T R A N S I T I O N S

THE KETCHUM PLAN

A Comprehensive Plan for the
City of Ketchum, Idaho
January 17, 1977

Ordinance No. 242


CANADA
WASHINGTON
SNAKE RIVER
COLUMBIA RIVER
IDAHO
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OREGON
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ORDINANCE NO. 242

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING A CITY PLAN FOR THE CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO, BY REFERENCE, AS AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 67-6509 AND 50-901 IDAHO CODE. THE PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED IS ENTITLED "TRANSITIONS".

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO:

Section 1.

That certain comprehensive plan for the City of Ketchum, Idaho, entitled "Transitions", dated the 21st day of July, 1975, is hereby adopted.

Section 2.

The adoption of said comprehensive plan is being accomplished by reference, in the manner authorized by Sections 67-6509 and 50-901, Idaho Code. At least three copies of said comprehensive plan are on file with the Ketchum City Clerk, in the Ketchum City Hall.

Section 3.

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and due publication.

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL and approved by the Mayor this 17th day of January, 1977.

Gerald N. Seiffert
Mayor

ATTEST:

Betty A. Coles
City Clerk

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Introduction

TRANSITIONS is a concise examination of the state of affairs in Ketchum, Idaho, including analysis, findings, and recommendations. The report was prepared during April, May, June, and July, 1975, at the initiative of the City Council of Ketchum. When read as a whole the report is a comprehensive plan--The Ketchum Plan--addressing immediate, short, and long-term needs of the City on a wide range of issues.

Ketchum faces a set of dilemmas shared by all rural American communities. Smallness in size and population create the attractive characteristics peculiar to small towns. That same smallness, however, restricts the ability of the rural town to provide public services. Added to this strain is the ever increasing pressure of population growth and the need for sophisticated sensitive management. The implications are staggering, especially in a rural resort town like Ketchum.

Most important of the problems that must be solved in Ketchum, as in most other small cities, are fiscal order and effective management. Growth and its effects on the community must be planned for and managed. That management must be both effective and judicious. And all must be considered in the light of the characteristics that make Ketchum a community.

Thus, unlike traditional approaches to planning, TRANSITIONS focuses on the problem of managing a rapidly growing, seasonal, resort community with scarce financial resources rather than focusing on the traditional land use approach to community planning. Land use is important and is analyzed in this report, especially in the included land use map. Land use must be considered, however, with the recognition that Ketchum must first have management and money in order to provide basic public services to insure the efficacy of planning efforts.

The recognition that the fiscal condition and management of the City of Ketchum are of paramount importance to the citizens and the governing body of the City resulted in the following over-all goal and the ordering into priorities of its constraints.

TRANSITIONS OVER-ALL GOAL:

To manage the City of Ketchum effectively.

This goal will be approached recognizing: (1) the genuine desire and consensus among year round residents and seasonal visitors to protect the quality of the natural and human environment in Ketchum; (2) the high rate of growth of the resident population; (3) the attractiveness of the area for speculative ventures; (4) the increasing pressures created by the acute seasonality of local economics; (5) the necessity of providing public services for a seasonal population two times greater than the resident population; and (6) constraints on the City's revenue-raising potential outside the City's control.

Needless to say, the foregoing over-all goal is complex in light of its constraints, but it is not impossible to attain. In order to achieve this goal, realism on the part of the citizens and the governing body is a necessity. Strong City management and a strong tax base are the foundation for all other programs and objectives including a sound land use policy.

The Process

The City Council of the City of Ketchum selected Jack G. Peterson & Associates, Inc., Economists and Planners, in March 1975 to prepare the City's first comprehensive plan. After four months of field work, observation, research and analysis, including three public meetings and one public hearing, and nearly three months residence in Ketchum, TRANSITIONS - The Ketchum Plan - was presented to the City Council at its July 21, 1975 regular meeting.

The preparation of the report was aided by an advisory Planning Committee in accordance with an agreement between the Council and the Consultant.

Planning is a continuous process and as time and events change, so too will the plan. Thus its name - TRANSITIONS.

ketchum's past

Ketchum's Past

In a letter written to the Idaho Triweekly Statesman on June 22, 1880 one of their reporters describes "passing the lively little town of Catch'em -- to which some of the wicked boys have added the words 'and skin'em'." The reporter mentions that this town "now boasts two stores, two saloons, an assay office, a blacksmith shop, besides some 10 or 12 dwellings." This was less than two months after May 3rd, 1880, when Isaac Ives Lewis pitched his tent on what was to become Ketchum.

Ketchum was first named Leadville and the first lots sold for $2.00 a lot. When it came time to officially record the townsite with the government land office in Boise the name had to be changed because there were too many towns in the West with the name Leadville. Thus Ketchum was named after David Ketchum, an early settler who lived near Warm Springs.

The silver and lead mining boom which brought settlers to the Wood River Valley resulted in the creation of Bellevue, Hailey, Ketchum and Galena. Although Bellevue was the largest, Ketchum in the 1880's had a population that was as large or larger than today's. According to one report, the post office in the early 1880's had more than 2,000 customers on its lists (Ketchum today has 2,670 people compared with 750 fifteen years ago).

Ketchum had a number of major landmarks in its early days which have since disappeared. The Philadelphia Mining and Smelting Works was called the most complete smelting works in the West. It had a capacity of fifty tons of bullion per day and was a prominent landmark with four large stacks. This massive smelter was located at the confluence of Warm Springs Creek with the Big Wood River on the far side of the river south of the bridge. The smelter also had the distinction of having the first hydroelectric generating plant in Idaho.

Another great but short-lived building was the Metropolitan Hall situated on Main Street where the Alpine now stands. The Metropolitan contained a lavishly decorated bar and ballroom. The ballroom also served as a theater and meeting hall. Guyer Hot Springs, located outside of town on Warm Springs Creek, featured a hotel, bar and restaurant. The Ketchum schoolhouse, located where Giacobbi Square now stands, was constructed for the sum of $15,000.

One of the few remaining original buildings is the First Security Bank which was constructed in 1886 by A. W. Comstock as a dry goods store. Another historic building is the Ketchum Drug building which originally was the First National Bank and later the post office.

Early Ketchum even sported a brewery run by two active, jolly "wild Dutchmen"

the Koninger brothers, as a newspaper article described them.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad reached Ketchum in 1884. At the same time the Ketchum Fast Freight Line was established by Horace C. Lewis to connect the railroad with the valleys to the north, east and west of Ketchum. The freight line became a substantial business, with thirty outfits drawn by teams of horses on the road at all times when in full operation. The freighters averaged twelve to sixteen miles a day in the rugged back country.

Hauling ore on the Trail Creek Road was an adventure. In an Idaho Statesman article written in 1936, Dick D'Easum described it as "sport for the bold. It was like a ski slide in that the climb up was arduous, without benefit of tramways, and the trip down was likely to end in spill. The general procedure, they say, was to tie on a log at the top, haul on the brake with two hands, yell like an Indian, and pray to God."

A water system was built to serve Ketchum in 1889 supplied by water stored in a reservoir on Trail Creek. Prior to that, according to one source, people who did not have their own wells paid fifty cents a bucket to have water from Trail Creek delivered to them. The fire department, organized in 1883, used water from a wooden tank located at the busiest corner on Main Street. Nevertheless, fire razed many of Ketchum's early buildings.

By the 1920's the mining boom was over and Ketchum looked like a ghost town.

However, since the early 1900's another kind of boom had been in the making. Men had been driving their bands of sheep up the Big Wood River Valley to graze during the summers in the Sawtooth, Boulder and Pioneer mountains. By 1924 Ketchum had become the largest sheep shipping point in the United States. The families of sheepmen began coming to Ketchum to spend their summers. One oldtimer recalls that his family bought a cabin and lot in the middle of town for $125.00, which was the amount of back taxes owed on the abandonded site. Sheepmen, moreover, made large sums of money in the 1920's. Another oldtimer recalls that "All the big sheepmen drove big cars."

Town life in the 20's was quiet and simple. The people fished, rode horses, picnicked, climbed Nob Hill, and for big excursions, climbed Baldy Mountain. The big social event was to go and collect the mail after it came off the train and was sorted at the post office. It took only 15 minutes to sort in those days.

The men gathered daily along the south side of the Comstock Dry Goods Store where they would discuss the issues of the day and whittle on chips from the tree stumps which they used as benches. When Jack Lane bought the dry goods store he moved the locus of the conversation to the front of the store on Main Street and often hosted the discussions inside the store. Jack Lane it is reported enjoyed participating in the discussions often dominating them.

On Saturday nights dances would be held in the Odd Fellows Hall (now the Magic Lantern

Cinema). During the summer days, the sheepmen's children would visit the Basque sheep camps and take orders for food and supplies. While at the camps they would share the midday meal of the Basques which consisted of lamb stew, canned corn and biscuits.

At that time some 200,000 sheep were trailed through town in the spring returning in mid-summer for shipment of the lambs by rail from the sheep loading chutes which still stand near the rail storage shed. The main bands would then be trailed again to the mountains until autumn.

In the 1930's the sheepmen began to suffer from inflation in the form of rising feed costs during winter and many suffered bankruptcy. Sheep ranching continued at a lessor intensity, however, as it does today when 7,000 to 12,000 sheep are trailed through Ketchum annually. Ketchum was about to begin another economic boom of a kind unrivaled by anything that had gone on before.

In 1936, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, searching for a place where it could build a resort for its excecutives, sent an Austrian Count, Felix Schaffgotsch, to several areas looking for a beautiful setting and skiable terrain. When the Count saw the mountains around Ketchum he declared the site to be perfect. Shortly after the Union Pacific purchased the 4,300 acre Brass Ranch. The lodge was built in 1936 at Sun Valley and the resort business became the mainstay for the Ketchum and Sun Valley area.

Sun Valley quickly acquired an internation reputation as a resort for the wealthy, glamorous people, including the moviestars. Shortly after the Lodge was completed, Ernest Himingway was invited to spend the summer. It was an excellent move which focused national attention on Sun Valley. Hemingway wrote "For Whom the Bell Tolls" from a room in the Lodge.

Ketchum was an attraction for another reason during the period from 1937 to 1947. Gambling flourished. The old Christiania was the center of the biggest action and an invitation was required to enter the door. Here Wood River Valley locals could be found rubbing elbows with celebrities and gambling hustlers from throughout the West. With the institution of liquor licenses in 1947, which had a provision that no gambling could take place on the premises where liquor was sold, big gambling came to an end.

During World War II, Sun Valley Resort was used as a convalescent hospital for war veterans. After the war interest in skiing slumped and the pace slowed down.

A new era of rapid development and national attention began at Sun Valley when the Janss Corporation purchased the resort from the Union Pacific in 1965. The improvement of Baldy and Dollar Mountains as unexcelled ski mountains and the concurrent development of Sun Valley as a resort of international reputation began a development boom in the area which has continued to the present. Few areas in the world can boast of the wide range of high quality recreational activities available in the Sun Valley and Ketchum areas today.

Further national attention came to the Ketchum area in 1973 when it bacame the site for the headquarters for the Sawtooth National Recreational Area created by an act of Congress. Already some one million visitors a year travel to the new SNRA most of whom travel through Ketchum.

Ketchum has had its booms and busts, but the momentum of the present and future is tourism and recreation.


TED S
the people

The People

Above all other of our observations we found Ketchum to be the home of a unique breed of people who have created a life style quite unlike any other Idaho community. In a nutshell, demographically, residents of Ketchum are more highly educated, younger, more involved in sports and athletic activities, have a greater sense of community, and incongruously, are of lower average incomes than other Idahoans. The latter fact, low incomes, is a determinant of Ketchum's uniqueness. Come what may, the people of Ketchum enjoy life.

Many outsiders dub Ketchum the intellectual and cultural capital of Idaho. That it is. But more than that, it is the athletic capital of the Northwest. For example, what other town of 2,500 can boast of as many resident tennis fanatics; slow pitch and baseball teams numbering ten women's, ten men's and six children's; finer swimmers; skilled kayakers; ardent backpackers; and, yes, the finest resident skiers in the Northwest. We have not overlooked the soccer players, golfers and another finest catagory -- flyfishermen. Certainly, the foregoing are superlatives, but they are fact and are deserved.

Beyond sports, Ketchum's people have other noteworthy accomplishments. Hemingway Elementary School is one of the most creative, innovative and highly motivating schools in Idaho. We are extremely impressed with the quality of Hemingway's teachers, the curriculum, and the style of teaching. In our opinion this educational facility ranks as

Ketchum's greatest single asset.

Then, of course, there is a special community resident who is the only individual who will be noted at any length by name in the body of this report. Guardian of the school, political commentator, weather forecaster, umpire in the slow pitch leagues and actor. "Aw right!" Show us a community with a resident as noteworthy, controversial and loved as Mr. Jim Crow.

Jim Crow personifies much of what Ketchum is all about -- a unique character and style of people to whom creativity, innovation and individuality are sacred.

We mentioned the sense of community in Ketchum. Specific examples are the annual Basque Dinner and Festival held for the benefit of Hemingway School; the annual auction also held for the school; and two relatively new annual events, the community tennis tournament held this year at Warm Springs; and the first annual Wood River Valley Women's International Slow Pitch Tournament. To go on, the Community Library Association provides a fine community library thanks to a group of private individuals who keep it running.

Finally, the recreational facilities and activities available to and used by many Ketchum residents in nearby Sun Valley, Elkhorn, and The Ranch add measurably to the available people-oriented resources: ice skating, golf, tennis swimming, skiing and the wide

variety of activities offered by the Sun Valley Center for the Arts and Humanities.

Our only recommendation regarding "The People" is to do more of what you are doing with ever increasing skill -- and occassionaly go to work! Seriously, we have observed, much to our initial disbelief, that low incomes and downward mobility are often by choice in Ketchum, and that the quality of the human experience is extremely high.


SUN VALLEY
FUN + SUN CONDOMINIUMS
SUN-SWISSO
SUN COLLOIDS
SHADY NOOK LO-RENT HOUSING
SUN SEWER
WORLD FAMOUS SUN VALLEY
CASINO CLUB
PHILLIPS 66
KETCHUM SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT #2
CITY HALL
GOLDEN RULE FOOD MARKET
WELCOME!
HOWDY PARDNER!!!
VISIT SUNNY DOWNTOWN
GATEWAY TO THE MAGNIFICENT SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS
KETCHUM IDAHO
WHERE WESTERN HOSPITALITY IS NOT JUST A SLOGAN
--- IT'S A PROMISE!!!
CITATION
growth

Growth

Growth--population, spatial, and economic growth--a reality with which Ketchum must consistently deal in political planning and decision-making. From the information studied for this report have come several indicators, especially in regard to Ketchum-like, rural recreational communities.

First, these communities exhibit relatively high current growth rates of 8 to 10% in resident populations (Ketchum's is 10-15%).

Second, this growth is exhibited spatially as well as by population increases. Areas like Warm Springs, Bigwood, Hulen Meadows, Lake Creek, East Fork, and others house people dependent on the City for services.

Third, the economics of these areas are geared to growth in the recreation and tourist service sectors, and to a lesser degree in real estate development.

Fourth, physical build-out continues until the available private land base is absorbed. While this process is controlled by the marketplace, resort areas add the impetus of speculation to counteract limiting factors such as the cost of borrowed money.

Ketchum is both a unique terminal ski resort with high national and international appeal and visilibity, and it is a regional recreational area with high summer appeal as well. The Sun Valley resort complex and Sawtooth Recreational Area are adjacent to but beyond the control of Ketchum. Efforts to increase traffic through these areas will continue regardless of

Ketchum's desires one way or the other.

Ketchum has its own appeal, which translates into growth appeal, because it has the majority of year-round services available to both tourists and potential residents. The location of housing, retail stores, doctors, restaurants, services, etc., in Ketchum makes it a full service, year-round community vis-a-vis Sun Valley which is a seasonal resort community.

Of all the parameters of growth, the rates of real population change and electric energy demand increases are corroborative yardsticks. Displayed on the following tables are a population curve depicting a 12-15% increase per year for the last five years and electricity demand depicting an increase of 15-20% per year for the last five years. These curves graphically portray the tremendous rate of growth Ketchum is experiencing.

Under present conditions, there is a real possibility that the forecast resident population for 1980 of a low of 2,900 to a high of 3,650 will be exceeded to a high of 4,000, and that this growth rate will continue to 1985. At a level of 4,500 in 1985, the rate of population growth will then begin a gradual slow down causing a return to forecasted ranges by the late 1980's and reaching a level of 6,500 by the year 2000. The range for the year 2000 is a low of 5,500 to a high of 7,000 with contingencies for a heated economy or resurgence of mining causing the population to rise to 8,000.

