and at the best possible value for taxpayers.

If the project will be done in two years by the State Dept of Transportation, and again assuming no qualified bids were received, should the municipality in the exercise of responsible government proceed with the project now anyway?

If the project will be undertaken by the state department of transportation in two years and no qualified bids were received despite the municipality's efforts, **it may not be advisable for the municipality to proceed with the project independently. Here's why:**

1. **Financial Implications:** Undertaking the project independently could strain the municipality's financial resources, especially if no qualified bids were received during the initial solicitation. The municipality may face difficulties in funding the project without competitive pricing from contractors.
2. **Risk Management:** Proceeding with the project independently increases the municipality's exposure to risks such as delays, cost overruns, and potential legal issues. Without the expertise and resources of the state department of transportation, the municipality may face challenges in effectively managing these risks.
3. **Long-Term Planning:** It's essential for the municipality to consider the long-term implications of proceeding independently versus waiting for the state department of transportation's project. It may be more prudent to align with the state's timeline to ensure better coordination and integration with broader transportation plans and initiatives.

Cyndy King

From: James Hungelmann <jim.hungelmann@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2024 1:40 AM
To: Neil Bradshaw; Participate; Spencer Cordovano; Courtney Hamilton; Amanda Breen; Tripp Hutchinson
Subject: Fwd: PUBLIC COMMENT/ KCC MEETING/ FEB 5 2024: "CLOUD SEEDING" TOXICITIES

GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT, KCC MEETING APRIL 1 2024
for the record

Dear Mayor and Councilors:

Almost two months ago, I provided at your request a draft letter to the governor to address the growing public concerns about the justification and toxicity of state cloud seeding programs in this valley. Could you kindly advise the public where you stand with responsible followup on this important health and safety concern? Thank you.

----- Mensaje reenviado -----

De: **James Hungelmann** <jim.hungelmann@gmail.com>

Fecha: domingo, 4 de febrero de 2024

Asunto: PUBLIC COMMENT/ KCC MEETING/ FEB 5 2024: "CLOUD SEEDING" TOXICITIES

Para: Neil Bradshaw <NBradshaw@ketchumidaho.org>

Cc: Amanda Breen <ABreen@ketchumidaho.org>, Courtney Hamilton

<CHamilton@ketchumidaho.org>, Tripp Hutchinson <thutchinson@ketchumidaho.org>, Spencer

Cordovano <SCordovano@ketchumidaho.org>, Participate <participate@ketchumidaho.org>

FOR THE RECORD OF 5 FEB 2024 KCC MEETING

February 5, 2024

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors

City of Ketchum

Ketchum City Council Meeting of February 5, 2024

GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT

Re:

Health and Safety concerns about Contaminants in Cloud Seeding/ Weather Modification activities

Dear Mayor Bradshaw and Councilors:

In reply to your email request, I offer the draft letter to the governor set out below as a responsible approach for you and the Council to take.

Sincerely,

Jim

February __, 2024

Mr. Brad Little
Governor
State of Idaho

Re: Public Concern about Cloud Seeding/ Weather Modification activities

Dear Governor Little:

The purpose of this letter is to ask you to respond publicly to the growing concerns of the public as to the nature and toxic impact of cloud seeding and related weather modification activities going on in the skies locally and all of Idaho. While we deem this matter to be of municipal health and safety importance that merits full investigation and disclosure, our view is that it is most properly addressed by our governor.

The website of the Idaho Department of Water Resources and the State Water Board (IWRB) describes several cloud seeding projects whose stated scope and purpose is as follows: “In Idaho, cloud seeding is used during the cold season to augment high-elevation snowpack.” Silver iodide is indicated to be the primary ice nucleating chemical agent utilized to seed our clouds. In the Wood River Valley, cloud seeding is indicated to have been pursued annually since 2013 as part of what is called *The Idaho Collaborative Cloud Seeding Program*, operated by Idaho Power Company in partnership with the IWRB and local water users who contribute to project funding. That Collaborative Program is said to operate also in the Boise and Upper Snake River Basins, all utilizing remote ground and aircraft spraying.

