

OFFICIALS

Joe Stear, Mayor
 Chris Bruce, Council President
 Greg McPherson, Council Member
 Matt Biggs, Council Member
 John Laraway, Council Member

**CITY OF KUNA**

Kuna City Hall Council Chamber, 751 W 4th Street, Kuna, Idaho 83634

City Council Meeting**AGENDA**

Tuesday, July 16, 2024

6:00 P.M. REGULAR CITY COUNCIL

For questions, please call the Kuna City Clerk's Office at (208) 387-7726.

ALL ITEMS ON THE KUNA CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ARE CONSIDERED ACTION ITEMS UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call**2. Pledge of Allegiance: Mayor Stear****3. Consent Agenda: ACTION ITEMS**

All items listed under the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine and are acted on with one motion by the City Council. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless the Mayor, Council Member, or City Staff requests an item to be removed from the Consent Agenda for discussion. Items removed from the Consent Agenda will be placed on the Regular Agenda under Business or as instructed by the City Council.

A. Regular City Council Meeting Minutes Dated July 02, 2024

B. Accounts Payable Dated July 11, 2024, in the amount of \$1,226,583.76

C. Resolutions

1. Resolution R44-2024

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:

- **SETTING FORTH CERTAIN PURPOSES;**
- **AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE FEASIBILITY COST REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF KUNA AND GEMSTONE TECHNOLOGY PARK, LLC**
- **DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK; AND SETTING AN EFFECTIVE**

4. Public Comment**5. External Reports**

NOTICE: Copies of all agenda materials are available for public review in the Office of the City Clerk. Persons who have questions concerning any agenda item may call the City Clerk's Office at (208) 387-7726. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 387-7726 at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting to allow the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

A. Ada County Development Impact Fees – Leon Letson

6. Public Hearings:

Public Hearing Process: Items begin with the presentation of the project by staff for up to 15 minutes. The applicant is then allowed 10 minutes to present their project. Members of the public are allowed up to 3 minutes each, to address City Council with testimony restricted to the matter at hand. After all public testimony, the applicant is allowed 5 minutes for rebuttal.

City Council members may ask questions throughout the public hearing process.

Once the public hearing is closed, no further testimony or comments are heard.

City Council may move to continue the application to a future meeting or approve or deny the application.

8. Business Items:

A. Tentative Budget - Jared Empey, City Treasurer **ACTION ITEM**

B. Watch Me Grow – Written Decision Letter – Nathan Stanley, City Clerk **ACTION ITEM**

9. Ordinances:

A. Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-15 for Vasiliy Oleynik Rezone **ACTION ITEM**

A MUNICIPAL REZONE ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:

- MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS; AND
- REZONING CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY, TO WIT: ADA COUNTY ASSESSOR’S PARCEL NOS. R8977340100, R8977340200 AND R8977340300 OWNED BY VASILYI OLEJNIK, SITUATED WITHIN THE CORPORATE CITY LIMITS OF THE CITY OF KUNA, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO; AND
- AMENDING THE ZONING MAP; AND
- DIRECTING THE CITY ENGINEER AND THE CITY CLERK; AND
- PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Consideration to waive three readings.

Consideration to approve Ordinance.

10. Executive Session:

11. Mayor/Council Announcements:

12. Adjournment:

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 John Laraway, Council Member

CITY OF KUNA

Kuna City Hall Council Chamber, 751 W 4th Street, Kuna, Idaho 83634

City Council Meeting**MINUTES**

Tuesday, July 02, 2024

6:00 P.M. REGULAR CITY COUNCIL

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ALL ITEMS ON THE KUNA CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ARE CONSIDERED ACTION ITEMS UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

(Timestamp 00:00:04)

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mayor Joe Stear - Present
 Council President Chris Bruce - Present
 Council Member John Laraway - Present
 Council Member Matt Biggs - Present
 Council Member Greg McPherson - Absent

CITY STAFF PRESENT:

Marc Bybee, City Attorney
 Jared Empey, City Treasurer
 Adam Wenger, Public Works Director
 Mike Fratusco, Kuna Police Chief
 Doug Hanson, P & Z Director
 Bobby Withrow, Parks Director
 Morgan Treasure, Economic Development Director
 Nancy Stauffer, Human Resource Director
 Nathan Stanley, City Clerk

Mayor Stear Okay, we're going to call this meeting to order. Nathan, would you take the roll, please?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Biggs.

Council Member Biggs Present.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Laraway.

Council Member Laraway Yes.

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City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Council President Bruce Here.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Mayor Stear Here.

2. Pledge of Allegiance: Mayor Stear

(Timestamp 00:00:18)

Mayor Stear And if you'll join me for the Pledge of Allegiance.

Multiple Speakers I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Mayor Stear Thank You.

3. Consent Agenda: ACTION ITEMS

All items listed under the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine and are acted on with one motion by the City Council. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless the Mayor, Council Member, or City Staff requests an item to be removed from the Consent Agenda for discussion. Items removed from the Consent Agenda will be placed on the Regular Agenda under Business or as instructed by the City Council.

(Timestamp 00:00:38)

A. Regular City Council Meeting Minutes Dated June 18, 2024

B. Accounts Payable Dated June 27, 2024, in the amount of \$521,495.58

C. Final Plats

1. Case No. 24-09-FP (Final Plat) Valor Golf Village No. 2
2. Case No. 24-08-FP (Final Plat) Falcon Crest No. 7

D. Resolutions

1. Resolution R40-2024

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF KUNA, IDAHO:

- MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF AUTHORITY; AND
- ADOPTING THE “CITY OF KUNA DOWNTOWN DESIGN STANDARDS”; AND
- DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK; AND
- PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

2. Resolution R41-2024

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR KUNA, IDAHO APPROVING A PERFORMANCE BOND BY TRESIDIO HOMES, LLC, FOR PATAGONIA EAST

SUBDIVISION NO. 1 FOR UNCOMPLETED FOR LANDSCAPING PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THIS RESOLUTION.

3. Resolution R42-2024

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR KUNA, IDAHO APPROVING A PERFORMANCE BOND BY TRESIDIO HOMES, LLC, FOR PATAGONIA EAST SUBDIVISION NO. 1 FOR UNCOMPLETED FOR FENCING PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THIS RESOLUTION.

4. Resolution R43-2024

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR KUNA, IDAHO APPROVING A PERFORMANCE BOND BY TRESIDIO HOMES, LLC, FOR LUGARNO TERRA NORTH SUBDIVISION NO. 1 FOR UNCOMPLETED FOR LANDSCAPING PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THIS RESOLUTION.

Mayor Stear First item is the consent agenda. Do you want to pull anything?

Council President Bruce Do you want to pull anything? You good? I make a motion that we approve the consent agenda as published.

Council Member Biggs Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded for approval. Is there any discussion on that motion? Hearing none, Nathan, would you poll the Council, please?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Biggs.

Council Member Biggs Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Laraway.

Council Member Laraway Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Council President Bruce Yes.

Mayor Stear And that motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:00:48)

Motion To: Approve the Consent Agenda as Published

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Roll Call Vote

3-0-0

5. Public Comment

(Timestamp 00:01:09)

Mayor Stear That takes us to Valley Regional Transit presentation Elaine Clegg, you may have the floor.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Mayor, did you want to do public comment?

Council President Bruce Do we have any signed in?

Mayor Stear Oh, sorry. was there anybody who wished to address the Council? I skip that every time. I guess I don't want to hear it.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley There's no one signed up.

6. External Reports

(Timestamp 00:01:42)

A. Valley Regional Transit Presentation

Mayor Stear All right. Okay, thank you. Now, Valley Regional Transit Presentation and if you push the base of the microphone until it turns green.

Elaine Clegg, Valley Regional Transit *Okay. There we go. That's pretty fancy.* Well, Mr. Mayor, Council Bembers, thank you for having me tonight. I thought it's been a little bit since we have been here and was hopeful that a little bit of information would help all of you not just today, but in the future as we hopefully move to try and improve the transit system in the Treasure Valley.

So, do I roll forward? What do I do? So, today I'm you received a letter earlier describing all of the things we do, especially for Kuna, and then a request with the general assessment that you've been participating in the last few years. We're going to go over that. *Okay, it doesn't seem to like how I am doing this. So we'll do it this way for now.* So last year the general assessment was \$17,967. It's a population-based number. So congratulations to you. You've been growing and it's a little bit higher this year. VRT runs services in both Ada and Canyon County. We are a political subdivision formed by a vote of the voters in both counties. Every community in the treasure

valley when we were formed voted at a high enough percentage to form us, and especially combined in two counties.

We have a fleet of 45 buses. Large buses, both electric and compressed natural gas. We also have a fleet of small buses called “cutaways.” Some of those are compressed natural gas and recently we added some gasoline because we can't find any that are compressed natural gas with everything that's been going on with supply chain issues. We also run a fleet of vans and minivans in a service we call “Beyond Access.” And then we have some support vehicles. We have fixed route and on-demand we have on demand in Canyon County and also in the city of Eagle. Anywhere we have fixed route, we have a service called “VRT Access” which is for folks who qualify with a disability if they live within 3/4 of a mile of that fixed route service, they're guaranteed a ride door to door and then beyond access as a service, we recently started and in the case of Kuna, because the Kuna Senior Center is still providing service, we don't provide “Beyond Access” and is here. But as time goes on, we will see if the zone can also include Kuna.

Probably the other big thing that we do here is the village van, which serves one of your major employers and then we have VRT late night and connections for folks who need to use lift ride to get to a transit stop and or home if it's after hours. If they're a service worker who qualifies, we also run the safe routes to school program. We know that Kuna has been getting a lot of service out of that with some bike rodeos and other things.

In this over the last year, we've been planning and finally implemented a significant network restructure. The exciting thing about that restructure for Kuna is that the bus 42, which originates in Caldwell, now runs hourly all day long. There was previously no all-day service on Overland was only peak hour and so this hopefully provides some of your residents who need to get either into Nampa, Caldwell, or into Boise, an opportunity to do that. We also extended hours of the Eagle on-demand and I mentioned that because I think ultimately that may be a model that Kuna might want to look at in terms of service, it's those extended hours have already been paying off in increased ridership. And we increased frequency on major routes. Not only did we go daily on overland, but we went to 15-minute service on Fairview and more frequent service on six other routes.

You may have seen our new signs. We rebranded the whole system. We think it's a lot easier to notice and use with these new signs, they're much more visible. It also used to be that at a bus stop there was not information about the routes that were served there. We now have this information holder at every single stop, and so while you're at that stop, you can see the route that served the stop you're at, the other stops on that route, and information like the QR code and the fair about how to use the system. We're pretty excited about that. We've already gotten a lot of really good comments that people say it it's much easier to use the system. In addition to that, we also redid all of the brochures. Again, people have said that they're much easier and more readable now and getting pretty excited about that.

So what about Kuna? You don't have a direct bus here. We're hopeful that we can have continue to have conversations about whether that's in your future. There are two park-and-rides that serve Kuna pretty well. One is at the Lowe's at the corner of Meridian Road and Overland, just across

from Black Marland. Yahoo's is up here. So if you're a Kuna resident, you can drive to here and ride the bus in or out depending on what your destination is. The other park-and-ride we have is at Ten Mile and Overland just South of the interchange. Again you can go there and the both the bus 40 and the 42 serve both those lots. The 40 is a peak hour service, a little bit more express the 42. As I mentioned is all day. Additionally, there is a park and ride at the Ridley's at Meridian Rd. in Deer Flat and that park-and-ride serves both carpools set up through the State of Idaho. Share the ride site and also van pools that are run by Ada County Highway District, ACHD commuter ride. BRT supports ACHD commuter ride by making sure they get the federal funding to purchase the vehicles that they use for that service. The Kuna Senior Center still has its own bus VRT, helped it purchase that bus with some federal funds. Last year they provided 3200 rides, a little over that, and VRT passed through \$78,000 in federal support so that they could continue that service. We are the designated recipient of that funding in Ada and Canyon County, and so we're the ones who are able to make sure that that they have access to that funding. This is the service area that they that they serve.

And then finally, we did a transit study in Kuna. We can provide you the study narrative if you're interested. We identified some routes to explore. I'll show you those in a minute and also identify the need for some public feedback on those. And so we'd like to, with your permission, come back this Fall and do some public outreach to your community and see if they're interested in this and if they'd be willing to support it financially. The rider emphasis on this study was to make sure that the kids in town and the older adults could get to the places that they need to go. We came up with two potential fixed routes, although this is showing as two routes, it's one that connects in the middle of downtown. It goes east and then it goes west and connects to most of the closer in subdivisions, hits of a number of the schools and of course, hits downtown. And it would be an all-day service. Another potential all day service would go up Ten Mile, although we've recently learned that Linder might also be a potential site that we could, we could run that on and then loop over to Meridian Rd. at overland and then back again. Just making sure people could make the connections to the places they go.

As I mentioned, Eagle has started an on-demand system. We looked at two different ways to provide on demand in Kuna. One is a service area with two legs here. So if you have a destination on one of those legs, you can get service to those and then you can get service. All day in the on-demand area, the way the service works in Eagle for instance, the hours now are from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM. You call and reserve a ride. Though ride is we try to schedule the ride within half an hour of the time that you asked for. If we can't schedule it within that time, we call it a ride unavailable and try to find a different time that might still work for you in Eagle. So far, we've been very, very low on rides unavailable. And as we've extended those hours, we are beginning to see a lot of riders just happened. So I don't have real good numbers yet, but service has certainly picked up. The other alternative would be a simpler on demand service that would just stay within Kuna. The Eagle one also does have these outside destinations and that does seem to be a popular feature of that one. So these are the four scenarios we'd like to bring to your community and get outreach on.

So as I mentioned, the budget request is up a little bit this year to reflect the growth that we've seen in Kuna because you don't get any direct service, there's no direct service or capital assessment and the special assessment is always reserved for communities that decide to try something and then negotiate with us to give it a try. So for instance the City of Eagle with their on-demand service. That's how they've done that. So as say you consider funding the request this year, we think we do provide a fair amount of service in Kuna a lot of times people say well, we don't have a bus so what do we get from you? But I think I've shown that there's a fair amount of things that we do provide for the citizens of Kuna and we're certainly able to leverage the federal funding. So that citizens here can utilize it. So with that, I'd stand for questions. Thank you.

Mayor Stear Okay. Questions for Mrs. Clegg?

Council President Bruce Thank you for the stuff you do for the Senior Center.

Elaine Clegg, Valley Regional Transit You bet...

Council President Bruce Those folks really appreciate it.

Elaine Clegg, Valley Regional Transit Yeah, we are we're happy to be able to do it and I'm glad that they appreciate it. We appreciate working with them.

Mayor Stear And Elaine has done a lot since she first came on as the executive director, so we've signed a lot of good changes and I appreciate your hard work on that.

Elaine Clegg, Valley Regional Transit Well, thank you, Mr. Mayor. I appreciate it, by the way your mayor served as our chairman a couple of years ago and it's done really great service for us. Really appreciate the time he's put in and the effort.

Council President Bruce We like him.

Elaine Clegg, Valley Regional Transit Alright, thank you. Thank you.

7. Public Hearings:

Public Hearing Process: Items begin with the presentation of the project by staff for up to 15 minutes. The applicant is then allowed 10 minutes to present their project. Members of the public are allowed up to 3 minutes each, to address City Council with testimony restricted to the matter at hand. After all public testimony, the applicant is allowed 5 minutes for rebuttal.

City Council members may ask questions throughout the public hearing process.

Once the public hearing is closed, no further testimony or comments are heard.

City Council may move to continue the application to a future meeting or approve or deny the application.

(Timestamp 00:15:35)

A. Watch Me Grow Daycare – License Revocation. Nathan Stanley, City Clerk ACTION ITEM

Open Public Hearing

Receive evidence

Consideration to close evidence presentation and proceed to deliberation

Mayor Stear All right, next we have public hearing for Watch Me Grow Daycare, Nathan Stanley.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Mayor, Council, Nathan Stanley, City Clerk, 751 W 4th St. I don't believe the owner of Watch Me Grow is here for the hearing. Notice was sent June 19th for their revocation of their daycare license. Pursuant to city code 310-11-4. Oh, I'm sorry. Per city code title three, chapter 10, subsection 5. Applicants for a city of Kuna daycare license must hold a valid, currently enforced basic daycare license issued by the state of Idaho. On June 14th Idaho Health and Welfare revoked Watch Me Grow Daycare license. And with that, I'll stand for questions.

Mayor Stear Okay, questions for Nathan?

Council Member Laraway None at all, thank you.

Mayor Stear All right, this is a public hearing. Did anybody wish to testify on this matter? Did we get a chance to sign in? Okay, I think this is kind of a procedural type of thing. Since they don't have a license with the Department of Health and Welfare anymore, no state license, We really have no choice but to revoke this license. So, unless you have any further questions at all.

Council President Bruce Do you have any questions?

Council Member Laraway No, I do not.

Council Member Biggs I'm just curious of the time frame, so once this is served, I guess... There's kids that are affected by this. So are they already closed?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Yeah, they're already closed.

Council Member Biggs Okay, thank you.

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we close evidence presentation and move to deliberation.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Motion's made and seconded, any discussion on that motion? All in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Opposed? Motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:17:38)

Motion To: Close Evidence Presentation and Move to Deliberation

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, McPherson, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce Mr. Mark, how do you want this to be listed?

City Attorney Marc Bybee I think it'd just be a motion to if you're going to revoke the daycare license based on the evidence presented by Nathan and one thing, I'd ask for some clarification on and I guess some opinion, my opinion on. I think it would be appropriate to reduce this to a written decision that Nate can mail following and so we'd have to bring that written decision back. You know, later for you to sign, but since this is kind of a judicial like act that you're performing, it's best to be read a written decision can be attached to a future mailing and so unless there's, you know, disagreement from the Council, that'd be my question slash advice.

Council President Bruce Any questions? I'll make a motion that we approve the license revocation for Watch Me Grow Daycare with the evidence presented by the City Clerk and present it in a written notification to the applicant.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Okay, motion in a second. Any discussion on that motion? All those in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? And that motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:18:48)

Motion To: Approve License Revocation of Watch Me Grow Daycare and Present Notification of Revocation to License Holder Via Written Notification

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

8. Business Items:

(Timestamp 00:19:19)

A. Outstanding Citizen Achievement Award, Charlie Long – Presented by Mayor Stear.

Mayor Stear This next item, it is my honor. I heard that someone is retiring and I thought this would be a really great time to present a Mayor's Outstanding Citizen Achievement Award to Charlie long. Zulema worked on some information for me, so I'll go ahead and read this.

After decades of dedicated service to our community, Charlie Long has embarked on a well-deserved retirement. Since graduating in 1977, Charlie has had a long grocery career, starting at Johnny's food store in Federal Way, WA. His journey took him to numerous stores, including Maple Valley Food Store Albertsons in Nampa, Gary Lane, Meridian, and Vista, as well as Paul's in Caldwell, Mountain Home, and Kuna. When Albertsons acquired Paul's in 2016, he worked at the Broadway store, and then he made his way back to Kuna. For the last five years, he's been the cornerstone of the Kuna Ridley's Store, where his leadership and commitment have been both evident and inspiring.

It's not often you encounter such an incredible person that is cherished and respected by so many and has made such a profound, lasting impact in a community. Charlie Long has created the legacy in the City of Kuna through his kindness, spirited giving and tireless dedication. Throughout the years, Charlie has become known as a huge supporter of the community, from youth programs, school sports teams and clubs, as well as local events like Kuna Days and the veteran's Day Breakfast. His leadership has been evident while serving on several boards, such as the Initial Point High School and Kuna Chamber of Commerce. He's also been a strong advocate and supporter of the Kuna Food Bank. Overall, Charlie ensured that everyone in Kuna received his wholehearted support.

I, Joe Stear, Mayor of Kuna, would like to present Mr. Charlie Long with this Outstanding Citizen Achievement Award for years of dedicated service to the City of Kuna and the Community. We are forever grateful for the contributions and the positive impact that you've made on so many. We wish you a very well-deserved retirement. And hopefully his retirement just means he has more time to volunteer.

[Applause]

Mayor Stear Thank you, Charlie. I mean it sincerely.

Charlie Long Thank you. It's been a good career. It's a good town. Came here in '97. So just went from one company to the other and to help supporting the community, but they've supported me. In the in the same way we've been really successful in the business that we ran. So I'll still be around, like you said. So. Be great. I appreciate all your support from everybody here. It's not over yet.

Council President Bruce Thank you for everything you do.

Charlie Long See you guys, thank you. We're going to go now.

[Laughter]

Mayor Stear Oh, do you want this box that came in?

Council Member Laraway You'll need it for eBay.

Charlie Long Do I need it? I'm actually going to put it on a shelf somewhere.

Mayor Stear Okay.

Council President Bruce See you, Charlie. Thank you, Charlie.

Mayor Stear Except now you got to go home and wipe my fingerprints off of it. Thank you, Charlie.

Council Member Laraway Good guy.

Mayor Stear Very good man.

B. Consideration to approve Mayor Stear's recommendation to appoint Adam Wenger as the Public Works Director. Mayor Stear **ACTION ITEM**
(Timestamp 00:24:00)

Mayor Stear Next, we have consideration to approve my recommendation to appoint Adam Wenger as the Public Works Director. Adam, welcome. He started yesterday and we buried him with information and he, like I was saying earlier, we could probably send him home for two weeks and He still wouldn't get done reading through all the stuff he needs to get through to get caught up. But, he's come a long way already in the first 24 hour, 48 hours so. I don't know if you want to tell them anything about yourself if you would, that'd be good.

Adam Wenger Pleased to be here. Please to be with the City of Kuna and the capacity as Public Works director. This is a Career goal for me to do this position and do it well, so I hope to do it justice at the behest and the service of City Council and the Mayor, thank you.

Council President Bruce Welcome to the fire.

Adam Wenger Thank you.

Council Member Laraway Welcome.

Council President Bruce Yeah, excited.

Council Member Biggs Where you're coming from and...?

Adam Wenger My background before this was a short stint in Washington, Walla Walla. Prior to that in Alaska, in Juneau prior to that Colorado Springs, Colorado, I worked in utilities for three

different municipalities in each one of those states. So that's my background, is operations and then Public Works.

Mayor Stear And we did a process on vetting the applicants and it was a unanimous decision by everyone that Adam was the right guy for the job, so. Anyway, I would appreciate your support in this and would ask for a motion to approve my recommendation.

City Attorney Marc Bybee In particular, language is to match city code, “consent to appointment” “motion to consent to appointment.”

Council President Bruce I'll make a motion that we consent to appointment, Adam Wen.... *Say your last name.*

Adam Wenger Wenger.

Council President Bruce Wenger, to the Public Works Director.

Council Member Laraway I'll second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded. Is there any further discussion? All those in favor say ‘aye.’

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? And that motion carry.

(Timestamp 00:26:09)

Motion To: Consent to the Mayor’s Appointment of Adam Wenger as the Public Works Director

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

C. Consideration to approve Mayor Stear’s recommendation to appoint Nancy Stauffer as the Human Resources Director. Mayor Stear **ACTION ITEM**

(Timestamp 00:26:40)

Mayor Stear And then just to kind of clean up so all the directors are recommended by Council. All this one isn't required by law. I think it's just cleaner to have them all that way, so then we don't get confused so, I would ask you to consider to approve Nancy Stauffer's appointment as Human Resource’s Director.

Council President Bruce I'll make a motion that we consent to appoint Nancy Stauffer as the Human Resources Director.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Motion and a second any further discussion. All those in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? And that motion carries.

Council Member Laraway Madam Director.

[Laughter]

Council Member Biggs What's your background?

[Laughter]

Council President Bruce Thank you for all you do, Nancy.

Mayor Stear Thank you. I think that kind of cleans things up a little better.

(Timestamp 00:27:00)

Motion To: Consent to the Mayor's Appointment of Nancy Stauffer as the Human Resources Director

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

D. Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-16. Nathan Stanley, City Clerk ACTION ITEM

(Timestamp 00:27:36)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:

- MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS; AND
- ADDING CHAPTER 4A TO TITLE 1, KUNA CITY CODE, AND THEREBY ESTABLISHING AN ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION PROGRAM; AND
- PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; AND
- DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK; AND
- PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Consideration to waive three readings.

Consideration to approve Ordinance.

Consideration to approve Summary Publication.

Mayor Stear Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-16, an ordinance of the City Council of the City of Kuna making certain findings and adding Chapter 4A to Title One, Kuna City Code and thereby establishing an administrative citation program and providing a severability clause and directing the City Clerk and providing an effective date.

Council President Bruce You guys have any questions? I make a motion that we waive 3 readings of Ordinance 2024-16.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made seconded, any further discussion? All those in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? Motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:28:18)

Motion To: Waive 3 Readings of Ordinance 2024-16

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we approve Ordinance 2024-16.

Council Member Biggs Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded for approval, any further discussion? Nathan, would you poll the Council?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Biggs.

Council Member Biggs Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Laraway.

Council Member Laraway Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Council President Bruce Yes.

Mayor Stear And that motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:28:35)

Motion To: Approve Ordinance 2024-16

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Roll Call Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we approve the summary publication of 2024-16.

Council Member Biggs Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded, any further discussion? All those in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? That motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:28:53)

Motion To: Approve Summary Publication of Ordinance 2024-16

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

**E. Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-17. Nathan Stanley, City Clerk ACTION
ITEM**

(Timestamp 00:29:20)

- AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:
- PROVIDING CERTAIN FINDINGS; AND
- AMENDING SECTION 1 OF CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 1 KUNA CITY CODE TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND ADD AN ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION FINE SCHEDULE AND AMENDING THE INFRACTION PENALTY WHERE NO FINE IS PROVIDED; AND
- PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; AND
- DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK; AND
- PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

*Consideration to waive three readings.
 Consideration to approve Ordinance.
 Consideration to approve Summary Publication.*

Mayor Stear Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-17. An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of you know, providing certain findings and amending section one of Chapter 4 of Title 1 Kuna City Code to make technical corrections and add administrative citation fine schedule and amending the infraction penalty where no fine is provided and providing a severability clause and directing the City Clerk and providing an effective date.

Council Member Biggs I'm sorry, I'm just making sure of 16. Yes, Okay.

Council President Bruce You good?

Council Member Biggs 18 was where we had...

Council President Bruce Yeah. I make a motion that we waive 3 readings of 2024-17.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear We have a motion and a second we have the three readings. Any further discussion? All those in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? Motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:30:07)

Motion To: Waive 3 Readings of Ordinance 2024-17

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we approve Ordinance 2024-17.

Council Member Biggs Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made for approval, any further discussion? Nathan, would you poll the Council?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Biggs.

Council Member Biggs Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Laraway.

Council Member Laraway Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Council President Bruce Yes.

(Timestamp 00:30:21)

Motion To: Approve Ordinance 2024-17

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Roll Call Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we approve a summary publication of 2024-17.

Council Member Biggs Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded any further discussion. All those in favor say ‘aye.’

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? Motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:30:45)

Motion To: Approve Summary Publication of Ordinance 2024-17

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

F. Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-18. Nathan Stanley, City Clerk ACTION ITEM
(Timestamp 00:31:02)

- AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:
- PROVIDING CERTAIN FINDINGS; AND
 - AMENDING SECTION 17 OF CHAPTER 3 OF TITLE 3 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THE CHAPTER (SOLICITORS AND PEDDLERS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTION 9 OF CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 3 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THE CHAPTER (GENERAL LICENSE PROVISIONS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTIONS 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, AND 14 OF CHAPTER 7 OF TITLE 3 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CHAPTER (TAXICAB REGULATIONS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTION 16 OF CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 3 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THE CHAPTER (SPECIAL EVENTS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTION 15 OF CHAPTER 9 OF TITLE 3 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THE CHAPTER (TEMPORARY MOBILE VENDOR'S PERMIT) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTION 22 OF CHAPTER 3 OF TITLE 7 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THE CHAPTER (PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTY) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF CHAPTER 1 OF TITLE 8 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS (WEED CONTROL) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION FIRST AND BY MISDEMEANOR CITATION AFTER; AND
 - AMENDING SECTION 15 OF CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 8 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THE CHAPTER (PUBLIC NUISANCE) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTION 4 OF CHAPTER 2 OF TITLE 9 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THE CHAPTER (OPEN BURNING VIOLATIONS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTIONS 8, 9, 11, AND 16 OF CHAPTER 3 OF TITLE 10 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS WITHIN THE CHAPTER (ANIMAL CONTROL) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
 - AMENDING SECTIONS 4 AND 11 OF CHAPTER 1 OF TITLE 11 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS (LOADING AND

UNLOADING ZONES; PEDESTRIANS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND

- REPEALING SECTION 10 OF CHAPTER 1 OF TITLE 11 KUNA CITY CODE (RIDING HORSE AT NIGHT, LIGHT REQUIRED); AND
- AMENDING SECTION 12 OF CHAPTER 2 OF TITLE 11 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION (STOPPING, STANDING, PARKING VIOLATIONS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
- AMENDING SECTION 3 OF CHAPTER 3 OF TITLE 11 KUNA CITY CODE MAKING A VIOLATION OF THAT CHAPTER (UNCOVERED LOADS) ENFORCEABLE BY ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION; AND
- PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; AND
- DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK; AND
- PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Consideration to waive three readings.

Consideration to approve Ordinance.

Consideration to approve Summary Publication.

Mayor Stear Consideration to approve Ordinance 24-18 and ordinance of the City Council of the City of Kuna providing certain findings and amending Section 17 of Chapter 3 of Title 3, Kuna City Code making the violation of chapters, solicitors and peddlers enforceable by administrative citations; and amending Section 9 of Chapter 4 of Title 3 Kuna City Code making violation of the chapter general license provisions enforceable by administrative citation; and amending sections 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of Chapter 7 of Title 3 Kuna City Code making a violation of certain provisions of the chapter taxicab regulations enforceable by administrative citation and amending sections... *Let's see where I'm at here...* Okay, amending Section 16 of Chapter 8 of Title 3, Kuna City Code making a violation of the chapter special events enforceable by Administrative Citation; and amending Section 15 of Chapter 9 Title 3 Kuna City Code making the violation of the chapter temporary mobile vendors permit enforceable by administrative citation; and amending Section 22 of Chapter 3 Title 7, Kuna City Code making the violation of the chapter public ways and property enforceable by administrative citation; and amending Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 1 of Title 8 Kuna city code, making a violation of certain provisions, weed control enforceable by administrative citation first and by misdemeanor citation after; and amending Section 15 of Chapter 4 Title 8 Kuna City Code making a violation of the chapter public nuisance enforceable by administrative citation; and amending Section 4 of Chapter 2 Title 9 Kuna City code making a violation of the chapter open burning violations enforceable by administrative citation. Amending sections 8, 9, 11, and 16 of Chapter 3 Title 10 Kuna City Code making a violation of certain provisions within the Chapter Animal Control enforceable by Administrative Citation. Amending Sections 4 and 11 of Chapter 1 Title 11 Kuna City Code making a violation of certain provisions, loading and unloading zones, pedestrians and forceable by administrative citation; and repealing Section 10 of Chapter 1 of Title 11 to the City Code riding horse at night light required; and Amending Section 12 of Chapter 2 Title 11 Kuna

City Code making a violation stopping standing parking violations enforceable by administrative citation; and amending Section 3 of Chapter 3 of Title 11, Kuna City code making a violation of that chapter uncovered loads enforceable by administrative citation; and providing a severability clause; and directing the City Clerk; and providing an effective date.

Council President Bruce They could put some more in there for you.

[Laughter]

City Attorney Marc Bybee I don't think we should move to waive 3 readings.

[Laughter]

Council Member Laraway May I ask a question?

Mayor Stear You sure may.

Council Member Laraway When we start referring to it as administrative citation. Is that something that the Kuna Police Department is going to enforce?

City Attorney Marc Bybee Do you want me to weigh in or you?

Kuna Chief of Police Mike Fratusco I apologize...

Council Member Laraway Well, that's okay. When they come in, a lot of these, it's talking about Administrative Citation...*beeped*... Okay, is that something we're still going to be able to contact with the Kuna Police Department or is that something in the code enforcement guy is going to do?