To speak only of the City of Ketchum is to ignore that there is a surrounding area which both affects and is affected by the City. Any discussion of population must take into consider-

ation the people who will reside permanently in those areas. For Ketchum, those areas of impact must include Bigwood, Hulen Meadows and Lake Creek and North Fork to the north; and Cold Springs and East Fork to the south.

Given all the determinants of growth and the forecasts, and adding our own realism regarding the attractiveness of the human environment and human experience in Ketchum, a target population of 6,500 for Ketchum and the above mentioned impact areas by the year 2000 appears optimal.

There is little question that these forecasts present a disturbing picture to virtually everyone in Ketchum. To visualize the potential change in your mind, picture Ketchum in 1960 as slightly smaller than Bellevue is today. Then picture Mountain Home today (population 6,450) as Ketchum will be in the year 2000. The challenge will be to provide direction to the growth to keep Ketchum from evolving at the speed predicted in a chaotic and destructive manner. In addition, huge increases in services will be required, yet the ability to pay for such services will probably not keep up with the need for them.

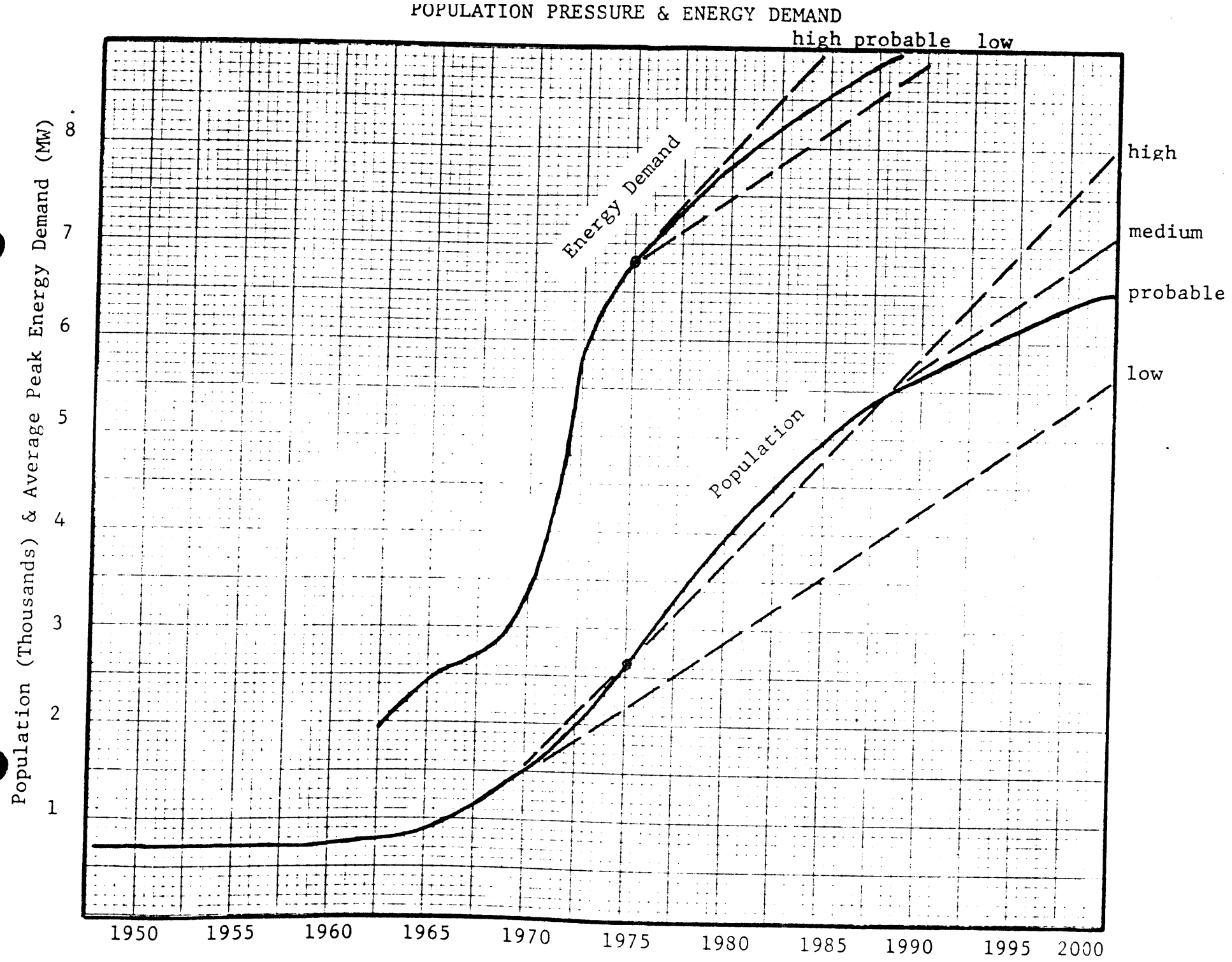
Some order over future growth is necessary to maintain both the financial viability of the City's governmental structure, and the economic good health of the private sector. To do otherwise could allow actions which will threaten the environmental and human quality which attracts tourists to this area. Sun Valley has developed as a resort offering high quality experiences in an exclusive setting. Given the distance of the area from major population centers, such an image seems the best on suited for it. Anything which threatens those attributes threatens the livelihood of the entire community.

Furthermore, while building and real estate have played important economic roles in the past ten years, and often do so in resort areas, the major business of the Ketchum area is tourism. This is likely to be even more true as the national recreation area to the north draws more and more visitors.

Speculative growth is a common problem of such areas. A rapidly increasing population appears to afford the possibility of high profits and continued demand for land. Demand created artificially by a seller should not be confused with demand created from the need of prospective buyers. The challenge is to balance the two; allowing speculation to provide necessary construction, and limiting speculation to manageable limits in order to provide the services needed by that construction.

This will require the use of such tools as increased expenditures for professional city management, long-range planning and capitalization for increasing public services, zoning changes and strict adherence to zoning and building regulations, and continuing determination of the agreed goals of the community. In addition, extreme measures may periodically be necessary to meet emergencies created by rapid growth and change. These could include some regulation of the distribution of building permits, changes in policies involving certain types of building and use, and even moratoriums, both partial and complete.

Rapid growth inevitably causes tears in the social fabric of any community. It is the most common and the most frightening of problems being faced by small towns today. It involves the direct conflict of personal interest and social good; and of innovation and tradition. Planning, management, and a willingness to deal with the problem with necessary, if sometimes unpleasant, solutions will protect Ketchum's future.


POPULATION PRESSURE & ENERGY DEMAND
high probable low
Energy Demand
Population
high
medium
probable
low
Population (Thousands) & Average Peak Energy Demand (MW)
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000

Seasonality

The phenomenon of seasonality is a chalenging problem in the Ketchum/Sun Valley area. Retail, restaurant and resort businesses are attempting to dampen the effect of autumn and spring slack on their enterprises and as a result of the community.

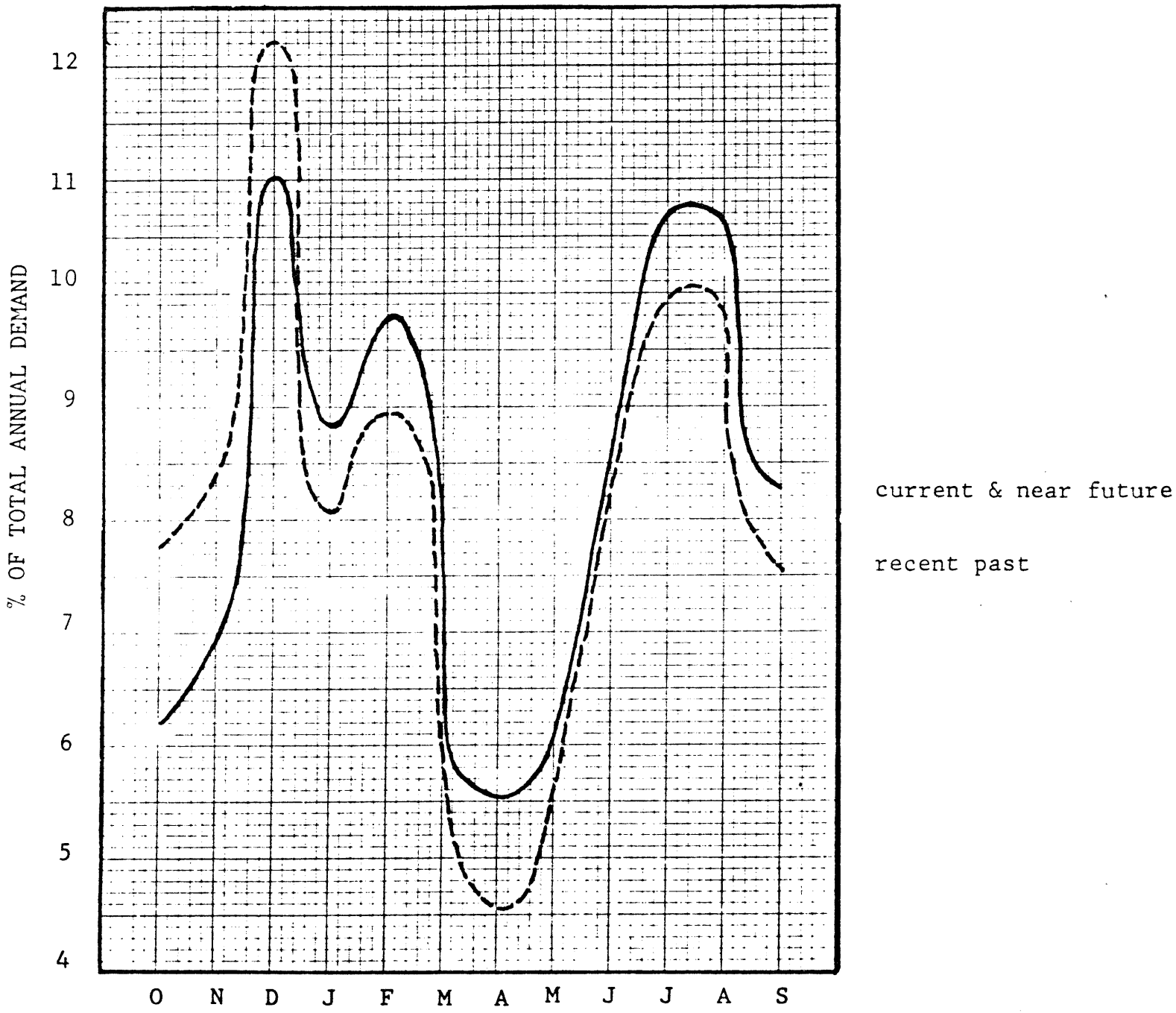
Actually, seasonality is not a phenomenon but a fact of life in virtually every winter-summer recreation resort area in the West. It is so severe that many businesses in other areas simply close down during the off-season to minimize costs.

The Ketchum/Sun Valley area business and resort owners, however, are making a concerted effort to maintain a year-round resort environment. This effort will put increased pressure for growth on the City of Ketchum. A larger, more stable population will require year-round services which will attract more businesses to provide these services. Year-round businesses will require employees which could provide a stabilizing influence on the local economy.

We developed a set of seasonality curves which reveal several important factors by reducing the records of monthly business activity, motel occupancy and energy demands to a common denominator--percent by month of total annual activity or demand. In order to understand the seasonality curves, the following comments are necessary: a) the curves (the solid curve is current and near future and the dotted curve is the recent past) represent

the slow dampening of seasonality and also clearly depict the reality of the seasonality phenomenon; b) since the curves depict monthly percent of total annual activity, demand or volume, and the area under each curve is 100% of the total annual activity, they have many more uses and long range predictive value than curves depicting average monthly aggregate demand; and c) the curves are based on an October through September year which is more representative and more realistic than a January through December year in a winter-summer oriented area. It is important to note that the curves have considerable value as the community grows and that they can be used either for Ketchum separately or for the Ketchum/Sun Valley area.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ANNUAL ACTIVITY OR DEMAND
KETCHUM AND/OR KETCHUM/SUN VALLEY



AVAILABLE ROOMS & SLEEPING SPACES

KETCHUM/SUN VALLEY AREA

	Rooms	Sleeping Space
KETCHUM[1]		
Motels and Condominiums	640	2,720
Total Ketchum	640	2,720
SUN VALLEY[2]		
Inn and Lodge	650	1,000
Condominiums	514	3,260
Total Sun Valley	1,164	4,260
THE RANCH[3]		
Condominiums	112	250
Total The Ranch	112	250
ELKHORN[4]		
Condominiums	131	446
Total Elkhorn	131	446
Total Ketchum/Sun Valley Area	2,047	7,676

1 & 2 Source Sun Valley Corporation
3 Source The Ranch
4 Source Elkhorn

As an illustration of the use of the curves the following example is presented:

> Using a current base population of 2,500 and 5% of annual volume for April slack as being equivelent to the base population, and then moving along the curves to December peak with an average 11.5% share of annual volume, the 11.5% average translates into 5,750 people during December peak (ranging from a low of 5,500 to a high of 6,100 people in Ketchum). For the entire Sun Valley/Ketchum area using the same curve for December indicates that 9,900 people (ranging from a high of 10,030 to a low of 9,600) will be present.

The figures derived from the curves correlate closely with the actual number of rooms, sleeping places and monthly occupancy rates for the Ketchum/Sun Valley area. Several tests of these relationships and additionally, monthly power demands, gave us confidence in using the curves as current indicators and/or predicting tools of business activity and tourism and public facility demands.

Finally, as stated earlier, the curves, especially the solid line curve, adapt easily to new population bases as the population increases during the next 1-5 years.

The formula for deriving monthly population pressure from the curves are as follows:

$$n = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)(c)$$

and:

$$n_1 = \frac{(a + 1)}{b}(d)$$

where:

n= Ketchum monthly population pressure
a= monthly % of annual demand
b= base % of annual (5-1975-80)
c= base Ketchum slack population (2,500 - 1975)

and:

n_1=Ketchum/Sun Valley monthly population pressure
a= monthly % of annual demand
b= base % of annual (5)
+1=factor for Sun Valley area accounting for lower resident population and large number of available units
d= base Sun Valley/Ketchum slack population (3,000 - 1975)

management, planning & revenues

"Management and planning are simply the formalization of logical human thought processes in thinking through a decision. These are very complex undertakings in an era that is dominated by instant decisions or indecision."

j peterson

"A concensus is a state of relations where everyone agrees that he or she disagrees -- politely -- about some aspect of a decision."

j peterson

Management, Planning & Policy Making

Management, planning and policy making are viewed by many small organizations as necessary evils and are thus relegated to such a low priority that they are ignored. When an organization reaches a particular scale of operations, previously informal management, planning and policy making must be formalized and procedures established to assure the structural integrity of the organization and to assure that policies and decisions are thought through with some rigor.

This formalization of management also frees the policy makers to concentrate on policy and the administrators to concentrate on both assisting the policy makers in arriving at sound decisions by providing them with information and observations for their deliberations and carrying out policy when it is made.

Specifically, in the City of Ketchum's case, the City Council can now concentrate on major policy and important decision making and rely on the City Administrator for execution, administration and information. The Council no longer needs to delve into day to day decisions and should formalize the delegated powers of the City Administrator by formally legitimizing the Administrator's authority and responsibility.

Management

What, then, specifically is management? While shelves of volumes have been written on the subject it remains one of the most elusive subjects known. There are some hard common factors that can be dealt with directly. Management is the process of effective decision-making based on carefully developed facts, sound judgment and rational goals and objectives.

Everything from wars to corporations and cities are managed, albeit to different degrees of success, but nevertheless they are managed.

As cities and corporations become larger and more complex so too does the management process. The most difficult period is when a small corporation or city moves over the threshold to its first experience with formalized management--from flying a Super Cub by the seat of your pants to sitting at the controls of a 727 going through the checklist and trauma of your first take off.

Management of today's cities requires people who can effectively analyze, plan, coordinate and control multiple, concurrent functions and operations.

The following list, while skeleton in composition, outlines some of the necessary considerations in management:

1. Problem Recognition
2. Problem Definition
3. Information Collection
4. Information Analysis
5. Synthesis of Alternatives
6. Evaluation of Alternatives
7. Selection of Alternatives
8. Implementation of Alternatives
9. Monitoring of Action
10. Correcting Action
11. Evaluation of Performance

While the City Council (Corporate Board of Directors) and Mayor (Chief Executive Officer) should be intimately aware of the above process, the Council and Mayor need only be directly involved in phases 6, 7, and 11 (Evaluation and Selection of Alternatives and Evaluation of Alternatives).

The entire process, phases 1 through 11, is the responsibility of the City Administrator (Chief Operating Officer).