The following serious concerns have been expressed by members of the public:

1. Not authorized by Idaho law –

In Idaho, “state funds may be used or expended on cloud seeding programs *only in* basins where the water resource board finds that existing water supplies are not sufficient to support existing water rights, water quality, recreation, or fish and wildlife uses dependent on those water

supplies.” Idaho Code 42-4301 (4). Critics here indicate that the IWRB has never made any such required Finding that existing water supplies in the Wood River Basin are insufficient to support existing users and insist that such a Finding could not be factually supported.

2. Toxicity of cloud seeding material to humans and the environment –

Concerned members of the public assert that the claim made by the IWRB is false and misleading, that “. . . more than 20 comprehensive studies and data reviews on the environmental effects of the use of AgI for cloud seeding all concur that there is no evidence for adverse effects to human health or the environment from the use of silver iodide for cloud seeding” and that cloud seeding has been going on in the West for decades “without evidence of environmental concern”. They insist that such testing has been very limited and scientifically inadequate to evaluate toxicities.

In fact, all relevant environmental agencies rate silver iodide as a non-soluble, inorganic, hazardous chemical that accumulates in and pollutes water and soil and all living things. Silver iodide is classified as an “extremely hazardous substance” by the Environmental Protection Agency. Under the guidelines of the Clean Water Act, silver iodide is considered a “priority” toxic pollutant, particularly harmful to human health and the environment especially with chronic exposures. Nonetheless, in authorizing cloud seeding projects, the Idaho legislature expressed no concern whatsoever about toxicities of seeding agents and saw fit to provide a blanket protection of immunity from liability from any claims of poisoning or other injury to person or property:

“The act of cloud seeding pursuant to a project funded in whole or in part by the state of Idaho or authorized by the state water resource board shall not be the basis of any claim of liability, including but not limited to trespass or public or private nuisance . . . “ IC 42-4301 (5)

3. Unproven augmentation of water –

Critics of Wood River Basin cloud seeding activities hotly dispute the validity of the testing methodology used by Idaho Power and the IWRB as well as the results of such testing supposedly indicating that since 2013, there has been increased snowpack with an average incremental water benefit in the neighborhood of 10%, ranging from 6 to 15% in any year. These critics insist that cloud seeding as reported is not only expensive, requiring installations, airplanes, and chemical supply, but that much of the scientific literature indicates that it fails to achieve any meaningful increase in precipitation in the short-term and could well be disastrously counterproductive long-term as natural weather is derailed. They claim that cloud seeding interferes with and sabotages the natural hydrological cycle and alters the amount and distribution of precipitation that falls within a particular region, potentially causing problems such as drought in some areas and flooding in others and long-term climate deterioration.

4. False economics:

Critics also dispute the claimed economic benefits in the Wood River Valley, i.e., “Estimated additional annual runoff of 112,000 acre-feet at a current annual [project] cost of \$670,000” as being based on a 10% annual water gain that cannot be substantiated and not including any costs connected with known but ignored toxicities damaging health and environmental systems essential to our recreation and tourist-based economy.

5. Undisclosed related weather modification activities of serious concern to health, safety, and the environment -

Forensic -based analysts challenge the mainstream depiction of cloud seeding as deceptively inadequate. They maintain that what is called seasonal cloud seeding is a small part of large-scale, year-round operations designed to modify and control the climate, which involve fleets of high-altitude jet aircraft specially equipped with aerosol spray nozzles releasing heavy loads of a nanoparticulate mix of aluminum and other heavy metals, polymer fibers, and anti-coagulating surfactants, and showing up as massive trails slowly drifting across the skies in waves and especially pronounced in advance of storms, turning the sky into a grey envelope. They claim that air, soil and water sampling consistently show dangerously high levels of toxicity in the mix. Some professional testing by the public has been reported locally, confirming these worrisome results.