Kuna Chief of Police Mike Fratusco Councilman Laraway. Pardon me, Mayor Stear, City Council, Mike Fratusco, Chief of Police, City of Kuna, 793 W 4th St. You still will be able to contact us, but that's because our city code enforcement officer works directly for us, but it will be Tim Zins, our City Code Enforcement Officer. I will let Marc answer questions that it... We will issue them, but then it will go through a process and I'll let Marc or Nathan talk about that.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Marc Bybee, City Attorney. So this I think you probably picked up on these three ordinances are all kind of related to one another. The first one created the Administrative Citation Program, which is really establishing procedures for issuance and processing and tracking citations, the City Clerk's office and the City Treasurer been working with a pro software company on helping create the software that will be the background for keeping track of all these being issued. And then as these code cleanups to make sure that now that we've done this that we actually implement it throughout city code, right? And so that's what's going on here as we're making all these various amendments to different provisions of city code so that we can actually enforce them. And so I know, Councilman Laraway, you were, or it's my understand you were police officer. And so if you think about this we're creating a category of offense less than an infraction that is city offense that it doesn't go to the court system it's administered entirely through the city.

Council Member Laraway That's what I was wondering about because I know before, anytime we try to enforce a code from the city, the judicial system didn't have it in their system. They didn't know what the fine was, They didn't know what the punishment was. They would not take the case.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Yeah and that's dealing with this. I've seen that issue myself as well in the course.... So that's to deal with that issue. And so we're making certain categories of offenses, the less severe things just a violation of this administrative citation and that they can challenge that within the city. There'd be a... there's an appeal process if they receive one that they can challenge the citation and basically contend that they shouldn't have to pay the fine and so. It's for fairly minimal offenses and they're like there's is in this last ordinance that's just read. There's changes to animal control. And again, I'd say those are my recollection. It's been a while since I worked on this, but as related to the licensing type things, whereas like, you know, if you have an aggressive dog that actually attacks someone, that's not going to fall under the administrative citation. But that's still going to be under a more serious category of offense. And so part of going through this was cleaning, cleaning those up, identifying what reasonably should be an administrative citation and what you know what's an appropriate level of offense for that.

A lot of these have are like that are being amended are either infractions or misdemeanors right now, so and. My experience as an attorney, both from I've done criminal defense and in this realm, is when you have disproportionately harsh penalties for certain offenses, it's often the police officers discretion to take no action is what I've experienced because we shouldn't be, you know, putting well... one of them actually proposed to repeal in this ordinance was riding a horse at night. I'm pretty sure that's a misdemeanor. You can ride a horse at night without a light. That's a misdemeanor right now and you can go to jail for in Kuna which seems a little off, you know and so It's thought repeal of that one. I didn't think it needed to be an administrative citation anymore. Either it's, I think, an ordinance from another time, and so just that kind of clean up, but really making it more appropriate level of penalty.

Council Member Laraway And to follow up on that, the other problem we used to have with this is when the citation was given through the city and the person did not either pay or show up. Did they get a warrant? And then that one, they had to go back through the judicial System t

City Attorney Marc Bybee Yep, no this is going to be a lot like an infraction in the court system where if they don't show up, they're guilty by default, essentially, and so then they're just doing. And so that's the part that Nate gets to work on is how those collections will work once you know, because I'm sure people will default frequently and then there will be the collection process on outstanding fines and fees.

Council Member Laraway Okay, thank you.

Council Member Biggs So my question was going to be, yeah, so it would go to collections. It wouldn't go to like putting a lien on a property like an HOA violation used to be or something like that or could it go that far, I guess?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Nathan Stanley, City Clerk, 751 W 4th St. So they'll have 14 days to pay the fine or they can have an informal review. Then, after the informal review, if it's not dismissed, they don't agree with it, then they can go through the hearing process and then that will determine whether they pay the fine or if it's dismissed.

City Attorney Marc Bybee I guess, Marc Bybee, City Attorney, if the question is, you know, what happens when they don't, my understanding is that this this started with Chris Engels when she was here. And so I don't know if that this conversation has happened is my understanding the plan would be to send unpaid fines and fees to a Collection Bureau. I don't know if that's still the intent of the City Clerk's Office.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Yes.

Council Member Biggs And then I guess the other part was, usually the administrative citation is a result of probably being warned a time or two about something. I mean, I guess it could be immediately...but, the severity, I guess, right, Chief?

Kuna Chief of Police Mike Fratusco That that is correct, Councilman, normally I know our code enforcement officer, he contacts people, gives them verbal warnings, He'll send letters, they send letters through the city. It's few and far between. In fact, I don't think that we've had a single non-compliant person when it comes to any kind of city code violations so far, and he's handled quite a few of them. So we try to get them to comply with it prior to any of that.

Council Member Laraway And to add another silly question and I know this is covered, but I wanted to ask. The Ada County Deputies that get brought into town to handle calls, or that that the memorandum of understanding, is that all still there so they can enforce these city codes?

Mike Fratusco, Kuna Chief of Police Councilman Laraway that that's going to be more difficult to answer as you know, working as a chief in two different cities, how difficult it can be to remind deputies or unincorporated county deputies that, "hey, we have city code violations that you can utilize." So we'll work on that the good thing is those priority one calls and those are usually priority one, meaning low level calls, weeds, or issues like that. It's few and far between that the county deputies even going to come in and handle an issue like that. It'll usually be 99% of time code enforcement and maybe one of our Kuna Deputies.

Council Member Laraway But they can come into town and enforce that.

Mike Fratusco, Kuna Chief of Police They could, yes.

Council Member Biggs And I guess one last thing The weed. The difference between an administrative citation and the going on to the misdemeanor? I guess the that that be something pretty serious, I would imagine it's serious for one, enough for one level and then you're taking it to a whole new level where it would go to misdemeanor.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Yeah, I'd have to look at that. In particular, I think it was maybe already at this sitting here and we're adding in the administrative citation as a lesser option and not only that, if you haven't been through the 1st Ordinance, in particular in particular has tiers of administrative, like or stages. I don't know how to say it. The first, second, third offense before

you could possibly move on to something more severe and those offenses similar to like state, like DUI offenses, through state law, they have to happen within a certain time period to actually be, you know, qualify as a second offense kind of thing. So, there's lots of things built into cushion against this becoming unnecessarily severe quickly, right?

Council Member Biggs Well, the fact of this one was called out specifically compared to all the rest as a misdemeanor that, that was I guess that was why it was a little...

City Attorney Marc Bybee I wish I could sorry if there's. If you wanted me to jump in, I could take a look at what the change was there. But I suspect... let me see. Actually, I can jump down to that. Do you remember what bullet point it was, Councilman Biggs?

Council Member Biggs Section 2 and 3 of Chapter 1, Title 8.

City Attorney Marc Bybee I'm looking at that as section 2 and 3.

Mayor Stear Yeah, and that's the only one that mentions a misdemeanor.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Oh, there it is. All right, so let me let me jump down to the document and see if I can find that quickly.

Council Member Laraway I guess my comment on that is, if I remember right, the city can make a rule stricter, but they can't make it less. So if we can't take a misdemeanor and make it an infraction.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Sorry I'm not sure. Sorry. I was looking at this and I know I'm not following your question.

Council Member Laraway The city has if the state has a code that is a misdemeanor. The city can't come in and make it less than a misdemeanor.

City Attorney Marc Bybee My understanding is that they can make like. They can't rewrite...

Council Member Laraway They can make it harsher.

City Attorney Marc Bybee But they can't make it harsher because cities can't prescribe felonies, and that was the only way it could get more harsh is for a city to describe, to prescribe a penalty felony. I mean? Or they could, you know, try and prescribe more severe penalties, which I don't believe they can exceed the limit set on them by state code. And also cities can't. There's only certain arenas that cities can have these type of ordinances in because there's like, certain provisions that have been coopted entirely by the by the state, right, like sex crimes, for example, that the city code wouldn't have ordinances related to that. That's been that area has been entirely occupied by the state and the state legislature has not delegated authority to the city for that, but, for example, the city has quite extensive parking ordinances and animal control ordinances because those are provisions of law that the state legislature has very specifically delegated responsibility and authority to the city for. But as far as can you have less severe penalties on a similar subject. Yes, you can. I think that actually becomes an issue of again police officer discretion when they're on the scene because they're, you know, they're in both state and city jurisdiction at the same time. And sometimes the circumstance might warrant a charge under

state code as a misdemeanor, as opposed to the less severe city code offense. Does that make sense?

Council Member Laraway Sort of. I'm still stuck on if we have a misdemeanor. I don't believe it would be it would behoove us to take that and make it an infraction or administrative.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Well, and I guess to get that if we're back on this weed issue, I don't think there is any state provision related to weed control that is a misdemeanor at was a misdemeanor in city code is if that's the particular question. But if it's a more general just can we do that in general. I believe we can. I haven't dove into this issue in particular, I'm kind of getting the impression from your question you may have and so I don't know if I'm overlooking something here that you'd like me to look at.

Council Member Laraway No, just a general knowledge of 20 years. That's what I was looking for.

Mayor Stear Did you get a chance to read through it and figure out?

City Attorney Marc Bybee I was trying to get down to that. That's the weed control one you said, right? Where are you on it?

Council Member Biggs

Use that as an example that one doesn't have like, say, like being on a leash, attacking dog or something like that.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Okay. So on the weed control one, the reason that it has the misdemeanor and maybe come is that's what's in code already and so we added language around adding administrative citation as a less severe penalty and then we just kept the misdemeanor as the alternative after you essentially moved through those, you know, one first, second, and third offenses. Now, if it's become so bad that somebody just refuses to deal with the situation after that many you know administrative citations, then it would finally up and that would be possible again. But absolutely, just like any other offences, there's always the police officer discretion is "okay, I have this. Does this warrant moving on or do I give them another third fence, for example."

Council Member Biggs And I was just mentioning that I was comparing it to like the animal control. Section 8, 9, 11, and 16. That I would have figured that animal control was also a similar thing. Like, if there's simply being off a leash versus the dog attacking somebody and getting injured that that would mention misdemeanor as well. So it's just, it's just the language.

City Attorney Marc Bybee And I think that's the particulars of the animal control changes that we're hitting certain parts of animal control. Leaving a lot of animal control alone, a lot of animal control is staying misdemeanors, so.

Mayor Stear Okay, anything further?

Council Member Laraway Nope. No, mine mines are just comments of curiosity and memory, and they just want to make sure we didn't make do something with a particular section that we shouldn't.

Council Member Laraway But if Marc's good with it. I'm good with it.

Council President Bruce I actually have a question. So, with some of these citations or these administrative citations that you would write that we're currently not writing, do you think we need a buffer zone of, you know, rather than going out into the community and start, you know, passing these out where they wouldn't have them before, should there be 30 days or, you know, so people are aware, right? So they don't wake up tomorrow, and now all of a sudden, they're getting...

Kuna Chief of Police Mike Fratusco Councilman Bruce, I guess my recommendation was would be when we're sending out these letters, we put some sort of explanation on the letters itself, explaining what we've moved to and explain what the next step would be on those letters because they already get the verbal contact. And then I believe the second one is a letter. Sometimes it's a letter right off the bat if they can't get hold of them. But I think that's something we can discuss and make sure that we do that.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Councilman Bruce, you actually triggered something for me that I just realized? We staff still need to work on because included in this is the parking ordinances, too, and people could get citations for that and something we discussed as staff and I it hasn't been done because there's been in staff process working on the technology part for a while. We are going to develop a form, an administrative citation form, specific to parking. That would be, you know, that ticket that's placed on a windshield kind of thing. If that was going to be done. And so right now that's something actually I think until officers in has that I don't know how he'd be able to begin administering in that that realm at least of the of these changes he's lacking one of the tools you need.

Mayor Stear Good.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Yeah, exactly. Yeah, like they said. And I think in most instances, when people were told about a problem, they take care of it. So, it's generally not a big deal, but once in a while something comes up so.

Council President Bruce You guys good with?

Council Member Biggs That would we add a stipulation on that one about the parking well they would, or is it?

Council President Bruce They would just do that once we because we've already set up the administrative citation process, right? So that would trigger you guys to like what we need.

City Attorney Marc Bybee We just need... There's something I knew I needed to do, but for whatever reason, your question made me realize, you know, in the time process of this, we didn't get it done. And so it's something we'll have to do before action would be able to be taken on parking. And I do because I think Councilman Bruce, with what you're asking, I think it would

be important, especially if the city is going to all of a sudden say we're going to start, you know, doing parking enforcement, I think that warrants some you know announcement, and preparation, and warning. You know type activity because that would be a shift I think a significant shift in policy that would be you know warranted to put the residents on notices for the change.

Council Member Laraway Yeah, and another thing, you kind of brought it up this. Seems like we're putting a lot on you Administratively wise talking about letters collection, computer program I mean. It seems like We're putting a lot on the Clerk and taking away from the Police Department. If you will, I mean, he used to go from the Police Department to downtown to the court system. Now it's going from maybe the Police Department into the Clerk's hands for him to establish...

City Attorney Marc Bybee And so Councilman Laraway sorry, Marc Bybee, City Attorney, that was absolutely discussions that came up in this process because where you're saying this was going to the courthouse, I would counter and say actually it wasn't. That what was happening is no action was being taken, is that that this a lot of this is sections of code that has gone unenforced because it shouldn't be landing in the court system.

Council President Bruce And they were just continuing to violate. We just have no, no repercussions.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Yeah, and so...

Council Member Laraway So let me get this straight, are you saying what a lot of this stuff that should have been enforced wasn't being enforced?

City Attorney Marc Bybee That's often the approach that's taken in these circumstances because....

Council Member Laraway That that sounds bad for us or for you.

Kuna Chief of Police Mike Fratusco No, I don't think he's talking about us, Councilman. Laraway. I'll let him explain what he's saying, but...

City Attorney Marc Bybee Because we're talking about so with how relationships work with prosecutors' offices. For example, if the city, if the this contract the city has with the prosecutor's office does not include prosecution of certain city code offenses, you send it over there and they reject it for prosecution and it doesn't move forward and can get dismissed. And so if that's the relation that's happening, the discretion, it will often that...

Council Member Laraway Right.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Is okay. We're not issuing these citations because we don't have anybody that's going to enforce them. And so knowing that limitation and that, you know, in that relationship, that's how do we Create a process elsewhere to actually, you know, start administering these provisions of our code. This isn't unique to the City of Kuna. This happens in a lot of cities, in particular growing cities and so it has to land somewhere. Right now, it's

landing on the City Clerk's office. It is landing there. It does this grow enough that at some point? We say we need a new landing point. Maybe. I think that's a growth issue. The city deals with as it gets there because and I look at the City of Boise, they have an entire like parking services division that this is all they do for the like, in particular their parking. But they also have another, you know, code enforcement division separate from that. And so they're doing a lot of these things, a lot of the ideas I kind of crafted here and There came from things I saw there in other large cities. As far as creating the process, you know, for code enforcement within all of it within your city because the court system that you send them these things and they're not going to process them. The prosecutors are not going to accept the prosecution because it's outside of their contract. They're not, quite frankly, they're sometimes just not interested in it. So it can get dismissed. And so with these are not the types of things... and also, I guess to push this a little further, we can't, as a city, just send whatever we want to the court system. We don't have that authority as a city to make the maybe the court process any type of offense, we might come up with right on those things that the legislature said, like you and make animal code misdemeanors. We can send those ones there, but when we're making it, you know, particularized offenses for issues we're dealing with as a city and we don't have, you know, statutory authority saying you can do this specific thing and make it a misdemeanor, we can't send those. You know, we can't make those offenses and make them, you know, go to the prosecutor's office without obtaining some separate contract with them for specifically for enforcement of city ordinance.

Mayor Stear And I think the important part of this is If we write a citation right now. There's really no avenue for someone to come into object to that citation, and that's what all of this is allowing a place for them to come in and say I don't agree. I don't think I should have been given a citation for this. And then there's a process for which that to go forward. And then at least then they have their rights, whereas normally it would go to court, but we're not going to do a court. We can't send these things to court.

Council Member Laraway So how does that work? So I understand what the mayor is saying, but if somebody. If somebody has an objection to a citation. They come in and they face the City Clerk. What is the process?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Yeah. So, Nathan Stanley, City Clerk. Councilman Laraway, if the responsible party wants to contest their citation, that's where the informal review comes in and so. they'll have the informal review. Say the citation was noticed in air. Then it would be dismissed. They don't have to pay the fine. If it's not dismissed, they are noticed within 7 days of the non-dismissal and then that's where it goes into the administrative hearing and then a written decision is sent to the responsible party within 14 days. I believe of that decision.

Council Member Laraway Which is all handled by you?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Correct.

Council President Bruce Well, except for the hearing part is.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley The hearing part would be handled by me.

Council President Bruce Oh that would be the whole point.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Because I have...

Council Member Laraway Judge and jury.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley I have previous hearing officer experience when I was with IDOC so I have training and disciplinary hearing.

Council Member Laraway I'm just getting to the point, how much is this going to be? Quite a workload and I mean are we creating something?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley I guess we'll see.

Council Member Laraway Okay.

Mayor Stear In my view, I don't think it's going to be a big workload. If it does turn into a big workload then then we have to adjust and figure it out from there. I don't think it's going to be that big of a deal.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Most people respond well to being notified of a code violation. I don't think it's going to turn into something where we have multiple citations being handed out every day where my job turns into just citation hearings.

Council Member Laraway Just looking out for you.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley I appreciate it.

Council President Bruce You we won't all be here forever, though. Might be different people.

City Attorney Marc Bybee Councilman Laraway, I'd say that's something to you that we can kind of help manage that workload as to what our enforcement, you know, strategy is and like how strict we are in on enforcement like are there and steps we take before enforcement to avoid it? Are there, you know, I just think I don't want to get too far into the realm of actually being the police officer, but that's what I'm trying to get at. There's always this level of discretion and if we're, you know, taking it too far, too aggressive an approach that's burying our City Clerk's office, I think that's something, you know, we can and just adjust internally and be like, "Okay. Even if we want, even if we want to take this, it's not working operationally. We've got to think better operationally to make how this works for the city."

Council Member Laraway Thank you.

Council President Bruce And so it says the Mayor will appoint and serve as a city hearing officer.

Mayor Stear Okay, any further questions?

Council President Bruce You want to let it ride? You want to wave it?

[Unintelligible]

Council President Bruce Yeah.

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we waive 3 readings...

Council Member Biggs Second.

Council President Bruce Of. *Hold on a sec, please.* of Ordinance 2024-18.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded to waive the three readings. Any further discussion?
All in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? Motion carries.

(Timestamp 00:59:35)

Motion To: Waive 3 Readings of Ordinance 2024-18

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we approve Ordinance 2024-18.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded for approval. Any further discussion on that motion?
Nathan, would you poll the Council?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Biggs.

Council Member Biggs Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Laraway.

Council Member Laraway Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Council President Bruce Yes.

Mayor Stear Motion carries.

(Timestamp 01:00:02)

Motion To: Approve Ordinance 2024-18

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Roll Call Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we approve the summary publication of 2024-18.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded for summary publication. Any further discussion?

All those in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? Motion carries.

(Timestamp 01:00:23)

Motion To: Approve Summary Publication of Ordinance 2024-18

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

9. Ordinances:

(Timestamp 01:01:36)

A. Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-14 for Kuna Apartments ACTION ITEM

A MUNICIPAL REZONE ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:

- MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF AUTHORITY; AND
- REZONING CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY, TO WIT: ADA COUNTY ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. S1324110095, AND S1324110170, OWNED BY CJM LIMITED LIABILITY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, SITUATED WITHIN THE CORPORATE CITY LIMITS OF THE CITY OF KUNA, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO; AND
- AMENDING THE ZONING MAP; AND
- DIRECTING THE CITY ENGINEER AND THE CITY CLERK; AND
- PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Consideration to waive three readings.

Consideration to approve Ordinance.

Mayor Stear That takes us to 9A consideration to approve Ordinance 2024 to 14 for Kuna apartments. A Municipal rezone ordinance for the City Council and City of Kuna, making certain findings and findings and declaration of authority and rezoning certain real property. To wit, Ada county assessor's parcel numbers S 1324110095 and S1324110170. Owned by CGM Limited liability partnership. Situated within the corporate city limits of the city of Kuna, Ada County, Idaho, and amending the zoning map and varying the City Engineer and City Clerk and providing an effective date.

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we waive three readings of 2024-14.

Council Member Biggs Second.

Mayor Stear Motions made and seconded to waive the three readings. Any further discussion? All those in favor say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

(Timestamp 01:01:36)

Motion To: Waive 3 Readings of Ordinance 2024-14

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Biggs

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we approve Ordinance 2024-14.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded for approval. Any discussion on that motion? Nathan, would you poll the Council?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Biggs.

Council Member Biggs Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Laraway.

Council Member Laraway Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Council President Bruce Yes.

Mayor Stear And that motion carries.

(Timestamp 01:01:51)

Motion To: Approve Ordinance 2024-14

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Roll Call Vote

3-0-0

**B. Consideration to approve Ordinance 2024-15 for Vasiliy Oleynik Rezone ACTION
ITEM**

(Timestamp 01:02:12)

A MUNICIPAL REZONE ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:

- MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS; AND
- REZONING CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY, TO WIT: ADA COUNTY ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. S1322244220, OWNED BY VASILII OLEYNIK, SITUATED WITHIN THE CORPORATE CITY LIMITS OF THE CITY OF KUNA, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO; AND
- AMENDING THE ZONING MAP; AND
- DIRECTING THE CITY ENGINEER AND THE CITY CLERK; AND
- PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Consideration to waive three readings.

Consideration to approve Ordinance.

Mayor Stear Item 9...

Council President Bruce Do we need...

Mayor Stear 2024-15 There is some administrative changes that need to be made to that so. For tonight, if we just would request that a motion to table.

Council President Bruce Do we need to publish a summary of 2024-14?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley No.

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we table Ordinance 2024-15...to a certain date?

Planning and Zoning Director Doug Hanson For the record, Doug Hanson, that can be to a date uncertain.

Council President Bruce To a date uncertain.

Council Member Laraway Second.

Mayor Stear Motions made and seconded for tabling Ordinance 2024-15. Any further discussion? All those in favor, say 'aye.'

All Council Members Aye.

Mayor Stear Any opposed? Motion carries.

(Timestamp 01:02:37)

Motion To: Table Ordinance 2024-15

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

10. Executive Session:

(Timestamp 01:03:08)

- A.** Enter into Executive Session under Idaho Code: 74-206(1)(c) To acquire an interest in real property not owned by a public agency. (1)(e) To consider preliminary negotiations involving matters of trade or commerce in which the governing body is in competition with governing bodies in other states or nations.

Mayor Stear And that is all we have on the agenda, except for an executive session into motion to go into executive session. I imagine we will need Morgan, and Jared, and Doug, and Marc.

Council President Bruce I'll make a motion that we...

Mayor Stear Anybody else? We probably ought to go ahead and let Adam sit in those.

Council President Bruce I make a motion that we adjourn to executive session under Idaho Code 74-206(1)(C) and Section (1)(E).

Mayor Stear Motion is made and seconded. Nathan, would you poll the Council?

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Biggs.

Council Member Biggs Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council Member Laraway.

Council Member Laraway Yes.

City Clerk Nathan Stanley Council President Bruce.

Council President Bruce Yes.

Mayor Stear And that motion carries.

(Timestamp 01:03:37)

Motion To: Enter Executive Session Under Idaho Code Idaho Code 74-206(1)(C) and Idaho Code 74-206 (1)(E)

Motion By: Council Member Bruce

Seconded By: Council Member Laraway

Further Discussion: None

Members Voting Aye: Council Members, Bruce, Biggs, Laraway

Members Voting Nay: None

Members Absent: Council Member McPherson

Approved Via: Voice Vote

3-0-0

In Compliance With Idaho Code 74-205(2) The Minutes For The Executive Session May Be Found Below.

- o Executive Session Minutes:
 - Entered at 7:03 PM.

The following people were present:

- Mayor Stear
- All Council Members, excluding Council Member G. McPherson who was absent.
- M. Treasure
- D. Hanson
- M. Bybee
- A. Wenger
- J. Empey

- Council Member Biggs moved to adjourn
- Council Member Bruce seconded.

Adjourned at 7:53 PM.

Information received; no action taken.

11. Mayor/Council Announcements:

12. Adjournment:

Joe L. Stear, Mayor

ATTEST:

Nathan Stanley, City Clerk

Minutes prepared by Garrett Michaelson, Deputy City Clerk

Date Approved: CCM 07.16.2024



CITY OF KUNA

751 W. 4th Street • Kuna, Idaho • 83634 • Phone (208) 922-5274
Fax: (208) 922-5989 • www.Kunacity.Id.gov

SIGN-UP SHEET

July 2nd, 2024 – City Council Public Comment

The City of Kuna welcomes Public Questions and/or Comments during the Public Comment Session, as noted in the agenda.

In accordance with Idaho State Code, Public Comments may NOT include specific land use issues or cases. All comments regarding specific land use issues or cases MUST be heard in their associated Public Hearing(s). Idaho State Code also requires all comments and/or complaints regarding City personnel to be heard in Executive Session.

In all instances The Mayor and City Council may determine if your comments are appropriate for the Open Comment Session, particularly if your comments are covered by Idaho Code § 74-206(1) and may notify you accordingly. If you are recognized to speak you may "have the floor" for up to three (3) minutes unless a separate time duration is determined by The Mayor and/or City Council.

Public Comment Sign Up

Print Name

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City State, Zip

Topic

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City State, Zip

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SIGN-UP SHEET
 July 2nd 2024 – City Council
 Public Hearing

Case Name: ***Watch Me Grow Daycare - License Revocation:***
 Case Type: Daycare License Revocation

Please print your name below if you would like to present oral testimony or written exhibits about this item to the City Council.

IN FAVOR		NEUTRAL		IN OPPOSITION	
☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>	☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>	☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>
_____ Print Name		_____ Print Name		_____ Print Name	
_____ Print Address		_____ Print Address		_____ Print Address	
_____ City		_____ City		_____ City	
_____ State, Zip		_____ State, Zip		_____ State, Zip	
☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>	☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>	☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>
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_____ Print Address		_____ Print Address		_____ Print Address	
_____ City		_____ City		_____ City	
_____ State, Zip		_____ State, Zip		_____ State, Zip	
☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>	☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>	☐ <u>Testify</u>	☐ <u>Not Testify</u>
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_____ City		_____ City		_____ City	
_____ State, Zip		_____ State, Zip		_____ State, Zip	

ADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

City of Kuna

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Vendor #	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	PO #	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	GL Account and Title	GL Activity #	GL Period	Date Paid	Voided
6	ADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	122220		<u>SHERIFF-POLICE SERVICES FOR JULY '24</u>	07/01/2024	316,476.00	.00	<u>01-6000 LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 122220:						316,476.00	.00					
Total ADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE:						316,476.00	.00					
AGRI-LINES IRRIGATION, INC.												
1066	AGRI-LINES IRRIGATION, INC.	INV117593		<u>LABOR TO REPLACE BOOSTER PUMP AND TOWER BOX, MOTOR, & PANEL FOR EAST PIVOT, JUNE '24</u>	06/05/2024	2,244.05	2,244.05	<u>21-6090 FARM EXPENDITURES</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total INV117593:						2,244.05	2,244.05					
1066	AGRI-LINES IRRIGATION, INC.	INV118854	18431	<u>GEAR, GALVANIZED SADDLE & PLUG FOR THE FARM, R.HENZE, JUNE '24</u>	06/20/2024	940.14	940.14	<u>21-6090 FARM EXPENDITURES</u>	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total INV118854:						940.14	940.14					
1066	AGRI-LINES IRRIGATION, INC.	INV118905	18435	<u>NUT, LUG, WHEEL, GEARBOX & BOLTS FOR THE FARM, S.HARMON, JUNE '24</u>	06/20/2024	53.12	53.12	<u>21-6090 FARM EXPENDITURES</u>	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total INV118905:						53.12	53.12					
Total AGRI-LINES IRRIGATION, INC.:						3,237.31	3,237.31					
AKK INVESTMENTS LLC												
2074	AKK INVESTMENTS LLC	454642095867	18441	<u>BUILDING NOTICES: PRESSURE TEST APPROVAL LABELS, J. MILLER, JUNE '24</u>	06/21/2024	80.25	80.25	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1005	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 454642095867:						80.25	80.25					
Total AKK INVESTMENTS LLC:						80.25	80.25					

Vendor #	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	PO #	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	GL Account and Title	GL Activity #	GL Period	Date Paid	Voided
ALPHA HOME PEST CONTROL, LLC												
1804	ALPHA HOME PEST CONTROL, LLC	97574		PEST CONTROL SERVICE 30-45 DAYS AFTER INITIAL TREATMENT, KPD, JULY	07/08/2024	150.00	.00	01-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING	0	7/24		
Total 97574:						150.00	.00					
Total ALPHA HOME PEST CONTROL, LLC:						150.00	.00					
AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOC.												
1016	AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOC.	7002232733		INDIVIDUAL MEMBER & PACIFIC NORTHWEST SECTION MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR J. COX, 09/01/24-08/31/25 - WATER	05/20/2024	210.40	.00	20-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS	0	7/24		
1016	AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOC.	7002232733		INDIVIDUAL MEMBER & PACIFIC NORTHWEST SECTION MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR J. COX, 09/01/24-08/31/25 - P.I.	05/20/2024	52.60	.00	25-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS EXPENSE	0	7/24		
Total 7002232733:						263.00	.00					
Total AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOC.:						263.00	.00					
ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES												
1	ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	2404443		MONTHLY BACTERIA SAMPLES - JUNE '24 - WATER	06/30/2024	674.50	.00	20-6152 M & R - LABORATORY COSTS	0	7/24		
Total 2404443:						674.50	.00					
1	ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	2404444		MONTHLY BACTERIA SAMPLES - JUNE '24 - SEWER	06/30/2024	2,127.05	.00	21-6152 M & R - LABORATORY COSTS	0	7/24		
Total 2404444:						2,127.05	.00					
Total ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES:						2,801.55	.00					

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BDP INDUSTRIES INC												
2005	BDP INDUSTRIES INC	17173	18083	HYDRAULIC PUMP AND MOTOR INSTALLED BY TECHNICIAN ON SITE, M. NADEAU, JUNE '24	07/03/2024	4,924.90	.00	21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM	0	7/24		
Total 17173:						4,924.90	.00					
Total BDP INDUSTRIES INC:						4,924.90	.00					
BSN SPORTS, LLC												
1739	BSN SPORTS, LLC	925959684	18442	BASE PLUGS, M.WEBB, JUNE '24	06/24/2024	144.00	.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	7/24		
Total 925959684:						144.00	.00					
Total BSN SPORTS, LLC:						144.00	.00					
CAMPBELL TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT COMPANY												
135	CAMPBELL TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT COMPANY	W09394	17663	RENTAL OF TRACTOR FOR 8 MONTHS, M. WEBB, JUNE '24	06/05/2024	3,000.00	3,000.00	01-6212 RENT- EQUIPMENT	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total W09394:						3,000.00	3,000.00					
Total CAMPBELL TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT COMPANY:						3,000.00	3,000.00					
CASELLE INC												
1239	CASELLE INC	134116		CONTRACT SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24 - ADMIN	07/01/2024	816.24	.00	01-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES	0	7/24		
1239	CASELLE INC	134116		CONTRACT SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24 - WATER	07/01/2024	558.48	.00	20-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES	0	7/24		
1239	CASELLE INC	134116		CONTRACT SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24 - SEWER	07/01/2024	558.48	.00	21-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES	0	7/24		
1239	CASELLE INC	134116		CONTRACT SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24 - P.I.	07/01/2024	214.80	.00	25-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES	0	7/24		

City of Kuna

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Vendor #	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	PO #	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	GL Account and Title	GL Activity #	GL Period	Date Paid	Voided
Total 134116:						2,148.00	.00					
Total CASELLE INC:						2,148.00	.00					
CENTURYLINK												
62	CENTURYLINK	333719348062		DEDICATED LANDLINE TO SCADA, 06/25/2024-07/24/2024 - WATER	06/25/2024	31.45	31.45	20-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
62	CENTURYLINK	333719348062		DEDICATED LANDLINE TO SCADA, 06/25/2024-07/24/2024 - SEWER	06/25/2024	31.45	31.45	21-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
62	CENTURYLINK	333719348062		DEDICATED LANDLINE TO SCADA, 06/25/2024-07/24/2024 - P.I.	06/25/2024	11.97	11.97	25-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 33371934806252024:						74.87	74.87					
62	CENTURYLINK	333719768062		INTERNET SERVICES FOR PARKS, 06/25/2024-07/24/2024	06/25/2024	100.58	100.58	01-6255 TELEPHONE	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 33371976806252024:						100.58	100.58					
Total CENTURYLINK:						175.45	175.45					
CITY OF BOISE												
571	CITY OF BOISE	549		JULY-SEPTEMBER 2024 CONTRIBUTION FOR ALLUMBAUGH HOUSE	07/01/2024	3,316.34	.00	01-6070 DONATIONS EXPENSE	0	7/24		
Total 549:						3,316.34	.00					
Total CITY OF BOISE:						3,316.34	.00					
COASTLINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY												
1788	COASTLINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY	1146368		RENTAL JOHN DEERE 544 G-TIER WHEEL LOADER FOR MOVING LANDSCAPING PRODUCT AT PARKS SHOP, B. WITHROW, JULY '24	07/03/2024	5,191.73	.00	01-6212 RENT-EQUIPMENT	1004	7/24		