A rapid and full understanding of the difference between broad policy-making on one hand (Council and Mayor) and day to day decision-making and administration (City Administrator) on the other hand, will speed Ketchum toward more effective government. The orchestration of this process will result in effective management. This capsule treatise is by no means meant to be the last word on management. It is only a capsule on a complex subject.

Planning

Planning is an integral part of management. Because the two, management and planning, are complex even when considered separately, we will attempt to perform that integration of concepts after the separate discussions.

Planning is the process of developing information to assist and guide management and the actual preparation of the management plan. Planning has some distinctive types based on function: long range planning for evaluating future needs, forecasting and decision-making; operational planning for coordinating and implementing prior decisions on a day to day or short-term basis; and comprehensive planning which examines all aspects of an organizations functions and results in timely and relevant goals and objectives.

Before we go any further, it is important to clear away any confusion which the concept of goals and objectives. First of all, they are simply a popularized modish way of saying "let's build a condominium" (goal) and "we'll have to find a scenic site" (objective). More formally, goals are ideals expressed as desired results, and objectives are necessary steps to the goal expressed as actions to be achieved.

All planning and action-taking exists in a formalized hierarchy of steps, procedures and decisions which proceed from an idea or concept to higher levels

which result in action and achievement. Within this hierarchy is an extremely important element--the measurement of performance commonly called accountability.

The model we have developed to provide a graphic picture of the planning process is simply a portrayal of the process of human logic. Since we seldom examine our own planning or decision-making process, it has value as both a checklist and to evaluate a decision.

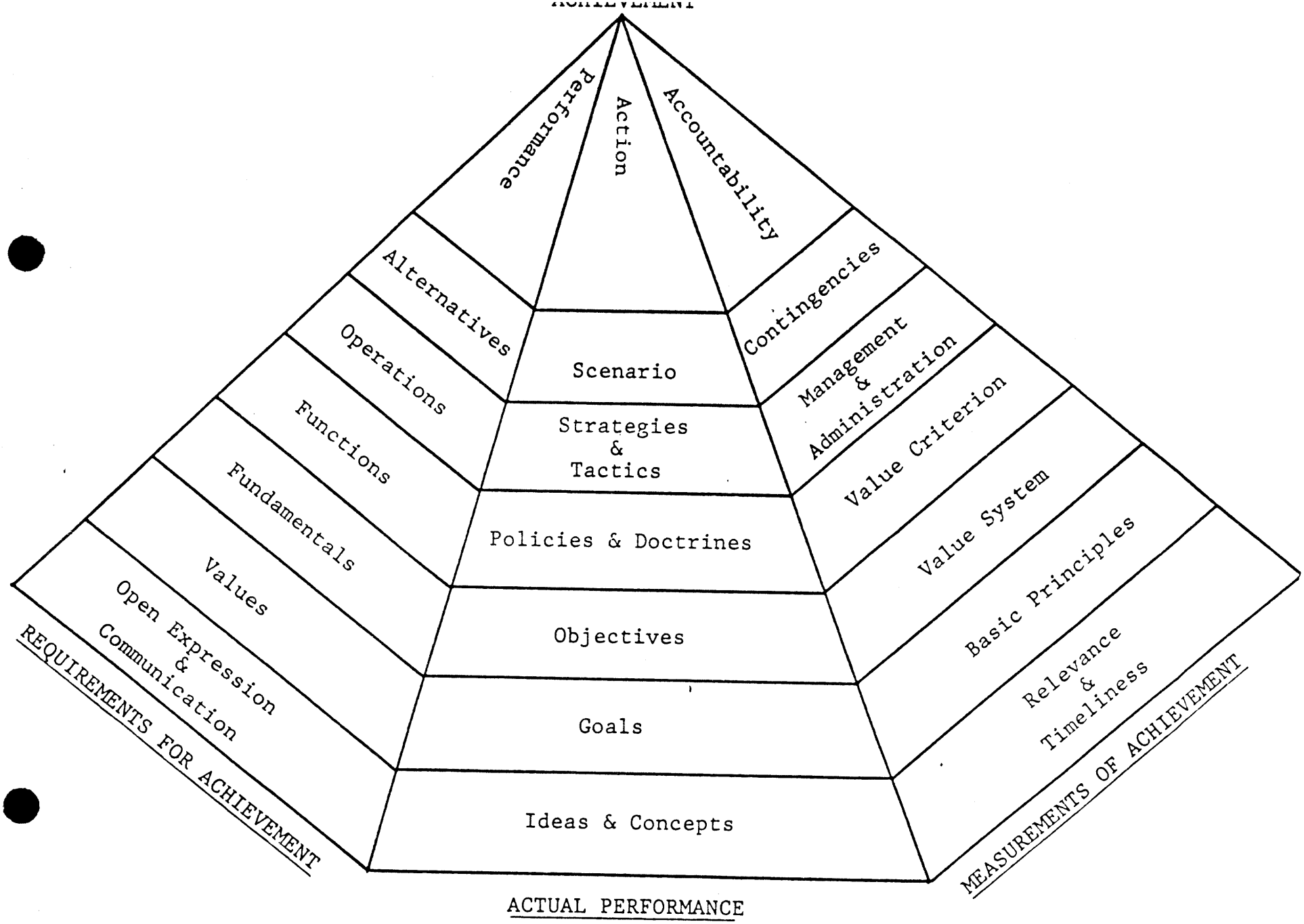
Before going to the model a few definitions are necessary: First, a policy or doctrine is the specific course of action decided on to achieve stated goals and objectives; (let's build it ourself rather than buy prefab); Second, a fundamental requirement is a definition of the specific course of action necessary for carrying out a policy (hiring carpenters, purchasing materials, etc.); Third, functional requirements are the specific tasks required to meet the course of action (excavating, pouring foundation, framing, etc.); and Fourth, the operational performance requirement is the actual carrying out of the fundamental and functional requirements (excavating without cutting utilities, pounding the nail without bending it, etc.).

Finally, before going to the model there must be some understanding that

all decision and policy making takes place within a system of values: aesthetic, economic, environmental, etc. Many times in this report we have discussed "the quality of the human environment and human experience." These are human values related to us by citizens of Ketchum. In the context of our earlier example the value system affects the style, design and location or setting of the house. While values vary from person to person and are often inconsistent, they are a vital part of planning and management. Ultimately we live in a very human and value laden environment. Sound sensitive planning requires careful consideration of human value systems especially in resolving today's complex and often hectic problems. If there is a common denominator or thread that runs through all of the other aspects of planning - it is the awareness and sensitivity to various value systems.

Joint Council Meetings and Areawide Cooperation

Ketchum would benefit measurably from periodic joint Council meetings with the City of Sun Valley and periodic informal meetings with the management of Sun Valley Corporation and Elkhorn. In addition measurable benefit could be gained from periodic formal joint meetings with the Blaine County Commission and City of Hailey.



MANAGEMENT & PLANNING IN PERSPECTIVE
From Idea to Action

The foregoing recommendations are intended to foster improved communications and relations between the parties, all of whom have common interests.

City Revenues

It is apparent that the revenues of the City of Ketchum are inadequate to meet the demand for services largely because of seasonal peak tourism demands on City services which range from two to two and one-half times the base population. There are other contributing factors, however, including the nature of the tax structure in the State of Idaho and local tax levels in Ketchum.

Ketchum's 1974 General Property Tax Levy was 3.1773 mills. This levy consisted of a general fund levy of 1.8640 mills, bond levy of 0.1032 mills, street levy of 1.1302 mills and local improvement levy of 0.0799 mills. These levys resulted in a level of tax equaling 1.72% of the fair market value for real property in Ketchum.

To put the foregoing into perspective and offer some comparisons and guidelines, the following are offered:

General Fund Levys have a maximum level of 4.50 mills in Idaho--Ketchum's is 1.86 mills or only 40% of the maximum.

The level of Ketchum's property tax as a percentage of the fair market value of real peoperty, 1.72%, compares with 1.92% for Sun Valley and 1.88% for Boise.

As a critical issue, the City should aggressively support State Legislation providing a Local Option Tax. Ketchum is one of a few unique areas of Idaho which realizes a major influx of visitors who require City services, but do not contribute to the Tax Base which supports such services. Until such revenue is realized, Ketchum residents deny themselves the proper and adequate services necessary to maintain public improvements. Taxes which could be considered under Local Option range from a Bed Tax, Liquor by the Drink and a local Sales Tax.

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public services & transportation

Public Services

Discussed in the preceding chapter titled "Growth" is the extraordinary demand placed on Ketchum's public services by the pressures of seasonal peak populations caused by the tourism industry. In the preceding chapter titled "Management, Planning & Revenues" the heavy demand on Ketchum's City revenues stemming from seasonality also is discussed.

While this seasonal pressure on public services is not unique, especially in tourism and recreation oriented communities, it does have a degree of uniqueness in Ketchum because of the City's limited ability to finance the needed public services.

Here then is the dilemma: Ketchum is located in an internationally known resort area providing a playground for the world, yet the local residents pick up the public service tab for tourist needs. Certainly, businesses and individuals make a living from the influx of tourists. The City itself does not receive supplemental revenues to provide peak services. Quite bewildering is the further dilemma that the very businesses that receive the greatest income from tourists also oppose the imposition of any tax or fee on tourists to defray the community's high costs for services.

The status and adequacy of the various major public services are discussed briefly

below. Specific recommendations are made in the chapter which follows titled "Major Findings and Recommendations". Since virtually every one of the services has had one or more detailed study, these studies are incorporated by reference.

Water

The City is presently served by a hodgepodge of private water systems and wells with one major private system serving the town core. Few of the systems are adequate for fire flows and storage is totally inadequate. Water quality varies from system to system and well to well. A "Preliminary Engineering Report for Proposed Water System Improvements" for Ketchum was completed in 1971 and an amendment to that report completed in 1973. In addition, the "Blaine County Water and Sewerage Study" which included Ketchum was completed in 1972. These reports discuss the acquisition of the present central system and a phased construction of a new system City-wide. This proposal is estimated to cost some 2.5 million dollars in 1972.

Sewerage

One of the past and current hot issues in Ketchum is the sewer system and sewage treatment plant and associated costs, operational problems, discharge permit and capacity. So much time has been spent during the past several years in these matters that other public services and community needs have lacked attention. The problems are now being addressed by both Ketchum and Sun Valley and rational solutions being sought. Our major recommendations are to concentrate on a speedy resolution to the issues, including increasing both the capacity and efficiency of the existing plant through higher operational efficiency and techniques. We also recommend closer monitoring of the influents, effluents and plant processes. Any policies made in regard to the sewer must be made with the primary purpose of maintaining the high quality of the waters of the Wood River and Trail Creek.

Fire and Emergency Services

The quality of fire and emergency services in Ketchum is among the highest for a comparable community in the United States. Ketchum's fire department has received

national attention because of its ability.

Because the Ketchum Fire Department serves as the backbone for the entire Ketchum/Sun Valley area providing backup to other community's departments, and because it must gear itself to respond to the peak population pressure of some four times the resident population, there is a need for a master plan which will examine future capital and equipment needs, and service demands. This plan should also examine the feasibility of a satellite facility in the area at the west end of Warm Springs. Few communities in the nation with a resident population of 2,500 are expected or able to respond to the needs of 10,000 in severe winter conditions. Ketchum has accomplished this seemingly impossible task.

Transportation and Traffic

Any discussion of transportation and traffic in Ketchum must deal with the effects of the automobile on a resort area. One of the most attractive areas in the Valley is the central core in Sun Valley. There, cars have been limited to exterior areas, leaving the center for green spaces, bicycles, and people on foot. It is a picture not seen in Ketchum.

Part of the excitement of a lively, downtown business area is the mixture of buildings, people, and activities possible there. These characteristics are lessened when the streets are clogged with traffic, or when the open spaces are covered with parked cars. Ketchum is in danger of being overrun by the automobile and its needs.

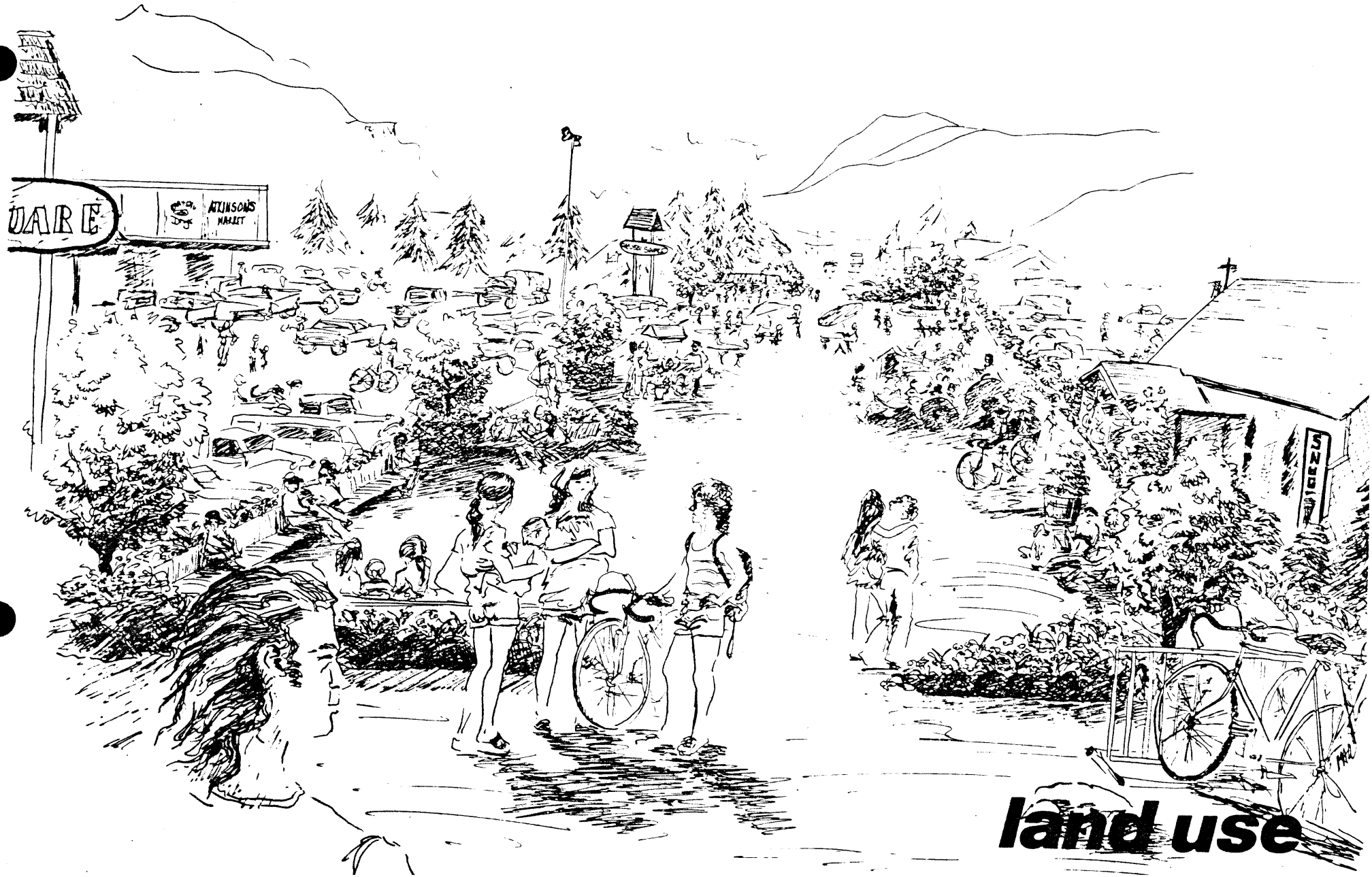
It is recommended in TRANSITIONS, then, that the automobile move to a low priority in planning of public services. This will necessitate changes in parking requirements in the zoning ordinance, dedication of areas to foot, bicycle, and equestrian traffic, and expenditures for construction of such facilities.

Access from densely populated centers such as the west Ketchum area to the downtown core should be provided. Safe routes for school children to the Hemingway School area should be provided. Mass transportation systems should be studied and supported where feasible, although no particular system seems ready for financial participation by the City.

Traffic bottlenecks, such as major access route crossings, lift terminal areas, and industrial traffic routes should be studied for possible improvements in safety provisions. Ease of use of the automobile, however, should not be a consideration in the planning of

transportation within the City.

One of the greatest problems is that those who choose to walk in Ketchum find it a dangerous undertaking. Poorly marked intersections, a lack of sidewalks, high snowbanks in winter, and obstructions in public right-of-ways by private concerns add to the problem. The City should work to eliminate where possible, short term hazards to pedestrians, and should formulate long range plans for pedestrian access throughout the City.



land use

Leadville People's Park

Illustrated on the cover of this chapter is a concept that has gained wide public support in Ketchum.

