

## Aly Swindley

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**From:** Amy Johnson <amycljohnson@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Sunday, March 5, 2023 10:53 AM  
**To:** Participate  
**Subject:** FW: Keep Atkinson's Park Tennis Courts at 2 tennis, 4 PB, +1 Flex

Hello, I wanted to follow up with an email regarding pickleball at Atkinson's Park.

(P.s. I realized this was still in draft so while it's later than I had intended, I'll press send.)

These are suggestions that could impact this summer, 2023 courts at Atkinson's Park. For example, if the proposal to build a patio, lower the fences, is to be implemented, I suggest relocating the waiting area to the patio.

I suggest these 5 things:

**(1) Relocate the waiting area to the patio,**

The "waiting area" could be moved to the proposed patio. Agree. It is unsafe to be waiting smack in between the two courts. A tennis ball could go flying, hit someone in the head or the eye who is "waiting." It is equally disruptive--at least for tennis--to have a group of people standing in the waiting area between the pickleball and flex courts.

**(2) Re-paint the lines on the flex court**

Remove the 5<sup>th</sup> pickleball lined court that is squarely in the middle of the flex court. These lines add confusion exponentially to both the novice and the advanced player of both sports. There are 4 available squares. If I heard the argument correctly from the pickleballers, that "the lines are confusing," then I would encourage the City to clear up some of the player confusion and remove the lines shaping the 5<sup>th</sup> pickleball. The sports can better co-exist with fewer lines.

**(3) Implement an app-based reservation system** Strongly recommend adding "by reservation" to tennis and pickleball court use. There is "Court Reserve," app that syncs with desktop software. Very very valuable player and court use data plus you capture **city residence**, name/email of the player account, and which sport they're playing, and you can see when the peak playing times are. It relieves the unnecessary wait time for a tennis court. The flex court is sometimes overrun with pickleball gear, nets, taking over the court and it's not fair to wrongly assume that court is for pickleball use. An app-based reservation system would be convenient for all players, residents and non-residents, tourists alike. Download the app, book a court and the person with a reservation has priority. "Booking court time" in tennis is standard practice across the country. Is it for public courts?

Do players reserve soccer, baseball, volleyball spaces? Do they book the field? I would think 2 teams in a league have to book a soccer field. Do they pay? Before USTA tennis in summer 2021, John Kearney said that in order to have a USTA-sponsored match there, it would cost \$65/ for 2 hrs, of play and I could only book 1 court because he wanted to "save the court space for the public." I needed 4 courts for a league match two nights/week. OK, understood. Sun Valley wanted the court traffic – empty courts after 5pm for sure. We moved all of the matches to Sun Valley courts, and last summer ('22) split court use between SV and WRHS courts to be INCLUSIVE. Well, interestingly enough, this year, I hear "tennis courts are empty - not getting used enough." Well, for the USTA matches, we needed 4 courts back then – 1 singles, 3 doubles, and in order to host any league or tournament, one court isn't sufficient. Ironic, isn't it – now the pickleballers say "tennis courts are empty." There was demand to use those courts, and Wood River Tennis steering committee was discouraged from using the courts – pay \$65./2 hours and only 1 court available from 6-8pm for USTA matches.

(4) **Remove the court reservation charge of \$65./2 hrs.** Not sure I understand the rationale to charge for a reservation of public court use, a high fee at that. See #3 above. How to remove barriers? It is very valuable to collect this data – who, when, how long, how frequent people are booking courts – and are they a teaching pro? Is that allowed, to collect money to teach tennis or pickleball? OK, make a policy that it IS allowed, charge them a 10% fee, a pro should be able to reserve a court though, right?

(5) **Charge all players something, \$3-5. (?) to play – to reserve a court** We ought to pay something. Or do you charge non-Ketchum residents something? Shouldn't a Ketchum resident have priority over a Sun Valley or Hailey resident – tennis or pickleball? Another idea is to charge NON-Ketchum residents \$3-\$5. (small fee), that's it, a small "reservation fee" to use the court. There are plenty of non-ketchum residents using both pickleball and tennis courts for free. Is that OK? An app reservation system would tell you where they're coming from to use Ketchum public courts. Ask on the app. Data is valuable.