City of Kuna

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Total 1146368:						5,191.73	.00					
Total COASTLINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY:						5,191.73	.00					
COMMERCIAL TIRE INC												
2204	COMMERCIAL TIRE INC	45-22128	18540	AIR BAG KIT FOR PARKS TRUCK 52, J. DURHAM, JULY '24	07/08/2024	859.95	.00	01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	1004	7/24		
Total 45-22128:						859.95	.00					
Total COMMERCIAL TIRE INC:						859.95	.00					
COMPASS												
4	COMPASS	0153		FY 2024 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES, FOURTH QUARTER	07/01/2024	3,293.50	.00	01-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS	0	7/24		
Total 0153:						3,293.50	.00					
Total COMPASS:						3,293.50	.00					
CORE & MAIN LP												
63	CORE & MAIN LP	V158071	18471	4 BOXES REGISTERS, J. OSBORN, JUNE '24	06/27/2024	11,518.40	.00	20-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	0	7/24		
Total V158071:						11,518.40	.00					
63	CORE & MAIN LP	V193786	18558	NEPTUNE 360 SOFTWARE SUBSCRIPTION, 07/01/2024-06/30/2025	07/09/2024	2,781.51	.00	20-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS	0	7/24		
63	CORE & MAIN LP	V193786	18558	NEPTUNE 360 SOFTWARE SUBSCRIPTION, 07/01/2024-06/30/2025	07/09/2024	8,344.51	.00	20-1500 PREPAID EXPENSES	0	7/24		
63	CORE & MAIN LP	V193786	18558	EXTENDED WARRANTY ON TOWER METER READERS & HANDHELD EQUIPMENT, 07/01/2024-06/30/2025	07/09/2024	1,618.66	.00	20-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS	0	7/24		

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63	CORE & MAIN LP	V193786	18558	<u>EXTENDED WARRANTY ON TOWER METER READERS & HANDHELD EQUIPMENT, 07/01/2024-06/30/2025</u>	07/09/2024	4,855.96	.00	<u>20-1500 PREPAID EXPENSES</u>	0	7/24		
Total V193786:						17,600.64	.00					
Total CORE & MAIN LP:						29,119.04	.00					
D & B SUPPLY												
75	D & B SUPPLY	0969	18484	<u>HOSES FOR ASHTON ESTATES PARK, S. CAHILL, JUNE '24</u>	06/27/2024	29.97	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total 0969:						29.97	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	1748	18494	<u>REPLACEMENT TRASH CANS AND SPRAY PAINT, B. REED, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	254.90	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 1748:						254.90	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	1793	18497	<u>BOX FAN FOR SEWER DEPT. J. BOSTON, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	74.99	.00	<u>21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
Total 1793:						74.99	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	2366	18512	<u>SPRINKLER FITTINGS FOR ASHTON ESTATES PARK, S. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/02/2024	20.94	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total 2366:						20.94	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	2683	18522	<u>SPRINKLER FITTINGS FOR ASHTON ESTATES PARK, S. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/03/2024	13.30	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total 2683:						13.30	.00					

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75	D & B SUPPLY	3015	18525	<u>CABLE FOR REPAIR AT ZAMZOWS PARK, C. REGLI, JULY '24</u>	07/05/2024	93.77	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 3015:						93.77	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	3723	18526	<u>CABLE FOR REPAIR AT ZAMZOWS PARK, C. REGLI, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	187.54	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 3723:						187.54	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	3798	18534	<u>DUCT TAPE FOR ASHTON ESTATES IRRIGATION REPAIR, J. ADAMS, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	13.98	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 3798:						13.98	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	3884	18541	<u>HOSES FOR ASHTON PARK, S. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	45.80	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total 3884:						45.80	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	5120	18474	<u>2 POLE SAW CHAINS, J. LORENTZ, JUNE '24</u>	06/26/2024	29.98	.00	<u>01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 5120:						29.98	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	5124	18475	<u>2 BLADES FOR TRIMMING GRASS, J. PEREZ, JUNE '24</u>	06/26/2024	79.98	.00	<u>01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 5124:						79.98	.00					
75	D & B SUPPLY	7299	18535	<u>FAN AND EXTENSION CORD, J.WEBB, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	57.97	.00	<u>25-6150 MAINT. & REPAIRS - SYSTEM (PI)</u>	0	7/24		

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Total 7299:						57.97	.00					
Total D & B SUPPLY:						903.12	.00					
DATATEL LLC												
1566	DATATEL LLC	IN-8001081211		07/01-07/31/24 INTERNET SERVICES - PARKS	07/02/2024	189.46	.00	01-6290 UTILITIES	1004	7/24		
Total IN-8001081211277:						189.46	.00					
Total DATATEL LLC:						189.46	.00					
DEVON WILSON												
2307	DEVON WILSON	06282024DW		ENTERTAINMENT FOR 4TH OF JULY, JUNE '24	06/28/2024	300.00	300.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06282024DW:						300.00	300.00					
Total DEVON WILSON:						300.00	300.00					
DIGLINE												
25	DIGLINE	0074305-IN		DIG FEES, JUNE '24 - WATER	06/30/2024	390.66	.00	20-6065 DIG LINE EXPENSE	0	7/24		
25	DIGLINE	0074305-IN		DIG FEES, JUNE '24 - SEWER	06/30/2024	390.66	.00	21-6065 DIG LINE EXPENSE	0	7/24		
25	DIGLINE	0074305-IN		DIG FEES, JUNE '24 -P.I.	06/30/2024	148.83	.00	25-6065 DIG LINE EXPENSE	0	7/24		
Total 0074305-IN:						930.15	.00					
Total DIGLINE:						930.15	.00					
DMH ENTERPRISES LLC												
1745	DMH ENTERPRISES LLC	06302024DMH		PLUMBING PERMITS, JUNE 2024	06/30/2024	11,763.00	11,763.00	01-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES	1005	7/24	07/08/2024	

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Total 06302024DMH:						11,763.00	11,763.00					
Total DMH ENTERPRISES LLC:						11,763.00	11,763.00					
DYNA PARTS LLC												
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300471		NITRILE GLOVES, ELECTRONIC CLEANER, AND CARB CLEANER, J.DURHAM, JUL.'24- ADMIN	07/01/2024	12.98	.00	01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300471		NITRILE GLOVES, ELECTRONIC CLEANER, AND CARB CLEANER, J.DURHAM, JUL.'24- WATER	07/01/2024	5.19	.00	20-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300471		NITRILE GLOVES, ELECTRONIC CLEANER, AND CARB CLEANER, J.DURHAM, JUL.'24- SEWER	07/01/2024	5.19	.00	21-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300471		NITRILE GLOVES, ELECTRONIC CLEANER, AND CARB CLEANER, J.DURHAM, JUL.'24- P.I	07/01/2024	2.60	.00	25-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	0	7/24		
Total 300471:						25.96	.00					
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300476	18499	CENTER CONSOLE FOR PARKS TAHOE, M WEBB, JULY '24	07/01/2024	13.49	.00	01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	1004	7/24		
Total 300476:						13.49	.00					
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300509	18505	NUT DRIVER SET, C.REGLI, JUL.'24	07/01/2024	12.50	.00	01-6175 SMALL TOOLS	1004	7/24		
Total 300509:						12.50	.00					
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300586	18515	PARTS FOR THE MOWER, J.DURHAM, JUL.'24	07/02/2024	30.68	.00	01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT	1004	7/24		

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Total 300586:						30.68	.00					
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820	18537	BATTERY FOR ESCAPE #78 AT PLANT, J. DURHAM, JULY '24- WATER	07/08/2024	94.96	.00	20-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820	18537	BATTERY FOR ESCAPE #78 AT PLANT, J. DURHAM, JULY '24- SEWER	07/08/2024	94.96	.00	21-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820	18537	BATTERY FOR ESCAPE #78 AT PLANT, J. DURHAM, JULY '24- P.I	07/08/2024	36.17	.00	25-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820		ONE EACH CORE DEPOSIT, JULY 24- WATER	07/08/2024	9.07	.00	20-6097 DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820		ONE EACH CORE DEPOSIT, JULY 24- SEWER	07/08/2024	9.07	.00	21-6097 DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820		ONE EACH CORE DEPOSIT, JULY 24- P.I	07/08/2024	3.46	.00	25-6097 DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820		2 EACH CORE DEPOSIT CREDIT- WATER	07/08/2024	-13.27	.00	20-6097 DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820		2 EACH CORE DEPOSIT CREDIT- SEWER	07/08/2024	-13.27	.00	21-6097 DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300820		2 EACH CORE DEPOSIT CREDIT- P.I	07/08/2024	-5.06	.00	25-6097 DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT	0	7/24		
Total 300820:						216.09	.00					
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300877	18551	PARTS FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24 - ADMIN	07/09/2024	119.93	.00	01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300877	18551	PARTS FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24 - WATER	07/09/2024	47.97	.00	20-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300877	18551	PARTS FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24 - SEWER	07/09/2024	47.97	.00	21-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	7/24		

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2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300877	18551	<u>PARTS FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24 - P.I</u>	07/09/2024	23.99	.00	<u>25-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIR</u>	0	7/24		
Total 300877:						239.86	.00					
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>BRAKE ROTOR FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM JULY 24- ADMIN</u>	07/09/2024	65.68	.00	<u>01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>BRAKE ROTOR FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM JULY 24- WATER</u>	07/09/2024	26.27	.00	<u>20-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>BRAKE ROTOR FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM JULY 24- SEWER</u>	07/09/2024	26.27	.00	<u>21-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>BRAKE ROTOR FOR FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM JULY 24- P.I</u>	07/09/2024	13.14	.00	<u>25-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIR</u>	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>RETURN/CREDIT DISC BRAKE ON INVOICE 300877, FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24- ADMIN</u>	07/09/2024	-77.91	.00	<u>01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>RETURN/CREDIT DISC BRAKE ON INVOICE 300877, FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24- WATER</u>	07/09/2024	-31.16	.00	<u>20-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>RETURN/CREDIT DISC BRAKE ON INVOICE 300877, FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24- SEWER</u>	07/09/2024	-31.16	.00	<u>21-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24		
2115	DYNA PARTS LLC	300907		<u>RETURN/CREDIT DISC BRAKE ON INVOICE 300877, FLEET BUCKET TRUCK 71, J. DURHAM, JULY 24- P.I</u>	07/09/2024	-15.59	.00	<u>25-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIR</u>	0	7/24		
Total 300907:						-24.46	.00					
Total DYNA PARTS LLC:						514.12	.00					

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ELECTRICAL CONTROLS & INSTRUMENTATION												
1744	ELECTRICAL CONTROLS & INSTRUMENTATION	06302024ECI		ELECTRICAL PERMITS, JUNE 2024	06/30/2024	17,490.47	17,490.47	01-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES	1005	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 06302024ECI:						17,490.47	17,490.47					
Total ELECTRICAL CONTROLS & INSTRUMENTATION:						17,490.47	17,490.47					
FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC												
219	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC	0886018		FLANGES FOR IRRIGATION PARTS AT ASHTON ESTATES PARK, D. CROSSLEY, JUNE '24	06/03/2024	355.00	355.00	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	1326	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 0886018:						355.00	355.00					
219	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC	0888672-1	18136	2 SADDLES, J.OSBORN, MAY '24	06/03/2024	161.42	161.42	25-6150 MAINT. & REPAIRS - SYSTEM (PI)	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 0888672-1:						161.42	161.42					
219	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC	0889849	18205	PIPE STANDS FOR WELL #2, M. WEBB, MAY '24	06/03/2024	379.84	379.84	01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 0889849:						379.84	379.84					
219	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC	0891469	18331	3 INCH BOLT UP KIT FOR WATER DEPT TO INSTALL SPRINKLERS AT ASHTON ESTATES AND 3 INCH BOLT UP KIT, C. REGLI, MAY '24	06/06/2024	89.24	89.24	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	1326	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 0891469:						89.24	89.24					
219	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC	0891625	18331	TAPS FOR WATER DEPT TO INSTALL SPRINKLERS AT ASHTON ESTATES AND 3 INCH BOLT UP KIT, C. REGLI, MAY '24	06/06/2024	2,674.95	2,674.95	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	1326	7/24	07/08/2024	

FLUID CONNECTOR PRODUCTS, INC.

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1083	FLUID CONNECTOR PRODUCTS, INC.	9174324	18552	300 FT OF HOSE AND FITTINGS, J. LORENTZ, JULY '24	07/09/2024	589.81	.00	01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM	1004	7/24		
Total 9174324:						589.81	.00					
Total FLUID CONNECTOR PRODUCTS, INC.:						589.81	.00					
FRED C PIERCE III												
2309	FRED C PIERCE III	06282024FCP		ENTERTAINMENT FOR 4TH OF JULY, JUNE '24	06/28/2024	300.00	300.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06282024FCP:						300.00	300.00					
Total FRED C PIERCE III:						300.00	300.00					
FREUND PROPERTIES LLC												
2014	FREUND PROPERTIES LLC	8992		CONTRACT SERVICE/IT SUPPORT, JULY '24 - ADMIN	07/01/2024	3,547.68	3,547.68	01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2014	FREUND PROPERTIES LLC	8992		CONTRACT SERVICE/IT SUPPORT, JULY '24 - WATER	07/01/2024	2,427.36	2,427.36	20-6142 MAINT. & REPAIRS- EQUIPMENT	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2014	FREUND PROPERTIES LLC	8992		CONTRACT SERVICE/IT SUPPORT, JULY '24 - SEWER	07/01/2024	2,427.36	2,427.36	21-6142 MAINT. & REPAIRS - EQUIPMENT	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2014	FREUND PROPERTIES LLC	8992		CONTRACT SERVICE/IT SUPPORT, JULY '24 - P.I.	07/01/2024	933.60	933.60	25-6142 MAINT. & REPAIRS - EQUIPMENT	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 8992:						9,336.00	9,336.00					
Total FREUND PROPERTIES LLC:						9,336.00	9,336.00					
GREGORY ALLWORTH												
2310	GREGORY ALLWORTH	06282024GA		ENTERTAINMENT FOR 4TH OF JULY, JUNE '24	06/28/2024	300.00	300.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	

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Total 06282024GA:						300.00	300.00					
Total GREGORY ALLWORTH:						300.00	300.00					
GREGORY LYNN TEWALT												
2308	GREGORY LYNN TEWALT	06282024GLT		<u>ENTERTAINMENT FOR 4TH OF JULY, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	300.00	300.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06282024GLT:						300.00	300.00					
Total GREGORY LYNN TEWALT:						300.00	300.00					
H.D. FOWLER COMPANY												
1552	H.D. FOWLER COMPANY	16741954	18472	<u>VALVE BOXES AND FITTINGS FOR ASHTON ESTATES, S. CAHILL, JUNE '24</u>	06/25/2024	433.20	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total 16741954:						433.20	.00					
1552	H.D. FOWLER COMPANY	16747427	18501	<u>IRRIGATION PARTS FOR STOCK, D. ABBOTT, JULY '24</u>	07/01/2024	529.16	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 16747427:						529.16	.00					
Total H.D. FOWLER COMPANY:						962.36	.00					
HD SUPPLY INC												
265	HD SUPPLY INC	INV00414903	18529	<u>AMMONIA REAGENTS AND PH BUFFERS FOR LAB, D. CROSSLEY, JULY 24</u>	07/08/2024	406.37	.00	<u>21-6152 M & R - LABORATORY COSTS</u>	0	7/24		
Total INV00414903:						406.37	.00					
265	HD SUPPLY INC	SCN109828		<u>CREDIT/RETURN OF MACRO PIPET TIPS, JUNE 24</u>	06/18/2024	-117.10	.00	<u>21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		

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Total SCN109828:						-117.10	.00					
Total HD SUPPLY INC:						289.27	.00					
IDAHO POWER CO												
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06172024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/15/24-06/17/24 - ADMIN	06/17/2024	1,354.14	1,354.14	01-6290 UTILITIES	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06172024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/15/24-06/17/24 - SENIOR CENTER	06/17/2024	426.39	426.39	01-6290 UTILITIES	1001	6/24	06/28/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06172024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/15/24-06/17/24 - STREET LIGHTS	06/17/2024	2,007.92	2,007.92	01-6290 UTILITIES	1002	6/24	06/28/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06172024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/15/24-06/17/24 - PARKS	06/17/2024	49.24	49.24	01-6290 UTILITIES	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06172024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/15/24-06/17/24 - WATER	06/17/2024	71.23	71.23	20-6290 UTILITIES EXPENSE	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06172024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/15/24-06/17/24 - SEWER	06/17/2024	71.23	71.23	21-6290 UTILITIES EXPENSE	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06172024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/15/24-06/17/24 - P.I.	06/17/2024	21.98	21.98	25-6290 UTILITIES EXPENSE	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06172024IP:						4,002.13	4,002.13					
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06202024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/17/24-06/19/24 - PARKS	06/20/2024	1,747.67	1,747.67	01-6290 UTILITIES	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06202024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/17/24-06/19/24 - WATER	06/20/2024	11,494.48	11,494.48	20-6290 UTILITIES EXPENSE	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06202024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/17/24-06/19/24 - SEWER	06/20/2024	28,709.68	28,709.68	21-6290 UTILITIES EXPENSE	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06202024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/17/24-06/19/24 - FARM/LAGOONS	06/20/2024	9,733.04	9,733.04	21-6090 FARM EXPENDITURES	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
38	IDAHO POWER CO	06202024IP		ELECTRIC SERVICE 05/17/24-06/19/24 - P.I.	06/20/2024	28,788.75	28,788.75	25-6290 UTILITIES EXPENSE	0	7/24	07/08/2024	

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Total 06202024IP:						80,473.62	80,473.62					
Total IDAHO POWER CO:						84,475.75	84,475.75					
IDAHO PRESS TRIBUNE, LLC												
1802	IDAHO PRESS TRIBUNE, LLC	45954	18250	AD #523435, ORDINANCE 2024-08 AMENDING EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF KUNA MUNICIPAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM, N. STANLEY, MAY '24	06/20/2024	322.44	322.44	25-6125, LEGAL PUBLICATIONS	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 45954:						322.44	322.44					
1802	IDAHO PRESS TRIBUNE, LLC	46050	18401	AD #527090, ORDINANCE 2024-09, MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION AND ZONING OF COTTONWOOD CROSSING FARM LLC N. STANLEY, JUNE 24	06/26/2024	528.00	528.00	01-6125, LEGAL PUBLICATIONS	1003	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 46050:						528.00	528.00					
1802	IDAHO PRESS TRIBUNE, LLC	46051	18397	AD #527121, CASE NOS 24-02 AN & 24-02-S, 41.48 ACRE ANNEXATION INTO CITY FOR POWDERHORN SUBDIVISION, T. IRISH, JUNE '24	06/26/2024	44.04	44.04	01-6125, LEGAL PUBLICATIONS	1003	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 46051:						44.04	44.04					
1802	IDAHO PRESS TRIBUNE, LLC	46052	18396	AD #527136, CASE NO 24-03-AN, 10 ACRE ANNEXATION INTO CITY FOR STAR ACRES PROPERTIES, KUNA INDUSTRIAL PARK, T. IRISH, JUNE '24	06/26/2024	45.52	45.52	01-6125, LEGAL PUBLICATIONS	1003	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 46052:						45.52	45.52					
Total IDAHO PRESS TRIBUNE, LLC:						940.00	940.00					

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IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE												
1816	IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE	07092024JH		NOTARY RE-APPOINTMENT FOR JESSICA REID, NOTARY COMMISSION NO. 20181683, JULY '24	07/09/2024	30.00	.00	01-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS	4000	7/24		
Total 07092024JH:						30.00	.00					
Total IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE:						30.00	.00					
IDAHO SITE WORKS LLC												
2272	IDAHO SITE WORKS LLC	06302024ISW		PROFESSIONAL SERVICES 06/01-06/30/2024 PATAGONIA PARK, PHASE II - BP 01 UNDERGROUND & HARDSCAPE	06/30/2024	143,720.96	.00	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	0	7/24		
Total 06302024ISW:						143,720.96	.00					
Total IDAHO SITE WORKS LLC:						143,720.96	.00					
IDEXX DISTRIBUTION, INC.												
1620	IDEXX DISTRIBUTION, INC.	3154512478	18427	FOOD PACKETS FOR ECOLI, M. NADEAU, JUNE '24	06/20/2024	676.03	.00	21-6152 M & R - LABORATORY COSTS	0	7/24		
Total 3154512478:						676.03	.00					
Total IDEXX DISTRIBUTION, INC.:						676.03	.00					
INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO												
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482135196062		NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION AT SENIOR CENTER, 05/29/24- 06/26/24	06/27/2024	62.76	.00	01-6290 UTILITIES	1001	7/24		
Total 48213519606272024:						62.76	.00					
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482195000070		NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION AT NWWTP, 06/05-07/03/24 - WATER	07/05/2024	16.22	.00	20-6290 UTILITIES EXPENSE	0	7/24		

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37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482195000070		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT NWWTP. 06/05-07/03/24 -</u> <u>SEWER</u>	07/05/2024	16.22	.00	<u>21-6290 UTILITIES</u> <u>EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482195000070		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT NWWTP. 06/05-07/03/24 - P.I.</u>	07/05/2024	6.19	.00	<u>25-6290 UTILITIES</u> <u>EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
Total 48219500007052024:						38.63	.00					
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482327707062		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT PARKS DEPARTMENT.</u> <u>05/29/24-06/26/24</u>	06/27/2024	8.24	.00	<u>01-6290 UTILITIES</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 48232770706272024:						8.24	.00					
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482634665062		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT CITY HALL, 05/29/24-06/26/24</u> <u>- ADMIN</u>	06/27/2024	18.71	.00	<u>01-6290 UTILITIES</u>	0	7/24		
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482634665062		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT CITY HALL, 05/29/24-06/26/24</u> <u>- WATER</u>	06/27/2024	12.80	.00	<u>20-6290 UTILITIES</u> <u>EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482634665062		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT CITY HALL, 05/29/24-06/26/24</u> <u>- SEWER</u>	06/27/2024	12.80	.00	<u>21-6290 UTILITIES</u> <u>EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482634665062		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT CITY HALL, 05/29/24-06/26/24</u> <u>- P.I.</u>	06/27/2024	4.93	.00	<u>25-6290 UTILITIES</u> <u>EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
Total 48263466506272024:						49.24	.00					
37	INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO	482746266062		<u>NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION</u> <u>AT KUNA POLICE STATION.</u> <u>05/29/24-06/26/24</u>	06/27/2024	12.96	.00	<u>01-6290 UTILITIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 48274626606272024:						12.96	.00					
Total INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO:						171.83	.00					

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J & M SANITATION, INC.												
230	J & M SANITATION, INC.	06212024-062		SANITATION RECEIPT TRANSFER, 06/21-06/27/2024	06/28/2024	22,176.88	22,176.88	26-7000 SOLID WASTE SERVICE FEES	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
230	J & M SANITATION, INC.	06212024-062		SANITATION RECEIPT TRANSFER LESS FRANCHISE FEES, 06/21-06/27/2024	06/28/2024	-2,191.08	-2,191.08	01-4170 FRANCHISE FEES	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06212024-06272024:						19,985.80	19,985.80					
230	J & M SANITATION, INC.	06282024-070		SANITATION RECEIPT TRANSFER, 06/28-07/04/2024	07/08/2024	53,606.59	53,606.59	26-7000 SOLID WASTE SERVICE FEES	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
230	J & M SANITATION, INC.	06282024-070		SANITATION RECEIPT TRANSFER LESS FRANCHISE FEES, 06/28-07/04/2024	07/08/2024	-5,296.33	-5,296.33	01-4170 FRANCHISE FEES	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 06282024-07042024:						48,310.26	48,310.26					
230	J & M SANITATION, INC.	06302024JM		ACCT #560, SLUDGE REMOVAL FOR JUNE '24	06/30/2024	10,890.88	10,890.88	21-6153 M & R - SLUDGE DISPOSAL	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
230	J & M SANITATION, INC.	06302024JM		ACCT #560, 371 W SHORTLINE, DAILY BOX RENT, JUNE '24	06/30/2024	103.20	103.20	01-6212 RENT- EQUIPMENT	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
230	J & M SANITATION, INC.	06302024JM		ACCT #560, 3999 S SWAN FALLS, MONTHLY BOX RENT & DELIVERY TEMP BOX, JUNE '24	06/30/2024	62.35	62.35	21-6212 RENT- EQUIPMENT	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 06302024JM:						11,056.43	11,056.43					
Total J & M SANITATION, INC.:						79,352.49	79,352.49					
JAMIE MANNING												
2313	JAMIE MANNING	07042024JM		ENTERTAINMENT FOR 4TH OF JULY 2024	07/05/2024	300.00	300.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	

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Total 07042024JM:						300.00	300.00					
Total JAMIE MANNING:						300.00	300.00					
JASON LAROSE												
2304	JASON LAROSE	06282024JL		<u>UMPIRE SERVICES FOR 6 SOFTBALL GAMES AT ZAMZOWS PARK, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	300.00	300.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06282024JL:						300.00	300.00					
Total JASON LAROSE:						300.00	300.00					
JONATHAN STRICKLAND												
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1732		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY, CITY HALL- ADMIN</u>	07/01/2024	276.64	.00	<u>01-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	0	7/24		
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1732		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY, CITY HALL- WATER</u>	07/01/2024	189.28	.00	<u>20-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	0	7/24		
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1732		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY, CITY HALL- SEWER</u>	07/01/2024	189.28	.00	<u>21-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	0	7/24		
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1732		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY, CITY HALL- P.I</u>	07/01/2024	72.80	.00	<u>25-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	0	7/24		
Total 1732:						728.00	.00					
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1733		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY, SENIOR CENTER</u>	07/01/2024	446.00	.00	<u>01-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	1001	7/24		
Total 1733:						446.00	.00					
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1734		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY '24, TREATMENT PLANT- WATER</u>	07/01/2024	184.80	.00	<u>20-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	0	7/24		
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1734		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY '24, TREATMENT PLANT- SEWER</u>	07/01/2024	184.80	.00	<u>21-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	0	7/24		

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1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1734		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY '24, TREATMENT PLANT- PI</u>	07/01/2024	70.40	.00	<u>25-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	0	7/24		
Total 1734:						440.00	.00					
1976	JONATHAN STRICKLAND	1735		<u>JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR JULY, PARKS SHOP</u>	07/01/2024	180.00	.00	<u>01-6025 JANITORIAL</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 1735:						180.00	.00					
Total JONATHAN STRICKLAND:						1,794.00	.00					
J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.												
1236	J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.	0174403		<u>PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FROM 04/27/24-05/31/24, HELEN ZAMZOWS PARK DESIGN REBUILD ASSIST</u>	06/27/2024	13,657.60	.00	<u>50-6045 CONTINGENCY</u>	1335	7/24		
Total 0174403:						13,657.60	.00					
Total J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.:						13,657.60	.00					
KUNA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE												
314	KUNA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	2513		<u>MONTHLY LUNCHEON, M. TREASURE & J. HALL, JUNE '24</u>	06/26/2024	30.00	30.00	<u>01-6155 MEETINGS/COMMI TTEES</u>	4000	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 2513:						30.00	30.00					
Total KUNA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:						30.00	30.00					
KUNA JT. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3												
199	KUNA JT. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3	722024		<u>FIBER OPTIC LEASE FOR JUNE '24 - ADMIN</u>	07/02/2024	114.00	.00	<u>01-6255 TELEPHONE</u>	0	7/24		
199	KUNA JT. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3	722024		<u>FIBER OPTIC LEASE FOR JUNE '24 - WATER</u>	07/02/2024	78.00	.00	<u>20-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		

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199	KUNA JT. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3	722024		<u>FIBER OPTIC LEASE FOR JUNE '24 - SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	78.00	.00	<u>21-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
199	KUNA JT. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3	722024		<u>FIBER OPTIC LEASE FOR JUNE '24 - P.I.</u>	07/02/2024	30.00	.00	<u>25-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
Total 722024:						300.00	.00					
Total KUNA JT. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3:						300.00	.00					
KUNA LUMBER												
499	KUNA LUMBER	A143156	18304	<u>OSB FOR ASHTON ESTATES PARK, B. VILLANUEVA, JUNE '24</u>	06/04/2024	86.40	86.40	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total A143156:						86.40	86.40					
499	KUNA LUMBER	A143484	18416	<u>NYLON BARB AND BLACK HOLE PLUG, M. NADEAU, JUNE '24</u>	06/18/2024	2.44	.00	<u>21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
Total A143484:						2.44	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	A143643	18469	<u>PAINT SUPPLIES FOR SENIOR CENTER, S. HOWELL, JUNE '24</u>	06/26/2024	24.61	24.61	<u>01-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	1001	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total A143643:						24.61	24.61					
499	KUNA LUMBER	A143688	18485	<u>SPRINKLER PARTS FOR ASHTON ESTATES PARK, R. WARWICK, JUNE '24</u>	06/27/2024	100.45	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total A143688:						100.45	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	A143769	18504	<u>TOOL FOR SPRINKLERS AT ASHTON ESTATES PARK, S. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/01/2024	5.39	.00	<u>01-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	1004	7/24		

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Total A143769:						5.39	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	A143863	18545	<u>CLAMPS AND PLUGS FOR ASHTON ESTATES SPRINKLERS, S. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	35.31	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total A143863:						35.31	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B58267	18458	<u>BOX OF NUTS AND BOLTS, J. PEREZ, JUNE '24</u>	06/25/2024	38.68	38.68	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total B58267:						38.68	38.68					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59288	18477	<u>PIPE FITTINGS FOR ASHTON ESTATES, C. REGLI, JUNE '24</u>	06/26/2024	47.34	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total B59288:						47.34	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59312	18482	<u>WOOD STAKES FOR MARKING, D. WESTERMAN, JUNE '24 - WATER</u>	06/27/2024	12.85	.00	<u>20-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59312	18482	<u>WOOD STAKES FOR MARKING, D. WESTERMAN, JUNE '24 - SEWER</u>	06/27/2024	12.85	.00	<u>21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59312	18482	<u>WOOD STAKES FOR MARKING, D. WESTERMAN, JUNE '24 - P.I.</u>	06/27/2024	4.89	.00	<u>25-6150 MAINT. & REPAIRS - SYSTEM (PI)</u>	0	7/24		
Total B59312:						30.59	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59362	18491	<u>PLUMBING PARTS FOR SPLASH PAD, S. HOWELL, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	65.72	65.72	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	

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Vendor #	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	PO #	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	GL Account and Title	GL Activity #	GL Period	Date Paid	Voided
Total B59362:						65.72	65.72					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59367	18495	<u>HOSE AND PLUMBING FTING FOR SPLASH PAD, S. HOWELL, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	56.23	56.23	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total B59367:						56.23	56.23					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59372	18496	<u>SOAP FOR WASHING THE PARKS VEHICLES, J. PEREZ, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	7.37	7.37	<u>01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total B59372:						7.37	7.37					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59468	18509	<u>FITTINGS FOR SPRINKLERS AT ASHTON ESTATES PARK, S. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/02/2024	8.42	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total B59468:						8.42	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59541	18531	<u>3 SPRINGS FOR FINE SCREEN AT PLANT, U. RAMIREZ, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	9.42	.00	<u>21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
Total B59541:						9.42	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59558	18536	<u>SPRINKLER REPAIR PARTS FOR ZAMZOWS PARK, R.WARWICK, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	27.48	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total B59558:						27.48	.00					
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59563	18539	<u>FITTINGS FOR SPRINKLERS AT ASHTON ESTATES PARK, S. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/08/2024	25.72	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total B59563:						25.72	.00					