Many complaints from the public have been registered in recent years about our snow exhibiting very bizarre characteristics which cannot be explained by the presence of silver iodide alone. These unusual characteristics include snow being extremely compacted and slick, making it exceptionally dangerous for walking and driving; people who work or play in it experiencing disorientation, dizziness, and nausea, as well as difficulty breathing; snow sliding off the tops of cars and roofs in sheets, crashing with a metallic sound and heavy impact; snow charring rather than melting when exposed to flame and emitting a strange chemical odor; snow coming down in amorphous globs rather than naturally formed, hexagonal shaped flakes; snow rapidly compacting and being exceptionally difficult to push around and remove; snow shrinking and sublimating directly to gas, bypassing the liquid state, and often leaving little trace of melted water behind; and desiccating and weakening forests making them much more susceptible to disease and “wildfire”.

At the same time, our sunny, deep blue skies that used to prevail in the Wood River Valley and that have been at the heart of our health, happiness, and economic viability are more and more a thing of the past, being replaced by increasingly gloomy, silvery skies.

Lastly, in this era where the deterioration of mental health is a major crisis in Idaho, we find it imperative for state and local governments to model, especially for our youth, the importance of addressing complicated and controversial matters such as this head-on.

Consequently, the City of Ketchum respectfully requests you as governor, in the interest of protecting public health, safety, and the environment, and consistent with sound economics, to

- 1)** Implement systematic testing of contamination levels appearing in our snowfall and rains;
- 2)** Evaluate and publicly communicate those results and disclose any risks to health and the environment so indicated; and,

3) Shutdown any cloud seeding and other weather modification activities assessed to be unreasonably dangerous.

Thank you, Governor, for taking the time to evaluate and publicly respond to these concerns which are shared by many if not all Idaho communities.

Mayor Bradshaw

Councilors

El lun, 29 ene 2024 a las 13:27, Neil Bradshaw (<NBradshaw@ketchumidaho.org>) escribió:

Thanks for your email Jim

I would be interested in the suggested policy for the Ketchum council to adopt

As you know, we have no jurisdiction over this matter

I am sympathetic to your claims but am not sure what action we could possibly take

Happy to discuss further

Cheers

Neil

NEIL BRADSHAW | CITY OF KETCHUM

Mayor

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

o: 208.727.5087 | m: 208.721.2162

nbradshaw@ketchumidaho.org | www.ketchumidaho.org

On Jan 29, 2024, at 11:27 AM, James Hungelmann <jim.hungelmann@gmail.com> wrote:

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors

City of Ketchum

Ketchum City Council Meeting of february 5, 2024, 2023

GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT / "CLOUD SEEDING" TOXICITIES

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

It has been over one year since my letter to you on this subject; see copy below.

The response from you so far has been Dead Silence.

Will this Council continue to duck and deny legitimate public inquiry on the ongoing blitzkrieg in our skies, or will you responsibly address this important matter of health and safety?

And what is up with the "seeding" this year? - Lots of aerial spraying and yet a horse-laughable dud of a snow year. 🚫 What then is that filthy mist coming down on our children's heads? Pow pow? Is it safe for them to keep eating the white "snow" when on recess at school?

Thank you in advance for your kind and thorough reply.

Jim

January 16, 2023

Mayor Bradshaw and City Councilors

City of Ketchum

Ketchum City Council Meeting of January 17, 2023

GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT

Re:

***Health and Safety concern about Contaminants in Cloud Seeding:
Pay for Snow – At what cost?***

Dear Mayor and Councilors:

REQUEST IS HEREBY MADE TO YOU, in the interest of protecting public health and safety, to test the level of contamination appearing in our snowfall and rains; to evaluate and publicly communicate any risks to health and the environment so indicated; and to force by process of law the shutdown of any cloud seeding activities assessed to be unreasonably dangerous.

Background

How nice it has been to see the snow coming - and coming and coming. A banner year, some say. We have our Pray for Snow parties, but as it turns out, there is no need. We have Pay for Snow - and have had for quite some time, they now say. After many years of silence, distraction, and denial, suddenly the mainstream reporting is telling us all about cloud seeding and how it has been going on for decades, including locally. See, for example, “*Cloud Seeding: Will science be the answer to our snow prayers?*” Sun Valley Magazine (Winter 2022/23).

What is Cloud Seeding?