The concept is to use the Fourth Street right-of-way between Leadville and East for a walking, talking, sitting and generally relaxing place for people to get together during late spring, summer and autumn--May through October.

The benches, potted plants, statuary, etc., could be removed during winter both for snow removal and for accommodating peak winter pressures.

Leadville People's Park could restore to Ketchum the concept of the Town Square--where young and old, liberal and conservative, rich and poor, gather to discuss the issues of the day, play a game of checkers, chess, backgammon or cribbage, or engage in people watching. In addition, it could provide a place for artists and craftsmen to display their wares.

This is a low cost, popular concept which requires little more than simple formal action by the City Council and participation by the citizens.

We believe in it strongly enough to encourage the City Council to take immediate formal action in cooperation with the adjacent landowners and businesses. In a few weeks, Leadville People's Park could be a reality.

Land Use

Land use is an important question to many Ketchum residents, especially with regard to existing zoning and recommendations regarding land use in this report which may result in zoning changes in the future.

The nature and pattern of land use do have a major affect on the general aesthetic appeal of a community, and more importantly, its ability to maintain or restore a quality human environment and human experience. This is of major importance in Ketchum.

Regarding land use policy, our recommendations are: that transitions be considered wherever possible between intensive and non-intensive uses (i.e., medium residential between limited or light residential and business or tourist uses); and that land use and zoning be continually reexamined to insure the quality of the human environment and human experience in Ketchum.

We have examined and reexamined the present extent of the commercial zone in the towncore and are convinced that it extends too far into the residential area to the west. At the three public meetings and our final public hearing, our proposal to reduce the size of the commercially zoned area to reflect reality met with strong

opposition from some resident land owners because of speculation on land prices. In full recognition of this opposition, we are recommending that that area be rezoned. It is our obligation to inform the land owners and City Council that in our judgement the rules of the marketplace will apply to this area, and that the present zoning causes paralysis in potential high quality residential development.

Tourism

The City of Ketchum, its residents and businesses and its economic base are recreation/resort -- tourism -- oriented. This, too, is the future direction of Ketchum. Certainly, there are those who want the tourists to leave, but Ketchum is a community sandwiched between one of the most popular ski mountains in the world, "Baldy", and one of the oldest and most popular ski resorts in the world, "Sun Valley". Now, "Elkhorn" has been added with the real potential of becoming as large as Sun Valley in the next ten years. This momentum is not going to stop in the foreseeable future even though real property sales slowed during the national recession and the next few years will see some catch-up.

There is an obvious reason for the continued growth in tourism in the Ketchum/ Sun Valley area: the longevity and magnitude of the investment and quality of the

experience virtually assure the future growth and success of the resorts.

Thus, there is every realistic reason to believe that the Warm Springs Ski Area and River Run Ski Area will continue to develop as primary accesses to Bald Mountain. Maintaining the aesthetic appeal of these areas obviously is important. This can be accomplished by careful and cooperative reviews at an early stage between potential developers and the City of Ketchum and sensitive zoning in those areas.

Area of Potential Future Annexation

The areas which are most logical for potential future annexation are from the southerly City limits south to Cold Springs, including the "Redtop" area, and from the northerly City limits north to the U. S. Forest Service boundary north of North Fork.

These two areas are either currently being developed or have a high potential for development. Therefore, the City of Ketchum should be party to development plans in these areas with both Blaine County and future developers.

While we are not proposing immediate annexation, we believe it is only reasonable that Ketchum be an active party with regard to the character of land use and

potential development at the north and south approaches to the City. The time to begin this active participation is now through a separately ordained planning commission.

Area of Geographical and Economic Influence

Ketchum's area of geographical and economic influence extends from North Fork on Route 93 north to the north side of East Fork to the south. To the west Baldy Mountain and the private lands three miles west of the Ketchum City limits and to the east of the City of Sun Valley and Sun Valley and Elkhorn resort areas are the limits of geographic and economic influence.

The Concept of Responsive Land Use

Ultimately we believe Ketchum should strive for a land use concept which we refer to as Responsive Land Use. This consists of a synthesis of the realities of supply and demand and the quest for a quality human environment and human experience which is apparent in Ketchum.

We have continually stressed both of these factors throughout the report -- the realities of the marketplace and the quest for a quality human environment and experience. We are firm in our conviction that this concept will replace the archaic concept of zoning throughout the United States, especially in areas with great scenic appeal and a focus on recreation and tourism. Because of the history and volume of zoning law this will not happen overnight. It is, however, a worthwhile objective.

Responsive Land Use is a concept which is far beyond the scope of this report to fully discuss and is broached as food for future thought.

Landforms and Ecosystems

Ketchum's natural setting has a wide range of landforms and ecosystems with a wide variety of flora and fauna. These ecosystems are located on what geologists term the Wood River Formation, which begins in the White Cloud Mountains and continues through the Boulder Mountains north of Ketchum. The Wood River Formation is characterized by huge blocks of metamorphosed sedimentary rock which date from the Pennsylvanian age. These massive rocks have been greatly faulted and folded by the intrusion of the Idaho Batholith. This greyish formation is visible in the Boulder Mountains contrasting with the pink color of the Sawtooth Batholith.

As time and nature began to carve out these massive uplifted mountains, using glaciers and weather for tools, soil began to form on the Wood River Formation. This productive soil was moved by runoff to the Wood River Valley and its adjoining wide canyons where it averages some thirty inches in depth. The narrower and steeper side canyons have soil depths ranging from six to fifteen inches. These soils are loams and sandy loams with coarse fragments of rock. The excellent water retaining characteristic of these soils render them very productive even though their fertility is only moderate. Varying soil depth on the mountainsides surrounding Ketchum result in a wide range of plant and animal communities.

Generally, the south facing slopes near Ketchum are covered predominately with

mountain big sagebrush and a variety of shrubs and grasses. The north facing slopes support a variety of conifers including douglas fir, lodgepole pine, alpine fir and engleman spruce. Deciduous trees including aspen, cottenwood and willows are found on both the north and south facing slopes depending on moisture and elevation. During the summer months, the sun's rays beat directly down on the south and easterly facing slopes while the north and westerly facing slopes are more protected. The small amounts of summer rain falling on these exposed mountainsides, primarily from thunderstorms, quickly evaporates.

In association with the sagebrush, are found a variety of grasses including cheatgrass, Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass. Elk sedge, snowberry and rabbitbrush also are members of the sage community. In the spring, the mountains surrounding Ketchum are brightly colored with arrowleaf balsamroot, wyethia, lupines, columbines, bluebells and larkspur.

During the early morning and late evening hours, deer and elk feed on the rich plant communities on the mountainsides. Sage grouse and ground gophers inhabit the lower elevations while blue grouse, ruffed grouse and chukars inhabit the higher elevations along the margin of timber.

The conifers found on the north slopes are usually stratified according to

elevation. Subalpine fir and engleman spruce communities generally thrive above 8,000 feet and along cool moist streambanks at slightly lower levels. In association with these stands are bluejoint wheatgrass, blueberry, huckleberry and elk sedge.

Subalpine fir is also found on dry hillsides associated with columbine, heartleaf arnica, snowberry, gooseberry currant, fireweed, elk sedge, rose sedge, prickly currant, lupine and sweetroot. The fir and spruce communities are prime summer and fall range for deer and elk. Grouse, coyote, song birds, and several birds of prey, including the golden eagle, share this habitat.

Douglas fir communities are usually found between 6,500 and 8,000 feet on north facing slopes and benches. Pure stands of doug' fir are common. Often the stands are mixed with lodgepole pine and subalpine fir. Grasses and shrubs associated with doug' fir are pinegrass, elk sedge, rose sedge, wheeler bluegrass, heartleaf arnica, snowberry, wax currant, fireweed, buffaloberry, Idaho fescue and blue bunch wheatgrass.

The lodgepole pine communities in the Ketchum area are usually found between 6,000 and 7,500 feet. It is most commonly associated with Idaho fescue, but also is found in association with snowberry, mountain big sagebrush, lupine, pinegrass and phlox. Lodgepole is the first species to naturally recover after an area is

burned, overgrazed or clearcut.

The line of plant succession in the Ketchum area begins lodgepole, then to doug' fir and finally to subalpine fir as a climax species. This sequence occurs in some eighty percent of the Ketchum area. In mixed stands, the lodgepole pine gives way to douglas fir.

A rather unique community in the area is the white bark pine. These trees are among the longest living in the world and occur as complete communities only near Ketchum on the high ridges of severly glaciated canyons along Trail Creek. The age of these high elevation, extremely slow growing ancients approaches 6,000 years.

Aspen in this area occurs at all elevations to approximately 9,000 feet and on all aspects or slopes. It is usually associated with sage and grass communities and thrives in draws or gulches that collect moisture. Along the streambanks are the common cottonwood and willow communities.

Nature is full of variety and defies being put into neat catagories -- no two mountainsides, no two plant communities, and no two trees of the same type are exactly the same. Nature is always adapting and moving toward a more balanced ecosystem. Man, the intruder, and now the dominant species in the Ketchum area is nature's greatest competitor. Man can live in harmony with nature, but it is a constant challenge to keep him aware of his stewardship of the precious land.

major findings & recommendations

MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A) POPULATION:

Findings: 1) Ketchum's resident population will continue to increase at present rates until the limited private land base is saturated and;
2) Seasonal (winter and summer) tourist and recreational population influxes will continue to increase at the rate of development of the Bald Mountain, Dollar Mountain and Elkhorn ski areas and Sawtooth National Recreation Areas.

Recommendations: These inevitable growth pressures can be accomodated by three major concurrent methods:
1) Adoption and implementation of the Comprehensive Plan;
2) Strengthening of City administrative, management, and policy-making procedures and;
3) Increasing City revenues.

B) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Findings: 1) Ketchum's seasonal recreational/tourism economic base is sensitive but viable;
2) The life-style of many Ketchum residents is uniquely adapted to a seasonal economic environment with some shortcomings;
3) Residents who have not adjusted or adapted to a seasonal economic environment experience economic and resulting psychological pressures;
4) The short winter and summer seasons result in high seasonal unemployment, generally low incomes, and resultant high in-and-out migration.

Recommendations: 1) Every effort should be made to lengthen and strengthen the recreation/tourism season and general economy including attraction of additional light clean industry; such as Scott-USA, Inc. and Sun Systems, Inc.;
2) The Ketchum/Sun Valley communities and recreation/tourism complex should work cooperatively toward the accomplishment of the foregoing recommendations

including:

a) Lengthening the season
b) Reducing unemployment
c) Increasing annual incomes
d) Stabilizing year-round employment
e) Attracting new light-clean industries to employ the resident population including seasonal workers who must leave the area during the off season to seek employment but who desire to stay and make Ketchum their home.

C) LAND USE:

Findings: 1) Land Use within the present Corporate limits of the City of Ketchum is a complex mix reflecting the pressure of rapid development of the area -- from a 1960 population of 750 to 1,540 in 1970 and 2,670 in 1975 -- a 75% increase in 5 years of 15% per year during the past 5 years.

Recommendations: 1) Some restructuring of present land use is required to assure management of growth and orderly development. This includes a) a new General Residential Medium land use designation; b) slight reduction of the present Business-1 (Commercial) zone in the original town core especially in obvious current and future residential areas, and c) extension of the Business-1 southerly from its present delineation in response to real commercial pressures; 2) The area of projected land use, economic and geographical impact of the City of Ketchum extends from the City center to North Fork on Route 93 North; the existing City limits on Warm Springs Road and base of Bald Mountain westerly; City of Sun Valley easterly; and North side of the East Fork of the Wood River on Route 93 to the South.

D) NATURAL RESOURCES

Findings: 1) The Big Wood River, Warm Springs Creek, Trail Creek and their respective valleys, together with the Bald Mountain Ski area are Ketchum's most valuable natural resources.

2) The mining, grazing and public and private recreational lands surrounding the area represent a valuable resource base.

Recommendations: 1) Each of the foregoing natural resource areas or uses have a management plan published or underway by the respective agency, jurisdiction or corporation (Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Ketchum Ranger District, Sun Valley Corporation, City of Sun Valley, Elkhorn and The Ranch).
2) The City of Ketchum should establish formal liaison and cooperation with each surrounding entity to assure the viability of its own natural resource base.

E) HAZARDOUS AREAS:

Findings: 1) Avalanche zones and Flood Plains have been identified in the area by the U. S. Forest Service and Corps of Engineers.
2) These reports and studies and their findings are incorporated in the plan by reference.

Recommendations: 1) On site examination, review and updating of hazardous areas and studies, on no less than an annual basis, is necessary to assure orderly development and to protect the public safety.
2) Revisions should be made to existing hazardous areas in accord with actual conditions based on the foregoing review and examination.

F) PUBLIC SERVICES, FACILITIES AND UTILITIES:

Findings: 1) The existing water systems serving the City are inadequate to assure future domestic and fire protection requirements;
2) The existing Ketchum/Sun Valley Sewerage Treatment facility is inadequate to meet future treatment demands and may be inadequate to meet current peak demands;
3) The existing condition of the City street system is inadequate;
4) All of the foregoing are largely due to a community with a small tax base and a need to provide services for an influx of tourism/recreation population in the area approximately three times the resident population and tax base.

5) The fire department is one of the best equipped and trained for a community of the size of Ketchum in the Western States, however, it serves as the backbone for the entire Ketchum/Sun Valley area and responds also to emergency calls involving accidents and emergency medical situations;
6) Hemingway Elementary School is an advanced, innovative school staffed by some of the most highly trained and motivated teachers in the Western States;
7) The Community Library Assn., Inc. is a high quality facility operating as a private, non-profit corporation;
8) Police services are adequate but in need of improved physical facilities and administrative and training programs;
9) The 135 MW Idaho Power electric trunk line is adequate to meet the existing 75 MW peak demands and reasonable future demands. In addition the 50 thousand watt emergency generating station north of Hailey is adequate for existing emergencies. That only one trunk line, without looping or a backup power intertie exists, presents a risk factor;
10) Lack of an adequate City Hall or Public Meeting facility inhibits consolidation of City services under one roof and results in lack of a focal point for City government and citizen participation.

Recommendations: 1) Plan immediately to consolidate fragmented existing water systems during the next 5 years in accordance with existing and future needs by area (i.e. West End of Warm Springs, Center of Warm Springs, East City, South City etc.). Also enter into formal negotiations with the owner of the existing town core water system either for purchase or release of option on expansion within City.
2) Plan immediate upgrading and improving the capacity and quality of existing sewage treatment facilities and reduction of hydraulic inflow. Also develop data and negotiate with EPA regarding the discharge permit. Do not, under any conditions impose any kind of building moratorium.
3) Upgrade major city streets carrying heavy ski and/or heavy commercial traffic;
4) Improve residential streets upon local (neighborhood) request through formation of Local Improvement Districts;
5) Prepare a master plan for the fire department including evaluation of a satellite facility at the West End of Warm Springs.

6) Plan immediately for an improved City Hall and Administrative-Public Meeting facility including incorporation of the historically significant Union Pacific Depot recently donated to the City.

G) TRANSPORTATION:

Findings: 1) Highway 93 is adequate as a two-lane north-south highway serving Ketchum for the present and foreseeable future with some modification in traffic control;
2) The once-weekly Union Pacific freight train to Ketchum is adequate for existing demand and provides a unique transportation opportunity for any future mining developments;
3) Air transportation via the Hailey airport is an excellent asset but is inadequate for the large seasonal ski load factors -- the major limiting factors are the airport location and resultant physical and aeronautical constraints as to the size of aircraft;
4) Surface transportation from Boise and Twin Falls air terminals is inadequate for existing and future tourism, especially ski season, demands;
5) Intra city ski transportation corridors are inadequate;
6) A public bus - oriented year around transit system is needed with Ketchum and between Ketchum, Sun Valley, Elkhorn and The Ranch;
7) Street signing and house numbering are inadequate;
8) The lack of two connectors in one critical area of the community -- Hemingway School -- presents dual access to that area and Warm Springs Road for normal travel, public safety or fire fighting.

Recommendations: 1) Restrict parking along Route 93 (Main Street) from River Street to Eighth Street, and encourage through appropriate signing parking on side streets and in parking areas;
2) Formally request the Union Pacific Railroad to maintain the rail link between Ketchum and the Main UP line at Shoshone;
3) Formally support a new Regional Airport north of Twin Falls to reduce travel time and distance to the Ketchum/Sun Valley area;
4) Formally support an improved bus system between Boise and Ketchum/Sun Valley and Twin Falls to Ketchum/Sun Valley.