Vendor #	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	PO #	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	GL Account and Title	GL Activity #	GL Period	Date Paid	Voided
499	KUNA LUMBER	B59580	18548	<u>RAT BAIT AND BATTERIES FOR THE FARM, J.BOSTON, JULY '24</u>	07/09/2024	15.55	.00	<u>21-6090 FARM EXPENDITURES</u>	0	7/24		
Total B59580:						15.55	.00					
Total KUNA LUMBER:						587.12	279.01					
KUNA RURAL FIRE DISTRICT (IMPACT)												
1944	KUNA RURAL FIRE DISTRICT (IMPACT)	06302024KRF		<u>KRFD IMPACT FEES, JUNE 2024</u>	06/30/2024	111,104.00	111,104.00	<u>30-2082 KRFD IMPACT FEE</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 06302024KRFDI:						111,104.00	111,104.00					
Total KUNA RURAL FIRE DISTRICT (IMPACT):						111,104.00	111,104.00					
LET IT FLY LLC												
1930	LET IT FLY LLC	SX46957	18518	<u>2 FLAGS FOR CITY HALL, J. LORENTZ, JULY '24</u>	07/03/2024	368.00	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
Total SX46957:						368.00	.00					
Total LET IT FLY LLC:						368.00	.00					
METROQUIP, INC.												
196	METROQUIP, INC.	P27514	18553	<u>HOSES AND PARTS FOR LEAK TEST ON POND AT THE FARM, S. HARMON, JULY '24</u>	07/09/2024	5,435.90	.00	<u>21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
Total P27514:						5,435.90	.00					
Total METROQUIP, INC.:						5,435.90	.00					
MIKE J. KAUFMAN												
2302	MIKE J. KAUFMAN	062824MK		<u>UMPIRE SERVICES FOR 8 SOFTBALL GAMES AT ZAMZOWS PARK, JUNE '24</u>	06/28/2024	400.00	400.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	

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Total 062824MK:						400.00	400.00					
Total MIKE J. KAUFMAN:						400.00	400.00					
MISCELLANEOUS #3												
2270	MISCELLANEOUS #3	06192024ZM		Z. MONTENEGRO, REIMBURSEMENT FOR PARKING AT AIC CONFERENCE, JUNE '24	06/19/2024	30.00	30.00	01-6265 TRAINING & SCH00LING	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06192024ZM:						30.00	30.00					
Total MISCELLANEOUS #3:						30.00	30.00					
NICOLE OWENS												
2185	NICOLE OWENS	7055	18464	BANNERS FOR FREEDOM FIESTA & 4TH OF JULY, Z. MONTENEGRO, JUNE '24	06/26/2024	90.00	90.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 7055:						90.00	90.00					
2185	NICOLE OWENS	7057	18492	PICKLEBALL SIGN RULES, M. WEBB, JUNE 24	06/28/2024	180.00	.00	01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM	1004	7/24		
Total 7057:						180.00	.00					
Total NICOLE OWENS:						270.00	90.00					
PAUL SCOTT LEDUC												
2306	PAUL SCOTT LEDUC	06282024PSL		ENTERTAINMENT FOR 4TH OF JULY, JUNE '24	06/28/2024	300.00	300.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 06282024PSL:						300.00	300.00					
Total PAUL SCOTT LEDUC:						300.00	300.00					

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PEAK ALARM COMPANY, INC												
1021	PEAK ALARM COMPANY, INC	1399157		ALARM MONITORING, (SNOWHAWK, CEDAR, DANSKIN, BEST BATH, EL CAJON, BUTLER, AND SEGO PRAIRIE WELLS), 7/1-31/2024	07/01/2024	221.41	.00	20-6150 M & R - SYSTEM	0	7/24		
1021	PEAK ALARM COMPANY, INC	1399157		ALARM MONITORING, (SNOWHAWK, CEDAR, DANSKIN, BEST BATH, EL CAJON, BUTLER, AND SEGO PRAIRIE WELLS), 7/1-31/2024	07/01/2024	55.35	.00	25-6150 MAINT. & REPAIRS - SYSTEM (PI)	0	7/24		
Total 1399157:						276.76	.00					
Total PEAK ALARM COMPANY, INC:						276.76	.00					
PIPECO, INC												
55	PIPECO, INC	S5517062.001	18528	SPRINKLER PARTS FOR ASHTON PARK, J.ADAMS	07/08/2024	2,182.91	.00	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	1326	7/24		
Total S5517062.001:						2,182.91	.00					
55	PIPECO, INC	S5532225.001		PIPE W/GASKET FOR ASHTON ESTATES PARK, S.HOWELL, JUN.'24	06/25/2024	58.81	.00	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	1326	7/24		
Total S5532225.001:						58.81	.00					
55	PIPECO, INC	S5544959.001	18528	SPRINKLER PARTS FOR ASHTON PARK, J.ADAMS	07/08/2024	86.61	.00	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	1326	7/24		
Total S5544959.001:						86.61	.00					
55	PIPECO, INC	S5544985.001	18500	FITTING FOR ASHTON ESTATES PARK, C. REGLI, JUNE 24	07/01/2024	521.08	.00	40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	1326	7/24		
Total S5544985.001:						521.08	.00					

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55	PIPECO, INC	S5550570.001	18520	<u>CLAMPS AND POLY PIPE FOR ASHTON ESTATES, M. WEBB, JULY 24</u>	07/03/2024	2,193.35	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total S5550570.001:						2,193.35	.00					
55	PIPECO, INC	S5558802.001	18557	<u>IRRIGATION AND PIPE FITTINGS FOR ASHTON ESTATES, C. CAHILL, JULY '24</u>	07/09/2024	1,222.13	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		
Total S5558802.001:						1,222.13	.00					
Total PIPECO, INC:						6,264.89	.00					
QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC												
1770	QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC	063024QF		<u>POSTAGE METER REFILL, JUNE 24- ADMIN</u>	06/30/2024	140.00	.00	<u>01-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	0	7/24		
1770	QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC	063024QF		<u>POSTAGE METER REFILL, JUNE 24- P&Z</u>	06/30/2024	50.00	.00	<u>01-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	1003	7/24		
1770	QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC	063024QF		<u>POSTAGE METER REFILL, JUNE 24- WATER</u>	06/30/2024	130.00	.00	<u>20-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	0	7/24		
1770	QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC	063024QF		<u>POSTAGE METER REFILL, JUNE 24- SEWER</u>	06/30/2024	130.00	.00	<u>21-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	0	7/24		
1770	QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC	063024QF		<u>POSTAGE METER REFILL, JUNE 24- P.I</u>	06/30/2024	50.00	.00	<u>25-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	0	7/24		
Total 063024QF:						500.00	.00					
Total QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC:						500.00	.00					
RICOH USA, INC. (MAINTENANCE)												
1422	RICOH USA, INC. (MAINTENANCE)	5069707994		<u>COPIER CHARGES, MODEL #IMC2000, SERIAL #86262110, PARKS OFFICE, 06/01-06/30/24</u>	07/01/2024	17.04	.00	<u>01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 5069707994:						17.04	.00					

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Total RICOH USA, INC. (MAINTENANCE):						17.04	.00					
SAFEBUILT LLC												
2173	SAFEBUILT LLC	471546		<u>META COMMERCIAL INSPECTIONS 06/03-06/27/24</u>	06/30/2024	2,185.00	.00	<u>01-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES</u>	1005	7/24		
2173	SAFEBUILT LLC	471546		<u>RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL, BUILDING, MECHANICAL, & ENERGY CODE INSPECTIONS, 06/03-06/28/24</u>	06/30/2024	8,146.25	.00	<u>01-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES</u>	1005	7/24		
Total 471546:						10,331.25	.00					
2173	SAFEBUILT LLC	475251		<u>COMMERCIAL PERMITS, 41126, 41377, 41665, & 41777, JUNE 24</u>	06/30/2024	2,600.00	.00	<u>01-6052 CONTRACT SERVICES</u>	1005	7/24		
Total 475251:						2,600.00	.00					
Total SAFEBUILT LLC:						12,931.25	.00					
SHANE L MILLER												
2301	SHANE L MILLER	3537	18452	<u>ELECTRICAL WORK AT RECEPTION AREA AT PLANT, J. ADAMS, JUNE '24 - WATER</u>	06/25/2024	560.70	.00	<u>20-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	0	7/24		
2301	SHANE L MILLER	3537	18452	<u>ELECTRICAL WORK AT RECEPTION AREA AT PLANT, J. ADAMS, JUNE '24 - SEWER</u>	06/25/2024	560.70	.00	<u>21-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	0	7/24		
2301	SHANE L MILLER	3537	18452	<u>ELECTRICAL WORK AT RECEPTION AREA AT PLANT, J. ADAMS, JUNE '24 - P.I.</u>	06/25/2024	213.60	.00	<u>25-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	0	7/24		
Total 3537:						1,335.00	.00					
2301	SHANE L MILLER	3538	18451	<u>TIMER INSTALLATION AT ASHTON ESTATES, J. ADAMS, JUNE '24</u>	06/25/2024	1,936.70	.00	<u>40-6020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	1326	7/24		

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Total 3538:						1,936.70	.00					
Total SHANE L MILLER:						3,271.70	.00					
SPECIALTY PLASTICS & FABRICATI, INC.												
1477	SPECIALTY PLASTICS & FABRICATI, INC.	93396	18510	PVC ELBOWS AND COUPLERS, M.NADEAU, JUL.'24	07/02/2024	61.00	.00	21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM	0	7/24		
Total 93396:						61.00	.00					
Total SPECIALTY PLASTICS & FABRICATI, INC.:						61.00	.00					
STATE OF IDAHO-DIV OCCUP & PROF LICENSES												
1882	STATE OF IDAHO-DIV OCCUP & PROF LICENSES	H001463-2024		ELEVATOR CERTIFICATION FOR CITY HALL, B. WITHROW, JULY '24 - ADMIN	06/21/2024	47.50	.00	01-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING	0	7/24		
1882	STATE OF IDAHO-DIV OCCUP & PROF LICENSES	H001463-2024		ELEVATOR CERTIFICATION FOR CITY HALL, B. WITHROW, JULY '24 - WATER	06/21/2024	32.50	.00	20-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING	0	7/24		
1882	STATE OF IDAHO-DIV OCCUP & PROF LICENSES	H001463-2024		ELEVATOR CERTIFICATION FOR CITY HALL, B. WITHROW, JULY '24 - SEWER	06/21/2024	32.50	.00	21-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING	0	7/24		
1882	STATE OF IDAHO-DIV OCCUP & PROF LICENSES	H001463-2024		ELEVATOR CERTIFICATION FOR CITY HALL, B. WITHROW, JULY '24 - P.I.	06/21/2024	12.50	.00	25-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING	0	7/24		
Total H001463-2024:						125.00	.00					
Total STATE OF IDAHO-DIV OCCUP & PROF LICENSES:						125.00	.00					
SWANK MOTION PICTURES INC												
1877	SWANK MOTION PICTURES INC	DB 3672106		MOVIES IN THE PARK, COOL RUNNINGS, 6/28/24	06/26/2024	465.00	.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	7/24		
Total DB 3672106:						465.00	.00					

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1877	SWANK MOTION PICTURES INC	DB3675019		<u>MOVIES IN THE PARK, THE ROCKETEER, 7/5/2024</u>	07/02/2024	465.00	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total DB3675019:						465.00	.00					
Total SWANK MOTION PICTURES INC:						930.00	.00					
TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC												
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4894	18224	<u>DOOR BELL SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC WORKS, M. WEBB, MAY 24- WATER</u>	06/24/2024	170.52	170.52	<u>20-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4894	18224	<u>DOOR BELL SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC WORKS, M. WEBB, MAY 24- SEWER</u>	06/24/2024	170.52	170.52	<u>21-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4894	18224	<u>DOOR BELL SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC WORKS, M. WEBB, MAY 24- P.I</u>	06/24/2024	64.95	64.95	<u>25-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total 4894:						405.99	405.99					
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4903	18186	<u>CAMERA UPDATES AT WATER TOWER, M. WEBB, MAY 24</u>	07/02/2024	7,058.79	7,058.79	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 4903:						7,058.79	7,058.79					
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4904	18358	<u>CAMERA FOR BERNIE FISHER GAZEBO AREA, M. WEBB, JUNE '24</u>	07/02/2024	1,712.34	1,712.34	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 4904:						1,712.34	1,712.34					
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4905	18206	<u>NEW INTRUSION ALARM AT HISTORY CENTER, M. WEBB, MAY 24</u>	07/03/2024	1,988.58	1,988.58	<u>01-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 4905:						1,988.58	1,988.58					

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1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4906	18187	CAMERA UPDATES AT PARKS SHOP. M. WEBB 24- ADMIN	07/03/2024	2,891.44	2,891.44	01-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4906	18187	CAMERA UPDATES AT PARKS SHOP. M. WEBB 24- WATER	07/03/2024	1,156.57	1,156.57	20-6140 MAINT. & REPAIR BUILDING	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4906	18187	CAMERA UPDATES AT PARKS SHOP. M. WEBB 24- SEWER	07/03/2024	1,156.57	1,156.57	21-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
1823	TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	4906	18187	CAMERA UPDATES AT PARKS SHOP. M. WEBB 24- P.I	07/03/2024	578.29	578.29	25-6140 MAINT & REPAIR BUILDING	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 4906:						5,782.87	5,782.87					
Total TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC:						16,948.57	16,948.57					
TROPHY CABIN LLC												
2104	TROPHY CABIN LLC	M9139299	18465	OUTSTANDING CITIZEN ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FOR CHARLIE LONG (RIDLEY'S MANAGER), Z. MONTENEGRO, JUNE '24	06/25/2024	89.95	89.95	01-6160 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	0	6/24	06/28/2024	
Total M9139299:						89.95	89.95					
Total TROPHY CABIN LLC:						89.95	89.95					
TURF EQUIPMENT & IRRIGATION INC												
1969	TURF EQUIPMENT & IRRIGATION INC	766203-00	18478	PARTS FOR TURF MOWERS. J.DURHAM. JUN.'24	06/26/2024	608.54	.00	01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT	1004	7/24		
Total 766203-00:						608.54	.00					
Total TURF EQUIPMENT & IRRIGATION INC:						608.54	.00					
U. S. POST OFFICE												
67	U. S. POST OFFICE	07082024USP		2024 POST OFFICE BOX FEE. JUNE'24- ADMIN	07/02/2024	60.48	60.48	01-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
67	U. S. POST OFFICE	07082024USP		2024 POST OFFICE BOX FEE. JUNE'24- P&Z	07/02/2024	21.60	21.60	01-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING	1003	7/24	07/08/2024	

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67	U. S. POST OFFICE	07082024USP		<u>2024 POST OFFICE BOX FEE, JUNE'24- WATER</u>	07/02/2024	56.16	56.16	<u>20-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
67	U. S. POST OFFICE	07082024USP		<u>2024 POST OFFICE BOX FEE, JUNE'24- SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	56.16	56.16	<u>21-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
67	U. S. POST OFFICE	07082024USP		<u>2024 POST OFFICE BOX FEE, JUNE'24- P.I</u>	07/02/2024	21.60	21.60	<u>25-6190 POSTAGE & BILLING</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 07082024USPO:						216.00	216.00					
Total U. S. POST OFFICE:						216.00	216.00					
U.S. BANK (VISA)												
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	042941550034	18300	<u>DICKS SPORTING GOODS, SOFTBALLS FOR ZAMZOWS PARK, A. BILLINGS, JUNE 24</u>	06/03/2024	198.42	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 04294155003471707059:						198.42	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	064141702026	18410	<u>FRED PRYOR, PLAN REVIEW CLASS FOR B. BAUER, D. CROSSLEY- WATER</u>	06/18/2024	104.58	.00	<u>20-6265 TRAINING & SCH00LING EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	064141702026	18410	<u>FRED PRYOR, PLAN REVIEW CLASS FOR B. BAUER, D. CROSSLEY- SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	104.58	.00	<u>21-6265 TRAINING & SCH00LING EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	064141702026	18410	<u>FRED PRYOR, PLAN REVIEW CLASS FOR B. BAUER, D. CROSSLEY- P.I</u>	06/18/2024	39.84	.00	<u>25-6265 TRAINING & SCH00LING EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
Total 06414170202636309597:						249.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	113441640000	18372	<u>CASELLE CONFERENCE FOR J. EDINGER, N. STAUFFER & J. MILLER, JUNE '24- ADMIN</u>	06/12/2024	446.25	.00	<u>01-6265 TRAINING & SCH00LING</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	113441640000	18372	<u>CASELLE CONFERENCE FOR J. EDINGER, N. STAUFFER & J. MILLER, JUNE '24- WATER</u>	06/12/2024	589.05	.00	<u>20-6265 TRAINING & SCH00LING EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		

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1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	113441640000	18372	CASELLE CONFERENCE FOR J. EDINGER, N. STAUFFER & J. MILLER, JUNE '24- SEWER	06/12/2024	589.05	.00	21-6265 TRAINING & SCHOOLING EXPENSE	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	113441640000	18372	CASELLE CONFERENCE FOR J. EDINGER, N. STAUFFER & J. MILLER, JUNE '24- P.I	06/12/2024	160.65	.00	25-6265 TRAINING & SCHOOLING EXPENSE	0	7/24		
Total 11344164000047172185:						1,785.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	133941760054		HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE CONSULTANTS, DISHWASHER REPAIR AT PLANT, JUNE 24	06/24/2024	349.75	.00	21-6142 MAINT. & REPAIRS - EQUIPMENT	0	7/24		
Total 13394176005469130016:						349.75	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	170551652916	18386	TRANSDUCER DIRECT, 2 PRESSURE TRANSDUCER DATA LOGGERS, M. WEBB, JUNE 24	06/13/2024	524.68	.00	01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM	1004	7/24		
Total 17055165291657814874:						524.68	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641480837	18237	AMAZON, DIAPHRAGM FOR SPLASH PAD, J. LORENTZ, JUNE '24	05/27/2024	59.80	.00	01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM	1004	7/24		
Total 31064148083719484895:						59.80	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641610833	18328	AMAZON, BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN KIT FOR WWTP, D. CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- WATER	06/09/2024	11.13	.00	20-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641610833	18328	AMAZON, BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN KIT FOR WWTP, D. CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- SEWER	06/09/2024	11.13	.00	21-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641610833	18328	AMAZON, BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN KIT FOR WWTP, D. CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- P.I	06/09/2024	4.25	.00	25-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT	0	7/24		

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Total 31064161083317185748:						26.51	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641610833	18321	AMAZON, COMPUTER DRAWING TABLET FOR D. HANSON, A. WELKER, JUNE '24 - P&Z	06/09/2024	35.96	.00	01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES	1003	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641610833	18321	AMAZON, COMPUTER DRAWING TABLET FOR D. HANSON, A. WELKER, JUNE '24 - WATER	06/09/2024	1.60	.00	20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641610833	18321	AMAZON, COMPUTER DRAWING TABLET FOR D. HANSON, A. WELKER, JUNE '24 - SEWER	06/09/2024	1.60	.00	21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641610833	18321	AMAZON, COMPUTER DRAWING TABLET FOR D. HANSON, A. WELKER, JUNE '24 - P.I	06/09/2024	.79	.00	25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	7/24		
Total 31064161083322229697:						39.95	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641650837	18361	AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS, D.CROSSLEY- WATER	06/13/2024	17.21	.00	20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641650837	18361	AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS, D.CROSSLEY- SEWER	06/13/2024	17.21	.00	21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	310641650837	18361	AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS, D.CROSSLEY- P.I	06/13/2024	6.55	.00	25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	7/24		
Total 31064165083745952954:						40.97	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330914534005	18282	IDAHO.GOV, DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTOR OPERATOR LICENSE RENEWAL, J.COX, MAY'24	05/31/2024	24.00	.00	20-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330914534005	18282	IDAHO.GOV, DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTOR OPERATOR LICENSE RENEWAL, J.COX, MAY'24	05/31/2024	6.00	.00	25-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS EXPENSE	0	7/24		

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Total 33091453400524010313:						30.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941504009	18264	<u>ID.GOV. CPA LICENSE RENEWAL FOR J. EMPEY, MAY '24- ADMIN</u>	05/28/2024	30.00	.00	<u>01-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941504009	18264	<u>ID.GOV. CPA LICENSE RENEWAL FOR J. EMPEY, MAY '24- WATER</u>	05/28/2024	39.60	.00	<u>20-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941504009	18264	<u>ID.GOV. CPA LICENSE RENEWAL FOR J. EMPEY, MAY '24- SEWER</u>	05/28/2024	39.60	.00	<u>21-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941504009	18264	<u>ID.GOV. CPA LICENSE RENEWAL FOR J. EMPEY, MAY '24- P.I</u>	05/28/2024	10.80	.00	<u>25-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
Total 33094150400972000936:						120.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941534005	18282	<u>IDAHO.GOV. LICENSE RENEWAL DRINKING WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR, J.COX, MAY'24- WATER</u>	05/31/2024	24.00	.00	<u>20-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941534005	18282	<u>IDAHO.GOV. LICENSE RENEWAL DRINKING WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR, J.COX, MAY'24- P.I</u>	05/31/2024	6.00	.00	<u>25-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
Total 33094153400542010479:						30.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941730010	17860	<u>ITD. LICENSE PLATES FOR PARKS 2008 STERLING TRUCK, A. PETERSON, MARCH '24</u>	06/20/2024	23.57	.00	<u>01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 33094173001061163560:						23.57	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941730010	18434	<u>IDAHO.GOV. WASTE WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR LICENSE RENEWAL FOR R. WARWICK, M. WEBB, JUNE ' 24</u>	06/20/2024	30.00	.00	<u>01-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	1004	7/24		

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Total 33094173001062006867:						30.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	330941730010	18434	<u>IDAHO.GOV. WASTE WATER COLLECTION OPERATOR LICENSE RENEWAL FOR R. WARWICK, M. WEBB, JUNE '24</u>	06/20/2024	30.00	.00	<u>01-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 33094173001062006917:						30.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	347641610014		<u>TRACTOR SUPPLY, PUMP PARTS, B. REED, JUNE 24</u>	06/07/2024	87.47	.00	<u>01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 34764161001440864855:						87.47	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	374641600017	18335	<u>TRACTOR SUPPLY, PUMP & 65 GALLON TANK, B. REED, JUNE '24</u>	06/06/2024	763.35	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 37464160001700935040:						763.35	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	374641720015	18411	<u>TRACTOR SUPPLY, HYDRAULIC FLUID, M.NADEAU, JUN.'24</u>	06/18/2024	319.92	.00	<u>21-6150 M & R - SYSTEM</u>	0	7/24		
Total 37464172001553660816:						319.92	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	374641730015	18417	<u>TRACTOR SUPPLY, SPRAY NOZZLE TIPS, B. REED, JUNE '24</u>	06/19/2024	7.99	.00	<u>01-6142 MAINT. & REPAIR - EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 37464173001560137575:						7.99	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	430141580101	18319	<u>HOME DEPOT, CONSTRUCTION SIGNS FOR ASHTON PARK, A. BILLINGS, JUNE 24</u>	06/05/2024	58.99	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 43014158010198033987:						58.99	.00					

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1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	450041583005	18334	<u>BOUNCIN BINS. FOR RENTAL OF BUNGEE TRAMPOLINE FOR 4TH OF JULY, S. JONES</u>	06/06/2024	1,744.43	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 45004158300596999150:						1,744.43	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	450041593008		<u>BOUNCIN BINS. CREDIT OF DEPOSIT FOR BUNGEE TRAMPOLINE FOR THE 4TH OF JULY, JUNE 24</u>	06/07/2024	-95.63	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 45004159300885037401:						-95.63	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	593041719000	18422	<u>IPMA, R. HENZE LICENSE MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL, D. CROSSLEY, JUNE 24</u>	06/19/2024	50.00	.00	<u>21-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 59304171900012013046:						50.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	710541579391	18172	<u>ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROLL, CLIMBING WALL FOR TERRA TACTILE - FINAL PAYMENT, S. JONES, MAY '24</u>	06/05/2024	653.51	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 71054157939150936905:						653.51	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	710541646271	18359	<u>IRWA, CLASS 3 & 4 LICENSE REVIEW, M. NADEAU, JUNE '24</u>	06/12/2024	360.00	.00	<u>21-6265 TRAINING & SCHOOLING EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
Total 71054164627140498281:						360.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	710541646301	18357	<u>RADWELL INT'L AC FAN MOTOR FOR SADIE CREEK PUMP STATION, M. DAVILA, JUNE '24</u>	06/11/2024	283.43	.00	<u>25-6150 MAINT. & REPAIRS - SYSTEM (PI)</u>	0	7/24		
Total 71054164630136983183:						283.43	.00					

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1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641051055	18247	<u>AMAZON, CHLORINE TEST STRIPS, SURGE PROTECTORS, KNEE PADS & SHELF FOR SPLASH PAD, J. LORENTZ, MAY '24</u>	05/29/2024	127.32	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164105105508844943:						127.32	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641210423	18421	<u>AMAZON.COM, STORAGE ITEMS FOR WATER DEPT. J.COX, JUN.'24- WATER</u>	06/20/2024	70.49	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641210423	18421	<u>AMAZON.COM, STORAGE ITEMS FOR WATER DEPT. J.COX, JUN.'24- P.I</u>	06/20/2024	17.62	.00	<u>25-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 9216412104230315540:						88.11	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641481035	18216	<u>AMAZON, HANGING FILE RACK FOR PLANT, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24-WATER</u>	05/27/2024	27.17	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641481035	18216	<u>AMAZON, HANGING FILE RACK FOR PLANT, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- SEWER</u>	05/27/2024	27.17	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641481035	18216	<u>AMAZON, HANGING FILE RACK FOR PLANT, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- P.I</u>	05/27/2024	10.34	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164148103536459250:						64.68	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641491047	18237	<u>AMAZON, LIGHT BASES FOR STREET LIGHTS J. LORENTZ, MAY 24</u>	05/28/2024	69.95	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1002	7/24		
Total 92164149104733812134:						69.95	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641511061	18273	<u>AMAZON, GROUND SOCKETS FOR ZAMZOWS PARK, A. BILLINGS, MAY 24</u>	05/30/2024	89.99	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		

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Total 92164151106110722534:						89.99	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641511064		<u>DROP BOX, MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR BUILDING DEPARTMENT, MAY 24</u>	05/30/2024	119.88	.00	<u>01-6075 DUES & MEMBERSHIPS</u>	1005	7/24		
Total 9216415110642235347:						119.88	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641541087	18275	<u>AMAZON, SUNSCREEN AND SQWINCHER STICKS, A. BILLINGS, MAY 24</u>	06/02/2024	191.97	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164154108770428144:						191.97	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641561008	18244	<u>AMAZON, 14 SAFETY VESTS FOR SEWER AND WATER CREW, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- WATER</u>	06/04/2024	60.18	.00	<u>20-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641561008	18244	<u>AMAZON, 14 SAFETY VESTS FOR SEWER AND WATER CREW, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- SEWER</u>	06/04/2024	60.18	.00	<u>21-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641561008	18244	<u>AMAZON, 14 SAFETY VESTS FOR SEWER AND WATER CREW, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- P.I</u>	06/04/2024	22.92	.00	<u>25-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164156100837847059:						143.28	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641570000	18316	<u>BLUEBEAM REVIEW, PLAN REVIEW SOFTWARE, D. HANSON, JUNE '24- P&Z</u>	06/05/2024	396.00	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1003	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641570000	18316	<u>BLUEBEAM REVIEW, PLAN REVIEW SOFTWARE, D. HANSON, JUNE '24- WATER</u>	06/05/2024	17.60	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641570000	18316	<u>BLUEBEAM REVIEW, PLAN REVIEW SOFTWARE, D. HANSON, JUNE '24- SEWER</u>	06/05/2024	17.60	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		

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1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641570000	18316	<u>BLUEBEAM REVIEW, PLAN REVIEW SOFTWARE, D. HANSON, JUNE '24- P.I</u>	06/05/2024	8.80	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164157000027358993:						440.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571014	18296	<u>AMAZON, PAPER TOWELS FOR PARKS, A. BILLINGS, JUNE 24</u>	06/05/2024	35.85	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164157101476965987:						35.85	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571014	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM, SAFETY GLASSES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- WATER</u>	06/05/2024	6.26	.00	<u>20-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571014	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM, SAFETY GLASSES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- SEWER</u>	06/05/2024	6.26	.00	<u>21-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571014	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM, SAFETY GLASSES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- P.I</u>	06/05/2024	2.38	.00	<u>25-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164157101478982931:						14.90	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571014	18307	<u>AMAZON, OFFICE CHAIR FOR S. BARKER, A. WELKER, JUNE '24</u>	06/05/2024	174.00	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1005	7/24		
Total 92164157101483058917:						174.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571015	18314	<u>AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS FOR THE PLANT, C.PATON, JUN.'24- WATER</u>	06/05/2024	20.79	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571015	18314	<u>AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS FOR THE PLANT, C.PATON, JUN.'24- SEWER</u>	06/05/2024	20.79	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		

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1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641571015	18314	<u>AMAZON.COM. SQWINCHERS FOR THE PLANT, C.PATON, JUN.'24- P.I</u>	06/05/2024	7.92	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164157101551025772:						49.50	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581019	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- WATER</u>	06/06/2024	79.15	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581019	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- SEWER</u>	06/06/2024	79.15	.00	<u>21-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581019	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- P.I</u>	06/06/2024	30.15	.00	<u>25-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164158101938258665:						188.45	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581020	18244	<u>AMAZON. 2 SAFETY VESTS FOR SEWER AND WATER CREW, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- WATER</u>	06/06/2024	6.28	.00	<u>20-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581020	18244	<u>AMAZON. 2 SAFETY VESTS FOR SEWER AND WATER CREW, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- SEWER</u>	06/06/2024	6.28	.00	<u>21-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581020	18244	<u>AMAZON. 2 SAFETY VESTS FOR SEWER AND WATER CREW, D. CROSSLEY, MAY '24- P.I</u>	06/06/2024	2.39	.00	<u>25-6230 SAFETY TRAINING & EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164158102097326079:						14.95	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581022	18328	<u>AMAZON. 1ST AID KIT FOR WWTP, D. CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- WATER</u>	06/06/2024	96.51	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		

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1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581022	18328	<u>AMAZON. 1ST AID KIT FOR WWTP. D. CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- SEWER</u>	06/06/2024	96.51	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641581022	18328	<u>AMAZON. 1ST AID KIT FOR WWTP. D. CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- P.I</u>	06/06/2024	36.76	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164158102206600570:						229.78	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641591026	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE. D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- WATER</u>	06/07/2024	270.56	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641591026	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE. D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- SEWER</u>	06/07/2024	270.56	.00	<u>21-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641591026	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE. D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- P.I</u>	06/07/2024	103.07	.00	<u>25-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164159102685081234:						644.19	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641591030	18333	<u>AMAZON. SILICONE GREASE (2X) FOR S. HOWELL, J. LORENTZ, JUNE 24</u>	06/07/2024	69.98	.00	<u>01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164159103089173288:						69.98	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611046	18314	<u>AMAZON.COM. SQWINCHERS AND 9V BATTERIES. FOR THE PLANT. C.PATON, JUN.'24</u>	06/09/2024	44.68	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611046	18314	<u>AMAZON.COM. SQWINCHERS AND 9V BATTERIES. FOR THE PLANT. C.PATON, JUN.'24</u>	06/09/2024	44.68	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		

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1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611046	18314	<u>AMAZON.COM. SQWINCHERS AND 9V BATTERIES, FOR THE PLANT, C.PATON, JUN.'24</u>	06/09/2024	17.01	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164161104652532534:						106.37	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611047	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- WATER</u>	06/09/2024	16.90	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611047	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24- SEWER</u>	06/09/2024	16.90	.00	<u>21-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611047	18323	<u>AMAZON.COM. VARIOUS TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR UTILITY LOCATE, D.WESTERMAN, JUN.'24</u>	06/09/2024	6.44	.00	<u>25-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164161104777680697:						40.24	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611048	18347	<u>AMAZON. GREASE GUNS FOR DRINKING WATER WELLS, J. COX</u>	06/09/2024	118.39	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164161104861806547:						118.39	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611048	18311	<u>AMAZON. DISPOSABLE GLOVES FOR PARKS DEPARTEMENT, M. WEBB, JUNE 24</u>	06/09/2024	58.78	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164161104868213416:						58.78	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641611049	18312	<u>AMAZON. BAT HOLDERS FOR DUGOUTS AT ZAMZOWS PARK, JUNE 24</u>	06/09/2024	129.01	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		