Cloud seeding is a weather modification technique that involves introducing chemical substances into clouds to convert a greater percent of the moisture available in clouds into precipitation that reaches the earth’s surface. According to the mainstream depiction, cloud seeding involves the release of silver iodide (AgI) vapors into the atmosphere using ground-based propane generators or dropping it from aircraft amid storms. The silver iodide particles serve as a nucleating agent for the formation of ice crystals. Mentioned also by some mainstreamers to be in the chemical mix are potassium iodide, dry ice, and even compressed liquid propane.

Pros of Cloud Seeding

Proponents tout that cloud seeding can increase precipitation and snow falls by up to 15% above what would be available from the normal hydrological cycle, with year-to-year consistency that mitigates increasingly volatile and destructive weather conditions including drought and flood. If true, a consistent 15% increase, without downsides, is an attractive proposition for all parties currently participating in contracted cloud seeding services, including power companies, water boards and districts, agriculturalists, and mountain resorts.

Cons

Opponents insist that cloud seeding as reported is not only expensive, requiring airplanes and chemical supply, but that much of the scientific literature indicates that it fails to achieve any meaningful increase in precipitation in the short-term and could well be disastrously counterproductive long-term as natural weather is derailed; and further, that silver iodide is a highly toxic substance to which chronic exposure is exceptionally damaging for humans and the environment. They claim that cloud seeding interferes with and sabotages the natural hydrological cycle and alters the amount and distribution of precipitation that falls within a particular region, potentially causing problems such as drought in some areas and flooding in others.

- Human toxicity

Humans absorb silver iodide through the lungs, nose, skin, and GI tract. Mild exposure can cause GI irritation, renal and pulmonary lesions, and mild argyria (blue or black discoloration of the skin). Severe accumulated exposure can result in hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, shock, enlarged heart, severe argyria, and death by respiratory depression. A key manufacturer of silver iodide for weather modification, Deepwater Chemicals, warns of potential health hazards of silver iodide in its Material Safety Data Sheet as follows:

Chronic Exposure/Target Organs: Chronic ingestion of iodides may produce “iodism”, which may be manifested by skin rash, running nose, headache and irritation of the mucous membranes. Weakness, anemia, loss of weight and general depression may also occur. Chronic inhalation or ingestion may cause argyria characterized by blue-gray discoloration of the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Chronic skin contact may cause permanent discoloration of the skin.

- Toxicity to Environment including water and food supply

Environmental agencies rate silver iodide as a non-soluble, inorganic, hazardous chemical that accumulates in and pollutes water and soil and all living things. Silver iodide is classified as an "extremely hazardous substance" by the Environmental Protection Agency. Under the guidelines of the Clean Water Act, silver iodide is considered a “priority” toxic pollutant, considered to be particularly harmful to human health and the environment.

In a 1971 “Freezing Nucleation” patent (US3587966A), the ongoing use of silver iodide is explained as follows:

The early great success with silver iodide as a freezing nucleant for clouds led to the supposition that because silver iodide has a crystal structure somewhat similar to ice, its success in freezing nucleation was entirely due to this fact. *Some fear has recently been expressed about the toxicity of silver iodide. Accordingly, a search has been made for other crystals which would have similar crystalline form, in the hope that they would prove to be freezing nucleants. Limited success has been made in this direction.* (Emphasis added.)

Knowing all this, who wants to take the risk for a possible additional 15% moisture, unless the level of actual contamination can be scientifically shown to be safe?

The Rest of the Story

Evidence-based forensic analysts challenge the mainstream depiction of cloud seeding, of twinengine Pipers flying into clouds with silver iodide-releasing flares attached to the wings, as misleading and not the predominant method of cloud seeding. They point out that in recent years our snow has been exhibiting very bizarre characteristics which cannot be explained by the presence of silver iodide alone. These unusual characteristics include: snow being extremely compacted and slick, making it dangerous for walking and driving; people who work or play in it experiencing disorientation, dizziness, and nausea, as well as difficulty breathing; snow sliding off the tops of cars and roofs in sheets, crashing with a metallic sound and impact; snow charring rather than melting when exposed to flame; having a strange chemical odor; coming down in amorphous globs rather than naturally formed, hexagonal shaped flakes; being exceptionally difficult to push around and damaging heavy-duty snow removal equipment; and shrinking and sublimating directly to gas, bypassing the liquid state and often leaving little trace of melted water behind. Lots of snow maybe, but little to show for it. All of this begs the need for close scrutiny: What is in this stuff coming down?