5) Formally cooperate with Sun Valley, Bigwood and other recreation developments in completing the Saddle Road-Warm Springs connector and Route 93 - River Run Connector;
6) Plan for implementation within 18 months of a joint Ketchum/Sun Valley Metropolitan Transit Authority -- a separate service district with revenue generating and taxing powers formed under the laws of the State of Idaho and initially bus oriented;
7) Immediately sign streets with a permanent systematic method and number homes and businesses -- this recommendation is primarily for public safety and also for convenience;
8) Complete the Parkway Drive - Third Avenue and Fourth Avenue - Wood River Connectors.

H) RECREATION:

Findings: 1) Some community-oriented recreation facilities are lacking, especially a community picnic area (family oriented) and a year round community/ school district swimming pool;
2) Other community recreation programs are exceedingly successful -- for example slow pitch, baseball and the summer recreation program;
3) Safe bicycle, equestrian and pedestrian routes are in immediate need.

Recommendations: 1) Seek support and financing for a community/school year-around swimming pool and program;
2) Plan a community family-oriented park in the Frenchman's Gulch area for the future near the Big Wood River on Public Land. Apply for a special use permit through the U. S. Forest Service and BLM to insure the future option.
3) Immediately ordinance and enforce bicycle routes along Route 93 north and south, Warm Springs Road, and Sixth Street from Main to Hemingway School.
4) Ordinance bicycle, equestrian and pedestrian rights-of-way over vehicles uses of streets and highways.

I) SPECIAL AREAS AND SITES:

Findings: 1) Ketchum's appeal and unique character is largely due to its

history as a livestock/mining rail shipping center.
2) Its viability as an attractive tourism center is largely due to this uniqueness.

Recommendations: 1) Specific structures should be designated historic structures through a historic sites ordinance which does not economically burden or encumber the private property owner. Selection of historic sites would be jointly made by the private owner and city at the initiative of the owner.

J) HOUSING:

Findings: 1) Ketchum has a wide variety of housing -- the widest variety possible in a community of 2,500. High prices and rents, however, force low income wage earners to live in crowded group quarters or live in nearby communities;
2) Several tourist-oriented facilities pose severe fire dangers caused by water supply and/or construction deficiencies;
3) The present zoning regulations and classifications on the existing zoning map prevent the construction of medium cost housing in many areas, especially in the existing LR and GR-L areas due to the low density and high land and construction costs for single family dwellings.

Recommendations: 1) Encourage Federal Lending insurance and private banking institutions to recognize Ketchum's housing dilemma -- abnormally high prices and generally low incomes -- and to modify lending requirements;
2) Protect both tenants and landlords from loses through damage or non-payment of rents or refund of deposits -- perhaps through an informational brochure by the Chamber of Commerce or Rotary;
3) Strongly encourage owners of fire prone facilities to upgrade by specific ordinance in order to meet fire codes and to protect the public safety.
4) Rezone in accordance with the recommended land use map several LR and GR-L areas to GR-M. GR-M is a new zone which would accomodate housing in economically reasonable density.

K) COMMUNITY DESIGN:

Findings: 1) Ketchum has a unique natural and aesthetic setting and scenic vistas that are being submerged by a lack of design review and landscape codes or policies.

Recommendations: 1) Form a Design Review Commission for both commercial and residential areas;
2) Draft and enact a stricter commercial sign design ordinance;
3) Plan for all utilities to be underground over a ten year period (all new and replacement utility construction underground immediately);
4) Ordinance the preservation of existing trees and natural vegetation and require additional landscaping by commercial property developers;
5) Remove on-site parking requirements for business and promote a commercial Local Improvement District for purchase of off-street parking areas, especially for town-core merchants.

L) IMPLEMENTATION:

Findings: 1) The City has throughout the planning process improved its planning, policy-making and administrative capabilities. Additional work, however, is needed in plan implementation, programmed budgeting and administrative support.

Recommendations: 1) Retain additional administrative-management personnel to carry out policy recommendations on a day-to-day basis -- specifically an administrative assistant, fiscal officer and administrative secretary;
2) Develop accountability and cost effectiveness approaches to city planning and budgeting;
3) Separate the planning and zoning functions into two commissions and retain professional advice for periodic evaluations, trouble shooting and assistance.

M) CITY REVENUES:

Findings: 1) It is difficult for a community of 2,500 residents to provide

the services for a peak seasonal population of 5,500 to 6,000 in Ketchum or 9,600 to 10,900 in the Ketchum/Sun Valley area. It simply does not have the revenue generating ability under current local tax policies and methods.

Recommendations: 1) Reexamine the existing City budget process and expenditures, and;
2) Carefully reexamine the existing city tax structure in light of a) Ketchum's needs, and b) the level of taxation in Ketchum vis a vis other Idaho communities.

population & demographic data

IDAHO POPULATION DATA BY COUNTY – 1970 AND 1960*

Counties	Land Area In Square Miles (1970)	1970 Population								1960 Population			Percent Change 1960 to 1970		
		Total		Urban				Rural							
		Number	Per Sq. Mile	Total	% of Total	Urban-ized Areas	Other Urban	Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Other Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL (State)	82,677	713,008	8.6	385,183	54.1	85,187	299,996	327,825	44,004	283,821	667,191	317,097	350,094	6.9	21.5	– 6.7
Ada	1,043	112,230	107.6	87,803	78.2	85,187	2,616	24,427		24,427	93,460	65,640	27,820	20.1	33.8	–12.2
Adams	1,371	2,877	2.1					2,877		2,877	2,978		2,978	– 3.4		– 3.4
Bannock	1,122	52,200	46.5	42,960	82.3		42,960	9,240		9,240	49,342	39,194	10,148	5.8	9.6	– 9.0
Bear Lake	984	5,801	5.9	2,604	44.9		2,604	3,197		3,197	7,148	3,146	4,002	–18.8	–17.2	–20.1
Benewah	788	6,230	7.9	2,571	41.3		2,571	3,659		3,659	6,036		6,036	3.2		–39.4
Bingham	2,084	29,167	14.0	11,330	38.8		11,330	17,837	1,542	16,295	28,218	9,990	18,228	3.4	13.4	– 2.2
Blaine	2,647	5,749	2.2					5,749	2,879	2,870	4,598		4,598	25.0		25.0
Boise	1,910	1,763	0.9					1,763		1,763	1,646		1,646	7.1		7.1
Bonner	1,733	15,560	9.0	4,144	26.6		4,144	11,416	1,493	9,923	15,587	4,355	11,232	– 0.2	– 4.9	1.6
Bonneville	1,836	52,457	28.6	38,321	69.8		38,321	14,136		14,136	46,906	33,161	13,745	11.8	15.5	2.9
Boundary	1,275	5,484	4.3		43.9			5,484	1,909	3,575	5,809		5,809	– 5.6		– 5.6
Butte	2,239	2,925	1.3					2,925	1,244	1,681	3,498		3,498	–16.4		–16.4
Camas	1,054	728	0.7					728		728	917		917	–20.6		–20.6
Canyon	578	61,288	106.0	34,987	57.1		34,987	26,301	1,228	25,073	57,662	30,243	27,419	6.3	15.7	– 4.1
Caribou	1,746	6,534	3.7	2,977	45.6		2,977	3,557		3,557	5,976	–	5,976	9.3		–40.5
Cassia	2,544	17,017	6.7	8,079	47.5		8,079	8,938		8,938	16,121	7,508	8,613	5.6	7.6	3.8
Clark	1,751	741	0.4					741		741	915		915	–19.0		–19.0
Clearwater	2,521	10,871	4.3	3,883	35.7		3,883	6,988	1,218	5,770	8,548		8,548	27.2		–18.3
Custer	4,929	2,967	0.6					2,967		2,967	2,996		2,996	– 1.0		– 1.0
Elmore	3,048	17,479	5.7	12,489	71.5		12,489	4,990	1,386	3,604	16,719	5,984	10,735	4.5	108.7	–53.5
Franklin	664	7,373	11.1	3,310	44.9		3,310	4,063		4,063	8,457	3,640	4,817	–12.8	– 9.1	–15.7
Fremont[1]	1,864	8,710	4.7	2,877	33.0		2,877	5,833	1,187	4,646	8,679	2,700	5,979	0.4	6.6	– 2.5
Gem	555	9,387	16.9	3,945	42.0		3,945	5,442		5,442	9,127	3,769	5,358	2.8	4.7	1.6
Gooding	720	8,645	12.0	2,599	30.1		2,599	6,046	1,122	4,924	9,544	2,750	6,794	– 9.4	– 5.5	–11.0
Idaho	8,516	12,891	1.5	3,636	28.2		3,636	9,255		9,255	13,542	3,642	9,900	– 4.8	– 0.2	– 6.5
Jefferson	1,096	11,740	10.7					11,740	2,414	9,326	11,672		11,672	0.6		0.6
Jerome	595	10,253	17.2	4,183	40.8		4,183	6,070		6,070	11,712	4,761	6,951	–12.5	–12.2	–12.7
Kootenai	1,249	35,332	28.2	16,228	45.9		16,228	19,104	5,215	13,889	29,556	14,291	15,265	19.5	13.6	25.1
Latah	1,090	24,891	22.8	14,146	56.8		14,146	10,745		10,745	21,170	11,183	9,987	17.6	26.5	7.6
Lemhi	4,580	5,566	1.2	2,910	52.3		2,910	2,656		2,656	5,816	2,944	2,872	– 4.3	– 1.2	– 7.5
Lewis	476	3,867	8.1					3,867	1,307	2,560	4,423		4,423	–12.6		–12.6
Lincoln	1,203	3,057	2.5					3,057	1,233	1,824	3,686		3,686	–17.1		–17.1
Madison	473	13,452	28.4	8,272	61.5		8,272	5,180		5,180	9,417	4,767	4,650	42.8	73.5	11.4
Minidoka	750	15,731	21.0	4,763	30.3		4,763	10,968	1,637	9,331	14,394	4,153	10,241	9.3	14.7	7.1
Nez Perce	844	30,376	36.0	26,068	85.8		26,068	4,308		4,308	27,066	22,371	4,695	12.2	16.5	– 8.3
Oneida	1,191	2,864	2.4					2,864	1,848	1,016	3,603		3,603	–20.5		–20.5
Owyhee	7,641	6,422	0.8					6,422	1,411	5,011	6,375		6,375	0.7		0.7
Payette	402	12,401	30.8	4,521	36.5		4,521	7,880	1,576	6,304	12,363	4,451	7,912	0.3	1.6	– 0.4
Power	1,413	4,864	3.4	2,769	56.9		2,769	2,095		2,095	4,111		4,111	18.3		–49.0
Shoshone	2,609	19,718	7.6	3,811	19.3		3,811	15,907	7,667	8,240	20,876	5,061	15,815	– 5.5	–24.7	0.6
Teton	457	2,351	5.1					2,351		2,351	2,639		2,639	–10.9		–10.9
Twin Falls	1,947	41,807	21.5	24,889	59.5		24,889	16,918	2,730	14,188	41,842	23,185	18,657	– 0.1	7.3	– 9.3
Valley	3,676	3,609	0.1					3,609	1,758	1,851	3,663		3,663	– 1.5		– 1.5
Washington	1,462	7,633	5.2	4,108	53.8		4,108	3,525		3,525	8,378	4,208	4,170	– 8.9	– 2.4	–15.5

[1] Yellowstone National Park (part) which was returned as a county equivalent in 1960 is now included in Fremont County.

*SOURCE: "Number of Inhabitants, Idaho." Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

Note: Includes corrections entered and carried through table by E. W. Brandt and J. G. Peterson, Idaho Water Resource Board.

NATURAL POPULATION CHANGE AND MIGRATION BY COUNTY, 1960-1970

County	Births 1960-69	Deaths 1960-69	Natural[1] Change	Population 1960	Population 1970	Population[2] Change	Migration[3]
Ada	20,251	8,425	11,826	93,460	112,230	18,770	6,944
Adams	581	288	293	2,978	2,877	– 101	– 394
Bannock	12,255	3,522	8,733	49,342	52,200	2,858	–5,875
Bear Lake	1,443	587	856	7,148	5,801	– 1,347	–2,203
Benewah	1,065	611	454	6,036	6,230	194	– 260
Bingham	7,230	1,991	5,239	28,218	29,167	949	–4,290
Blaine	908	486	422	4,598	5,749	1,151	729
Boise	266	157	109	1,646	1,763	117	8
Bonner	2,257	1,447	810	15,587	15,560	– 27	– 837
Bonneville	13,161	2,886	10,275	46,906	52,457	5,551	–4,724
Boundary	1,188	643	545	5,809	5,484	– 325	– 870
Butte	740	238	502	3,498	2,925	– 573	–1,075
Camas	143	89	54	917	728	– 189	– 243
Canyon	11,497	5,511	5,986	57,662	61,288	3,626	–2,360
Caribou	1,436	398	1,038	5,976	6,534	558	480
Cassia	4,260	1,277	2,983	16,121	17,017	896	–2,087
Clark	176	76	100	915	741	– 174	– 274
Clearwater	1,768	731	1,037	8,548	10,871	2,323	1,286
Custer	513	288	225	2,996	2,967	– 29	– 254
Elmore	5,508	921	4,587	16,719	17,479	760	–3,827
Franklin	1,706	578	1,128	8,457	7,373	– 1,084	–2,212
Fremont	2,030	722	1,308	8,679	8,710	31	–1,277
Gem	1,745	924	821	9,127	9,387	260	– 561
Gooding	1,416	960	456	9,544	8,645	– 899	–1,355
Idaho	2,852	1,165	1,687	13,542	12,891	– 651	–2,338
Jefferson	2,921	834	2,087	11,672	11,740	68	–2,019
Jerome	2,066	950	1,116	11,712	10,253	– 1,459	–2,575
Kootenai	4,979	3,038	1,941	29,556	35,332	5,776	3,835
Latah	4,756	1,572	3,184	21,170	24,891	3,721	537
Lemhi	1,150	634	516	5,816	5,566	– 250	– 766
Lewis	719	340	379	4,423	3,867	– 556	– 935
Lincoln	480	271	209	3,686	3,057	– 629	– 838
Madison	2,340	609	1,731	9,417	13,452	4,035	2,304
Minidoka	3,818	1,085	2,733	14,394	15,731	1,337	–1,396
Nez Perce	5,437	2,697	2,740	27,066	30,376	3,310	570
Oneida	538	316	222	3,603	2,864	– 739	– 961
Owyhee	1,187	551	636	6,375	6,422	47	– 589
Payette	696*	963	–267	12,363	12,401	38	305
Power	1,002	415	587	4,111	4,864	753	166
Shoshone	4,228	1,787	2,441	20,876	19,718	– 1,158	–3,599
Teton	596	226	370	2,639	2,351	– 288	– 658
Twin Falls	8,135	4,033	4,102	41,842	41,807	– 35	–4,137
Valley	732	343	389	3,663	3,609	– 54	– 443
Washington	1,413	945	468	8,378	7,633	– 745	–1,213
TOTAL (State)	143,588	56,530	87,058	667,191	713,008	45,817	– 41,241

[1] Natural Change = Births-Deaths.

[2] Population Change = Population 1970 – Population 1960.

[3] Migration = Population Change – Natural Change.

* Many of Payette County's births are recorded in Malheur County, Oregon.

Summary: 34 Counties lost migrants (– migration).
10 Counties gained migrants.
21 Counties lost population (– population change)
23 Counties gained population.