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Total 92164161104915136875:						129.01	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641621051	18307	<u>AMAZON. OFFICE SUPPLIES FOR S. BARKER, D. STEPHENS, A. WELKER, JUNE '24</u>	06/10/2024	103.09	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1005	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641621051	18307	<u>AMAZON. OFFICE SUPPLIES FOR P & Z, A. WELKER, JUNE '24</u>	06/10/2024	25.30	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	1003	7/24		
Total 92164162105172638775:						128.39	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641621054	18333	<u>AMAZON. THERMOMETERS AND TRASH CAN FOR SPLASH PAD PUMP HOUSE, J. LORENTZ, JUNE 24</u>	06/10/2024	44.40	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164162105473659967:						44.40	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631060	18287	<u>AMAZON. GODZILLA X KONG MOVIE FOR MOVIES ON THE GREENBELT, S. JONES, MAY 24</u>	06/11/2024	29.95	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164163106019627707:						29.95	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631063	18348	<u>AMAZON. NECK SAVER FOR PHONE FOR J. MILLER, JUNE '24- ADMIN</u>	06/11/2024	2.99	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631063	18348	<u>AMAZON. NECK SAVER FOR PHONE FOR J. MILLER, JUNE '24- WATER</u>	06/11/2024	3.95	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631063	18348	<u>AMAZON. NECK SAVER FOR PHONE FOR J. MILLER, JUNE '24- SEWER</u>	06/11/2024	3.95	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631063	18348	<u>AMAZON. NECK SAVER FOR PHONE FOR J. MILLER, JUNE '24- P.I</u>	06/11/2024	1.08	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		

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Total 92164163106363818506:						11.97	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631064	18361	<u>AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS, D.CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- WATER</u>	06/11/2024	20.33	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631064	18361	<u>AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS, D.CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- SEWER</u>	06/11/2024	20.33	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641631064	18361	<u>AMAZON.COM, SQWINCHERS, D.CROSSLEY, JUNE 24- P.I</u>	06/11/2024	7.74	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164163106437518991:						48.40	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641641068	18350	<u>SUNSCREEN FOR THE PLANT, D.CROSSLEY, JUN.'24</u>	06/12/2024	34.17	.00	<u>20-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641641068	18350	<u>SUNSCREEN FOR THE PLANT, D.CROSSLEY, JUN.'24</u>	06/12/2024	34.17	.00	<u>21-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641641068	18350	<u>SUNSCREEN FOR THE PLANT, D.CROSSLEY, JUN.'24</u>	06/12/2024	13.02	.00	<u>25-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164164106807099092:						81.36	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641641072	18360	<u>HOME DEPOT, TOOLS FOR PLANT DESK REMODEL, J. ADAMS, JUNE '24- WATER</u>	06/11/2024	93.32	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641641072	18360	<u>HOME DEPOT, TOOLS FOR PLANT DESK REMODEL, J. ADAMS, JUNE '24- SEWER</u>	06/11/2024	93.32	.00	<u>21-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641641072	18360	<u>HOME DEPOT, TOOLS FOR PLANT DESK REMODEL, J. ADAMS, JUNE '24- P.I</u>	06/11/2024	35.56	.00	<u>25-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164164107292879535:						222.20	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641651084	18384	<u>AMAZON, CARDSTOCK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, J. HALL, JUNE '24</u>	06/13/2024	62.56	.00	<u>01-6165 OFFICE SUPPLIES</u>	4000	7/24		

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Total 92164165108418552880:						62.56	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641701021	18405	<u>AMAZON, FLAG POLE ROPE AND FLAG POLE BEAD, J. LORENTZ, JUNE 24</u>	06/18/2024	32.98	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164170102198671559:						32.98	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641751066	18440	<u>AMAZON.COM, DOG WASTE BAGS, J.LORENTZ, JUN.'24</u>	06/23/2024	55.47	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
Total 92164175106607132868:						55.47	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641751067	18421	<u>AMAZON.COM, TOOL BAG FOR WATER DEPT, J.COX, JUN.'24- WATER</u>	06/23/2024	39.96	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641751067	18421	<u>AMAZON.COM, TOOL BAG FOR WATER DEPT, J.COX, JUN.'24- P.I</u>	06/23/2024	9.99	.00	<u>25-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164175106726753503:						49.95	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641761073	18405	<u>AMAZON, FLAG POLE ROPE AND FLAG POLE BEAD, MEASURE CUP FOR SPLASH PAD, J. LORENTZ, JUNE 24</u>	06/24/2024	54.15	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1004	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641761073	18405	<u>PHOTO CELLS FOR STREET LIGHTS, J. LORENTZ, JUNE 24</u>	06/24/2024	190.80	.00	<u>01-6150 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - SYSTEM</u>	1002	7/24		
Total 92164176107316548534:						244.95	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641761073	18308	<u>AMAZON, SOFTBALLS FOR ZAMZOWS PARK, M. WEBB, JUNE 24</u>	06/24/2024	616.00	.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24		

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Total 92164176107317872826:						616.00	.00					
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641761073	18366	<u>AMAZON, 2 WAY HAND HELD RADIOS FOR LOCATORS, D. WESTERMAN, JUNE '24- WATER</u>	06/24/2024	65.50	.00	<u>20-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641761073	18366	<u>AMAZON, 2 WAY HAND HELD RADIOS FOR LOCATORS, D. WESTERMAN, JUNE '24- SEWER</u>	06/24/2024	65.50	.00	<u>21-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
1444	U.S. BANK (VISA)	921641761073	18366	<u>AMAZON, 2 WAY HAND HELD RADIOS FOR LOCATORS, D. WESTERMAN, JUNE '24- P.I</u>	06/24/2024	24.96	.00	<u>25-6175 SMALL TOOLS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 92164176107344082613:						155.96	.00					
Total U.S. BANK (VISA):						12,765.22	.00					
UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC												
2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4598876		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, STANDARD, 6/27- 7/24/2024, BOOSTER 5750 E KUNA RD</u>	06/27/2024	61.00	.00	<u>20-6212 RENT - EQUIPMENT</u>	0	7/24		
Total INV-4598876:						61.00	.00					
2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4600707		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, ADA, 5/26-6/22/2024, WINCHESTER PARK SUTTERS MILL</u>	06/28/2024	111.00	.00	<u>01-6212 RENT- EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total INV-4600707:						111.00	.00					
2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4604801		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, STANDARD AND ADA, 6/1-30/2024, GREENBELT</u>	06/30/2024	222.00	.00	<u>01-6212 RENT- EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total INV-4604801:						222.00	.00					

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2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4604892		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, STANDARD AND ADA, 6/6-30/2024, ZAMZOWS PARK</u>	06/30/2024	399.00	.00	<u>01-6212 RENT-EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total INV-4604892:						399.00	.00					
2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4605566		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, STANDARD, 6/1-30/2024, SHORTLINE</u>	06/30/2024	222.00	.00	<u>01-6212 RENT-EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total INV-4605566:						222.00	.00					
2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4605716		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, STANDARD, 6/24-30/2024, ASHTON PARK</u>	06/30/2024	159.90	.00	<u>01-6212 RENT-EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total INV-4605716:						159.90	.00					
2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4606495		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, ADA & STANDARD, 6/1-30/2024, 4TH STREET</u>	06/30/2024	222.00	.00	<u>01-6212 RENT-EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total INV-4606495:						222.00	.00					
2124	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC	INV-4606579		<u>PORTABLE RESTROOM RENTAL, STANDARD, 6/1-30/2024, STROEBEL PARK</u>	06/30/2024	111.00	.00	<u>01-6212 RENT-EQUIPMENT</u>	1004	7/24		
Total INV-4606579:						111.00	.00					
Total UNITED SITE SERVICES OF NEVADA INC:						1,507.90	.00					
UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.												
1410	UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.	52188167	18378	<u>CHLORINE TABS FOR THE FARM, T. FLEMING, JUNE 24</u>	06/21/2024	4,363.20	.00	<u>21-6151 M & R - PROCESS CHEMICALS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 52188167:						4,363.20	.00					

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1410	UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.	52191002	18433	<u>2 TOTES LIQUICHLOR, M.NADEAU, JUN.'24</u>	06/21/2024	2,838.00	.00	<u>21-6151 M & R - PROCESS CHEMICALS</u>	0	7/24		
1410	UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.	52191002	18433	<u>2 EA CONTAINER DEPOSITS, JUN.'242</u>	06/21/2024	1,400.00	.00	<u>21-6097 DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT</u>	0	7/24		
Total 52191002:						4,238.00	.00					
1410	UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.	52191003	18378	<u>CHLORINE TABS FOR THE FARM, T. FLEMING, JUNE 24</u>	06/21/2024	727.20	.00	<u>21-6151 M & R - PROCESS CHEMICALS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 52191003:						727.20	.00					
1410	UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.	52199696	18378	<u>CHLORINE TABS FOR THE FARM, T. FLEMING, JUNE 24</u>	06/25/2024	21,088.80	.00	<u>21-6151 M & R - PROCESS CHEMICALS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 52199696:						21,088.80	.00					
1410	UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.	52215492	18447	<u>45,360 LBS ALUM. M.NADEAU, JUN.'24</u>	07/01/2024	11,648.45	.00	<u>21-6151 M & R - PROCESS CHEMICALS</u>	0	7/24		
Total 52215492:						11,648.45	.00					
Total UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA, INC.:						42,065.65	.00					
UTILITY REFUND #17												
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	110552.02		<u>LAYNE THORNTON, 712 N SHADY GROVE WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/02/2024	60.97	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	110552.02		<u>LAYNE THORNTON, 712 N SHADY GROVE WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	111.70	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	110552.02		<u>LAYNE THORNTON, 712 N SHADY GROVE WAY UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/02/2024	88.99	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		

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Total 110552.02:						261.66	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	121635.02		<u>LAYNE THORNTON, 879 N PASTURE AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/26/2024	41.16	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	121635.02		<u>LAYNE THORNTON, 879 N PASTURE AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/26/2024	67.41	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	121635.02		<u>LAYNE THORNTON, 879 N PASTURE AVE UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	06/26/2024	46.56	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 121635.02:						155.13	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171193.00		<u>CBH, 139 N MADRONE AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	43.83	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171193.00		<u>CBH, 139 N MADRONE AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	46.91	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 171193.00:						90.74	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171196.00		<u>CBH, 91 N MADRONE AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/07/2024	38.31	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171196.00		<u>CBH, 91 N MADRONE AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/07/2024	45.11	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 171196.00:						83.42	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171198.00		<u>CBH, 106 N MADRONE AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/11/2024	43.46	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171198.00		<u>CBH, 106 N MADRONE AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/11/2024	39.69	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 171198.00:						83.15	.00					

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171201.00		<u>CBH, 154 N MADRONE AVE</u> <u>UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/21/2024	76.15	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	171201.00		<u>CBH, 154 N MADRONE AVE</u> <u>UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/21/2024	72.56	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 171201.00:						148.71	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	181260.04		<u>CALEB E HUNTLEY, 1381 N</u> <u>ATHERTON AVE UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - WATER</u>	06/26/2024	56.50	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	181260.04		<u>CALEB E HUNTLEY, 1381 N</u> <u>ATHERTON AVE UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/26/2024	72.32	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	181260.04		<u>CALEB E HUNTLEY, 1381 N</u> <u>ATHERTON AVE UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - TRASH</u>	06/26/2024	50.40	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID</u> <u>WASTE USER</u> <u>FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 181260.04:						179.22	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	201625.02		<u>CHRISTOPHER ARAIZA, 165 E</u> <u>NORTHRIDGE CT UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - WATER</u>	07/02/2024	60.33	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	201625.02		<u>CHRISTOPHER ARAIZA, 165 E</u> <u>NORTHRIDGE CT UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	83.79	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	201625.02		<u>CHRISTOPHER ARAIZA, 165 E</u> <u>NORTHRIDGE CT UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/02/2024	56.82	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID</u> <u>WASTE USER</u> <u>FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 201625.02:						200.94	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	210160.01		<u>DANIEL J MOUSER, 291 E</u> <u>HARRIS HAWK DR UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - WATER</u>	06/26/2024	29.77	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	210160.01		<u>DANIEL J MOUSER, 291 E</u> <u>HARRIS HAWK DR UTILITY</u> <u>REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/26/2024	15.80	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	210160.01		<u>DANIEL J MOUSER, 291 E HARRIS HAWK DR UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	06/26/2024	6.78	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 210160.01:						52.35	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	220015.02A		<u>LORENA BLISS, 706 E RED BUD ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/08/2024	80.00	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 220015.02A:						80.00	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242031.00		<u>VENTA HOMES INC, 224 S SUNNIVA AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/07/2024	38.24	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242031.00		<u>VENTA HOMES INC, 224 S SUNNIVA AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/07/2024	37.47	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 242031.00:						75.71	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242035.00		<u>VENTA HOMES INC, 152 S SUNNIVA AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	8.50	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242035.00		<u>VENTA HOMES INC, 152 S SUNNIVA AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	.29	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 242035.00:						8.79	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242079.00		<u>TH HOLDINGS LLC, 2260 E WYTHE CREEK ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/04/2024	119.32	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242079.00		<u>TH HOLDINGS LLC, 2260 E WYTHE CREEK ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/04/2024	39.23	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 242079.00:						158.55	.00					

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242092.00		<u>NINETY DEGREE CONSTRUCTION, 263 S FUSION AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/04/2024	3.87	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242092.00		<u>NINETY DEGREE CONSTRUCTION, 263 S FUSION AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/04/2024	3.96	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 242092.00:						7.83	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242504.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 119 S RYDE AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	65.65	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	242504.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 119 S RYDE AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	50.97	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 242504.00:						116.62	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	260035.02		<u>KELLY ESLINGER, 2422 W CERULEAN DR UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/08/2024	37.97	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	260035.02		<u>KELLY ESLINGER, 2422 W CERULEAN DR UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/08/2024	33.27	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	260035.02		<u>KELLY ESLINGER, 2422 W CERULEAN DR UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/08/2024	29.79	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 260035.02:						101.03	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	268450.01		<u>MARTY MONROE, 1496 N THISTLE DR UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/26/2024	43.57	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	268450.01		<u>MARTY MONROE, 1496 N THISTLE DR UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/26/2024	53.79	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	268450.01		<u>MARTY MONROE, 1496 N THISTLE DR UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	06/26/2024	37.56	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 268450.01:						134.92	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	274340.05		<u>ERIC M BENDER JR, 2361 N BLUEBLOSSOM DR UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/02/2024	49.55	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	274340.05		<u>ERIC M BENDER JR, 2361 N BLUEBLOSSOM DR UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	78.39	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	274340.05		<u>ERIC M BENDER JR, 2361 N BLUEBLOSSOM DR UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/02/2024	39.01	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 274340.05:						166.95	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	277031.02		<u>BRIAN HENRY PAGE, 2473 N IDITAROD WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/08/2024	30.12	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	277031.02		<u>BRIAN HENRY PAGE, 2473 N IDITAROD WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/08/2024	52.19	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	277031.02		<u>BRIAN HENRY PAGE, 2473 N IDITAROD WAY UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/08/2024	36.83	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 277031.02:						119.14	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281036.01		<u>CLINTON JAMES DAVIS, 1487 W CERULEAN ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/02/2024	140.31	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281036.01		<u>CLINTON JAMES DAVIS, 1487 W CERULEAN ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	49.13	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281036.01		<u>CLINTON JAMES DAVIS, 1487 W CERULEAN ST UTILITY</u>								

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				<u>REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/02/2024	24.75	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 281036.01:						214.19	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281091.01		<u>RICKI STEVEN DENISON, 1464 W TIGER EYE ST, UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/02/2024	28.37	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281091.01		<u>RICKI STEVEN DENISON, 1464 W TIGER EYE ST, UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	47.03	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281091.01		<u>RICKI STEVEN DENISON, 1464 W TIGER EYE ST, UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/02/2024	29.59	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 281091.01:						104.99	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281559.00		<u>HALLMARK HOMES IDAHO, 2127 N SUNSET FARM PL UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	58.21	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	281559.00		<u>HALLMARK HOMES IDAHO, 2127 N SUNSET FARM PL UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	42.48	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 281559.00:						100.69	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	282079.00		<u>CBH, 1139 W NANNYBERRY ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/05/2024	38.42	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	282079.00		<u>CBH, 1139 W NANNYBERRY ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/05/2024	43.24	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 282079.00:						81.66	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	282086.00		<u>CBH, 2940 N STAR GARNET WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/07/2024	38.31	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	282086.00		<u>CBH, 2940 N STAR GARNET WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/07/2024	45.11	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 282086.00:						83.42	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293262.00		<u>CBH, 6767 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	41.61	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293262.00		<u>CBH, 6767 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	42.42	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 293262.00:						84.03	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293263.00		<u>CBH, 6745 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	44.59	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293263.00		<u>CBH, 6745 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	44.12	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 293263.00:						88.71	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293266.00		<u>CBH, 6677 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/21/2024	56.29	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293266.00		<u>CBH, 6677 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/21/2024	46.96	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 293266.00:						103.25	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293270.00		<u>CBH, 6593 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	103.72	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293270.00		<u>CBH, 6593 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	86.49	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 293270.00:						190.21	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293283.00		<u>CBH, 6592 S DEDICATION WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/11/2024	46.29	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293283.00		<u>CBH, 6592 S DEDICATION WAY</u> <u>UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/11/2024	42.59	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 293283.00:						88.88	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293292.00		<u>CBH, 6587 S MEMORY WAY</u> <u>UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/04/2024	37.14	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	293292.00		<u>CBH, 6587 S MEMORY WAY</u> <u>UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/04/2024	44.51	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 293292.00:						81.65	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	302442.01		<u>LENNY ROWE, 817 E PASCUA</u> <u>DR UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/26/2024	34.91	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	302442.01		<u>LENNY ROWE, 817 E PASCUA</u> <u>DR UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/26/2024	40.15	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	302442.01		<u>LENNY ROWE, 817 E PASCUA</u> <u>DR UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	06/26/2024	27.48	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID</u> <u>WASTE USER</u> <u>FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 302442.01:						102.54	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	302594.00		<u>EAGLEWOOD HOMES, 966 E</u> <u>TUCMAN ST UTILITY REFUND -</u> <u>WATER</u>	06/18/2024	16.75	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	302594.00		<u>EAGLEWOOD HOMES, 966 E</u> <u>TUCMAN ST UTILITY REFUND -</u> <u>SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	6.60	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 302594.00:						23.35	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	304613.00		<u>CBH, 2693 E BUCKAROO DR</u> <u>UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/11/2024	43.11	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED</u> <u>WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	304613.00		<u>CBH, 2693 E BUCKAROO DR</u> <u>UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/11/2024	43.99	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER</u> <u>USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		

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Total 304613.00:						87.10	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	304649.00		<u>CBH, 2818 N MISTY VALLEY AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/17/2024	121.84	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	304649.00		<u>CBH, 2818 N MISTY VALLEY AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/17/2024	40.65	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 304649.00:						162.49	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	304651.00		<u>CBH, 2850 N MISTY VALLEY AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	48.30	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	304651.00		<u>CBH, 2850 N MISTY VALLEY AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	38.42	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 304651.00:						86.72	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	310327.02		<u>CHRISTINE L OWENS FAMILY TRUST, 9275 S ORENBURG AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/02/2024	39.28	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	310327.02		<u>CHRISTINE L OWENS FAMILY TRUST, 9275 S ORENBURG AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/02/2024	65.77	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	310327.02		<u>CHRISTINE L OWENS FAMILY TRUST, 9275 S ORENBURG AVE UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/02/2024	41.36	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 310327.02:						146.41	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	310518.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC, 1500 W VELVETLEAF DR UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/17/2024	44.23	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	310518.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC, 1500 W VELVETLEAF DR UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/17/2024	46.11	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		

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Total 310518.00:						90.34	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	311013.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC. 1504 W CHILITNA ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/21/2024	51.82	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	311013.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC. 1504 W CHILITNA ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/21/2024	60.80	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 311013.00:						112.62	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	311030.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC. 8368 S UPDALE AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/17/2024	43.99	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	311030.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC. 8368 S UPDALE AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/17/2024	39.39	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 311030.00:						83.38	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	311061.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC. 8239 S COOPER FLATS AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	48.34	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	311061.00		<u>TOLL BROS INC. 8239 S COOPER FLATS AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	38.46	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 311061.00:						86.80	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	320272.00		<u>HAYDEN HOMES. 2070 E PILSNER ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	52.97	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	320272.00		<u>HAYDEN HOMES. 2070 E PILSNER ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	29.78	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		

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Total 320272.00:						82.75	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	320273.00		<u>HAYDEN HOMES, 2088 E PILSNER ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	51.15	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	320273.00		<u>HAYDEN HOMES, 2088 E PILSNER ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	31.60	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 320273.00:						82.75	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	320291.00		<u>HAYDEN HOMES, 2163 E TUGELA FALLS ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	49.80	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	320291.00		<u>HAYDEN HOMES, 2163 E TUGELA FALLS ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	32.87	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 320291.00:						82.67	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341097.00		<u>CBH, 3781 W LA BREA DR UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/17/2024	83.94	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341097.00		<u>CBH, 3781 W LA BREA DR UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/17/2024	4.90	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 341097.00:						88.84	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341098.00		<u>CBH, 3797 W LA BREA DR UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	74.30	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341098.00		<u>CBH, 3797 W LA BREA DR UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	83.00	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 341098.00:						157.30	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341100.00		<u>CBH, 5484 S DESERT CACTUS AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	56.24	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341100.00		<u>CBH, 5484 S DESERT CACTUS AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	52.68	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 341100.00:						108.92	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341101.00		<u>CBH, 5496 S DESERT CACTUS AVE UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/19/2024	97.14	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	341101.00		<u>CBH, 5496 S DESERT CACTUS AVE UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/19/2024	89.39	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 341101.00:						186.53	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	342023.00		<u>HARDING HOMES INC, 2850 W EPONA ST UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/21/2024	110.23	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	342023.00		<u>HARDING HOMES INC, 2850 W EPONA ST UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/21/2024	58.93	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 342023.00:						169.16	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	360160.01		<u>JANIS L YUTZY, 11724 S INTEGRITY LN UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	07/08/2024	29.99	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	360160.01		<u>JANIS L YUTZY, 11724 S INTEGRITY LN UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	07/08/2024	62.17	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	360160.01		<u>JANIS L YUTZY, 11724 S INTEGRITY LN UTILITY REFUND - TRASH</u>	07/08/2024	39.03	.00	<u>26-4975 SOLID WASTE USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 360160.01:						131.19	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	360247.00		<u>SHALC GC INC, 11956 W ANTHOS LN UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/21/2024	38.31	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		

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2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	360247.00		<u>SHALC GC INC, 11956 W ANTHOS LN UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/21/2024	79.43	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 360247.00:						117.74	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	360257.00		<u>SHALC GC INC, 12094 S GLORY LN UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/17/2024	62.24	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	360257.00		<u>SHALC GC INC, 12094 S GLORY LN UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/17/2024	6.08	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 360257.00:						68.32	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361557.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11608 W BALLAD CT UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	21.12	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361557.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11608 W BALLAD CT UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	47.03	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 361557.00:						68.15	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361562.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11677 W BALLAD CT UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/18/2024	25.34	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361562.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11677 W BALLAD CT UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/18/2024	52.55	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 361562.00:						77.89	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361583.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11177 S SAYLIS WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER</u>	06/04/2024	63.81	.00	<u>20-4500 METERED WATER SALES</u>	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361583.00		<u>TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11177 S SAYLIS WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER</u>	06/04/2024	9.30	.00	<u>21-4600 SEWER USER FEES</u>	0	7/24		

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Total 361583.00:						73.11	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361584.00		TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11159 S SAYLIS WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER	06/18/2024	23.47	.00	20-4500 METERED WATER SALES	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361584.00		TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11159 S SAYLIS WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER	06/18/2024	48.66	.00	21-4600 SEWER USER FEES	0	7/24		
Total 361584.00:						72.13	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361589.00		BERKELEY BUILDING CO. 12040 W ZAMALEK CT UTILITY REFUND - WATER	06/17/2024	20.39	.00	20-4500 METERED WATER SALES	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361589.00		BERKELEY BUILDING CO. 12040 W ZAMALEK CT UTILITY REFUND - SEWER	06/17/2024	42.27	.00	21-4600 SEWER USER FEES	0	7/24		
Total 361589.00:						62.66	.00					
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361609.00		TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11238 S SAYLIS WAY UTILITY REFUND - WATER	06/18/2024	41.66	.00	20-4500 METERED WATER SALES	0	7/24		
2286	UTILITY REFUND #17	361609.00		TH CONSTRUCTION LLC, 11238 S SAYLIS WAY UTILITY REFUND - SEWER	06/18/2024	86.38	.00	21-4600 SEWER USER FEES	0	7/24		
Total 361609.00:						128.04	.00					
Total UTILITY REFUND #17:						6,186.44	.00					
WESTERN DISPLAY FIREWORKS LTD												
2155	WESTERN DISPLAY FIREWORKS LTD	06012024WD		AERIAL FIREWORKS DISPLAY, 07/04/2024 24-7419, 2ND INSTALLMENT, S. JONES, JULY 24	06/01/2024	8,750.00	8,750.00	01-6135 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	

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Total 06012024WD:						8,750.00	8,750.00					
2155	WESTERN DISPLAY FIREWORKS LTD	06012024WD-		<u>AERIAL FIREWORKS DISPLAY</u> <u>07/04/2024 24-7419. FINAL</u> <u>INSTALLMENT. S. JONES. JULY</u> <u>24</u>	06/01/2024	17,500.00	17,500.00	<u>01-6135 PUBLIC</u> <u>ENTERTAINMENT</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 06012024WD-A:						17,500.00	17,500.00					
Total WESTERN DISPLAY FIREWORKS LTD:						26,250.00	26,250.00					
WESTERN RECORDS DESTRUCTION, INC.												
1633	WESTERN RECORDS DESTRUCTION, INC.	0705966		<u>RECORDS DESTRUCTION FOR</u> <u>06/01-06/30/2024- ADMIN</u>	07/01/2024	12.54	.00	<u>01-6052</u> <u>CONTRACT</u> <u>SERVICES</u>	0	7/24		
1633	WESTERN RECORDS DESTRUCTION, INC.	0705966		<u>RECORDS DESTRUCTION FOR</u> <u>06/01-06/30/2024- WATER</u>	07/01/2024	8.58	.00	<u>20-6052</u> <u>CONTRACT</u> <u>SERVICES</u>	0	7/24		
1633	WESTERN RECORDS DESTRUCTION, INC.	0705966		<u>RECORDS DESTRUCTION FOR</u> <u>06/01-06/30/2024- SEWER</u>	07/01/2024	8.58	.00	<u>21-6052</u> <u>CONTRACT</u> <u>SERVICES</u>	0	7/24		
1633	WESTERN RECORDS DESTRUCTION, INC.	0705966		<u>RECORDS DESTRUCTION FOR</u> <u>06/01-06/30/2024- P.I</u>	07/01/2024	3.30	.00	<u>25-6052</u> <u>CONTRACT</u> <u>SERVICES</u>	0	7/24		
Total 0705966:						33.00	.00					
Total WESTERN RECORDS DESTRUCTION, INC.:						33.00	.00					
WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL												
2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>FUEL. JUNE '22- PARKS</u>	06/30/2024	595.15	595.15	<u>01-6300 FUEL</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>FUEL. JUNE '22- WATER</u>	06/30/2024	127.58	127.58	<u>20-6300 FUEL</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>FUEL. JUNE '22- SEWER</u>	06/30/2024	11.40	11.40	<u>21-6300 FUEL</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>FUEL. JUNE '22- P.I</u>	06/30/2024	33.39	33.39	<u>25-6300 FUEL</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	

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2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>NON FUEL CAR WASH, UTILITY LOCATE, JUNE 24- WATER</u>	06/30/2024	5.04	5.04	<u>20-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>NON FUEL CAR WASH, UTILITY LOCATE, JUNE 24- SEWER</u>	06/30/2024	5.04	5.04	<u>21-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>NON FUEL CAR WASH, UTILITY LOCATE, JUNE 24- P.I</u>	06/30/2024	1.92	1.92	<u>25-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIR</u>	0	7/24	07/08/2024	
2160	WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	98090555		<u>NON FUEL CAR WASH, PARKS TAHOE, JUNE 24</u>	06/30/2024	8.00	8.00	<u>01-6305 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS</u>	1004	7/24	07/08/2024	
Total 98090555:						787.52	787.52					
Total WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL:						787.52	787.52					
ZAMZOWS												
66	ZAMZOWS	394189448	18532	<u>PROPANE FOR FARM, S. HARMON, JULY 2024</u>	07/08/2024	48.86	.00	<u>21-6300 FUEL</u>	0	7/24		
Total 394189448:						48.86	.00					
Total ZAMZOWS:						48.86	.00					
ZAYO GROUP LLC												
2188	ZAYO GROUP LLC	20673778		<u>TELEPHONE, DATA & NETWORK SERVICE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24- ADMIN</u>	07/01/2024	559.52	.00	<u>01-6255 TELEPHONE</u>	0	7/24		
2188	ZAYO GROUP LLC	20673778		<u>TELEPHONE, DATA & NETWORK SERVICE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24- P&Z</u>	07/01/2024	199.83	.00	<u>01-6255 TELEPHONE</u>	1003	7/24		
2188	ZAYO GROUP LLC	20673778		<u>TELEPHONE, DATA & NETWORK SERVICE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24- WATER</u>	07/01/2024	519.55	.00	<u>20-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		
2188	ZAYO GROUP LLC	20673778		<u>TELEPHONE, DATA & NETWORK SERVICE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24- SEWER</u>	07/01/2024	519.55	.00	<u>21-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE</u>	0	7/24		

Vendor #	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	PO #	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	GL Account and Title	GL Activity #	GL Period	Date Paid	Voided
2188	ZAYO GROUP LLC	20673778		TELEPHONE, DATA & NETWORK SERVICE FOR 07/01- 07/31/24- P.I	07/01/2024	199.83	.00	25-6255 TELEPHONE EXPENSE	0	7/24		
Total 20673778:						1,998.28	.00					
Total ZAYO GROUP LLC:						1,998.28	.00					
Grand Totals:						1,226,583.78	591,097.03					

Dated: _____

Mayor: _____

City Council: _____

City Treasurer: _____

Report Criteria:
Detail report.
Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.
Paid and unpaid invoices included.

**RESOLUTION NO. R44-2024
CITY OF KUNA, IDAHO**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:

- **SETTING FORTH CERTAIN PURPOSES;**
- **AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE FEASIBILITY COST REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF KUNA AND GEMSTONE TECHNOLOGY PARK, LLC**
- **DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK; AND**
- **SETTING AN EFFECTIVE**

DATE. Section 1. Findings

The City Council of the City of Kuna finds that it is in the best interest of the City of Kuna to enter into that certain Agreement entitled "Water and Wastewater Service Feasibility Cost Reimbursement Agreement" for the reasons stated therein.

- 1.1 Due to unique site conditions, City staff has concerns about City's ability to provide potable water or wastewater services to any development on the Subject Real Property and has advised Company of these concerns
- 1.2 In light of City staff's feasibility concerns, the Company desires and intends to conduct a Water and Wastewater Service Feasibility Study (the "Study"), which study will require review and participation by City's professional engineer and other City staff to be completed.
- 1.3 The City will incur costs associated with such review and participation, and in order to facilitate City's participation in such Study, the Parties have entered this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council as follows:

Section 2. Authority

The Mayor is hereby authorized to execute the "First Amended and Reformed Infrastructure Agreement", by and between the City of Kuna and Gemstone Technology Park, LLC, a copy of the agreement is attached hereto marked "**EXHIBIT A**", subject to the terms and conditions stated therein, and to execute all ancillary documents, if any are required, in order to facilitate the City's performance of its obligations under the Reimbursement Agreement."

Section 3. Directing the City Clerk

The Clerk is hereby directed to file this Resolution forthwith in the official records of this City; and to certify this resolution to Gemstone Technology Park, LLC.

Section 4. Effective Date

This resolution shall be in full force and effect after its passage and approval.

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL of Kuna Idaho this 16th day of July, 2024.

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR of Kuna, Idaho this 16th day of July, 2024.

Joe L. Stear, Mayor

ATTEST:

Nathan Stanley, City Clerk

WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE FEASIBILITY STUDY COST REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this **1st** day of July, 2024 (“Effective Date”) by and between the City of Kuna, a municipal corporation of the State of Idaho organized and existing pursuant to Title 50 of the Idaho Code, and Gemstone Technology Park, LLC, an Idaho limited liability company.