These forensic observers maintain that what is called cloud seeding is only part of large-scale operations designed to modify and control the climate, which involve fleets of jet aircraft specially equipped with aerosol spray nozzles releasing heavy loads of a nanoparticulate mix of aluminum, barium, strontium, polymer fibers, and anti-coagulating surfactants, showing up as

massive trails drifting across the skies in waves and especially pronounced in advance of storms. They claim that air, soil and water sampling consistently show dangerously high levels of toxicity in the mix. Some experts also suspect that the aerosols contain hazardous biological materials, such as bacteria, viruses, and other natural or modified microorganisms and possibly even vaccines or other so-called “biological therapeutics”.

These same analysts insist that current climate intervention efforts serve to derail atmospheric chemistry and destroy the natural hydrological cycle, which has led to more frequent and more severe weather events like ice storms and flooding. They also maintain that climate intervention is the primary cause of overall climate deterioration today.

To conclude, on multiple occasions in recent years, I and others have urged this Council, on the record, to *Strip Search the Elephant in the Sky*, to investigate the visible geoengineering activities taking place that most people are hesitant or afraid to talk about. Regrettably, the Council’s reply has been silence, denial, and even ridicule. This aligns with the ominous observation that “the most grossly obvious facts can be ignored when they are unwelcome.”

A Call to Action

I respectfully submit that, given the serious threat represented by “cloud seeding” activities as are now being publicly acknowledged, it is legally and ethically incumbent on the City of Ketchum, with neighboring municipalities, to implement periodic professional testing of toxicities in our snow and rain and to take appropriate action to protect public health, safety and the environment. This is not a costly proposition and by so doing, the Council would be setting an example for future generations on the importance of facing our most significant challenges head-on.

Thank you for taking the time to consider and respond to this matter.

Jim Hungenmann

Ketchum

Cyndy King

From: James Hungelmann <jim.hungelmann@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2024 12:48 AM
To: Neil Bradshaw; Amanda Breen; Courtney Hamilton; Participate; Tripp Hutchinson; Spencer Cordovano
Subject: PUBLIC COMMENT/ KCC Mtg april 1 2024

agenda item 4

Dear Mayor Bradshaw and councilors:

I caution you not to enter a proclamation connected with the *trademarked* “Week of the Young Child.” That national organization, NAEYC, is under increasing scrutiny as serving to drive fouled agendas seriously subversive of the well-being of young children, including relating to Covid19 aka to many as covidSCAM. See in particular, the recent NAEYC event pushing the covid vaccine. (Below)

If our mayor and new Council so proceeds, they will effectively ratify the tyrannical agenda, the fraud, and the brutal subjugation perpetrated by this prior Council in the era of covidScam with their wildly illegal and unconstitutional measures like isolation, ‘choking out and poisoning’ masking, and pushing the vile and viciously toxic vaccines, the victims of which are mounting and the civil and criminal accountability for which is Pending.

Professionals and laypersons alike are insisting the Young Child was badly brutalized physically, mentally, and emotionally by this Council’s covidScam measures.

Where or not NAEYC is yet another in the long line of sycophantic suspects, the bottom line is that by connecting themselves with The Injections, they affirm a deception of extreme danger to children, an agenda that must get run, together with all vestiges of fondled fascism, off our lawn.

Thank you,

NAEYC Event Safety Policy as of March 1, 2024

In keeping with the Association's duty of care and our responsibility as an event host, NAEYC is guided by recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) and will abide by the legal mandates of the State of Louisiana at the time of the 2024 Professional Learning Institute (“Event”).

All participants are **STRONGLY** encouraged to (1) stay “up to date” with their COVID-19 vaccinations including any boosters, and (2) obtain a negative COVID-19 PCR test or rapid antigen test prior to attending the Event.