Source: IWRB & Bureau of the Census

Selected Characteristics for Places of 1,000 to 2,500 Inhabitants: 1970

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Places	Total population	Total housing units	Year-round housing units															Vacant for sale only or for rent
						Occupied housing units										1.01 or more persons per room		
							Owner occupied					Renter occupied						
			Total	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	In one-unit structures	One-person households	Total	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Median number of rooms	Median value (dollars)	With Negro head of household	Total	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Median number of rooms	Median contract rent (dollars)	With Negro head of household	Total	With all plumbing facilities	
Aberdeen	1 542	517	516	30	424	87	376	11	4.9	10 900	-	104	7	4.1	59	-	59	53	10
Ammon	1 338	290	290	-	287	6	221	-	6.4	16 500	-	53	-	5.6	127	-	39	39	14
Arco	1 244	478	478	25	354	71	285	5	5.1	12 800	-	93	11	3.8	61	-	42	40	69
Ashton	1 187	407	407	30	337	84	287	14	5.0	9 800	-	91	8	4.2	60	-	36	34	11
Dalton Gardens	1 559	452	451	9	422	30	391	1	5.3	18 200	-	41	1	4.6	73	-	45	45	7
Filer	1 173	467	467	25	430	102	297	5	4.8	9 000	-	123	7	4.2	51	-	42	42	17
Fruitland	1 576	583	582	12	442	98	392	3	4.8	12 900	-	159	4	3.9	63	-	35	34	22
Garden City	2 368	799	798	22	503	144	565	14	4.3	9 200	1	224	7	3.5	69	2	119	117	5
Glenns Ferry	1 386	542	542	22	447	99	373	4	5.1	9 100	-	109	12	3.8	55	-	29	29	39
Hailey	1 425	556	554	34	477	127	384	20	5.0	12 500	-	130	5	3.9	66	-	36	36	6
Hayden	1 285	439	439	3	358	48	297	2	4.9	15 100	-	111	1	4.0	75	-	34	34	19
Heyburn	1 637	458	458	21	412	35	314	6	5.1	13 900	-	112	6	4.1	62	-	82	78	15
Homedale	1 411	511	509	48	437	119	341	21	4.5	8 700	-	134	18	3.8	53	-	63	52	12
Kamiah	1 307	443	443	11	344	66	291	4	5.0	13 200	-	131	7	4.0	65	-	35	32	12
Ketchum	1 454	822	822	24	548	155	317	7	4.9	26 500	-	253	7	3.5	113	-	35	34	59
Kimberly	1 557	555	555	15	482	94	385	5	5.0	11 400	-	118	2	4.1	58	-	47	47	27
McCall	1 758	782	754	26	610	99	358	3	5.2	15 600	-	190	13	4.3	74	-	48	42	80
Malad City	1 848	752	748	30	662	143	515	10	5.3	9 100	-	132	5	4.4	49	-	36	36	43
Mullan	1 279	481	481	33	410	114	332	5	4.7	6 800	-	120	26	3.5	41	-	47	47	9
Osburn	2 248	712	712	6	576	87	501	4	5.0	13 400	-	188	1	4.0	67	-	66	64	10
Parma	1 228	437	432	11	389	73	285	5	5.0	9 800	-	121	6	4.1	52	1	37	37	21
Pierce	1 218	383	382	23	291	45	246	5	4.8	14 900	-	90	7	3.9	70	-	65	64	38
Pinehurst (U)	1 934	557	557	5	467	46	413	3	4.9	11 000	-	128	2	4.1	58	-	86	86	8
Post Falls	2 371	764	764	5	673	107	516	3	4.9	12 100	-	199	2	4.3	67	-	82	82	36
Priest River	1 493	568	565	51	472	114	369	6	4.7	9 100	-	145	27	3.5	50	-	48	47	23
Rigby	2 293	748	747	37	596	148	537	8	5.1	13 300	-	165	18	3.6	66	-	69	65	28
Shoshone	1 233	466	465	16	397	90	314	4	5.0	11 100	-	104	7	4.2	59	-	25	25	26
Wallace	2 206	848	848	79	544	236	398	3	5.7	9 000	-	396	74	3.7	54	-	50	50	32
Wendell	1 122	419	419	12	385	96	313	7	4.8	8 600	-	82	3	4.3	57	-	26	26	15

Source: Bureau of the Census

Selected Characteristics for Counties: 1970

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Counties	Total population	Total housing units	Year-round housing units													Vacant for sale only or for rent
						Occupied housing units								1.01 or more persons per room		
									Owner occupied		Renter occupied					
			Total	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	In one-unit structures	One-person households	Median number of rooms	With Negro head of household	Total	Median value (dollars)	Total	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Median contract rent (dollars)	Total	With all plumbing facilities	
Ada	112 230	37 145	37 138	811	29 433	6 134	5.0	82	25 518	16 400	10 316	419	83	2 167	2 114	718
Adams	2 877	1 151	1 133	115	983	157	4.8	-	685	10 300	259	17	43	92	78	54
Bannock	52 200	16 516	16 467	567	11 676	2 434	4.7	151	10 639	15 300	4 971	256	76	1 472	1 406	511
Bear Lake	5 801	2 173	2 105	105	1 900	304	5.2	1	1 512	10 300	279	17	58	178	174	150
Benewah	6 230	2 360	2 320	278	1 888	400	4.7	6	1 472	11 200	581	91	60	187	156	77
Bingham	29 167	8 429	8 324	477	6 847	987	4.9	6	5 739	15 100	2 031	160	69	1 275	1 144	271
Blaine	5 749	3 064	2 946	279	2 128	432	4.7	-	1 359	15 500	618	40	80	164	160	297
Boise	1 763	1 212	1 141	399	976	111	4.3	-	440	9 700	156	31	45	91	73	58
Bonner	15 560	7 412	5 946	775	5 246	945	4.8	-	3 967	11 300	1 179	155	59	495	420	175
Bonneville	51 250	15 683	15 472	323	12 132	1 884	5.0	41	10 309	17 700	4 308	135	90	1 467	1 430	574
Boundary	6 371	2 176	2 166	177	1 938	343	4.9	-	1 595	11 800	404	40	61	215	192	56
Butte	2 925	1 021	1 009	77	813	141	4.8	-	653	12 500	195	30	58	110	104	78
Camas	728	373	349	52	331	40	5.4	-	178	7 700	61	3	55	13	11	36
Canyon	61 288	20 235	20 132	861	16 911	3 317	4.8	22	12 927	13 200	6 311	425	65	1 747	1 601	403
Caribou	6 534	2 184	2 095	87	1 758	211	5.1	-	1 358	14 800	479	17	58	210	205	133
Cassia	17 017	5 371	5 236	237	4 445	718	4.9	1	3 433	14 700	503	91	65	654	619	125
Clark	741	325	313	79	265	39	4.6		142	7 800	76	17	49	41	34	13
Clearwater	10 871	3 633	3 622	363	2 426	544	4.5	2	2 307	12 400	1 043	156	65	396	357	147
Custer	2 967	1 320	1 153	154	999	181	4.8	-	688	10 200	264	40	43	112	99	64
Elmore	17 479	5 286	5 257	237	3 093	507	4.8	135	2 178	13 600	2 580	64	80	455	432	207
Franklin	7 373	2 465	2 442	91	2 285	320	5.2	-	1 816	10 700	366	15	54	221	217	122
Fremont	8 710	3 655	3 593	331	3 195	407	5.0	-	1 956	10 100	531	43	61	311	283	83
Gem	9 387	3 332	3 197	184	2 868	516	4.9	2	2 296	11 700	697	32	55	293	278	70
Gooding	8 645	3 127	3 107	132	2 852	497	4.9	1	2 087	9 600	731	28	54	249	236	124
Idaho	12 891	4 272	4 222	407	3 550	662	5.0	3	2 802	11 800	1 043	118	62	445	389	127
Jefferson	11 619	3 488	3 436	308	2 903	481	4.8	2	2 523	12 400	678	123	60	543	486	84
Jerome	10 253	3 637	3 589	150	3 262	570	4.8	-	2 248	9 800	1 041	47	52	320	299	105
Kootenai	35 332	14 713	12 926	594	10 710	2 069	4.7	3	8 504	13 800	3 057	181	71	951	884	459
Latah	24 891	8 664	8 049	555	5 164	1 393	4.9	9	4 573	15 900	3 103	196	84	422	398	157
Lemhi	5 566	2 253	2 167	330	1 858	361	4.6	-	1 302	11 700	521	73	53	196	173	143
Lewis	3 867	1 412	1 377	62	1 199	216	5.2	1	918	10 100	328	18	62	100	92	54
Lincoln	3 057	1 152	1 125	92	1 033	137	5.0	-	713	9 700	223	19	56	104	95	49
Madison	13 452	3 175	3 114	146	2 255	323	5.1	1	2 172	17 300	780	56	77	398	375	58
Minidoka	15 731	4 816	4 760	184	4 133	566	4.9	3	3 331	13 800	1 097	48	61	596	572	151
Nez Perce	30 376	10 687	10 681	556	8 311	1 908	4.9	9	6 767	15 500	3 206	257	70	652	623	390
Oneida	2 864	1 233	1 154	110	1 082	195	5.2	-	771	8 900	184	10	50	67	62	65
Owyhee	6 422	2 135	2 068	275	1 786	321	4.6	2	1 253	8 500	619	98	52	291	222	57
Payette	12 401	4 453	4 432	194	3 823	733	4.8	-	2 957	11 100	1 188	71	61	336	315	133
Power	4 864	1 607	1 580	104	1 187	231	4.8	-	1 000	13 700	428	41	67	171	148	41
Shoshone	19 718	6 817	6 746	375	5 405	1 171	4.7	-	4 215	10 200	2 125	211	56	649	625	172
Teton	2 351	913	864	138	799	91	5.1	-	548	9 700	102	7	48	90	83	13
Twin Falls	41 807	14 929	14 804	557	12 727	2 514	4.9	8	9 066	13 100	4 651	186	62	995	962	456
Valley	3 609	2 431	1 523	96	1 338	181	5.0	-	829	13 200	321	23	67	95	83	155
Washington	7 633	2 860	2 843	195	2 476	516	4.9	1	1 843	10 200	737	79	57	213	195	98

Source: Bureau of the Census

Summary of Economic Characteristics by Counties: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Counties	Not-worker/worker ratio	Percent in labor force: Female 16 years and over	Percent in labor force: Married women, husband present: Total	Percent in labor force: Married women, husband present: With own children under 6 years	Percent in labor force: Male: 18 to 24 years	Percent in labor force: Male: 65 years and over	Civilian labor force – Percent unemployed	Employed persons: Percent in manufacturing industries	Employed persons: Percent in white-collar occupations	Employed persons: Percent government workers	Worked during census week – Percent working outside county of residence	Persons who worked in 1969 – Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks	Families: Median income (dollars)	Families: Percent with income of – Less than poverty level	Families: Percent with income of – $15,000 or more
The State	**1.53**	**39.0**	**38.7**	**29.0**	**75.3**	**26.4**	**5.2**	**14.7**	**43.1**	**17.2**	**10.4**	**54.0**	**8 381**	**10.9**	**13.1**
Ada	1.35	44.4	42.7	33.9	77.6	26.6	3.7	10.3	56.7	19.9	4.4	61.3	9 708	8.6	19.3
Adams	1.50	34.3	32.9	17.9	89.9	42.8	18.0	17.7	37.2	27.0	12.3	45.9	8 178	10.7	9.3
Bannock	1.48	41.4	41.3	33.8	73.5	24.0	5.4	13.5	48.8	19.0	11.4	54.6	8 866	10.0	13.4
Bear Lake	1.82	29.3	28.5	21.9	71.2	30.5	4.8	8.5	33.4	14.2	12.7	50.5	7 796	10.7	7.2
Benewah	1.82	29.2	29.6	17.1	93.7	19.0	12.1	26.8	36.8	21.9	7.8	48.6	8 160	7.9	13.7
Bingham	1.70	40.4	42.1	27.8	77.9	30.1	3.3	17.5	35.4	20.5	14.6	52.2	8 693	11.7	13.1
Blaine	1.09	50.7	50.1	32.6	81.3	41.2	7.9	4.1	42.7	13.4	4.0	44.8	8 580	9.1	14.5
Boise	1.68	39.2	37.1	23.9	81.8	36.1	13.8	35.6	34.7	21.1	13.6	46.8	7 836	6.9	3.1
Bonner	1.74	34.0	33.1	22.9	76.1	14.7	12.6	20.9	41.2	19.1	8.1	47.0	7 579	12.8	8.9
Bonneville	1.57	40.0	38.0	27.0	84.0	29.6	4.7	11.0	54.6	13.4	11.7	59.9	9 708	7.8	19.6
Boundary	1.92	30.4	30.1	22.2	77.9	24.6	12.1	21.4	35.1	22.0	9.0	51.0	7 684	11.1	10.6
Butte	1.55	40.3	40.0	33.7	51.6	51.2	1.7	9.0	33.9	18.7	1.4	49.9	8 716	9.9	12.5
Camas	2.33	25.6	21.2	-	-	30.6	-	4.5	41.0	36.5	5.9	55.1	10 095	2.7	15.8
Canyon	1.47	41.2	40.9	31.9	76.-	24.6	3.4	18.7	39.1	11.4	8.6	52.7	7 786	12.3	11.0
Caribou	1.55	38.9	39.9	32.7	84.7	41.7	3.6	13.7	31.4	16.6	2.1	56.6	8 969	7.0	12.1
Cassia	1.46	44.1	44.8	35.6	83.0	33.3	2.0	22.1	35.6	12.9	10.9	55.5	7 852	14.0	11.2
Clark	1.14	48.2	36.5	-	92.3	50.0	5.0	1.3	35.2	29.9	1.5	44.7	9 077	5.8	11.7
Clearwater	1.61	32.4	33.0	20.6	72.2	30.1	15.3	24.1	35.5	22.0	0.8	46.5	10 077	7.5	16.4
Custer	1.55	37.3	41.0	24.0	66.3	37.8	9.3	2.0	41.7	25.8	8.8	49.5	7 063	16.3	9.7
Elmore	1.34	32.6	31.7	22.3	96.9	27.1	6.2	3.8	42.8	30.2	2.0	59.3	7 218	12.3	7.9
Franklin	1.91	30.1	29.0	18.6	65.3	27.3	3.1	10.2	32.0	14.7	27.9	58.9	6 456	10.7	3.9
Fremont	1.71	38.5	38.3	27.6	77.4	40.8	4.0	7.5	35.4	15.5	15.3	45.7	7 822	11.7	13.8
Gem	1.74	29.1	30.4	22.3	86.3	25.3	5.3	23.2	30.2	12.5	11.4	48.5	7 478	12.5	7.2
Gooding	1.47	36.3	36.7	27.9	87.4	37.2	3.7	5.2	31.5	18.-	9.8	60.7	6 939	18.3	13.3
Idaho	1.13	31.-	30.6	19.8	79.0	26.1	10.2	23.5	38.2	20.6	6.2	55.4	7 952	13.4	11.4
Jefferson	1.56	41.5	42.4	28.7	87.1	37.9	3.4	14.1	29.3	14.6	26.3	49.7	7 412	14.8	8.9
Jerome	1.44	36.5	35.6	27.9	88.6	32.4	5.2	11.1	28.0	11.7	20.6	54.1	6 600	12.4	8.1
Kootenai	1.67	33.3	34.3	22.0	74.5	17.5	9.6	22.4	41.3	16.0	20.2	50.2	8 302	9.9	11.3
Latah	1.53	38.6	41.6	32.7	48.6	17.8	6.2	10.2	48.8	38.0	12.9	39.6	8 585	8.8	12.9
Lemhi	1.89	26.0	27.3	16.6	97.4	18.6	5.3	8.8	36.1	19.7	2.9	56.4	6 902	17.4	12.0
Lewis	1.68	30.5	28.4	15.8	77.5	33.2	10.6	17.6	36.8	16.6	21.2	47.8	9 520	8.8	21.2
Lincoln	1.81	28.4	30.7	16.5	63.3	23.7	1.7	4.3	31.7	27.4	7.9	63.5	7 102	14.2	6.6
Madison	1.68	38.6	43.1	32.7	53.3	29.7	3.6	10.6	40.2	12.2	15.5	31.1	8 063	10.2	15.8
Minidoka	1.46	43.1	44.8	31.8	84.6	30.1	3.0	25.6	29.5	12.0	19.9	54.1	7 563	13.2	9.3
Nez Perce	1.54	39.1	37.4	29.0	72.6	21.2	5.0	20.6	44.7	15.7	9.3	56.0	8 757	10.2	13.6
Oneida	1.45	34.3	35.6	28.6	73.7	48.0	3.5	10.4	28.7	15.5	6.2	54.3	6 814	14.7	6.4
Owyhee	1.63	31.3	32.6	25.8	85.6	30.8	3.1	12.5	22.0	20.5	23.8	53.1	5 615	22.7	3.8
Payette	1.44	38.9	41.2	28.0	87.6	32.3	4.2	22.6	33.3	10.0	29.0	49.9	7 085	15.9	7.3
Power	1.56	39.8	39.2	31.0	61.2	23.1	3.5	18.7	30.0	17.6	8.8	55.5	9 341	7.9	11.6
Shoshone	1.65	31.3	30.9	19.3	83.5	15.7	5.3	14.6	34.2	11.8	2.3	59.6	8 855	6.7	10.3
Teton	2.01	36.-	39.3	15.5	91.2	31.6	0.7	4.6	26.8	15.5	10.8	48.1	5 881	17.8	10.9
Twin Falls	1.44	40.4	40.7	32.3	81.0	27.9	3.5	11.8	42.8	13.1	4.7	56.2	7 760	12.0	11.7
Valley	1.45	41.7	45.1	27.4	76.9	7.1	16.1	20.1	47.8	24.4	6.6	50.7	8 633	7.9	11.3
Washington	1.72	34.1	34.8	32.7	70.6	27.3	6.3	11.3	35.9	17.7	29.4	51.3	6 409	21.2	7.0