RECITALS

1. The definitions set forth in Section 1 of this Agreement apply to these recitals.
2. City possesses legal authority to consider and process land development applications for lands included within its jurisdictional boundaries pursuant to the Local Land Use and Planning Act codified in Chapter 65 of Title 67, Idaho Code.
3. City possesses legal authority to zone and rezone real property within its boundaries pursuant to I.C. § 67-6511 and City ordinances adopted pursuant to such authority.
4. Company has a contract based legal interest in the Subject Real Property, which is located within the boundaries of City. An Affidavit of Owner that evidences the Company’s legal interest in the Subject Real Property is attached as **Exhibit A**.
5. Company is considering seeking a rezone of the Subject Real Property, and thereafter (or contemporaneously with rezoning) seeking to develop the Subject Real Property in accordance with the provisions of City’s Development Regulations Code.
6. Due to unique site conditions, City staff has concerns about City’s ability to provide potable water or wastewater services to any development on the Subject Real Property and has advised Company of these concerns.
7. In light of City staff’s feasibility concerns, the Company desires and intends to conduct a Water and Wastewater Service Feasibility Study (the “Study”), which study will require review and participation by City’s professional engineer and other City staff to be completed.
8. City will incur costs associated with such review and participation, and in order to facilitate City’s participation in such Study, the Parties have entered this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals, considerations and purposes, which are a material part of this Agreement, the Parties covenant and agree as follows:

SECTION 1 DEFINITIONS

The following terms in bold shall have the definitions and meanings set forth below when used in this Agreement:

- 1.1 Agreement:** means and refers to this *Water and Wastewater Service Feasibility Study Cost Reimbursement Agreement*.
- 1.2 City:** means and refers to City of Kuna, Idaho, an Idaho municipal corporation existing pursuant to Title 50, Idaho Code.
- 1.3 Company:** means and refers to Gemstone Technology Park, LLC, an Idaho limited liability company.
- 1.4 Effective Date:** means and refers to the date this Agreement became effective between the Parties, which is set forth in the preamble paragraph of this Agreement.
- 1.5 Party/Parties:** means and refers to the Company and/or City, the Parties to this Agreement, depending on the context where the term is used.
- 1.6 Subject Real Property:** means and refers to that certain real property located in Ada County, Idaho, legally described and depicted in ***Exhibit B*** attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

SECTION 2 PURPOSE AND PAYMENT OF CITY COSTS

- 2.1 Purpose.** Company desires to complete or obtain a Water and Wastewater Service Feasibility Study (the “Study”) in order to obtain information about the feasibility of extending City’s existing potable water and wastewater infrastructure systems to serve the Subject Real Property. The purpose of this Agreement is to commit City to assist the Company as necessary in the completion of the Study, and to obligate the Company to prepay and/or reimburse the City for all costs and expenses it has incurred or will incur as a result of providing such assistance. The Parties agree that it shall be the Company’s sole responsibility to obtain the Study, and that City is merely assisting with the Study due to its ownership of the potable water and wastewater infrastructure systems the Study will be related to.
- 2.2 Payment of Costs for City Participation in the Study.** During the course of completing the Study, it is anticipated by the Parties that City staff including, but not limited to, the Public Works Director, Economic Development Director, Treasurer, Planning and Zoning Director, City Engineer, and the City Attorney, may be required to review and assist with aspects of the Study or this Agreement. It is particularly expected or understood that City Engineer will spend significant time reviewing technical components of the Study and offering comments and information to aid in completion of the Study, and that City Attorney has assisted in the preparation of this Agreement. It is further anticipated that City staff and its contract professionals will incur other costs and administrative expenses as a result of assisting the Company in the completion of the study. The Company shall be required to pay all costs incurred by City, including personnel costs and professional fees, to assist with the completion of the Study.

- 2.3 Prepaid Deposit.** The Company may commence the Study on the schedule it desires, however, City shall have no obligation to participate in or provide any assistance to the Company, in completion of the study until the Company has first prepaid to City a deposit of \$45,000.00. This deposit represents the initial estimate of City's projected costs for the City Engineer to participate in the completion of the Study, combined with the costs of the City Attorney to assist with the preparation of this Agreement, and will primarily be utilized by City for such purposes. City shall provide detailed invoices of all costs incurred by the City which are deducted from the Prepaid Deposit on a monthly basis.
- 2.4 Additional Deposit(s).** In the event the entirety of the \$45,000.00 prepaid deposit is exhausted before the Study is complete, and Company has received the required invoices, City will provide written notice to the Company of this fact. Thereafter, the Company shall be required to deposit an additional \$10,000.00 with City before City is required to continue any participation in the Study. Failure by the Company to pay an Additional Deposit when requested by City shall immediately relieve City of any obligations under this Agreement, and City may thereafter terminate this Agreement and cease any participation in the Study.
- 2.5 Other Costs.** While the purpose of the above deposit(s) is primarily to reimburse City for professional fees it is charged by its contracted professionals (i.e. engineering and attorney fees), the deposit(s) may also be utilized to reimburse City for other personnel costs and administrative expenses incurred by City to assist with the completion of the Study. In the event City utilizes the deposit(s) to pay personnel costs or other administrative expenses, City agrees to provide to company a description of these covered other costs on a monthly basis.

SECTION 3 COMPLETED STUDY, NO ASSURANCES, DURATION, AND NOTICES

- 3.1 Completed Study.** The completed study shall be the property of the Company. However, in the event the Company decides (after the completion of the Study) to pursue rezone and other development applications with City, the Company agrees to provide the entirety of the Study to City in such process for review. Failure to provide the entirety of the Study during the rezone or development application review process will constitute grounds to delay approval, or may result in denial of the applications.
- 3.2 No Assurances.** By agreeing to assist the Company with the completion of the Study as set forth this Agreement, City does not offer any assurance to Company of the approval of any future applications for rezone or development of the Subject Real Property. In particular, Company is aware that this Agreement was primarily negotiated by City staff on behalf of City, who had identified multiple concerns to the Company regarding the feasibility of its desired development of the Subject Real Property. Despite these concerns, and in part due to these concerns, the Company elected through its own decision-making process to pursue and complete the Study. City staff did not recommend or encourage Company to pursue the Study. Further, the recommendation and decision-making bodies

for City (i.e. the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council) knew very little, and likely nothing, about Company's desired development plan for the Subject Real Property when this Agreement was approved. Therefore, despite entering this Agreement to assist with the completion of the Study, City makes no representations or assurances to Company about the likelihood or probability that any future rezone or development applications proposed by Company for the Subject Real Property will be approved.

- 3.3 Duration.** This Agreement shall be effective on the Effective Date as set forth in the preamble paragraph, and shall remain effective until the completion of the Study. Provided however, should the Company fail to either (1) commence the Study or (2) pay City the Prepaid Deposit within one-hundred and eighty (180) days of the Effective Date, then this Agreement shall be deemed null and void, unless the Parties specifically agree in writing to extend the duration.
- 3.4 Notices.** All notices, requests, demands, and other communications required to be in writing under this Agreement shall be deemed to have been duly given when: (1) delivered personally; (2) sent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid; or sent via electronic mail (email) to the email address designated below, unless the sending Party has reason to know the email address is no longer a viable means of communication with the receiving Party. Notices shall be addressed to the Parties at the following addresses or to such other addresses as either party may designate in the future by notice in accordance with this clause:

For City:

City of Kuna
Attn: Economic Development Director
Address: 751 W. 4th Street
Kuna, ID 83634
Phone: 208-559-5926
Email:mtreasure@kunaid.gov

For the Company:

Gemstone Technology Park, LLC
Attn: Daniel Barillas
Address: 11401 Lamar Ave
Overland Park, KS
Phone:913-456-4894
Email:barillasdm@diodeventures.com

SECTION 4 GENERAL TERMS

- 4.1 Entire Agreement.** This Agreement, including any Exhibits attached hereto, contains the entire agreement between the Parties regarding the subject matter hereof, and all prior or contemporaneous communications or agreements between the Parties or their respective representatives with respect to the subject matter herein, whether oral or written, are merged into this Agreement and extinguished. No agreement, representation or inducement shall be effective to change, modify or terminate this Agreement, in whole or in part, unless in writing and signed by the Party or Parties to be bound by such change, modification or termination. If any term or provision of this Agreement or any application thereof shall be unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement and any other application of any such term or provision shall not be affected thereby, and each provision of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law. The Parties acknowledge and

agree that this Agreement represents a negotiated agreement, having been drafted, negotiated and agreed upon by the Parties and their respective legal counsel. Therefore, the Parties agree that the fact that one Party or the other Party may have been primarily responsible for drafting or editing this Agreement shall not, in any dispute over the terms of this Agreement, cause this Agreement to be interpreted against such Party.

- 4.2 Indemnification.** The Company shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless City, its officers, employees, agents, and representatives (collectively, the "Indemnified Parties") from and against any and all claims, demands, actions, liabilities, damages, losses, judgments, costs, and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs) arising out of or in connection with: (1) any breach of this Agreement by the Company; (2) any act or omission of the Company, its employees, agents, contractors, or subcontractors in connection with the performance of this Agreement or in connection with the completion of the Study; (3) any bodily injury, death, or damage to real or personal property caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of the Company, its employees, agents, contractors, or subcontractors during the completion of the Study; and (4) any violation of federal, state, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances by the Company, its employees, agents, contractors, or subcontractors during the completion of the Study. This indemnification obligation shall survive the termination or expiration of this Agreement and shall not be limited by any insurance coverage required or maintained by the Company.
- 4.3 Governing Law.** This Agreement is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho. Any action brought in connection with this Agreement shall be brought exclusively in the Fourth District Court of the State of Idaho in and for the County of Ada.
- 4.4 Interpretation.** The section headings of this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and shall not be deemed to modify, explain, restrict, alter or affect the meaning or interpretation of any provision hereof. Whenever the singular number is used, and when required by the context, the same includes the plural, and the masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter genders. All references herein to "Section" or "Exhibit" reference the applicable section of this Agreement or Exhibit attached hereto; and any Exhibits attached hereto are incorporated herein and made a part hereof to the same extent as if they were included in the body of this Agreement. The use in this Agreement of the words "including", "such as" or words of similar import when used with reference to any general term, statement or matter shall not be construed to limit such term, statement or matter to the specific terms, statements or matters, unless language of limitation, such as "and limited to" or words of similar import are used with reference thereto. Rather, such terms shall be deemed to refer to all other items or matters that could reasonably fall within the broadest possible scope of such term, statement or matter.
- 4.5 Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in as many counterparts as may be deemed necessary and convenient, and by the Parties in separate counterparts, each of which, when so executed, shall be deemed an original, but all such counterparts shall constitute one and the same instrument. A scanned or photocopy signature on this

Agreement, any amendment hereto or any notice delivered hereunder shall have the same legal effect as an original signature.

- 4.6 Attorneys' Fees.** In the event any Party shall file suit or action at law or equity to interpret or enforce this Agreement, the provisions of Idaho Code Section 12-117, or any subsequent amendment or recodification of the same, shall apply to the determination of the prevailing Party and the award of reasonable attorney's fees, witness fees and other reasonable expenses. The provisions of this Section shall survive the termination of this Agreement and the entry of any judgment and shall not merge or be deemed to have merged into any judgment.
- 4.7 Further Assurances.** Upon the request of the other Party, each Party agrees to (i) furnish to the other Party such requested information, (ii) execute and deliver to the other Party such requested documents and (iii) do such other acts and things reasonably required for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this Agreement.
- 4.8 Waivers.** Neither Party may waive any condition or breach of any representation, term, covenant or condition of this Agreement, except in a writing signed by the waiving Party and specifically describing the condition or breach waived. The waiver by either Party of any condition or breach of any representation, term, condition or covenant contained in this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any other representation, term, condition or covenant or of any subsequent breach of the same or of any other representation, term, condition or covenant of this Agreement.
- 4.9 Severability.** In the event any provision or section of this Agreement conflicts with applicable law, or is otherwise held to be unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless be enforceable and carried into effect.
- 4.10 Termination.** This Agreement will automatically terminate upon the completion of the Study. However, in the event Company fails to pay any professional fees or other costs incurred by City to assist with the Study, City may terminate the Contract by providing written notice to the Company, and following a ten (10) day cure period. In the event City terminates this Agreement by written notice, the Company shall still be obligated to pay any outstanding professional fees or other costs incurred by City prior to the termination.
- 4.11 Assignment.** Neither Party may assign its rights or obligations under this agreement without written approval of the assignment by the non-assigning Party. Provided, it is understood that City may utilize a third-party contractor(s) to provide the services contemplated by this Agreement.
- 4.12 Amendment.** Any amendment, alteration or modification of this Agreement, shall be in writing and in the form of an amended and restated Agreement duly executed by the Parties hereto.

- 4.13 Third Party Beneficiaries.** Each Party to this Agreement intends that this Agreement shall not benefit or create any right or cause of action in or on behalf of any person or legal entity other than the Parties hereto.
- 4.14 Anti-Corruption.** In connection with the negotiation and performance of this Agreement, the Parties represent, warrant and covenant that they have complied and shall continue to comply with all applicable anti-corruption laws, rules, and regulations.
- 4.15 No Partnership.** By entering this Agreement and participating in the Study, City is in no way entering a partnership, or any similar legal relationship, with Company.
- 4.16 Certification Regarding Anti-Boycott of Israel.** Pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-2346, Company certifies that it is not currently engaged in, and will not for the duration of this Agreement engage in, a boycott of goods or services from Israel or territories under its control.
- 4.17 Certification Regarding Ownership and Operation.** Pursuant to I.C. § 67-2359, Company certifies that it is not currently owned or operated by the government of China, and will not, for the duration of this contract, be owned or operated by the government of China.
- 4.18 Certification Regarding Boycott of Certain Sectors.** Pursuant to I.C. § 67-2347A (which will become effective July 1, 2024), Company certifies that it is not currently engaged in, and will not for the duration of this Agreement engage in, a boycott of any individual or company because the individual or company: engages in or supports the exploration, production, utilization, transportation, sale, or manufacture of fossil fuel-based energy, timber, minerals, hydroelectric power, nuclear energy, or agriculture; or engages in or supports the manufacture, distribution, sale, or use of firearms, as defined in section 18-3302(2)(d), Idaho Code.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have herein executed this Agreement and made it effective as hereinabove provided.

CITY:

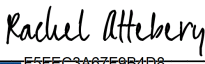
City of Kuna, Idaho, a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Idaho

By: _____
Joe Stear, Mayor
Dated: _____

Attest:

OWNER:

Gemstone Technology Park LLC, an Idaho limited liability company

DocuSigned by:

F5FEC3A07F9B4D6...

By: _____
Rachel Attebery, Chief Operating Officer
Dated: 01-Jul-2024 | 4:12 PM CDT

DS



By: _____

Nathan Stanley, City Clerk

Dated: _____

EXHIBIT A

MEMORANDUM OF OPTION TO PURCHASE

ADA COUNTY RECORDER Trent Tripple
BOISE IDAHO Pgs=5 ANGIE STEELE
DIODE VENTURES, LLC

2024-018397
04/09/2024 04:28 PM
\$22.00

Memorandum of Real Estate Purchase Option

Prepared by:

Diode Ventures, LLC
11401 Lamar Ave.
Overland Park, KS 66211

After recording, return to:

Diode Ventures, LLC
Attn: Irit Nevat
11401 Lamar Ave.
Overland Park, KS 66211

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

MEMORANDUM OF REAL ESTATE PURCHASE OPTION AGREEMENT

THIS MEMORANDUM OF REAL ESTATE PURCHASE OPTION AGREEMENT ("Memorandum") is entered into this 9th day of April, 2024, ("Effective Date") by and between **D Yamamoto Development LLC** ("Owner"), and Diode Ventures, LLC, a Kansas limited liability company ("Purchaser"). Owner and Purchaser are referred to individually as "**Party**" and are collectively referred to as "**Parties**."

RECITALS

- A. The Real Estate Purchase Option Agreement ("**Option**") dated April 1, 2024 ("**Effective Date**") granted to Purchaser by Owner an irrevocable, exclusive and absolute right and option to Purchase the Property, together with all easements, rights, rights-of-way and appurtenances thereto, subject to the terms and conditions of the Option. See the legal description of subject property as attached Exhibit A ("**Premises**").
- B. The Parties desire to enter into and record this Memorandum so that third parties will have notice of the interests of the Purchaser in the Premises. Capitalized terms used in this Memorandum, but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Option.
- C. This Memorandum is for informational purposes only and nothing contained herein shall be deemed to in any way to modify or otherwise affect any of the terms and conditions of the Option, the terms

of which are incorporated herein by reference. This instrument is merely a memorandum of the Option and is subject to the terms, provisions, and conditions of the Option Agreement. In the event of any inconsistency between the terms of the Option and this Memorandum, the terms of the Option shall prevail. The rights and obligations set forth herein shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, personal representatives, successors, and assigns.

[signatures follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Memorandum as of the date first written above.

D YAMAMOTO DEVELOPMENT LLC

an Idaho limited liability company

By Kristine Yamamoto
Name: Kristine Yamamoto
Title: Authorized Agent

STATE OF TEXAS)

COUNTY OF TRAVIS)

This record was acknowledged before me on this 9th day of April, 2024, by
Kristine Yamamoto, as Authorized Agent of D Yamamoto Development LLC.

Diana Marquez
My Commission Expires January 3, 2026

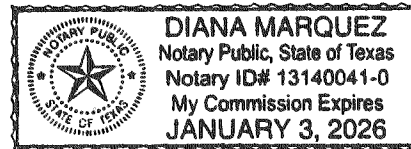


Exhibit A**Legal Description of Premises****PARCEL 1:**

The South half of the Northwest Quarter, and Government Lot 4 (Northwest Quarter of the Northwest quarter), and the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, in Ada County, State of Idaho.

Excepting therefrom a parcel of land situate in Government Lot 4, Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, Ada County, Idaho more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Northwest corner of said Section 5, marked by a found brass cap monument, L.S. 972; thence

North 89°47'43" East, 984.54 feet, along the North line of said Section 5, as determined from the reputed North Northwest 1/16 corner, a found ½" iron pin set in concrete, to a point marked by a set ½" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874, the POINT OF

BEGINNING; thence continuing along said line North 89°47'43" East, 295.16 feet, to a point marked by a set ½" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874; thence

South 00°12'17" East, 295.16 feet, to a point marked by a set 5/8" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874; thence

South 89°47'43" West, 295.16 feet to a point marked by a 5/8" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874; thence

North 00°12'17" West, 295.16 feet to the POINT OF TRUE BEGINNING.

And also excepting there any portion lying within the right of way of Kuna Mora Road and Locust Grove Road.

PARCEL 2:

The South half of Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, in Ada County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 3:

In Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, Ada County, Idaho:

The Northwest Quarter of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, of Boise Meridian, in Ada County, Idaho.

EXHIBIT B**LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY****PARCEL 1:**

The South half of the Northwest Quarter, and Government Lot 4 (Northwest Quarter of the Northwest quarter), and the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, in Ada County, State of Idaho.

Excepting therefrom a parcel of land situate in Government Lot 4, Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, Ada County, Idaho more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Northwest corner of said Section 5, marked by a found brass cap monument, L.S. 972; thence

North 89°47'43" East, 984.54 feet, along the North line of said Section 5, as determined from the reputed North Northwest 1/16 corner, a found ½" iron pin set in concrete, to a point marked by a set ½" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874, the POINT OF

BEGINNING; thence continuing along said line North 89°47'43" East, 295.16 feet, to a point marked by a set ½" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874; thence

South 00°12'17" East, 295.16 feet, to a point marked by a set 5/8" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874; thence

South 89°47'43" West, 295.16 feet to a point marked by a 5/8" iron pin and cap, L.S. 874; thence

North 00°12'17" West, 295.16 feet to the POINT OF TRUE BEGINNING.

And also excepting there any portion lying within the right of way of Kuna Mora Road and Locust Grove Road.

PARCEL 2:

The South half of Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, in Ada County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 3:

In Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Boise Meridian, Ada County, Idaho:

The Northwest Quarter of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, of Boise Meridian, in Ada County, Idaho.

PARCEL NUMBERS AND LAND DESCRIPTION

Parcel Number	Land Description	Acres	County	State
S2105300000	S2 SEC 5 1N 1E #8814767*	320	Ada	Idaho
S2105223075	PAR #3075 OF N2 SEC 5 1N 1E #220000 B #8814767*	160.1	Ada	Idaho
S2108212405	NW4 SEC 8 1N 1E #110000 S #9388568 93103694	160.00	Ada	Idaho



Ada County Development Impact Fees

Leon Letson, AICP

Community Planning Manager

Ada County Development Services

Overview

- **Early 2019** – Ada County began exploring its ability to collect Development Impact Fees.
- **Late 2020** – Galena Consulting hired to develop Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs) and Development Impact Fees for Ada County Sheriff, Jail, EMS, and Coroner.
- **Spring of 2021** – CIPs and Fee Structure completed and recommended for approval by Ada County Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee.
- **Summer of 2021–Summer of 2022** – Ada County Development Services contacted City partners to review CIPs/Development Impact Fees and discuss next steps for adoption.
- **Spring of 2023** – at the request of a few City partners, Ada County Development Services contracted with TischlerBise to review/update the CIPs and Development Impact Fees prepared by Galena Consulting.
- **Spring of 2024** – Updated CIPs and Development Impact Fees completed and recommended for approval by Ada County Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee.
- **Summer of 2024** – Ada County Development Services reengaged City partners to review updated CIPs/Development Impact Fees and discuss next steps for adoption.

Purpose

Per Idaho Code 67-8202(1-4), it is the intent of Ada County to:

1. Collect impact fees to ensure that adequate public facilities are available to serve new growth and development;
2. Promote orderly growth and development by establishing uniform standards by which local governments may require that those who benefit from new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new public facilities needed to serve new growth and development;
3. Establish minimum standards for the adoption of development impact fee ordinances by government entities;
4. Ensure that those who benefit from new growth and development are required to pay no more than their proportionate share of the cost of public facilities needed to serve new growth and development and to prevent duplicate and ad hoc development requirements.

Impact fees represent new growth's fair share of capital facility needs. By law, impact fees can only be used for capital improvements, not operating or maintenance costs. Impact fees are subject to legal standards, which require fulfillment of three key elements: need, benefit and proportionality.

Proposed Impact Fees

Ada County Proposed Impact Fees		
Sheriff (Ada County Only)		
Residential – Single-Family (per unit)	\$558	
Residential – Multi-Family (per unit)	\$449	
Nonresidential (per 1000 square foot)		
*Retail	\$2,068	
*Office	\$797	
*Industrial	\$358	
*Institutional	\$792	
Jail		
Residential – Single-Family (per unit)	\$516	
Residential – Multi-Family (per unit)	\$357	
Nonresidential (per 1000 square foot)		
*Retail	\$944	
*Office	\$364	
*Industrial	\$163	
*Institutional	\$361	
Paramedics		
Residential – Single-Family (per unit)		\$175
Residential – Multi-Family (per unit)		\$121
Nonresidential (per 1000 square foot)		
*Retail		\$273
*Office		\$105
*Industrial		\$47
*Institutional		\$104
Coroner		
Residential – Single-Family (per unit)		\$59
Residential – Multi-Family (per unit)		\$41
Nonresidential (per 1000 square foot)		
*Retail		\$39
*Office		\$15
*Industrial		\$7
*Institutional		\$15

Methodology

- **Cost Recovery or Buy-In Fee Calculation** – New development will pay for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of facilities already built or land already purchased from which new growth will benefit (i.e. water and sewer systems).
- **Incremental Expansion Fee Calculation** – Documents the current level of service (LOS) for each type of public facility in both quantitative and qualitative measures, based on an existing service standard (such as park land acres per 1,000 residents). This approach ensures that there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies or surplus capacity in infrastructure. New development only pays its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure.

Growth Projections

10-YEAR RESIDENTIAL GROWTH

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multi family	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

10-YEAR NON-RESIDENTIAL GROWTH

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
Industrial	35,745	36,388	37,030	37,673	38,315	38,958	39,600	40,242	40,875	41,507	42,139	6,394
Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
Total	239,668	244,016	248,364	252,712	257,060	261,408	265,756	270,104	274,386	278,669	282,951	43,283
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

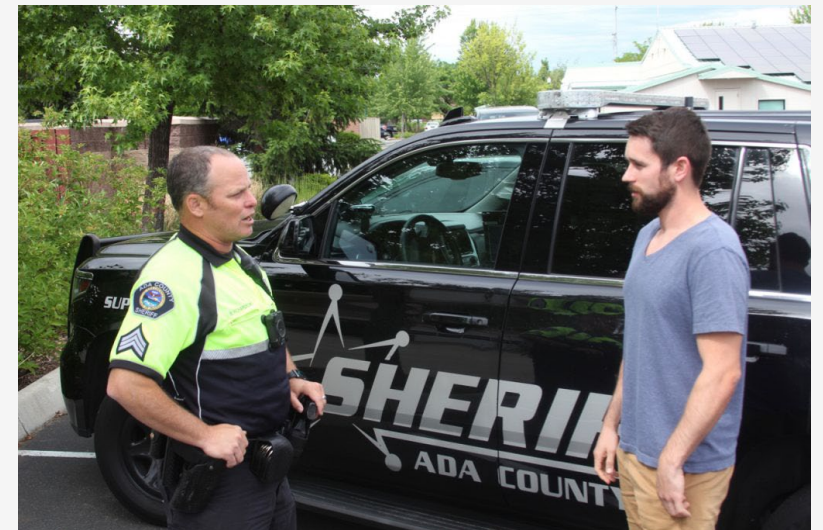
[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

Sheriff (only collected in unincorporated Ada County)

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
Sheriff	Uninc. County	Impact Fee Study	Sheriff Facilities		Person & Vehicle Trips

5-Year Sheriff Capital Improvement Plan	Square Feet	Total Cost	5-Year Impact Fee	General Fund & Other Sources
Admin Building	3,000	\$1,297,101	\$1,297,101	\$0
Parking Lot Expansion	21,100	\$443,511	\$443,511	\$0
ASCO Vehicle Maintenance Facility	2,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
Camera Installation	-	\$82,939	\$0	\$82,939
Main Property & Evidence Storage Unit Remodel	-	\$475,706	\$0	\$475,706
Rear Secure Parking Lot Expansion	-	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
Restrooms & Locker Rooms Remodel	-	\$320,000	\$0	\$320,000
Lucky Peak Radio Site Shelter & Tower Replacement	-	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
Pine Communications Center Console Expansion	-	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
Total	26,100	\$4,469,257	\$1,990,612	\$2,478,645



Jail

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
Jail	Countywide	Impact Fee Study	Jail Facilities		Person & Vehicle Trips

10-Year Jail Capital Improvement Plan	Square Feet	Total Cost	10-Year Impact Fee	General Fund & Other Sources
Pod E Expansion (294 beds)	39,984	\$32,843,108	\$19,936,000	\$12,907,108
Pod E Locker Rooms	3,000	\$2,464,219	\$2,464,219	\$0
Warehouse	10,562	\$6,967,817	\$6,967,817	\$0
Second Secured Entrance	6,719	\$6,352,666	\$6,352,666	\$0
New Booking Room	1,000	\$270,229	\$270,229	\$0
Kitchen Remodel	4,609	\$4,992,463	\$0	\$4,992,463
Camera Installation	-	\$1,322,421	\$0	\$1,322,421
Restroom & Locker Room Remodel	-	\$138,831	\$0	\$138,831
Jail Management System Upgrade	-	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000
Total	65,874	\$59,351,755	\$35,990,932	\$23,360,823

Growth-Related Pod Expansion	\$19,936,000
Pod Expansion Revenue	\$19,936,000
Growth-Related Pod Expansion Funding Gap	\$0
Growth-Related Anc. Facility Expansion	\$16,054,932
Anc. Facility Expansion Revenue	\$12,499,025
Growth-Related Anc. Facility Funding Gap	\$3,555,907



Coroner

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
Coroner	Countywide	Impact Fee Study	Coroner Facilities		Person & Vehicle Trips

10-Year Capital Improvement Plan	Square Feet	Current Cost
Touchmark Way Office	39,600	\$46,696,637
Total	39,600	\$46,696,637



EMS

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
EMS	Countywide	Impact Fee Study	EMS Stations, EMS Land, EMS Vehicles, and EMS Equipment		Person & Vehicle Trips

10-Year Growth-Related Capital Plan	Unit	Cost per Unit	Total Cost
New Facility Space			
Station: Floating Feather/Horseshoe Bend	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Federal Way/Amity	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Fairview and Cloverdale	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Lake Hazel/Five Mile	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: 10 Mile/Franklin	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Subtotal	16,230 square feet		\$9,429,630
New Facility Land			
5 New Stations (1-1.5 acres per station)	7.5 acres	\$325,000	\$2,437,500
Subtotal	7.5 acres		\$2,437,500
New Apparatus			
Ambulance w/ required capital equipment	10 vehicles	\$353,918	\$3,539,177
Subtotal	10 vehicles		\$3,539,177
New Equipment			
Portable radios	20 units	\$7,644	\$152,886
Mobile/station radios	20 units	\$8,298	\$165,952
Subtotal	40 units		\$318,838

Station Cost	\$11,867,130
Apparatus Cost	\$3,539,177
Equipment Cost	\$318,838
Grand Total	\$15,725,145

Facility Type	10-Year Need	10-Year Cost
Station Space	12,215 square feet	\$7,096,915
Station Land	1.59 acres	\$516,750
Apparatus	6.0 vehicles	\$2,123,508
Equipment	41.9 units	\$796,100
Total		\$10,533,273



Next Steps

- Ada County and City partners adopt CIPs into their comprehensive plans and establish ordinances for the collection of these Development Impact Fees.
- Interlocal agreements will be established between Ada County and City partners detailing specific collection practices (i.e. exemptions, individual assessments, appeals, etc.).

Ada County Website

- Ada County Development Impact Fees

<https://adacounty.id.gov/developmentservices/administration/impact-fees/>



Coroner Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Submitted to:

Ada County, Idaho

May 24, 2024

Prepared by:



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Impact Fee Study Ada County, Idaho

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ada County, Idaho, retained TischlerBise, Inc. to calculate the impact fees to be imposed on new development to meet the new demands generated for public facilities in the County. It is the intent of Ada County to evaluate and establish impact fees for coroner facilities. This report presents the methodologies and calculations used to generate current levels of service and maximum supportable impact fees. It is intended to serve as supporting documentation for the evaluation and establishment of impact fees in Ada County.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the County's compliance with Idaho Statutes as authorized by the Idaho Legislature. Consistent with the statutory authorization for development impact fees (Idaho Code 67-8202(1-4)), it is the intent of Ada County to:

1. Collect impact fees to ensure that adequate public facilities are available to serve new growth and development;
2. Promote orderly growth and development by establishing uniform standards by which local governments may require that those who benefit from new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new public facilities needed to serve new growth and development;
3. Establish minimum standards for the adoption of development impact fee ordinances by government entities;
4. Ensure that those who benefit from new growth and development are required to pay no more than their proportionate share of the cost of public facilities needed to serve new growth and development and to prevent duplicate and ad hoc development requirements;

Impact fees are one-time payments used to construct system improvements needed to accommodate new development. An impact fee represents new growth's fair share of capital facility needs. By law, impact fees can only be used for capital improvements, not operating or maintenance costs. Impact fees are subject to legal standards, which require fulfillment of three key elements: need, benefit and proportionality.

- First, to justify a fee for public facilities, it must be demonstrated that new development will create a need for capital improvements.
- Second, new development must derive a benefit from the payment of the fees (i.e., in the form of public facilities constructed within a reasonable timeframe).
- Third, the fee paid by a particular type of development should not exceed its proportional share of the capital cost for system improvements.

TischlerBise evaluated possible methodologies and documented appropriate demand indicators by type of development for the levels of service and fees. Local demographic data and improvement costs were used to identify specific capital costs attributable to growth. This report includes summary tables indicating the specific factors, referred to as level of service standards, used to derive the impact fees.

The geographic area for the coroner impact fees is countywide. These facilities provide a countywide benefit and are services not provided by the cities within Ada County.

IDAHO DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Enabling Legislation governs how development fees are calculated for municipalities in Idaho. All requirements of the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (hereafter referred to as the Idaho Act) have been met in the supporting documentation prepared by TischlerBise. There are four requirements of the Idaho Act that are not common in the development impact fee enabling legislation of other states. This overview offers further clarification of these unique requirements.

First, as specified in 67-8204(2) of the Idaho Act, “development impact fees shall be calculated on the basis of levels of service for public facilities . . . applicable to existing development as well as new growth and development.”