Coming together has numerous benefits, not the least of which are solidifying and showing care for our community. By attending the Event, participants accept responsibility to act in the best interests of their health, the health of others who attend, and the communities to which they will return after the Event.

As such, participants will:

- Follow the CDC guidance, “Isolation and Precautions for People with (or exposed to) COVID-19,” [found here](#).
- Not participate with COVID-19 symptoms
- Depart the Event if COVID-19 symptoms develop

NAEYC reserves the right to update this safety policy should the State of Louisiana COVID-19 community level change. When the community level is “high,” the CDC recommends that people [wear masks](#) for all indoor events. We ask that all attendees respect participants’ personal choices with respect to wearing a mask even if others do not wear one. Harassment of any kind will not be tolerated.

NAEYC will continue to monitor and update safety precautions for the Event and coordinate with trusted national resources, state and local public health agencies, and venues. NAEYC reserves the right to modify these policies and procedures at any time.

Date: March 1, 2024

Cyndy King

From: peter tynberg <pltynberg@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 31, 2024 11:24 PM
To: Participate
Subject: Corrected Version for Public Comment at the the April City Council meeting
Attachments: Public Comment for April 2024.rtf

Thanks,
Peter Tynberg

Last May during an unusually heavy spring melt the City allowed three blue tubes to transport unwanted water to a pond that exists on 500 and 490 Wood River Drive (where it intersects with Williams Street). These blue tubes overfilled the pond for about 6 weeks causing it to become three times its normal size and encroach almost to the residence at 500 Wood River Drive depositing mud and water in the parking lot and in the trash structure near the street.

The aquifer in that area extends from the river as far as Rember Street, and the plans for the Westcliff Residences state that water (the aquifer) was found 6 underground on that site. Therefore the four dry wells shown the the plans for that development were restricted to a depth of 5 feet, but were actually constructed to a depth of 11 feet. The two dry wells in the driveway between the units had pumps which sent the unwanted water into the pond described above. According to Mrs. Landers there was no inspection by the City to determine if the aquifer had actually risen to a level to damage the property (ie. within 2 feet of the surface), and whether it was really necessary to pump the water. (One of those dry wells is now sealed over.)

I am requesting that this spring before any transport of water into that pond is allowed that the City inspect the property of the applicant to insure that it is necessary to do so (that the aquifer has risen within 2 feet of the surface).

There are also two culverts under Wood River Drive which transport rain water and snow melt water onto 490 Wood River Drive. This area is a wetland and has been used as a conduit to filter this unwanted water into the river for the past 40 years. A better drainage plan for this area is needed, but according to the City will cost about \$1,000,000. The development of 490 and 450 Wood River Drive will aggravate this situation, and approvals for these projects should include provision for the new drainage plan.

Peter Tynberg
500 Wood River Drive

Cyndy King

From: Pat higgins <pathiggins@cox.net>
Sent: Sunday, March 31, 2024 5:01 PM
To: Participate
Subject: Fwd: Traffic Light at Serenade and 75 Intersection

Please include this for public comment from an Emerald St resident William Flanz . He is out of the country and it kept getting bounces back to him.

He asked me to forward it on.

Pat

Begin forwarded message:

From: Bill Flanz <wflanz@yahoo.com>
Date: March 31, 2024 at 12:55:27 AM MDT
Subject: **Fw: Traffic Light at Serenade and 75 Intersection**
Reply-To: Bill Flanz <wflanz@

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Bill Flanz <wflanz@yahoo.com>
To: participate@ketchumidaho.org <participate@ketchumidaho.org>
Sent: Sunday, March 31, 2024 at 02:43:41 PM GMT+8
Subject: Traffic Light at Serenade and 75 Intersection

I strongly favor ITD's plan for a traffic light at the intersection of Serenade and 75. For those of us living in the Gem Streets, it is very difficult to exit onto 75 in the mornings. In my experience, most commuters do not choose to yield their right of way to someone stuck waiting patiently at one of the Gem Street intersections. A light at Serenade would create a much-needed periodic break in northbound traffic, allowing cars to escape onto 75.