Source: Bureau of the Census

Summary of Social Characteristics by Counties: 1970

[Data based on sample; see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Counties	Total population					Native population – Percent residing in State of birth	Persons 5 years and over – Percent migrant	Children in elementary school – Percent in private school	Persons 14 to 17 years – Percent in school	Persons 25 years and over – Median school years completed	Married couples – Percent without own household	Families – Percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18 years – Percent living with both parents	Women 35 to 44 years – Cumulative fertility rate[1]
	Number	Percent rural non farm	Percent rural farm	Percent foreign born	Percent native of foreign or mixed parentage									
The State	**712 567**	**31.1**	**14.6**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**53.1**	**24.2**	**3.3**	**93.5**	**12.3**	**0.8**	**27.1**	**87.2**	**3 514**
Ada	112 230	16.6	5.2	1.7	7.6	49.2	23.9	4.9	94.9	12.5	0.7	26.2	86.0	3 177
Adams	2 877	78.4	21.6	0.6	5.0	57.8	32.6	–	92.8	12.0	–	20.8	89.5	3 367
Bannock	52 200	12.6	5.0	1.6	7.6	64.7	22.0	1.0	95.3	12.4	0.6	30.6	85.9	3 781
Bear Lake	5 801	39.1	14.9	1.3	11.3	78.5	13.0	–	97.6	12.2	0.6	26.2	94.1	4 125
Benewah	9 230	48.7	12.3	1.6	12.0	58.2	23.6	10.6	97.8	11.5	1.2	24.0	83.3	3 119
Bingham	29 167	31.0	30.7	1.6	7.1	69.4	17.3	0.8	96.1	12.3	0.4	32.9	86.7	4 210
Blaine	5 749	81.2	18.8	2.9	9.1	57.0	29.3	–	91.5	12.4	0.6	23.9	83.4	3 408
Boise	1 754	83.3	6.7	1.0	8.0	56.1	35.4	–	73.3	12.1	1.1	21.7	92.7	3 239
Bonner	15 569	61.4	11.8	2.0	12.4	35.5	19.9	1.5	95.4	12.0	1.0	20.2	88.5	3 121
Bonneville	51 250	20.0	3.2	1.1	7.7	59.3	25.6	2.9	91.9	12.5	0.5	35.9	89.2	3 569
Boundary	6 371	37.6	18.8	2.3	12.1	44.9	22.6	–	85.9	11.5	1.1	23.1	88.3	3 450
Butte	2 925	62.3	37.7	1.9	3.8	64.3	25.7	–	94.8	12.3	–	29.3	89.5	3 958
Camas	675	69.0	31.0	–	7.6	76.2	8.4	–	66.7	12.7	–	14.1	93.8	3 939
Canyon	61 341	27.9	15.0	2.1	8.2	43.8	21.4	2.8	92.9	12.1	0.9	22.9	84.1	3 480
Caribou	6 534	30.7	24.4	0.7	7.9	68.9	21.8	–	97.1	12.4	0.3	30.1	93.0	4 015
Cassia	17 017	20.6	32.0	1.7	7.7	60.5	17.3	–	89.6	12.2	0.9	31.7	87.8	3 701
Clark	755	85.3	14.7	2.5	9.5	75.5	25.0	–	92.5	12.1	–	25.3	80.3	3 241
Clearwater	10 857	56.2	8.3	1.8	7.7	45.7	39.0	0.6	96.0	11.7	0.5	27.0	88.6	3 005
Custer	2 967	77.5	22.5	0.7	9.6	69.1	25.2	–	83.8	12.1	0.6	22.5	91.2	3 985
Elmore	17 479	24.0	4.0	3.3	9.9	26.3	52.2	1.2	94.4	12.4	0.7	34.5	85.8	3 324
Franklin	7 373	21.4	33.7	1.5	12.2	66.3	15.7	–	92.3	12.3	–	27.4	92.0	4 635
Fremont	8 710	44.5	23.2	2.5	7.0	73.1	24.3	3.9	92.2	12.3	0.2	29.4	87.2	4 107
Gem	9 387	34.9	23.1	2.5	7.0	54.1	25.8	0.5	86.6	11.5	1.3	24.6	86.8	3 962
Gooding	8 645	32.2	36.3	1.4	7.6	53.7	21.9	–	88.6	12.1	1.2	19.5	87.3	3 519
Idaho	12 891	48.6	22.5	1.1	7.0	60.8	21.5	19.1	97.1	12.1	0.8	29.5	90.3	3 679
Jefferson	11 619	64.8	35.2	1.1	6.9	76.8	15.9	–	88.6	12.1	0.6	33.6	90.9	4 546
Jerome	10 253	19.9	38.4	1.8	8.9	51.8	26.2	–	88.8	11.9	1.4	23.9	88.0	3 728
Kootenai	35 332	47.6	6.5	2.3	11.2	36.3	27.1	10.6	94.5	12.2	0.6	23.6	85.4	3 215
Latah	24 891	31.2	12.3	2.5	9.2	49.9	37.1	2.1	96.3	12.5	0.5	29.0	91.2	3 102
Lemhi	5 566	32.2	15.6	0.6	6.8	59.3	22.5	–	96.9	12.1	0.5	25.5	85.2	3 324
Lewis	3 867	78.5	21.5	0.8	7.2	62.3	28.6	–	99.9	12.2	1.5	21.4	90.9	3 165
Lincoln	3 057	53.6	46.4	0.2	6.5	55.5	21.7	–	90.0	12.0	0.5	17.3	88.4	3 663
Madison	13 452	18.1	16.6	2.4	7.6	67.5	36.8	0.8	97.1	12.6	0.8	34.1	93.2	4 262
Minidoka	15 731	41.2	29.9	2.6	13.1	56.4	20.8	5.1	93.7	12.2	1.0	29.9	89.6	4 120
Nez Perce	30 376	7.7	6.5	1.1	8.5	51.7	22.8	5.2	95.1	12.3	1.5	26.8	82.3	3 280
Oneida	2 864	80.2	19.8	0.9	12.2	64.3	16.5	–	85.4	12.4	–	25.3	90.5	3 948
Owyhee	6 422	70.4	29.6	1.8	10.2	49.4	35.1	–	88.7	11.5	1.6	28.3	83.9	3 661
Payette	12 401	43.6	19.3	1.3	7.5	40.6	22.2	1.5	96.9	12.1	1.3	19.5	85.6	3 497
Power	4 864	21.2	12.8	1.4	9.9	65.6	24.6	–	89.3	12.2	0.8	30.3	89.2	3 937
Shoshone	19 718	78.1	1.1	3.6	12.9	44.8	20.5	5.2	89.4	12.0	0.8	28.7	88.7	3 371
Teton	2 325	58.2	41.8	0.8	7.2	81.0	11.8	–	99.9	12.3	–	24.3	93.6	4 225
Twin Falls	41 833	20.6	20.0	1.5	7.9	51.3	19.3	5.1	93.4	12.2	0.7	23.5	86.2	3 428
Valley	3 609	93.7	6.3	2.5	6.1	53.9	25.6	–	88.1	12.2	0.6	21.3	95.7	2 833
Washington	7 633	18.4	23.1	2.7	9.5	52.5	17.1	1.0	87.8	11.5	1.0	19.5	86.8	3 388

[1]Children ever born per 1,000 women of all marital classes

Source: Bureau of the Census

The State, by County: 1973 and 1972

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation." "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

County	1973			1972		
	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. ($1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. ($1,000)	Total reporting units
TOTAL	178 592	292 631	15 705	166 062	251 812	15 041
ADA	40 126	72 432	2 902	34 867	56 544	2 729
ADAMS	319	603	46	365	527	48
BANNOCK	11 483	17 681	1 049	10 893	15 400	1 013
BEAR LAKE	507	556	120	539	640	118
BENEWAH	1 312	2 242	155	1 119	1 619	144
BINGHAM	5 091	7 355	442	4 928	6 500	416
BLAINE	2 961	3 845	222	2 411	2 802	186
BOISE	935	1 955	59	874	1 299	59
BONNER	3 128	4 831	355	2 797	3 813	330
BONNEVILLE	14 249	21 470	1 127	13 725	19 590	1 081
BOUNDARY	788	1 100	112	777	1 057	110
BUTTE	3 494	11 976	64	3 446	11 106	63
CAMAS	39	47	15	60	56	17
CANYON	17 246	25 591	1 172	15 954	22 382	1 136
CARIBOU	1 520	3 037	125	1 181	2 175	123
CASSIA	4 488	6 454	404	4 388	5 800	365
CLARK	58	114	11	136	164	14
CLEARWATER	2 047	4 458	212	2 508	5 121	201
CUSTER	271	298	66	209	244	52
ELMORE	1 404	1 854	218	1 264	1 596	210
FRANKLIN	793	940	135	740	831	130
FREMONT	1 329	1 546	165	1 290	1 437	157
GEM	1 700	2 739	151	1 734	2 578	156
GOODING	1 291	1 408	185	1 181	1 274	178
IDAHO	2 414	3 947	257	2 185	3 413	253
JEFFERSON	1 706	1 928	181	1 874	1 847	166
JEROME	2 021	2 649	207	1 466	1 745	198
KOOTENAI	7 411	11 916	774	6 852	9 879	697
LATAH	4 155	5 976	453	3 959	5 361	436
LEMHI	795	1 026	136	679	734	127
LEWIS	619	880	95	645	831	92
LINCOLN	304	274	57	320	261	59
MADISON	2 680	3 463	231	2 479	3 139	207
MINIDOKA	3 272	5 181	272	3 171	4 649	255
NEZ PERCE	9 682	17 334	789	9 005	15 966	759
ONEIDA	288	280	59	352	277	60
OWYHEE	611	730	85	567	718	80
PAYETTE	1 829	2 710	225	1 770	2 237	215
POWER	2 358	4 486	86	2 570	4 209	85
SHOSHONE	5 542	11 100	327	5 472	10 918	332
TETON	186	122	42	166	104	38
TWIN FALLS	11 611	16 489	1 085	10 621	14 406	1 057
VALLEY	915	1 269	115	912	1 154	104
WASHINGTON	1 249	1 778	169	1 123	1 480	172
STATEWIDE	2 365	4 561	548	2 488	3 929	611

Source: Bureau of the Census

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IDAHO

QUARTERLY WAGES IN IDAHO (Thousands of Dollars)

4TH Quarter, 1974

COUNTY	Quarterly Wages by Industry and County Covered by the Idaho Employment Security Law												
	TOTAL	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING			Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service and Misc.	STATE OF IDAHO	FEDERAL WORKERS
				Food Processing	Lumber	Other						
STATE TOTALS	452,611.9	10,349.9	50,166.4	35,948.7	39,000.2	41,240.2	33,457.4	111,484.9	23,591.2	74,440.6	32,932.4	34,054.6
COUNTY												
Ada	109,501.3	177.1	15,940.2	2,773.6	5,272.0	6,998.2	10,713.3	28,448.0	8,976.9	16,182.3	14,019.6	11,991.4
Adams	2,099.7	*	327.4	------	1,463.5	------	17.5	32.1	25.2	77.7	11.1	268.1
Bannock	32,665.0	36.7	3,812.5	1,437.7	652.6	3,217.2	3,982.4	8,276.5	2,529.3	4,827.2	3,893.0	1,404.7
Bear Lake	962.5	------	96.5	*	7.3	42.5	128.9	417.1	98.3	146.7	22.0	154.4
Benewah	3,521.5	*	74.1	------	2,241.9	13.4	156.1	394.7	57.3	488.7	57.0	420.9
Bingham	14,582.6	823.8	925.7	3,737.2	13.4	733.2	502.9	2,994.5	261.5	3,925.7	674.7	658.5
Blaine	4,970.8	7.3	1,094.2	38.9	45.5	398.5	202.5	1,095.1	405.4	1,644.7	38.8	298.2
Boise	1,495.9	*	*	------	1,418.9	------	*	55.0	*	18.8	1.5	76.8
Bonner	6,640.9	19.6	441.6	33.4	2,833.3	103.3	593.8	1,356.6	272.8	852.0	133.9	789.0
Bonneville	34,769.3	122.7	5,132.4	3,624.9	211.9	2,412.7	1,955.8	10,617.2	1,479.5	8,414.7	797.7	2,629.0
Boundary	2,105.7	*	342.2	*	813.9	31.2	55.3	448.8	74.7	290.3	34.5	451.9
Butte	8,926.3	------	1.9	------	10.0	0.2	11.8	176.0	44.7	8,677.1	4.6	64.9
Camas	203.4	*	*	------	126.6	------	25.0	25.5	------	4.7	3.9	61.0
Canyon	37,474.4	61.3	2,869.1	8,747.1	558.8	4,018.2	2,183.9	9,767.0	1,317.3	6,313.8	1,637.8	668.2
Caribou	6,657.3	887.1	1,893.7	*	------	2,575.1	180.0	594.9	87.2	405.9	31.3	118.4
Cassia	9,225.8	10.1	747.2	3,044.2	*	528.0	603.9	2,575.4	328.1	974.6	414.0	451.7
Clark	94.5	*	7.3	------	------	------	*	40.2	*	5.0	5.7	137.0
Clearwater	5,680.1	------	469.0	------	3,622.7	21.0	235.4	517.6	95.1	492.1	227.2	840.0
Custer	597.3	212.4	*	------	*	*	81.1	80.0	42.7	121.7	26.2	331.2
Elmore	2,910.4	*	487.9	*	*	31.7	291.1	916.9	329.4	476.5	65.1	2,003.6
Franklin	1,498.2	*	70.5	214.9	------	*	247.6	631.1	66.2	230.6	17.2	125.3
Fremont	3,253.4	-----	1,254.4	98.6	406.5	22.0	248.4	666.2	29.7	243.9	283.8	449.3

* In order to comply with the section of the law with regard to nondisclosure of industries with two or fewer employers, columns and rows may not add to the total.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IDAHO

QUARTERLY WAGES IN IDAHO (Thousands of Dollars)

4th Quarter, 1974

COUNTY	Quarterly Wages by Industry and County Covered by the Idaho Employment Security Law											
	TOTAL	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING			Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service and Misc.	STATE OF IDAHO	FEDERAL WORKERS
				Food Processing	Lumber	Other						
Gem	3,528.0	*	66.5	138.5	1,732.9	198.3	146.4	713.7	100.1	358.3	44.1	180.4
Gooding	2,360.0	*	104.0	272.8	*	6.0	377.9	786.6	112.2	302.7	380.8	125.7
Idaho	4,960.4	79.5	351.5	10.7	2,516.1	98.1	318.7	839.9	181.7	477.6	86.5	1,356.2
Jefferson	4,723.2	------	218.3	934.8	*	73.9	48.6	956.1	538.5	1,465.1	484.7	120.3
Jerome	4,348.0	------	222.9	279.5	*	1,522.6	252.7	1,419.4	128.3	418.8	71.9	116.3
Kootenai	18,917.8	*	1,579.1	217.9	4,865.8	1,862.1	1,430.1	4,272.0	752.3	2,821.8	1,107.3	1,243.3
Latah	12,713.5	140.5	704.2	*	1,794.0	247.2	713.8	2,657.8	367.3	1,174.7	4,910.0	644.0
Lemhi	1,818.7	46.6	160.1	42.8	416.5	33.3	94.9	636.3	68.5	232.5	87.1	481.9
Lewis	941.6	------	45.5	------	355.6	29.9	4.3	349.1	66.1	64.1	26.9	112.1
Lincoln	813.4	*	14.8	*	------	------	80.5	51.3	24.2	47.8	527.9	69.2
Madison	6,257.2	------	525.7	382.4	191.3	167.3	339.4	2,107.5	554.8	1,911.6	77.2	128.9
Minidoka	5,169.8	*	473.1	3,536.6	------	451.8	324.1	2,263.3	187.4	844.1	78.2	163.1
Nez Perce	25,968.3	*	2,621.5	590.8	4,843.4	4,259.6	1,969.6	6,471.7	895.4	2,773.5	1,538.7	650.5
Oneida	619.9	*	77.1	------	------	*	*	184.4	172.8	106.5	14.3	112.9
Owyhee	1,046.0	4.6	187.1	62.9	*	*	203.2	406.4	60.3	85.0	21.2	252.0
Payette	3,446.4	7.5	270.8	606.7	160.3	491.8	627.9	866.8	118.1	179.9	116.5	121.0
Power	4,324.3	------	126.2	*	------	3,969.4	212.1	283.6	52.4	199.8	18.6	73.7
Shoshone	16,635.9	7,239.6	1,390.5	*	1,013.1	4,181.7	242.0	1,276.9	282.6	841.7	97.3	596.4
Teton	178.5	*	13.8	------	*	*	*	71.1	4.6	73.5	3.1	50.4
Twin Falls	26,411.9	8.7	2,613.1	3,272.6	73.0	1,933.4	2,695.4	9,651.9	1,691.6	3,760.8	711.5	1,079.9
Valley	1,971.6	1.7	213.1	*	670.7	*	279.3	294.2	81.4	344.3	47.9	743.3
Washington	2,432.5	*	222.5	91.2	303.5	442.8	110.9	770.4	105.3	329.5	45.3	137.3
Out-of-State or Multi-County	8,090.1	101.9	1,942.7	------	104.5	49.4	493.7	4,028.3	522.7	811.9	35.0	1,102.3
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS State Totals	19,425	145	2,588	242	562	557	991	7,131	1,400	5,308	501	332