Second, Idaho requires a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) [see 67-8208]. The CIP requirements are summarized in this report, with detailed documentation provided in the discussion on infrastructure.

Third, the Idaho Act also requires documentation of any existing deficiencies in the types of infrastructure to be funded by development impact fees [see 67-8208(1)(a)]. The intent of this requirement is to prevent charging new development to cure existing deficiencies. In the context of development impact fees for Ada County, the term “deficiencies” means a shortage or inadequacy of current system improvements when measured against the levels of service to be applied to new development. It does not mean a shortage or inadequacy when measured against some “hoped for” level of service.

TischlerBise used the current infrastructure cost per service unit (i.e., existing standards), or future levels of service where appropriate, multiplied by the projected increase in service units over an appropriate planning timeframe, to yield the cost of growth-related system improvements. The relationship between these three variables can be reduced to a mathematical formula, expressed as $A \times B = C$. In section 67-8204(16), the Idaho Act simply reorganizes this formula, stating the cost per service unit (i.e., development impact fee) may not exceed the cost of growth-related system improvements divided by the number of projected service units attributable to new development (i.e., $A = C \div B$). By using existing infrastructure standards to determine the need for growth-related capital improvements, Ada County ensures the same level-of-service standards are applicable to existing and new development. Using existing infrastructure standards also means there are no existing deficiencies in the current system that must be corrected from non-development impact fee funding.

Fourth, Idaho requires a proportionate share determination [see 67-8207]. Basically, local government must consider various types of applicable credits and/or other revenues that may reduce the capital costs attributable to new development. The development impact fee methodologies and the cash flow analysis have addressed the need for credits to avoid potential double payment for growth-related infrastructure.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES ---

METHODOLOGIES AND CREDITS

Development impact fees can be calculated by any one of several legitimate methods. The choice of a particular method depends primarily on the service characteristics and planning requirements for each facility type. Each method has advantages and disadvantages in a particular situation, and to some extent can be interchangeable, because each allocates facility costs in proportion to the needs created by development.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the process of calculating development impact fees involves two main steps: (1) determining the cost of development-related capital improvements and (2) allocating those costs equitably to various types of development. In practice, though, the calculation of impact fees can become quite complicated because of the many variables involved in defining the relationship between development and the need for facilities. The following paragraphs discuss three basic methods for calculating development impact fees, and how each method can be applied.

Cost Recovery or Buy-In Fee Calculation. The rationale for the cost recovery approach is that new development is paying for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of facilities already built or land already purchased from which new growth will benefit. This methodology is often used for systems that were oversized such as sewer and water facilities.

Incremental Expansion Fee Calculation. The incremental expansion method documents the current level of service (LOS) for each type of public facility in both quantitative and qualitative measures, based on an existing service standard (such as park land acres per 1,000 residents). This approach ensures that there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies or surplus capacity in infrastructure. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. An incremental expansion cost method is best suited for public facilities that will be expanded in regular increments, with LOS standards based on current conditions in the community.

Plan-Based Fee Calculation. The plan-based method allocates costs for a specified set of improvements to a specified amount of development. Facility plans identify needed improvements, and land use plans identify development. In this method, the total cost of relevant facilities is divided by total demand to calculate a cost per unit of demand. Then, the cost per unit of demand is multiplied by the amount of demand per unit of development (e.g., housing units or square feet of building area) in each category to arrive at a cost per specific unit of development (e.g., single family detached unit).

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Credits. Regardless of the methodology, a consideration of “credits” is integral to the development of a legally valid impact fee methodology. There are two types of “credits,” each with specific and distinct characteristics, but both of which should be addressed in the calculation of development impact fees. The first is a credit due to possible double payment situations. This could occur when contributions are made by the property owner toward the capital costs of the public facility covered by the impact fee. This type of credit is integrated into the impact fee calculation. The second is a credit toward the payment of a fee for dedication of public sites or improvements provided by the developer and for which the facility fee is imposed. This type of credit is addressed in the administration and implementation of a facility fee program.

FEE METHODOLOGIES

Of the fee methodologies discussed above, the incremental expansion method and the cost recovery method are used to calculate the coroner impact fees for Ada County. Where capacity is sufficient to serve current demand the incremental expansion method documents the current Level of Service (LOS) for each type of public facility. While the cost of the impact fee study is captured through the cost recovery method. Additionally, Ada County anticipates working with the cities to collect the coroner impact fee countywide. The following table summarizes the method(s) used to derive the coroner impact fee in Ada County.

Figure 1. Summary of Impact Fee Methodologies

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
Coroner	Countywide	Impact Fee Study	Coroner Facilities		Person & Vehicle Trips

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The coroner development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for coroner facilities. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. To serve projected growth at current levels of service, the coroner will need to provide 2,653 square feet of new facility space over the next ten years. Listed in Figure 2 Ada County is in the process of constructing a new facility for the County Coroner on Touchmark Way in Meridian, Idaho. The facility is being constructed to serve the existing demand along with potentially 40 years of growth. The coroner services will expand within the new facility to accommodate growth-related needs and continue providing the current level of service. The Touchmark Way facility was financed through revenue bonds issued by the Idaho Health Facility Authority (IHFA) that are serviced by an annual appropriation lease between IHFA and the County which is set to renew annually through 2050. As a result, the impact fee collection will pay the growth-share of the County’s annual lease obligation related to the new facility.

Figure 2. Coroner Capital Improvement Plan

10-Year Capital Improvement Plan	Square Feet	Current Cost
Touchmark Way Office	39,600	\$46,696,637
Total	39,600	\$46,696,637

MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES BY TYPE OF LAND USE

Figure 3 provides a schedule of the maximum supportable development impact fees by type of land use for Ada County. The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represents new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

The fees for residential development are to be assessed per housing unit based on type. For nonresidential development, the fees are assessed per square foot of floor area (for illustrative purposes the nonresidential fee is listed per 1,000 square feet of development). Nonresidential development categories are consistent with the terminology and definitions contained in the reference book, Trip Generation 11th Edition, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. These definitions are provided in the Appendix A. Land Use Definitions.

Importantly, the Ada County Coroner's Office provides a countywide service and benefit. Thus, the impact fee study has calculated the maximum supportable fee based on a countywide level of service. In this case, Figure 3 lists the maximum amounts for all development within Ada County.

Figure 3. Summary of Maximum Supportable Development Impact Fees - Countywide

Development Type	Coroner Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)	
Single Family	\$59
Multifamily	\$41
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)	
Retail	\$39
Office	\$15
Industrial	\$7
Institutional	\$15

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS

The following section provides a summary of the Capital Improvement Plans depicting growth-related capital demands and costs on which the fees are based.

First, Figure 4 and Figure 5 lists the projected growth over the next ten years in Ada County. Overall, there is an estimated 23 percent increase in residential development (125,397 new residents and 50,296 new housing units) and an 18 percent increase in nonresidential development (43,283 new jobs and 16.9 million square feet of development). Further details on the development projections are provided in Appendix B. Demographic Assumptions.

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 4. Ten-Year Projected Residential Growth

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multifamily	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

Figure 5. Ten-Year Projected Nonresidential Growth

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
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Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
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Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

The Idaho Development Impact Fee Act requires Capital Improvement Plans to be updated regularly, at least once every five years (Idaho Code 67-8208(2)). This report projects revenue and fees based on a 10-year forecast in an effort to provide the public and elected officials with illustrative guidance of probable growth demands based on current trends however, per Idaho Code, it is expected that an update to all Capital Improvement Plans included in this study will occur within five years.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

The majority of the CIP relates to the growth-share of the County's annual lease obligation related to the new coroner facility. As this facility was constructed in 2023, there are no maintenance or repair projects anticipated over the next five years. If any maintenance or repair is required, these costs will need to be funded by other sources, such as property taxes, in accordance with Idaho Code 67-8207(iv)(2)(h) because replacement and addressing existing deficiencies are not eligible to be funded with impact fees. The Board of Ada County Commissioners retain discretion and authority to fund deficiencies through the county's annual CIP budget process, accumulate savings annually in a construction fund, budget annually for one-time projects using unspent fund balance, or through the deferred maintenance budget annually appropriated to the Operations Department for these sorts of expenses.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The coroner development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for coroner facilities. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. Based on the 10-year growth projections, the following infrastructure is projected over the next ten years:

- 2,653 square feet of new facility
- \$3,127,000 growth-related costs to Ada County

Ada County is in the process of constructing a new facility for the County Coroner on Touchmark Way in Meridian, Idaho. The facility is being constructed to serve the existing demand along with potentially 40 years of growth. The coroner services will expand within the new facility to accommodate growth-related needs and continue providing the current level of service. The Touchmark Way facility was financed through revenue bonds issued by the Idaho Health Facility Authority (IHFA) that are serviced by an annual appropriation lease between IHFA and the County which is set to renew annually through 2050. As a result, the impact fee collection will pay the growth-share of the County's annual lease obligation related to the new facility.

Figure 6. Coroner Capital Improvement Plan

10-Year Capital Improvement Plan	Square Feet	Current Cost
Touchmark Way Office	39,600	\$46,696,637
Total	39,600	\$46,696,637

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In determining the proportionate share of capital costs attributable to new development, the Idaho Development Fee Act states that local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements (Idaho Code 67-8209(2)). Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for the infrastructure included in this study.

Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset the growth-related capital costs to the County for coroner facilities. Evidence is given in the specific chapters of this report that the projected capital costs from new development will be offset by the development impact fees collection as long as the program is collected in the entire service area. Thus, no credits are needed in the impact fee calculation to offset double collection for growth-related capital costs.

CORONER DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

The Coroner Development Impact Fee is based on the cost per service unit method specified in Idaho Code 67-8204(16), also referred to as the incremental expansion method elsewhere in this report.

The coroner components included in the impact fee analysis are:

- Coroner facilities
- Share of the development impact fee study

Ada County is in the process of constructing a new facility for the County Coroner on Touchmark Way in Meridian, Idaho. The facility is being constructed to serve the existing demand along with potentially 40 years of growth. The coroner services will expand within the new facility to accommodate growth-related needs and continue providing the current level of service. The Touchmark Way facility was financed through revenue bonds issued by the Idaho Health Facility Authority (IHFA) that are serviced by an annual appropriation lease between IHFA and the County which is set to renew annually through 2050. As a result, the impact fee collection will pay the growth-share of the County's annual lease obligation related to the new facility.

The residential portion of the fee is derived from the product of persons per housing unit by housing type multiplied by the net capital cost per person. To calculate nonresidential development impact fees, nonresidential vehicle trips are used as the demand indicator. Trip generation rates are highest for commercial developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional land uses trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for coroner facilities from nonresidential development and thus are the best demand indicators. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, do not accurately reflect the demand for service. If employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, Coroner Development Impact Fees would be too high for office and institutional development. If floor area were used as the demand indicator, the development impact fees would be too high for industrial development. (See the Appendix for further discussion on trip rates and calculations.)

Specified in Idaho Code 67-8209(2), local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements. Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for coroner facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset all growth-related capital costs for coroner facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the projected capital costs from new development will be entirely offset by the development impact fees. Thus, no revenue credits are required.

COST ALLOCATION FOR CORONER INFRASTRUCTURE

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand on coroner services and facilities. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand on service and facilities, an analysis of total cases compared to out-of-county cases is used. The share of out-of-county cases is used to approximate the demand from commercial and employment development that attracts non-Ada County residents into the county.

Shown in Figure 7, in 2022 there were 748 out-of-county cases compared to a total of 4,284 cases. As a result, there is a proportional share split of 83 percent for residential and 17 percent for nonresidential demand on coroner facilities (748 out-of-county residents / 4,284 total cases = 17 percent).

Figure 7. Coroner Proportional Share

Coroner Facility Demand	2022 Total Cases	Out of County Residents	Residential Demand	Nonresidential Demand
Touchmark Way Facility	4,284	748	83%	17%

Source: Ada County Coroner's Office

CORONER LEVEL OF SERVICE AND COST ANALYSIS

The following section details the level of service calculations and capital cost per person for each infrastructure category.

CORONER FACILITY UTILIZATION ANALYSIS

Shown in Figure 8, the new Coroner facility at Touchmark Way occupies 39,600 square feet with a total financing cost of \$46.7 million. Per the Coroner's Office, 79 percent of autopsies done are for cases within Ada County while 21 percent are for partnership counties which includes most of the State of Idaho. This brings Ada County's share of the facility to 31,444 square feet. Furthermore, the facility was built to accommodate up to 40 years of demand. The County Coroner estimates that when operations begin in the Touchmark facility (early 2024), the department will be using 40 percent of the facility for today's demand, thus 12,578 square feet is used to calculate the current level of service.

Figure 8. Coroner Facility Utilization Analysis

Coroner	Square Feet	Const. Cost	Cost + Bond Interest	Financing Cost per Sq Ft
New Facility at Touchmark	39,600	\$32,900,000	\$46,696,637	\$1,179

Coroner's Office Sq Ft Distribution

Case Type	Ada County Share	Partnership Share	Ada County Total Square Feet
Autopsies	79%	21%	31,444

Coroner	Facility Utilization	Ada County Sq Ft	Current Utilization Sq Ft
Touchmark Way Facility	40%	31,444	12,578

Source: Ada County Coroner's Office

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CORONER FACILITIES

Listed in Figure 9, the Coroner's Office will be operating in 12,578 square feet of the Touchmark Way facility when it opens in early 2024, compared to a total facility space of 39,600 square feet. The construction cost for the facility is \$32.9 million which has been financed through a bond putting the total cost of the facility at \$46.7 million including bond interest. Thus, replacement cost averages \$1,179 per square foot including the financing cost.

The proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the facilities is found by applying the case data analysis percentages shown in Figure 7. As a result, 10,382 square feet are attributed to residential demand and 2,196 square feet are attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed square footage to the base year population and nonresidential vehicles trips. As a result, there is 19.06 square feet per 1,000 residents and 2.32 square feet per 1,000 vehicles trips.

The average cost per square foot is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$22.47 per person and \$2.74 per vehicle trip (19.06 square feet per 1,000 persons x \$1,179 per square foot = \$22.47 per person, rounded).

Figure 9. Coroner Facility Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Facility	Square Feet	Replacement Cost
Touchmark Way	12,578	\$14,829,462
Total	12,578	\$14,829,462

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	83%	17%
Share of Square Feet	10,382	2,196
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	544,590	948,256
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	19.06	2.32

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	19.06	2.32
Cost per Square Foot [1]	\$1,179	\$1,179
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$22.47	\$2.74

[1] Based on construction and financing costs of the new facility

SHARE OF THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE STUDY

Under the Idaho enabling legislation, Ada County is able to recover the cost of the study through the collection of future fees. The total cost of the study has been evenly attributed to the four infrastructure categories, resulting in the coroner share being \$16,370. An impact fee study must be completed every five years, so the attributed cost is compared to the five-year projected increase in population and nonresidential vehicle trips. As a result, the cost per person is \$0.17 and the cost per vehicle trip is \$0.05.

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Figure 10. Coroner Share of the Development Impact Fee Study

Share of Study Cost	Residential Share	Nonresidential Share
\$16,370	83%	17%

Residential Growth Cost	Five-Year Population Increase	Capital Cost per Person
\$13,512	79,401	\$0.17

Nonresidential Growth Cost	Five-Year Vehicle Trip Increase	Capital Cost per Vehicle Trip
\$2,858	56,847	\$0.05

CORONER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED TO SERVE GROWTH

Needs due to future growth were calculated using the levels of service and cost factors for the infrastructure components. Growth-related needs are a projection of the amount of infrastructure and estimated costs over the next ten years needed to maintain levels of service.

CORONER FACILITIES

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new coroner facilities. Shown in Figure 11, over the next ten years, there is a need for 2,653 square feet. The average cost per square foot is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$3,127,887).

Figure 11. Projected Demand for Coroner Facilities

Infrastructure		Level of Service				Cost/Unit
Coroner Facilities	Residential	19.06	Square Feet	per 1,000 persons		\$1,179
	Nonresidential	2.32		per 1,000 veh. trips		

Growth-Related Need for Coroner Facilities						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total Square Feet
Base	2023	544,590	948,256	10,379	2,199	12,578
Year 1	2024	568,015	959,629	10,826	2,226	13,052
Year 2	2025	591,946	971,000	11,282	2,252	13,534
Year 3	2026	602,628	982,369	11,486	2,279	13,765
Year 4	2027	613,310	993,737	11,689	2,305	13,994
Year 5	2028	623,991	1,005,103	11,893	2,331	14,224
Year 6	2029	634,673	1,016,467	12,096	2,358	14,454
Year 7	2030	645,355	1,027,830	12,300	2,384	14,684
Year 8	2031	653,566	1,039,020	12,456	2,410	14,866
Year 9	2032	661,776	1,050,206	12,613	2,436	15,049
Year 10	2033	669,987	1,061,389	12,769	2,462	15,231
Ten-Year Increase		125,397	113,134	2,390	263	2,653
Projected Expenditure				\$2,817,810	\$310,077	\$3,127,887

Growth-Related Expenditures for Coroner Facilities					\$3,127,887

CORONER IMPACT FEE CREDIT ANALYSIS

Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for coroner facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset all growth-related capital costs for facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the projected capital costs from new development will be entirely offset by the development impact fees. As a result, no revenue credit is necessary in the impact fee calculation.

CORONER INPUT VARIABLES AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

Figure 12 provides a summary of the input variables (described in the chapter sections above) used to calculate the net cost per person and vehicle trip. The residential Coroner Development Impact Fees are the product of persons per housing unit by type of dwelling unit multiplied by the total net capital cost per person. The nonresidential fees are the product of trips per 1,000 square feet multiplied by the net capital cost per nonresidential vehicle trip.

The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represents new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

Figure 12. Coroner Input Variables and Maximum Supportable Impact Fees

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Vehicle Trip
Coroner Facilities	\$22.47	\$2.74
Impact Fee Study	\$0.17	\$0.05
Gross Total	\$22.64	\$2.79
Net Total	\$22.64	\$2.79

Residential

Housing Type	Persons per Housing Unit	Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)		
Single Family	2.62	\$59
Multifamily	1.81	\$41

Nonresidential

Development Type	Vehicle Trips per KSF	Maximum Supportable Fee
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)		
Retail	14.06	\$39
Office	5.42	\$15
Industrial	2.44	\$7
Institutional	5.39	\$15

CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS FOR CORONER MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE IMPACT FEE

This section summarizes the potential cash flow to Ada County if the Coroner Development Impact Fee is implemented at the maximum supportable amounts. The cash flow projections are based on the assumptions detailed in this chapter and the development projections discussed in Appendix B.

The summary provides an indication of the impact fee revenue generated by new development. The fee for the average sized single family and multifamily units are used in the calculations. Shown at the bottom of the figure, the maximum supportable coroner impact fee is estimated to generate \$3.1 million in revenue while there is a growth-related cost of \$3.1 million. Thus, the impact fees offset all growth-related capital costs. (Note: rounding in the analysis results in the small remaining difference).

Importantly, the level of service has included demand from within the cities of Ada County. To ensure that the County captures the full potential revenue of the impact fees an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) is necessary for the Cities to collect the County impact fees on its behalf. Those revenues would be remitted to the County periodically. In the case there are no IGAs, the County will collect \$321,000 (10.2 percent of the countywide growth-related capital costs).

Figure 13. Projected Revenue from Coroner Maximum Supportable Impact Fees

Infrastructure Costs for Coroner Facilities

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
Coroner Facilities	\$3,127,887	\$3,127,887
Impact Fee Study	\$32,740	\$32,740
Total Expenditures	\$3,160,627	\$3,160,627

Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue

		Single Family \$59 per unit	Multifamily \$41 per unit	Retail \$39 per KSF	Office \$15 per KSF	Industrial \$7 per KSF	Institutional \$15 per KSF
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2023	182,342	37,833	41,938	21,670	41,668	25,911
1	2024	190,171	39,417	42,327	22,392	42,078	26,096
2	2025	198,180	41,005	42,715	23,114	42,487	26,281
3	2026	201,750	41,716	43,104	23,836	42,896	26,467
4	2027	205,321	42,426	43,492	24,558	43,305	26,652
5	2028	208,891	43,137	43,880	25,280	43,715	26,838
6	2029	212,462	43,847	44,268	26,002	44,124	27,023
7	2030	216,033	44,558	44,656	26,724	44,533	27,209
8	2031	218,774	45,110	45,037	27,434	44,936	27,392
9	2032	221,515	45,662	45,419	28,145	45,339	27,576
10	2033	224,256	46,215	45,800	28,856	45,741	27,760
Ten-Year Increase		41,914	8,382	3,862	7,186	4,073	1,849
Projected Revenue		\$2,472,940	\$343,651	\$150,607	\$107,791	\$28,511	\$27,735
Projected Revenue =>							\$3,131,000
Projected Expenditures =>							\$3,161,000
Non-Impact Fee Funding =>							\$30,000

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ANALYSIS

Development impact fees for Ada County are based on reasonable and fair formulas or methods. The fees do not exceed a proportionate share of the costs incurred or to be incurred by the County in the provision of system improvements to serve new development. The County will fund non-growth-related improvements with non-development impact fee funds as it has in the past. Specified in the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (Idaho Code 67-8207), several factors must be evaluated in the development impact fee study and are discussed below.

- 1) The development impact fees for Ada County are based on new growth's share of the costs of previously built projects along with planned public facilities as provided by Ada County. Projects are included in the County's capital improvements plan and will be included in annual capital budgets.
- 2) TischlerBise estimated development impact fee revenue based on the maximum supportable development impact fees for the one, countywide service area; results are shown in the cash flow analyses in this report. Development impact fee revenue will entirely fund growth-related improvements less funding from other sources (i.e., federal and state grants).
- 3) TischlerBise has evaluated the extent to which new development may contribute to the cost of public facilities.
- 4) The relative extent to which properties will make future contributions to the cost of existing public facilities has also been evaluated in regards to existing debt. Outstanding debt for growth's portion of already constructed facilities will be paid from development impact fee revenue, therefore a future revenue credit is not necessary.
- 5) The County will evaluate the extent to which newly developed properties are entitled to a credit for system improvements that have been provided by property owners or developers. These "site-specific" credits will be available for system improvements identified in the annual capital budget and long-term Capital Improvements Plans. Administrative procedures for site-specific credits should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance.
- 6) Extraordinary costs, if any, in servicing newly developed properties should be addressed through administrative procedures that allow independent studies to be submitted to the County. These procedures should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance. One service area represented by Ada County is appropriate for the fees herein.
- 7) The time-price differential inherent in fair comparisons of amounts paid at different times has been addressed. All costs in the development impact fee calculations are given in current dollars with no assumed inflation rate over time. Necessary cost adjustments can be made as part of the annual evaluation and update of development impact fees.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Idaho Act requires jurisdictions to form a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee. The committee must have at least five members with a minimum of two members active in the business of real estate, building, or development. The committee acts in an advisory capacity and is tasked to do the following:

- Assist the governmental entity in adopting land use assumptions;
- Review the capital improvements plan, and proposed amendments, and file written comments;
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the capital improvements plan;
- File periodic reports, at least annually, with respect to the capital improvements plan and report to the governmental entity any perceived inequities in implementing the plan or imposing the development impact fees; and
- Advise the governmental entity of the need to update or revise land use assumptions, the capital improvements plan, and development impact fees.

Per the above, the County formed a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee (DIFAC). TischlerBise and County staff met with the DIFAC during the process and provided information on land use assumptions, level of service and cost assumptions, and draft development impact fee schedules. This report reflects comments and feedback received from the DIFAC.

The County must develop and adopt a capital improvements plan (CIP) that includes those improvements for which fees were developed. The Idaho Act defines a capital improvement as an “improvement with a useful life of ten years or more, by new construction or other action, which increases the service capacity of a public facility.” Requirements for the CIP are outlined in Idaho Code 67-8208. Certain procedural requirements must be followed for adoption of the CIP and the development impact fee ordinance. Requirements are described in detail in Idaho Code 67-8206. The County has a CIP that meets the above requirements.

TischlerBise recommends that development impact fees be updated annually to reflect recent data. One approach is to adjust for inflation in construction costs by means of an index like the RSMeans or Engineering News Record (ENR). This index can be applied against the calculated development impact fee. If cost estimates change significantly the County should evaluate an adjustment to the CIP and development impact fees.

Idaho’s enabling legislation requires an annual development impact fees report that accounts for fees collected and spent during the preceding year (Idaho Code 67-8210). Development impact fees must be deposited in interest-bearing accounts earmarked for the associated capital facilities as outlined in capital improvements plans. Also, fees must be spent within eight years of when they are collected (on a first in, first out basis) unless the local governmental entity identifies in writing (a) a reasonable cause why the

fees should be held longer than eight years; and (b) an anticipated date by which the fees will be expended but in no event greater than eleven years from the date they were collected.

Credits must be provided for in accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-8209 regarding site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements that have been included in the development impact fee calculations. Project improvements normally required as part of the development approval process are not eligible for credits against development impact fees. Specific policies and procedures related to site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements should be addressed in the ordinance that establishes the County's fees.

The general concept is that developers may be eligible for site-specific credits or reimbursements only if they provide system improvements that have been included in CIP and development impact fee calculations. If a developer constructs a system improvement that was included in the fee calculations, it is necessary to either reimburse the developer or provide a credit against the fees in the area that benefits from the system improvement. The latter option is more difficult to administer because it creates unique fees for specific geographic areas. Based on TischlerBise's experience, it is better for a reimbursement agreement to be established with the developer that constructs a system improvement. For example, if a developer elects to construct a system improvement, then a reimbursement agreement can be established to payback the developer from future development impact fee revenue. The reimbursement agreement should be based on the actual documented cost of the system improvement, if less than the amount shown in the CIP. However, the reimbursement should not exceed the CIP amount that has been used in the development impact fee calculations.

APPENDIX A. LAND USE DEFINITIONS

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

As discussed below, residential development categories are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Ada County will collect impact fees from all new residential units. One-time impact fees are determined by the number of residential units.

Single Family Units:

1. Single family detached is a one-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides.
2. Single family attached (townhouse) is a one-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.
3. Mobile home includes both occupied and vacant mobile homes, to which no permanent rooms have been added. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Multifamily Units:

1. 2+ units (duplexes and apartments) are units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with "2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments."
2. Boat, RV, Van, etc. includes any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the other categories (e.g., houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans). Recreational vehicles, boats, vans, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as a current place of residence.

NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CATEGORIES

Nonresidential development categories used throughout this study are based on land use classifications from the book Trip Generation (ITE, 2021). A summary description of each development category is provided below.

Retail: Establishments primarily selling merchandise, eating/drinking places, and entertainment uses. By way of example, Retail includes shopping centers, supermarkets, pharmacies, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, automobile dealerships, and movie theaters.

Office: Establishments providing management, administrative, professional, or business services. By way of example, Office includes business offices, office parks, and corporate headquarters.

Industrial: Establishments primarily engaged in the production and transportation of goods. By way of example, Industrial includes manufacturing plants, trucking companies, warehousing facilities, utility substations, power generation facilities, and telecommunications buildings.

Institutional: Public and quasi-public buildings providing educational, social assistance, or religious services. By way of example, Institutional includes schools, universities, churches, daycare facilities, hospitals, health care facilities, and government buildings.

APPENDIX B. DEMOGRAPHIC ASSUMPTIONS

The data estimates and projections used in the study's calculations are detailed in this section. This chapter includes discussion and findings on:

- Household/housing unit size
- Current population and housing unit estimates
- Residential projections
- Current employment and nonresidential floor area estimates
- Nonresidential projections
- Functional population
- Vehicle trip generation and projections

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Impact fees often use per capita standards and persons per housing unit or persons per household to derive proportionate share fee amounts. Housing types have varying household sizes and, consequently, a varying demand on County infrastructure and services. Thus, it is important to differentiate between housing types and size.

When persons per housing unit (PPHU) is used in the development impact fee calculations, infrastructure standards are derived using year-round population. In contrast, when persons per household (PPHH) is used in the development impact fee calculations, the fee methodology assumes all housing units will be occupied, thus requiring seasonal or peak population to be used when deriving infrastructure standards. Thus, TischlerBise recommends that fees for residential development in Ada County be imposed according to persons per housing units.

Based on housing characteristics, TischlerBise recommends using two housing unit categories for the Impact Fee study: (1) Single Family and (2) Multifamily. Each housing type has different characteristics which results in a different demand on County facilities and services. Figure 14 shows the US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for Ada County. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.62 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.81 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 83 percent single family and 17 percent multifamily.

The estimates in Figure 14 are for household size calculations. Base year population and housing units are estimated with another, more recent data source.

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Figure 14. Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	415,557	158,890	2.62	153,711	2.70	83%
Multifamily [2]	59,917	33,161	1.81	31,014	1.93	17%
Total	475,474	192,051	2.48	184,725	2.57	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for incorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 15. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.59 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.80 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 81 percent single family and 19 percent multifamily.

Figure 15. Incorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	363,946	140,266	2.59	135,502	2.69	81%
Multifamily [2]	58,871	32,691	1.80	30,619	1.92	19%
Total	422,817	172,957	2.44	166,121	2.55	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year-Estimates data for unincorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 16. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.77 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 2.23 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 98 percent single family and 2 percent multifamily.

Figure 16. Unincorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	51,611	18,624	2.77	18,209	2.83	98%
Multifamily [2]	1,046	470	2.23	395	2.65	2%
Total	52,657	19,094	2.76	18,604	2.83	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

BASE YEAR POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS

Available through the Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS), the base year 2023 population in Ada County is estimated to be 554,590 residents shown in Figure 17. PPHU factors for

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Incorporated and Unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units for the whole County. The housing unit mix for Ada County was then applied to the total giving an estimated 182,342 single family units and 37,833 multifamily units.

Figure 17. Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	544,590
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	182,342
Multifamily	37,833
Total Housing Units	220,175

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

Available through COMPASS, the base year 2023 population in unincorporated Ada County is estimated to be 63,510 residents shown in Figure 18. PPHU factors for unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 22,444 single family units and 566 multifamily units.

Figure 18. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	63,510
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	22,444
Multifamily	566
Total Housing Units	23,011

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

The population estimate for unincorporated Ada County from COMPASS was subtracted from the population estimate for the whole of Ada County to find the estimated base year population for incorporated Ada County. Shown in Figure 19 the estimated population is 481,080. PPHU factors for incorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 159,989 single family units and 37,266 multifamily units.

Figure 19. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	481,080
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	159,898
Multifamily	37,266
Total Housing Units	197,164

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT PROJECTIONS

The residential projections are based on a review of COMPASS published estimates, impact fee studies from cities and fire districts within Ada County, and PPHU factors. Impact fee studies comprising the main six cities within Ada County were used to affirm growth trends for whole county projections. From the 2023 base year housing unit totals, Ada County is projected to increase by 50,296 housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 125,397 residents over the next ten years, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 20. Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multifamily	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

From the 2023 base year housing unit totals for incorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase of 44,844 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 110,415 residents in incorporated Ada County, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 21. Incorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	481,080	502,024	523,414	532,767	542,119	551,471	560,823	570,174	577,281	584,388	591,495	110,415
Percent Increase		4.4%	4.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	159,898	166,853	173,967	177,075	180,183	183,291	186,399	189,507	191,866	194,226	196,586	36,688
Multifamily	37,266	38,822	40,383	41,072	41,761	42,450	43,139	43,828	44,359	44,891	45,423	8,156
Total Housing Units	197,164	205,676	214,350	218,147	221,944	225,741	229,538	233,334	236,226	239,117	242,008	44,844

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

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From the 2023 base year housing unit total for unincorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase 5,453 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 14,982 residents in unincorporated Ada County, a 23.6 percent increase.

Figure 22. Unincorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	63,510	65,991	68,532	69,861	71,190	72,520	73,850	75,181	76,284	77,388	78,492	14,982
Percent Increase		3.9%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	23.6%
Housing Units												
Single Family	22,444	23,318	24,213	24,675	25,138	25,600	26,063	26,526	26,908	27,289	27,671	5,227
Multifamily	566	594	622	644	665	687	708	730	751	771	792	226
Total Housing Units	23,011	23,912	24,835	25,319	25,803	26,287	26,772	27,256	27,658	28,061	28,464	5,453

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA

The impact fee study will include nonresidential development as well. Available through COMPASS Job projections from the Traffic Analysis Zone Model (TAZ) and *Communities in Motion 2050* there are an estimated 239,668 jobs in Ada County in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 43,787 retail jobs, 130,780 office jobs, 35,745 industrial jobs, and 29,356 institutional jobs in the base year.