As we know from the Sun Valley and Saddle Road case, acquiring the land for a roundabout and doing the construction is expensive. Roundabouts also do not work very well when traffic approaching them is very heavy, as would be the case for 75 and Serenade during the morning and afternoon "rush" hours. In many cases, with heavy traffic it becomes necessary to later install traffic lights in order for entering traffic to have a chance to progress into the roundabout. Therefore, a roundabout is not necessarily a substitute for a traffic light. Roundabouts only work well when traffic is light or moderate.

I hope the ITD will stick to its own professional findings, and insist on installing a traffic light, instead of allowing ITD's decision to be overridden by people without training or expertise in traffic management.

Bill Flanz

201 Emerald St

Ketchum

Cyndy King

From: Pat Higgins <pathiggins@cox.net>
Sent: Sunday, March 31, 2024 3:12 PM
To: Participate
Subject: Comp plan ,avalanche zone and housing

- >
- > Since we are now in the process of revising the Comprehensive plan , it is also a great time to revisit the avalanche zone!
- > Currently all rentals are prohibited in the avalanche zone from Nov. 15 until April 15 unless the structures are designed to withstand an avalanche. How many of these potential rentals could be affordable long term rentals to fill some of our housing needs?
- > How many of these potential rentals are no longer in threat of an avalanche due to new larger homes being built to withstand avalanches in the very path that might otherwise cause damage?
- > Sage Road in Warm Springs is a good example of this. We have lived on Aspen Drive directly under the Creek Slide avalanche shoot since 1977 and the potential danger has been dramatically mitigated due to a number of avalanche protected homes between us and the slide path.
- > We would suggest that the city re-evaluate the entire avalanche zone and re-evaluate the avalanche ordinance. Prior to that ordinance being amended you were allowed to rent long term in the zone if the owner and tenant signed a release with the city relieving the city of liability.
- > Now is a good time to address this.

- > Pat and Alex Higgins

- > Fearless Warm Springs Residents

- >

Cyndy King

From: HP Boyle <boylehp@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 30, 2024 1:07 PM
To: Participate
Subject: PUBLIC COMMENT 4/1 City Council Meeting Agenda Item 10

I urge the Council to get more information before approving this expense.

Weyyakin is not in Ketchum—it is in Sun Valley. Why are Ketchum taxpayers paying for something for Weyyakin? You might also ask the Mayor why he signed the contract before getting Council approval.

Thank you,

Perry Boyle
Ketchum

Cyndy King

From: HP Boyle <boylehp@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 30, 2024 1:04 PM
To: Participate
Subject: PUBLIC COMMENT FOR 4/2 COUNCIL Meeting: Objection to Consent Agenda Item 9

This item is a donation of used equipment from Ketchum to the Blaine County Sheriff's Office. I ask the Council to defer action until they get more information about the donation's value. It looks like this package is potentially worth thousands of dollars.

There are three things wrong with this Item:

1. Instead of donating it, there could be an opportunity for Ketchum taxpayers to recoup a good deal of money.
2. If they are surplus for Ketchum, why are they not surplus for BCSO—that deserves an explanation
3. As a matter of process, this is poor governance. The Council should never be asked to approve a donation without an estimate of the value of the donation, and that value of taxpayer asset should be publicly disclosed.

Here is the list of items with some of the used prices I found online:

Description of Surplus Police Equipment

- 15' cartridge - 3
- 25' cartridge - 22
- training cartridge (expired 25') - 11
- Battery (new TPPM) - 2
- Battery (new APPM) - 4
- Battery (used APPM) - ~7
- Taser X26P - 9 —these are particularly valuable. The first site I found listed them at \$700 each. The package could be \$6300 in value.
- Taser X26 - 5 \$200 each or \$1000
- X26 batteries (used/unknown quality) - 12 • Blackhawk right-hand holster (used) - 8. These go for \$50 each for \$400 • Blackhawk left-hand holster (used) - 3. Ditto: \$150 • Assorted Blackhawk holster hardware/accessories.

This information should have been provided to the Council.

Thank you,

Perry Boyle
Ketchum