Happy to talk and work this out for all. Tennis for all. Pickleball for all ... on their courts. Don't "take from Peter to pay Paul." Good luck with all of this. It's exhausting. As a community, we have to keep making moving, keep making changes because life changes.

Kindly,

Amy Johnson

650.207.6265

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**From:** Amy Johnson <[amycljohnson@gmail.com](mailto:amycljohnson@gmail.com)>  
**Sent:** Friday, February 3, 2023 9:24 PM  
**To:** Participate <[participate@ketchumidaho.org](mailto:participate@ketchumidaho.org)>  
**Subject:** Keep Atkinson's Park Tennis Courts at 2+1

Let's leave Atkinson's Park be, that's 2 public courts for tennis, 4 public courts for pickleball, and 1 public "flexi" court for either.

Keep Atkinson's Park to 2+1 public tennis courts. Tennis is for everyone and so is Pickleball, for residents and non-residents. We can co-exist. We can get along and share the space. Atkinson's Park has courts for both tennis and pickleball and it's adequate: 2 for 4-8 tennis players, 4 for 16 pickleballers, and 1 "flexi" mixed-use court for either 2 tennis or 16 pickleballers. A second pickleball court, goes up to 32 players! As it is, if 1 PB uses one "flexi" court, that precludes tennis from happening on the remaining space on the "flexi" court. Tennis needs a full court; there's no way around that.

- Leave Atkinson's Park courts as they are: 2 for tennis, 4 for PB, and 1 mixed-use for either. To convert even one more court to PB means 2 courts for 4-8 tennis players; 8 courts for 32 pickleball players – that's huge!

- Atkinson's Park is the only public tennis court in the North Valley. Say no to more EXCLUSIVE and more to INCLUSIVE that means leaving public courts as they are. Do not force tennis off of the only public courts in town, to exclusive private courts, out of range of access and affordability

- Public means access for residents and non-residents, including short term summer visitors to the Park, touring and visiting here for 1-2 weeks at a time

- Pickleball is noisy – more people per court and ball noise raises neighborhood noise levels. Players affiliated with private clubs move to Atkinson's Park when their clubs close up pickleball for the day like Elkhorn at 4pm, and SVTC at 7pm that have noise ordinances

- These courts were resurfaced in 2017 and at great effort for tennis only – not pickleball

- There's no reason to "Take from Peter to pay Paul." Pickleball Alliance can come together with donations to justify and build their own courts

Amy

Thank you.  
Amy Johnson  
c. 650.207.6265

Thank you.  
Amy Johnson  
c. 650.207.6265

## Aly Swindley

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**From:** James Hungelmann <jim.hungelmann@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Sunday, March 5, 2023 9:12 PM  
**To:** Neil Bradshaw; Jim Slanetz; Michael David; Amanda Breen; Courtney Hamilton; Participate  
**Subject:** Fwd: Ketchum City Council Meeting of January 17, 2023 GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT Re: Health and Safety concern about Contaminants in Cloud Seeding:  
**Attachments:** KCC CLOUD SEEDING Jan 16 2023.pdf

FOR THE RECORD  
KETCHUM CITY COUNCIL MEETING MARCH 6 2023

### **General Public Comment/ Health and Safety Concern - Cloud Seeding**

Dear Mr. Mayor and Councilors,

The recent snows and silvery skies have come at the same time as complaints are increasing, of headaches and dizziness, shortness of breath shoveling snow and struggles with oxygen uptake, as well as of exceptionally compacted caked wheel wells, dicey icy driveways, and ice damned roofs, all of which raise concerns about levels of silver iodide and other ingredients in the ongoing cloud seeding operations that the EPA and other scientific experts warn us can be exceptionally toxic to children and adults.