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
WEATHER SERVICE IN COOPERATION WITH
THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
CLIMATOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES NO. 20 - 10

CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

LATITUDE 43° 41' N
LONGITUDE 114° 40' W
ELEV (GROUND) 5870 feet

STATION KETCHUM
SUN VALLEY

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR PERIOD *

Month	Temperature (°F) Means: Daily maximum	Daily minimum	Monthly	Extremes: Record highest	Year	Record lowest	Year	** Mean degree days	Precipitation Totals (Inches): Mean	Greatest daily	Year	Snow, Sleet: Mean	Maximum monthly	Year	Greatest daily	Year	Mean number of days: Precip. .10 inch or more	Temperatures Max. 90° and above	Max. 32° and below	Min 32° and below	Min 0° and below	Month
(a)	30	30	30	30		30		30	30	30		30	30		30		30	30	30	30	30	
Jan.	30.6	-1.2	14.7	52	1940	-42	1943	1562	2.41	1.76	1943	31.7	85.0	1952	16.0	1952+	6	0	17	31	18	Jan
Feb.	36.4	2.6	19.5	56	1944	-46	1950	1277	1.88	1.50	1959	24.2	60.0	1959	38.0	1959	5	0	8	28	13	Feb
Mar.	40.7	8.5	24.6	61	1968	-28	1960	1256	1.22	1.15	1940	14.5	32.0	1956	13.0	1944	4	0	4	31	8	Mar
Apr.	52.7	21.5	37.3	79	1946	- 4	1948	825	0.98	1.10	1951	4.1	24.0	1958	16.0	1958	3	0	*	28	0	Apr.
May	63.7	28.1	46.0	86	1954	5	1946+	601	1.59	1.29	1958	.9	17.0	1955	6.0	1955	5	0	0	23	0	May
June	70.4	33.3	51.8	92	1940	17	1951	399	1.62	1.29	1963	T	T	1963+	T	1963+	5	*	0	14	0	June
July	82.4	36.9	59.6	96	1960	19	1944	177	0.63	1.50	1958	T	T	1951	T	1951	2	3	0	8	0	July
Aug.	81.3	35.3	58.3	96	1961	16	1944	214	0.82	1.22	1968	T	T	1954+	T	1954+	2	2	0	11	0	Aug.
Sep.	72.4	29.1	51.1	93	1955	11	1954	432	0.88	1.43	1950	.4	3.5	1954	2.0	1954	2	*	0	21	0	Sep.
Oct.	60.8	22.7	43.0	80	1964+	- 3	1943	716	1.06	1.12	1947	1.5	19.0	1956	5.0	1943	3	0	0	29	*	Oct
Nov.	43.5	13.0	29.2	69	1949	-25	1955	1110	1.76	1.40	1946	13.1	42.6	1945	12.0	1960+	5	0	4	30	4	Nov
Dec.	33.6	3.8	19.4	56	1943	-37	1964	1417	2.50	2.16	1964	28.5	97.0	1964	19.0	1955	6	0	13	32	11	Dec
Year	55.7	19.5	37.9	96	Aug. 1961+	-46	Feb. 1950	9986	17.35	2.16	Dec. 1964	118.9	97.0	Dec. 1964	38.0	Feb. 1959	49	5	46	286	56	Year

(a) Average length of record, years.

T Trace, an amount too small to measure.

** Base 65°F (1931-1960)

\+ Also on earlier dates, months, or years.

* Less than one half

NARRATIVE CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

At about 5800 feet Ketchum and Sun Valley lie in the mountainous zone between the flat lava flows to the south and the rugged alpine-type Sawtooth Mountain region to the north. These adjacent cities are located in a near north-south narrow valley of the Wood River and just above the confluence of Trail Creek with the Wood River which gives way to abrupt elevation changes of the surrounding peaks to near 12,000 feet. Climatically, the typical mountain summer has cool nights and warm days; the winter weather is typical of mountain valleys at this latitude and altitude. The Sawtooth Mountains prevent the usual mountain winds, hence the setting for a popular "Sun Valley."

TEMPERATURE:--Since the beginning of records at Sun Valley in 1937, temperature extremes have ranged from a high of 96°F in August 1961 to a low of -46°F in February 1950. However, the range averages from a high of 82.1° in July to a low of 1.8° in February. Based on Hailey records, weekly mean minimum temperatures range from 50.8° for the week beginning July 26 to 5.4° for the week beginning January 3. Weekly mean high temperatures range from 88.3° for the week beginning July 19 to 29.3° for the week beginning January 3. On the average there are 5 days per year with temperatures reaching 90° or higher and 56 days when the temperature falls to zero or lower.

HEATING DEGREE DAYS--given in the above table are largely used for determining heating requirements and size of heating equipment needed. They are determined by subtracting the mean temperature for a day from 65°. Negative degree days are not used. 9986 degree days are recorded on the average annually. It will be noted that 177 heating degree days are accumulated, on the average, in July.

GROWING SEASON:--From nearby data, the average length of period with freeze free temperatures is 95 days, June 11 to Sept. 14; the latest recorded has been July 7 and the earliest in fall, August 17. On the average, there are 126 days between the last 28° temperature in spring and first in fall.

GROWING DEGREE DAYS:--The number of degrees the daily mean temperature exceeds 40° or 50° are accumulated with the season and correlated with plant growth and development. Using nearby data and using 40° as a base, 1946 growing degree days are accumulated on the average by August 1, and 3076 by mid Sept.; 3492 is the annual average. Using 50° as a base, 964 can be expected through July and 1611 by mid Sept. with 1727 for the year.

PRECIPITATION--can be expected to reach an annual average of 17.35 inches with near 50% coming November - February. The least monthly (0.63") can be expected in July. The greatest total for any month since records were begun in 1937 has been 11.36" recorded in December 1964. Only 5 months, July - November, have gone without measurable precipitation. The greatest 1-day total has been 2.55" recorded in December 1941 and the greatest 5-day total, 7.75". The probability of measurable precipitation in any single week increased from 25% early in August to 77% early in February.

SNOWFALL--averages 118.9" for the snow season. 31.7" is received in January as the greatest monthly mean. The greatest recorded in any month has been 97.0" in December 1964 and the greatest seasonal total, 244.5", recorded in 1951-52. The greatest snowfall in 24 hours has been 38.0" recorded in February 1959. The mean number of days with 1 inch or more of snow for the 6 months, November - April, respectively, is 3, 6, 6, 5, 3, and 1. The greatest number for these same months is 8, 12, 13, 9, 10, and 3. The mean date of first occurrence of 1 inch or more is November 21 with October 21 the earliest. The mean last date is March 27 with May 16 the latest. The mean snow depth in inches at the end of each month, November - March, is, respectively, 3, 13, 19, 17, and 3. The greatest for these same months has been 13, 38, 44, 47, and 29. The mean first date of occurrence of snow depths of 2" is Nov. 18, 6" Dec. 4, 12" Dec. 17, 18" Dec. 31, 24" Jan. 11, and 48" Jan. 15. The earliest date for measuring snow depths of these respective amounts is Oct. 27, Oct. 27, Nov. 14, Dec. 3, Dec. 4, and Jan. 6. The greatest snow depth has been 85" measured January 16, 1952.

FOG, LOW CLOUDS, AND LOW VISIBILITY:--Measurable precipitation has been recorded on the average, about 8% of the hours or days in December and January, 6-7% of the time in February, March and November, 4% April - June and October, and only 2-3% of the time July - September. Based on this information, it can be estimated that fog, low clouds, and low visibilities are observed most frequently in winter and the least frequent in the summer months.

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS -go hand in hand. From the preceding, sunshine can be expected to be plentiful and the percentage sky cover by clouds limited. There is a 1-3% bias for more measurable precipitation during the afternoon and evening hours during summer and early fall months. Consequently, less sunshine and more cloud cover can be expected at these times.

WIND--of a damaging nature has not been reported. Winds, generally, in the presence of daytime heating or nighttime cooling are convective winds of local origin that become important features. These winds can be quite variable. Greatest variations are noted when air is heated over nearby mountain slopes and other terrain types. Wind regulating influences combine in most instances so that the result is upvalley, upcanyon, upslope flow in the daytime, especially summer months, and downflow at night. They result from horizontal pressure differences, local changes in stability that aid vertical motion, or from a combination of the two.

Kenneth A. Rice, NOAA Weather Service, Climatologist-Idaho
Federal Office Bldg., Boise, Idaho 83702 December 1970

CHEMICAL QUALITY OF SURFACE WATER – BLAINE COUNTY

Location	Flow cfs	pH	TDS	Alk. as ($CaCO_3$)	Hardness as ($CaCO_3$)	Ca	Mg	Na	Cl	SO_4	PO_4	NO_3 (as N)	SiO_2	F	COD	BOD	DO	Coliforms 100 ml
Little Wood River Below Little Wood Reservoir																		
9/17/71	–	7.7	240	92	144	24	29	3	7	16	0.44	0.6	–	0.01	27.0	0.1	–	–
Near Carey																		
6/14/71	–	7.8	160	80	76	19	7	8	2	2	0.64	7.3	5.0	0.01	9.0	0.2	9.2	270
Near Richfield																		
6/14/71	–	7.7	176	100	92	19	11	13	2	3	0.64	1.1	4.2	0.01	13.0	1.0	–	300
9/17/70	–	7.9	196	96	88	22	16	5	7	7	0.16	1.0	–	0.02	35.0	0.7	–	–
Big Wood River Near Hailey																		
3/25/71	–	7.6	264	124	200	51	17	7	9	10	0.09	10.5	6.2	0.16	43.0	0.1	10.4	–
10/26/70	–	7.0	232	132	180	30	24	2	16	7	0.04	0.6	–	0.2	20.0	0.6	8.5	–
Near Bellevue																		
9/14/70	102	8.2	205	222	183	57	10	5	0.5	12	–	0	10.0	0.3				
5/26/70	1,380	7.9	125	111	–	29	5.4	2.9	0	11	–	0.9	12	0.2				
5/11/70	830	7.9	139	134	–	35	6.9	4.0	0	15	–	1.5	15	0.3				
8/18/69	127	8.4	210	219	185	56	11	5.0	1.0	15	–	0.2	18	0.3				
5/26/69	2,550	7.8	112	106	92.6	28	5.5	2.8	1.0	10	–	0.7	13	0.2				
10/ 7/68	97	7.9	199	197	164	50	9.4	5.3	1.5	16	–	0.0	16	0.4				
7/30/68	–	7.9	186	183	154	47	8.8	4.9	1.0	15	–	0.3	17	0.4				
5/30/68	–	7.6	148	142	123	37	7.4	3.8	0.5	15	–	1.1	16	0.4				
9/30/65	–	8.0	–	132	113	34	6.8	4.6	–	9.8	–	–	9.5	0.3				
Below Dam at Magic Reservoir																		
3/25/71	–	7.7	204	140	156	37	15	10	11	5	0.05	0.8	8.5	0.13	43	0.7	11.5	
Salmon River Near Galena Summit	121	7.6	65	53	49	17	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.06	0.06	10	0.0				

SOURCE: Idaho Health Department and U.S. Geological Survey.

CHEMICAL QUALITY OF SURFACE WATER – BLAINE COUNTY

Location	Flow cfs	pH	TDS	Alk. as ($CaCO_3$)	Hardness as ($CaCO_3$)	Ca	Mg	Na	Cl	SO_4	PO_4	NO_3 (as N)	SiO_2	F	COD	BOD	DO	Coliforms 100 m
Little Wood River Below Little Wood Reservoir																		
9/17/71	–	7.7	240	92	144	24	29	3	7	16	0.44	0.6	–	0.01	27.0	0.1	–	–
Near Carey																		
6/14/71	–	7.8	160	80	76	19	7	8	2	2	0.64	7.3	5.0	0.01	9.0	0.2	9.2	270
Near Richfield																		
6/14/71	–	7.7	176	100	92	19	11	13	2	3	0.64	1.1	4.2	0.01	13.0	1.0	–	300
9/17/70	–	7.9	196	96	88	22	16	5	7	7	0.16	1.0	–	0.02	35.0	0.7	–	–
Big Wood River Near Hailey																		
3/25/71	–	7.6	264	124	200	51	17	7	9	10	0.09	10.5	6.2	0.16	43.0	0.1	10.4	–
10/26/70	–	7.0	232	132	180	30	24	2	16	7	0.04	0.6	–	0.2	20.0	0.6	8.5	–
Near Bellevue																		
9/14/70	102	8.2	205	222	183	57	10	5	0.5	12	–	0	10.0	0.3				
5/26/70	1,380	7.9	125	111	–	29	5.4	2.9	0	11	–	0.9	12	0.2				
5/11/70	830	7.9	139	134	–	35	6.9	4.0	0	15	–	1.5	15	0.3				
8/18/69	127	8.4	210	219	185	56	11	5.0	1.0	15	–	0.2	18	0.3				
5/26/69	2,550	7.8	112	106	92.6	28	5.5	2.8	1.0	10	–	0.7	13	0.2				
10/17/68	97	7.9	199	197	164	50	9.4	5.3	1.5	16	–	0.0	16	0.4				
7/30/68	–	7.9	186	183	154	47	8.8	4.9	1.0	15	–	0.3	17	0.4				
5/30/68	–	7.6	148	142	123	37	7.4	3.8	0.5	15	–	1.1	16	0.4				
9/30/65	–	8.0	–	132	113	34	6.8	4.6	–	9.8	–	–	9.5	0.3				
Below Dam at Magic Reservoir																		
3/25/71	–	7.7	204	140	156	37	15	10	11	5	0.05	0.8	8.5	0.13	43	0.7	11.5	
Salmon River Near Galena Summit	121	7.6	65	53	49	17	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.06	0.06	10	0.0				

SOURCE Idaho Health Department and U.S. Geological Survey.

CHEMICAL QUALITY OF GROUNDWATER – BLAINE COUNTY

	Temp. °F	pH	Total Solids	Alk. as ($CaCO_3$)	Hardness as ($CaCO_3$)	Ca	Mg	Mg	Mn	Na	Cl	SO_4	NO_4	PO_4	SiO_2	F
Bellevue (Springs Area)																
7/12/55	56	7.5	166	158	162	36	18	0.05	–	–	5	5	–	0.0	0.8	0.05
Hailey (Indian Springs)																
3/ 4/55	–	8.2	180	170	190	39	25	0.0	–	–	4	13	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0
3/16/62 (Well No. 3)	–	7.3	240	144	184	52	13	0.0	–	6	3	27	0.3	0.8	–	0.31
10/ /70	–	7.7	272	204	216	45	15	0.22	< 0.1	3	3	7	6.4	0.15	–	.01
7/24/45 (River Well)	46	7.2	228	164	174	53	10	0.06	-	–	2	13	–	–	–	0.35
Ketchum																
8/ 4/64 (Well No. 1)	–	7.6	200	142	116	32	9	0.02	0.02	-	–	33	1.2	0.01	–	0.35
8/ 4/64 (Well No. 2)	–	7.6	200	142	120	30	11	0.10	0.02	1	7	34	0.9	0.01	–	0.35
Picabo (Spring)																
2/15/45	48	7.2	162	52	51	16	3	0.13	–	–	9	5	–	–	–	0.00
3/29/69	–	8.6	285	156	220	46	25	0.06	< 0.01	13	10	17	3.3	0.03	–	0.09
Sun Valley																
6/20/49 (Well No. 1)	50	7.9	236	180	214	51	21	0.06	–	–	3	30	0.1	–	1.4	0.1
1964	–	7.8	200	172	184	36	23	0.02	-	–	6	49	–	–	–	0.29
6/20/49 (Well No. 2)	45	7.7	246	180	215	53	20	0.0	-	–	3	31	0.1	–	1.4	0.1
1964	–	7.8	200	172	184	36	23	0.02	-	–	6	49	–	–	–	0.29
12/15/65 (Well No. 3)	41	7.5	330	248	286	58	34	0.01	0.01	10	4	50	0.1	0.02	–	0.2
4/16/66 (Well No. 4A)	39	8.0	–	170	244	51	28	0.05	0.0	3	7	–	–	–	–	0.9
4/29/66 (Well No. 6)	49	7.3	–	170	210	56	17	0.07	0.0	6	9	–	–	–	–	0.9

SOURCE: Idaho Department of Health and U.S. Geological Survey.

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