I inquire now as to whether you have done any follow up to my January 16<sup>th</sup> email to you on this (below) by way of testing the snow for ingredients and contamination levels or securing a statement from the Operators, be it Idaho Power or other.

The public is relying on you to check this out and at least warn if there is any danger for the health and safety of families.

If your view is that health and safety matters such as this are not the responsibility of city government, please indicate why you see it that way and where you suggest this concern should be raised.

Thank you,

Jim

----- Forwarded message -----

**De:** James Hungelmann <[jim.hungelmann@gmail.com](mailto:jim.hungelmann@gmail.com)>

**Date:** lun, 16 ene 2023 a las 22:05

**Subject:** Ketchum City Council Meeting of January 17, 2023 GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT Re: Health and Safety concern about Contaminants in Cloud Seeding:

**To:** Neil Bradshaw <[nbradshaw@ketchumidaho.org](mailto:nbradshaw@ketchumidaho.org)>, Jim Slanetz <[jslanetz@ketchumidaho.org](mailto:jslanetz@ketchumidaho.org)>, Michael David

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Cc: Suzanne Frick <[sfrick@ketchumidaho.org](mailto:sfrick@ketchumidaho.org)>, Jade Riley <[jriley@ketchumidaho.org](mailto:jriley@ketchumidaho.org)>, Matthew A. Johnson <[mjohnson@whitepeterson.com](mailto:mjohnson@whitepeterson.com)>, Martha Burke <[martha.burke@haileycityhall.org](mailto:martha.burke@haileycityhall.org)>, <[kaz.thea@haileycityhall.org](mailto:kaz.thea@haileycityhall.org)>, <[heidi.husbands@haileycityhall.org](mailto:heidi.husbands@haileycityhall.org)>, Sam Linnet <[sam.linnet@haileycityhall.org](mailto:sam.linnet@haileycityhall.org)>, Juan Martinez <[juan.martinez@haileycityhall.org](mailto:juan.martinez@haileycityhall.org)>, <[phendricks@sunvalleyidaho.gov](mailto:phendricks@sunvalleyidaho.gov)>, Michelle Griffith <[mgriffith@sunvalleyidaho.gov](mailto:mgriffith@sunvalleyidaho.gov)>, Keith Saks <[ksaks@sunvalleyidaho.gov](mailto:ksaks@sunvalleyidaho.gov)>, <[jconard@sunvalleyidaho.gov](mailto:jconard@sunvalleyidaho.gov)>, <[bdufur@sunvalleyidaho.gov](mailto:bdufur@sunvalleyidaho.gov)>, <[kgoldman@bellevueidaho.us](mailto:kgoldman@bellevueidaho.us)>, <[dbrown@bellevueidaho.us](mailto:dbrown@bellevueidaho.us)>, <[smahoney@bellevueidaho.us](mailto:smahoney@bellevueidaho.us)>, Chris Johnson <[cjohnson@bellevueidaho.us](mailto:cjohnson@bellevueidaho.us)>, <[rleahy@bellevueidaho.us](mailto:rleahy@bellevueidaho.us)>, <[jcarreiro@bellevueidaho.us](mailto:jcarreiro@bellevueidaho.us)>, Allington Law <[allingtonlaw@gmail.com](mailto:allingtonlaw@gmail.com)>, <[mdavis@co.blaine.id.us](mailto:mdavis@co.blaine.id.us)>, Angenie McCleary <[amccleary@co.blaine.id.us](mailto:amccleary@co.blaine.id.us)>, Dick Fosbury <[dfosbury@co.blaine.id.us](mailto:dfosbury@co.blaine.id.us)>, <[mpomeroy@co.blaine.id.us](mailto:mpomeroy@co.blaine.id.us)>, <[Governor@gov.idaho.gov](mailto:Governor@gov.idaho.gov)>, Heather Scott <[voteheatherscott@gmail.com](mailto:voteheatherscott@gmail.com)>

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 counter-productive 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 twin-engine 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 doing so, 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 Hungelmann

Ketchum