Base year nonresidential floor area estimates are based on Ada County GIS nonresidential parcel data. There is an estimated 131 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in Ada County. Retail and industrial sectors account for the greatest share with approximately 32 percent each. Institutional accounts for 20 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 23. Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	43,787	18%	41,938,153	32%
Office	130,780	55%	21,670,098	17%
Industrial	35,745	15%	41,668,221	32%
Institutional	29,356	12%	25,911,213	20%
Total	239,668	100%	131,187,685	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

The job and nonresidential floor area estimates were further broken down into incorporated and unincorporated areas. Incorporated Ada County has an estimated 230,704 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 42,925 retail jobs, 125,936 office jobs, 34,547 industrial jobs, and 27,296 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 127 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in incorporated Ada County. Retail accounts for the greatest share at 32 percent. Industrial accounts for 31 percent, institutional accounts for 19 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 24. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	42,925	19%	41,286,649	32%
Office	125,936	55%	21,370,261	17%
Industrial	34,547	15%	39,887,518	31%
Institutional	27,296	12%	24,605,169	19%
Total	230,704	100%	127,149,597	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

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Unincorporated Ada County has an estimated 8,964 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 862 retail jobs, 4,844 office jobs, 1,198 industrial jobs, and 2,060 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 4 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in unincorporated Ada County. Industrial accounts for the greatest share at 44 percent. Institutional accounts for 32 percent, retail accounts for 16 percent, and office accounts for 7 percent.

Figure 25. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	862	10%	651,504	16%
Office	4,844	54%	299,837	7%
Industrial	1,198	13%	1,780,703	44%
Institutional	2,060	23%	1,306,044	32%
Total	8,964	100%	4,038,088	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA PROJECTIONS

Job projections for the industry sectors are calculated with the Institution of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) square feet per employee averages shown in Figure 26. For retail industries the Shopping Center land use factors are used; for office the General Office factors are used; for industrial the Light Industrial factors are used; for institutional the Hospital factors are used.

Figure 26. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Employment Density Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Emp per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. per Emp
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	2.12	471
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	3.26	307
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	1.57	637
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	2.86	350

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for Ada County are shown in Figure 27. It is estimated there will be an increase of 43,283 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (54 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 17 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 42 percent.

Figure 27. Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
Industrial	35,745	36,388	37,030	37,673	38,315	38,958	39,600	40,242	40,875	41,507	42,139	6,394
Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
Total	239,668	244,016	248,364	252,712	257,060	261,408	265,756	270,104	274,386	278,669	282,951	43,283
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for incorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 28. It is estimated there will be an increase of 41,040 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (55 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 16.1 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 43 percent.

Figure 28. Incorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	42,925	43,696	44,466	45,236	46,004	46,772	47,539	48,306	49,059	49,811	50,561	7,636
Office	125,936	128,198	130,458	132,715	134,970	137,223	139,474	141,723	143,933	146,138	148,339	22,403
Industrial	34,547	35,168	35,787	36,407	37,025	37,643	38,261	38,878	39,484	40,089	40,693	6,146
Institutional	27,296	27,786	28,276	28,765	29,254	29,742	30,230	30,718	31,197	31,675	32,152	4,856
Total	230,704	234,848	238,987	243,123	247,254	251,381	255,505	259,624	263,673	267,712	271,744	41,040
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,287	41,650	42,013	42,375	42,737	43,099	43,460	43,821	44,176	44,530	44,883	3,597
Office	21,370	22,065	22,758	23,451	24,144	24,835	25,526	26,217	26,895	27,572	28,248	6,878
Industrial	39,888	40,283	40,678	41,072	41,466	41,860	42,253	42,646	43,032	43,418	43,802	3,915
Institutional	24,605	24,777	24,948	25,119	25,291	25,461	25,632	25,803	25,970	26,138	26,305	1,699
Total	127,150	128,774	130,397	132,018	133,637	135,255	136,872	138,487	140,074	141,657	143,238	16,088

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for unincorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 29. It is estimated there will be an increase of 2,244 jobs, a 25 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (45 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 881,000 square feet, a 22 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 35 percent.

Figure 29. Unincorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	862	916	971	1,026	1,082	1,138	1,194	1,251	1,308	1,366	1,425	563
Office	4,844	4,934	5,025	5,120	5,216	5,315	5,415	5,518	5,623	5,734	5,849	1,005
Industrial	1,198	1,220	1,243	1,266	1,290	1,314	1,339	1,365	1,391	1,418	1,446	248
Institutional	2,060	2,098	2,137	2,177	2,218	2,260	2,303	2,347	2,391	2,438	2,487	427
Total	8,964	9,168	9,377	9,589	9,806	10,027	10,251	10,480	10,714	10,957	11,208	2,244
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	652	677	703	729	755	781	808	835	862	889	917	265
Office	300	327	356	384	414	444	475	507	539	573	608	308
Industrial	1,781	1,795	1,809	1,824	1,839	1,855	1,871	1,887	1,904	1,921	1,939	158
Institutional	1,306	1,319	1,333	1,347	1,361	1,376	1,391	1,406	1,422	1,438	1,456	150
Total	4,038	4,119	4,201	4,285	4,370	4,457	4,545	4,634	4,726	4,821	4,920	881

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

VEHICLE TRIP GENERATION

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS BY HOUSING TYPE

A customized trip rate is calculated for the single family and multifamily units in Ada County. In Figure 30, the most recent data from the US Census American Community Survey is inputted into equations provided by the ITE to calculate the trip ends per housing unit factor. A single family unit is estimated to generate 10.66 trip ends and a multifamily unit is estimated to generate 5.42 trip ends on an average weekday.

Figure 30. Customized Residential Trip End Rates by Housing Type

Households by Structure Type ²					
Tenure by Units in Structure	Vehicles Available ¹	Single Family	Multifamily	Total	Vehicles per HH by Tenure
Owner-Occupied	289,778	129,602	1,468	131,070	2.21
Renter-Occupied	85,906	24,109	29,546	53,655	1.60
Total	375,684	153,711	31,014	184,725	2.03
Housing Units ³		158,890	33,161	192,051	

Housing Type	Persons in Households ⁴	Trip Ends ⁵	Vehicles by Type of Unit	Trip Ends ⁶	Average Trip Ends	Local Trip Ends per HH	National Trip Ends per Unit ⁷
Single Family	415,557	1,157,628	324,995	2,118,200	1,637,914	10.66	9.43
Multifamily	59,917	137,129	50,518	199,334	168,231	5.42	4.54
Total	475,474	1,294,757	375,513	2,317,534	1,806,145	9.78	

1. Vehicles available by tenure from Table B25046, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
2. Households by tenure and units in structure from Table B25032, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
3. Housing units from Table B25024, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
4. Total population in households from Table B25033, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
5. Vehicle trips ends based on persons using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.89 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{persons}) + 1.72)$. To approximate the average population of the ITE studies, persons were divided by 19 and the equation result multiplied by 19. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(2.29 \cdot \text{persons}) - 81.02$ (ITE 2017).
6. Vehicle trip ends based on vehicles available using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.99 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{vehicles}) + 1.93)$. To approximate the average number of vehicles in the ITE studies, vehicles available were divided by 34 and the equation result multiplied by 34. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(3.94 \cdot \text{vehicles}) + 293.58$ (ITE 2021).
7. Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

A vehicle trip end is the out-bound or in-bound leg of a vehicle trip. As a result, so to not double count trips, a standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to trip ends to calculate a vehicle trip. For example, the out-bound trip from a person's home to work is attributed to the housing unit and the trip from work back home is attributed to the employer.

However, an additional adjustment is necessary to capture County residents' work bound trips that are outside of the County. The trip adjustment factor includes two components. According to the National Household Travel Survey, home-based work trips are typically 31 percent of out-bound trips (which are 50 percent of all trip ends). Also, utilizing the most recent data from the Census Bureau's web application "OnTheMap", 17 percent of Ada County workers travel outside the County for work. In combination, these factors account for 3 percent of additional production trips ($0.31 \times 0.50 \times 0.17 = 0.03$). Shown in Figure 31, the total adjustment factor for residential housing units includes attraction trips (50 percent of trip ends) plus the journey-to-work commuting adjustment (3 percent of production trips) for a total of 53 percent.

Figure 31. Residential Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Employed Ada County Residents (2020)	212,011
Residents Working in Ada County (2020)	175,359
Residents Commuting Outside of Ada County for Work	36,652
Percent Commuting Out of Ada County	17%
Additional Production Trips	3%
Standard Trip Adjustment Factor	50%
Residential Trip Adjustment Factor	53%

Source: U.S. Census, OnTheMap Application, 2020

NONRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS

Vehicle trip generation for nonresidential land uses are calculated by using ITE's average daily trip end rates and adjustment factors found in their recently published 11th edition of Trip Generation. To estimate the trip generation in Ada County, the weekday trip end per 1,000 square feet factors listed in Figure 32 are used.

Figure 32. Institute of Transportation Engineers Nonresidential Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Dmd Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Employee
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

For nonresidential land uses, the standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to office, industrial, and institutional land uses. A lower vehicle trip adjustment factor is used for retail uses because this type of development attracts vehicles as they pass-by on arterial and collector roads. For example, when someone stops at a convenience store on their way home from work, the convenience store is not their primary destination. In Figure 33, the Institute for Transportation Engineers' land use code, daily vehicle trip end rate, and trip adjustment factor is listed for each land use.

Figure 33. Daily Vehicle Trip Factors

Land Use	ITE Codes	Daily Vehicle Trip Ends	Trip Adj. Factor	Daily Vehicle Trips
Residential (per housing unit)				
Single Family	210	10.66	53%	5.65
Multifamily	220	5.42	53%	2.87
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)				
Retail	820	37.01	38%	14.06
Office	710	10.84	50%	5.42
Industrial	110	4.87	50%	2.44
Institutional	610	10.77	50%	5.39

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021); 'National Household Travel Survey, 2009

VEHICLE TRIP PROJECTIONS

The base year vehicle trip totals and vehicle trip projections are calculated by combining the vehicle trip end factors, the trip adjustment factors, and the residential and nonresidential assumptions for housing stock and floor area. Countywide, residential land uses account for 1,138,874 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 948,256 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 34.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 374,018 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (63 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 34. Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	1,030,196	1,074,429	1,119,675	1,139,848	1,160,022	1,180,195	1,200,368	1,220,542	1,236,029	1,251,516	1,267,003	236,807
Multifamily	108,679	113,228	117,791	119,832	121,873	123,915	125,956	127,997	129,583	131,170	132,756	24,077
Subtotal	1,138,874	1,187,658	1,237,466	1,259,681	1,281,895	1,304,110	1,326,324	1,348,539	1,365,612	1,382,685	1,399,759	260,884
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	589,810	595,277	600,742	606,204	611,664	617,121	622,576	628,029	633,398	638,762	644,120	54,310
Office	117,452	121,365	125,278	129,191	133,103	137,016	140,929	144,841	148,694	152,547	156,400	38,948
Industrial	101,462	102,459	103,456	104,452	105,449	106,445	107,442	108,438	109,419	110,399	111,380	9,918
Institutional	139,532	140,528	141,524	142,522	143,521	144,520	145,520	146,521	147,509	148,498	149,489	9,957
Subtotal	948,256	959,629	971,000	982,369	993,737	1,005,103	1,016,467	1,027,830	1,039,020	1,050,206	1,061,389	113,134
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	2,087,130	2,147,286	2,208,466	2,242,050	2,275,632	2,309,212	2,342,791	2,376,368	2,404,632	2,432,892	2,461,148	374,018

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

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In incorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 1,010,441 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 926,099 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 35.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 337,251 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (61 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 35. Incorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	903,389	942,688	982,879	1,000,440	1,018,000	1,035,559	1,053,117	1,070,675	1,084,006	1,097,336	1,110,670	207,281
Multifamily	107,051	111,521	116,004	117,983	119,963	121,942	123,921	125,899	127,427	128,954	130,481	23,429
Subtotal	1,010,441	1,054,210	1,098,883	1,118,423	1,137,962	1,157,500	1,177,038	1,196,575	1,211,433	1,226,289	1,241,151	230,710
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	580,647	585,754	590,856	595,953	601,044	606,131	611,213	616,291	621,280	626,259	631,228	50,580
Office	115,827	119,591	123,351	127,107	130,859	134,608	138,353	142,095	145,772	149,442	153,103	37,277
Industrial	97,126	98,089	99,050	100,011	100,970	101,929	102,887	103,843	104,784	105,722	106,658	9,532
Institutional	132,499	133,423	134,346	135,268	136,189	137,110	138,029	138,948	139,851	140,752	141,651	9,152
Subtotal	926,099	936,857	947,603	958,338	969,063	979,778	990,482	1,001,177	1,011,687	1,022,174	1,032,640	106,541
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	1,936,539	1,991,066	2,046,486	2,076,761	2,107,025	2,137,278	2,167,520	2,197,752	2,223,120	2,248,464	2,273,791	337,251

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

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In unincorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 128,434 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 22,157 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 36.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 36,772 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (80 percent) and retail (10 percent) development.

Figure 36. Unincorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	126,807	131,741	136,796	139,409	142,022	144,636	147,251	149,866	152,023	154,180	156,338	29,532
Multifamily	1,627	1,707	1,787	1,849	1,911	1,973	2,035	2,097	2,157	2,216	2,275	648
Subtotal	128,434	133,448	138,583	141,258	143,933	146,609	149,286	151,964	154,179	156,396	158,613	30,180
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	9,163	9,523	9,886	10,251	10,619	10,990	11,363	11,739	12,118	12,503	12,893	3,730
Office	1,625	1,774	1,927	2,084	2,244	2,408	2,575	2,746	2,922	3,106	3,297	1,672
Industrial	4,336	4,370	4,406	4,442	4,479	4,517	4,555	4,594	4,635	4,677	4,721	385
Institutional	7,033	7,105	7,178	7,254	7,331	7,410	7,491	7,573	7,658	7,746	7,838	805
Subtotal	22,157	22,772	23,397	24,031	24,673	25,325	25,985	26,652	27,333	28,032	28,749	6,592
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	150,591	156,220	161,980	165,288	168,606	171,934	175,271	178,616	181,512	184,428	187,363	36,772

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)



EMS Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Submitted to:

Ada County, Idaho

May 24, 2024

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Impact Fee Study Ada County, Idaho

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ada County, Idaho, retained TischlerBise, Inc. to calculate the impact fees to be imposed on new development to meet the new demands generated for public facilities in the County. It is the intent of Ada County to evaluate and establish impact fees for EMS facilities. This report presents the methodologies and calculations used to generate current levels of service and maximum supportable impact fees. It is intended to serve as supporting documentation for the evaluation and establishment of impact fees in Ada County.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the County's compliance with Idaho Statutes as authorized by the Idaho Legislature. Consistent with the statutory authorization for development impact fees (Idaho Code 67-8202(1-4)), it is the intent of Ada County to:

1. Collect impact fees to ensure that adequate public facilities are available to serve new growth and development;
2. Promote orderly growth and development by establishing uniform standards by which local governments may require that those who benefit from new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new public facilities needed to serve new growth and development;
3. Establish minimum standards for the adoption of development impact fee ordinances by government entities;
4. Ensure that those who benefit from new growth and development are required to pay no more than their proportionate share of the cost of public facilities needed to serve new growth and development and to prevent duplicate and ad hoc development requirements;

Impact fees are one-time payments used to construct system improvements needed to accommodate new development. An impact fee represents new growth's fair share of capital facility needs. By law, impact fees can only be used for capital improvements, not operating or maintenance costs. Impact fees are subject to legal standards, which require fulfillment of three key elements: need, benefit and proportionality.

- First, to justify a fee for public facilities, it must be demonstrated that new development will create a need for capital improvements.
- Second, new development must derive a benefit from the payment of the fees (i.e., in the form of public facilities constructed within a reasonable timeframe).
- Third, the fee paid by a particular type of development should not exceed its proportional share of the capital cost for system improvements.

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TischlerBise evaluated possible methodologies and documented appropriate demand indicators by type of development for the levels of service and fees. Local demographic data and improvement costs were used to identify specific capital costs attributable to growth. This report includes summary tables indicating the specific factors, referred to as level of service standards, used to derive the impact fees.

The geographic area for the EMS impact fees is countywide. These facilities provide a countywide benefit and are services not provided by the cities within Ada County.

IDAHO DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Enabling Legislation governs how development fees are calculated for municipalities in Idaho. All requirements of the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (hereafter referred to as the Idaho Act) have been met in the supporting documentation prepared by TischlerBise. There are four requirements of the Idaho Act that are not common in the development impact fee enabling legislation of other states. This overview offers further clarification of these unique requirements.

First, as specified in 67-8204(2) of the Idaho Act, “development impact fees shall be calculated on the basis of levels of service for public facilities . . . applicable to existing development as well as new growth and development.”

Second, Idaho requires a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) [see 67-8208]. The CIP requirements are summarized in this report, with detailed documentation provided in the discussion on infrastructure.

Third, the Idaho Act also requires documentation of any existing deficiencies in the types of infrastructure to be funded by development impact fees [see 67-8208(1)(a)]. The intent of this requirement is to prevent charging new development to cure existing deficiencies. In the context of development impact fees for Ada County, the term “deficiencies” means a shortage or inadequacy of current system improvements when measured against the levels of service to be applied to new development. It does not mean a shortage or inadequacy when measured against some “hoped for” level of service.

TischlerBise used the current infrastructure cost per service unit (i.e., existing standards), or future levels of service where appropriate, multiplied by the projected increase in service units over an appropriate planning timeframe, to yield the cost of growth-related system improvements. The relationship between these three variables can be reduced to a mathematical formula, expressed as $A \times B = C$. In section 67-8204(16), the Idaho Act simply reorganizes this formula, stating the cost per service unit (i.e., development impact fee) may not exceed the cost of growth-related system improvements divided by the number of projected service units attributable to new development (i.e., $A = C \div B$). By using existing infrastructure standards to determine the need for growth-related capital improvements, Ada County ensures the same level-of-service standards are applicable to existing and new development. Using existing infrastructure standards also means there are no existing deficiencies in the current system that must be corrected from non-development impact fee funding.

Fourth, Idaho requires a proportionate share determination [see 67-8207]. Basically, local government must consider various types of applicable credits and/or other revenues that may reduce the capital costs attributable to new development. The development impact fee methodologies and the cash flow analysis have addressed the need for credits to avoid potential double payment for growth-related infrastructure.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

METHODOLOGIES AND CREDITS

Development impact fees can be calculated by any one of several legitimate methods. The choice of a particular method depends primarily on the service characteristics and planning requirements for each facility type. Each method has advantages and disadvantages in a particular situation, and to some extent can be interchangeable, because each allocates facility costs in proportion to the needs created by development.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the process of calculating development impact fees involves two main steps: (1) determining the cost of development-related capital improvements and (2) allocating those costs equitably to various types of development. In practice, though, the calculation of impact fees can become quite complicated because of the many variables involved in defining the relationship between development and the need for facilities. The following paragraphs discuss three basic methods for calculating development impact fees, and how each method can be applied.

Cost Recovery or Buy-In Fee Calculation. The rationale for the cost recovery approach is that new development is paying for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of facilities already built or land already purchased from which new growth will benefit. This methodology is often used for systems that were oversized such as sewer and water facilities.

Incremental Expansion Fee Calculation. The incremental expansion method documents the current level of service (LOS) for each type of public facility in both quantitative and qualitative measures, based on an existing service standard (such as park land acres per 1,000 residents). This approach ensures that there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies or surplus capacity in infrastructure. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. An incremental expansion cost method is best suited for public facilities that will be expanded in regular increments, with LOS standards based on current conditions in the community.

Plan-Based Fee Calculation. The plan-based method allocates costs for a specified set of improvements to a specified amount of development. Facility plans identify needed improvements, and land use plans identify development. In this method, the total cost of relevant facilities is divided by total demand to calculate a cost per unit of demand. Then, the cost per unit of demand is multiplied by the amount of demand per unit of development (e.g., housing units or square feet of building area) in each category to arrive at a cost per specific unit of development (e.g., single family detached unit).

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Credits. Regardless of the methodology, a consideration of “credits” is integral to the development of a legally valid impact fee methodology. There are two types of “credits,” each with specific and distinct characteristics, but both of which should be addressed in the calculation of development impact fees. The first is a credit due to possible double payment situations. This could occur when contributions are made by the property owner toward the capital costs of the public facility covered by the impact fee. This type of credit is integrated into the impact fee calculation. The second is a credit toward the payment of a fee for dedication of public sites or improvements provided by the developer and for which the facility fee is imposed. This type of credit is addressed in the administration and implementation of a facility fee program.

FEE METHODOLOGIES

Of the fee methodologies discussed above, the incremental expansion method and the cost recovery method are used to calculate EMS impact fees for Ada County. Where capacity is sufficient to serve current demand the incremental expansion method documents the current Level of Service (LOS) for each type of public facility. While the cost of the impact fee study is captured through the cost recovery method. Additionally, Ada County anticipates working with the cities to collect the EMS impact fee countywide. The following table summarizes the method(s) used to derive the impact fee for each type of public facility in Ada County.

Figure 1. Summary of Impact Fee Methodologies

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
EMS	Countywide	Impact Fee Study	EMS Stations, EMS Land, EMS Vehicles, and EMS Equipment		Person & Vehicle Trips

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The EMS development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for EMS facilities. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. Figure 2 shows that to serve projected growth at current levels of service, EMS will need to provide 12,215 square feet of new facility space, 1.59 acres of land, 6.0 new vehicle units, and 41.9 new equipment units over the next ten years.

Figure 2. EMS Summary of Demand for Projected Growth

Facility Type	10-Year Need	10-Year Cost
Station Space	12,215 square feet	\$7,096,915
Station Land	1.59 acres	\$516,750
Apparatus	6.0 vehicles	\$2,123,508
Equipment	41.9 units	\$796,100
Total		\$10,533,273

Listed in Figure 3 are the capital improvement plans for facility expansion for the next ten years. The planned expansions are consistent and exceed growth-related needs to continue providing the current level of service.

Figure 3. EMS Capital Improvement Plan

10-Year Growth-Related Capital Plan	Unit	Cost per Unit	Total Cost
New Facility Space			
Station: Floating Feather/Horseshoe Bend	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Federal Way/Amity	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Fairview and Cloverdale	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Lake Hazel/Five Mile	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: 10 Mile/Franklin	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Subtotal	16,230 square feet		\$9,429,630
New Facility Land			
5 New Stations (1-1.5 acres per station)	7.5 acres	\$325,000	\$2,437,500
Subtotal	7.5 acres		\$2,437,500
New Apparatus			
Ambulance w/ required capital equipment	10 vehicles	\$353,918	\$3,539,177
Subtotal	10 vehicles		\$3,539,177
New Equipment			
Portable radios	20 units	\$7,644	\$152,886
Mobile/station radios	20 units	\$8,298	\$165,952
Subtotal	40 units		\$318,838

Station Cost \$11,867,130
 Apparatus Cost \$3,539,177
 Equipment Cost \$318,838
 Grand Total \$15,725,145

Maximum Supportable Development Impact Fees by Type of Land Use

Figure 4 provides a schedule of the maximum supportable development impact fees by type of land use for Ada County. The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represents new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

The fees for residential development are to be assessed per housing unit based on type. For nonresidential development, the fees are assessed per square foot of floor area (for illustrative purposes the nonresidential fee is listed per 1,000 square feet of development). Nonresidential development categories are consistent with the terminology and definitions contained in the reference book, Trip Generation 11th Edition, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. These definitions are provided in the Appendix A. Land Use Definitions.

Importantly, the Ada County Paramedics provide a countywide service and benefit. Thus, the impact fee study has calculated the maximum supportable fee based on a countywide level of service. In this case, Figure 4 lists the maximum amounts for all development within Ada County.

Figure 4. Summary of Maximum Supportable Development Impact Fees – Countywide

Development Type	EMS Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)	
Single Family	\$175
Multifamily	\$121
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)	
Retail	\$273
Office	\$105
Industrial	\$47
Institutional	\$104

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The following section provides a summary of the Capital Improvement Plan depicting growth-related capital demands and costs on which the fees are based.

First, Figure 5 and Figure 6 lists the projected growth over the next ten years in Ada County. Overall, there is an estimated 23 percent increase in residential development (125,397 new residents and 50,296 new housing units) and an 18 percent increase in nonresidential development (43,283 new jobs and 16.9 million square feet of development). Further details on the development projections are provided in Appendix B. Demographic Assumptions.

Figure 5. Ten-Year Projected Residential Growth

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multifamily	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

Figure 6. Ten-Year Projected Nonresidential Growth

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
Industrial	35,745	36,388	37,030	37,673	38,315	38,958	39,600	40,242	40,875	41,507	42,139	6,394
Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
Total	239,668	244,016	248,364	252,712	257,060	261,408	265,756	270,104	274,386	278,669	282,951	43,283
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

The Idaho Development Impact Fee Act requires Capital Improvement Plans to be updated regularly, at least once every five years (Idaho Code 67-8208(2)). This report projects revenue and fees based on 10-year forecast in an effort to provide the public and elected officials with illustrative guidance of probable growth demands based on current trends however, per Idaho Code, it is expected that an update to all Capital Improvement Plans included in this study will occur within five years.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

The majority of the CIP relates to the construction of five new stations, followed by new apparatus, acquiring land for future stations, and new equipment. In addition, it is estimated that \$1,000,000 will be required for maintenance and repair of existing facilities over the next five years. Because replacement and addressing existing deficiencies are not eligible to be funded with impact fees, these costs will need to be funded by other sources, such as property taxes, in accordance with Idaho Code 67-8207(iv)(2)(h). The Board of Ada County Commissioners retain discretion and authority to fund deficiencies through the county's annual CIP budget process, accumulate savings annually in a construction fund, budget annually for one-time projects using unspent fund balance, or through the deferred maintenance budget annually appropriated to the Operations Department for these sorts of expenses.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The EMS development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for EMS facilities. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. Based on the 10-year growth projections, the following infrastructure is projected over the next ten years:

- 12,215 square feet of new facility
- 1.59 new acres of land for facilities
- 6.0 new vehicle units
- 41.9 new equipment units
- \$10,533,000 total cost to Ada County

The projected demand is consistent with the Ada County EMS expansion plans. Currently, the department is exploring options for new stations and ambulances and will need more radios for staff hired to occupy the new stations over the next ten years. These projections are consistent with the EMS departments Capital Improvement Plan shown in Figure 7.

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 7. EMS Capital Improvement Plan

10-Year Growth-Related Capital Plan	Unit	Cost per Unit	Total Cost
New Facility Space			
Station: Floating Feather/Horseshoe Bend	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Federal Way/Amity	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Fairview and Cloverdale	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: Lake Hazel/Five Mile	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Station: 10 Mile/Franklin	3,246 square feet	\$581	\$1,885,926
Subtotal	16,230 square feet		\$9,429,630
New Facility Land			
5 New Stations (1-1.5 acres per station)	7.5 acres	\$325,000	\$2,437,500
Subtotal	7.5 acres		\$2,437,500
New Apparatus			
Ambulance w/ required capital equipment	10 vehicles	\$353,918	\$3,539,177
Subtotal	10 vehicles		\$3,539,177
New Equipment			
Portable radios	20 units	\$7,644	\$152,886
Mobile/station radios	20 units	\$8,298	\$165,952
Subtotal	40 units		\$318,838

Station Cost	\$11,867,130
Apparatus Cost	\$3,539,177
Equipment Cost	\$318,838
Grand Total	\$15,725,145

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In determining the proportionate share of capital costs attributable to new development, the Idaho Development Fee Act states that local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements (Idaho Code 67-8207(2)). Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for the infrastructure included in this study.

Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset the growth-related capital costs to the County for EMS facilities. Evidence is given in the specific chapters of this report that the projected capital costs from new development will be offset by the development impact fees collection as long as the program is collected in the entire service area. Thus, no credits are needed in the impact fee calculation to offset double collection for growth-related capital costs.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS

The EMS Development Impact Fee is based on the cost per service unit method specified in Idaho Code 67-8204(16), also referred to as the incremental expansion method elsewhere in this report.

The EMS components included in the impact fee analysis are:

- EMS facilities
- EMS land
- EMS vehicles
- EMS equipment
- Share of the development impact fee study

The residential portion of the fee is derived from the product of persons per housing unit by housing type multiplied by the net capital cost per person. To calculate nonresidential development impact fees, nonresidential vehicle trips are used as the demand indicator. Trip generation rates are highest for commercial developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional land uses trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for EMS facilities from nonresidential development and thus are the best demand indicators. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, do not accurately reflect the demand for service. If employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, EMS Development Impact Fees would be too high for office and institutional development. If floor area were used as the demand indicator, the development impact fees would be too high for industrial development. (See the Appendix for further discussion on trip rates and calculations.)

Specified in Idaho Code 67-8207(2), local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements. Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for EMS facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset all growth-related capital costs for EMS facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the projected capital costs from new development will be entirely offset by the development impact fees. Thus, no general tax dollars are assumed to be used to fund growth-related capital costs, requiring no further revenue credits.

COST ALLOCATION FOR EMS INFRASTRUCTURE

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand for EMS services and facilities. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand, calls for service data from the Ada County Paramedics is analyzed. Shown at the top of Figure 8, 54 percent of calls are to residential locations, 23 percent to nonresidential locations, and 23 percent are classified as traffic calls.

Base year vehicle trips are used to assign traffic calls to residential and nonresidential land uses. This results in 4,534 additional residential calls (1,138,874 residential vehicle trips / 2,087,130 total vehicle trips x 8,310 traffic calls for service) and 3,775 additional nonresidential calls (948,256 nonresidential vehicle trips / 2,087,130 total vehicle trips x 8,310 traffic calls for service).

After this adjustment 67 percent of calls are attributed to residential development and 33 percent are attributed to nonresidential development. These percentages are used to attribute facilities to respective demand units. Later in Appendix C, Figure 43 shows a call volume heat map to indicate areas of higher demand.

Figure 8. Ada County EMS Calls for Service

Land Use	Annual Calls for Service	% of Total
Residential	19,510	54%
Nonresidential	8,310	23%
Traffic	8,310	23%
Total	36,129	100%

Land Use	Base Year Vehicle Trips	% of Total
Residential	1,138,874	55%
Nonresidential	948,256	45%
Total	2,087,130	100%

Land Use	Adj. Calls for Service	% of Total
Residential	24,044	67%
Nonresidential	12,085	33%
Total	36,129	100%

Source: Ada County Paramedics

EMS LEVEL OF SERVICE AND COST ANALYSIS

The following section details the level of service calculations and capital cost per person for each infrastructure category.

EMS FACILITIES

Listed in Figure 9, there is a total of 63,229 square feet occupied by the Ada County Paramedics. The proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the facilities is found by applying the calls for service data percentages. As a result, 42,079 square feet are attributed to residential demand and 21,150 square feet is attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed square footage to the base year population and nonresidential vehicles trips. As a result, there is 77.3 square feet per 1,000 residents and 22.3 square feet per 1,000 vehicles trips.

The anticipated construction cost of a new station (\$581 per square foot) is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$44.91 per person and \$12.96 per vehicle trip (77.3 square feet per 1,000 persons x \$581 per square foot = \$44.91 per person).

Figure 9. EMS Facility Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Facility	Square Feet	Replacement Cost
Administration Building - Benjamin	24,351	\$14,147,931
Station #13 - Gekeler	3,246	\$1,885,926
Station #15 - Bannock	700	\$406,700
Station #17 - Ridenbaugh	2,224	\$1,292,144
Station #18 - Overland	3,246	\$1,885,926
Station #22 - Chinden	3,246	\$1,885,926
Station #23 - Glenwood	6,294	\$3,656,814
Station #25 - Featherly Way	2,432	\$1,412,992
Station #28 - McMillan	3,246	\$1,885,926
Station #33 - Boise Ave	725	\$421,225
Station #34 - Pine	4,137	\$2,403,597
Station #36 - Linder	3,246	\$1,885,926
Station #37 - Meridian Co-Location	2,890	\$1,679,090
Station #38 - Dawes Place	3,246	\$1,885,926
Total	63,229	\$36,736,049

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	67%	33%
Share of Square Feet	42,079	21,150
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	544,590	948,256
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	77.3	22.3

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	77.3	22.3
Average Cost per Square Foot [1]	\$581	\$581
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$44.91	\$12.96

[1] Square footage cost estimate from Ada County Paramedics

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EMS LAND

Listed in Figure 10, there is a total of 8.09 acres occupied by the Ada County Paramedics. The proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the facilities is found by applying the calls for service data percentages. As a result, 5.4 acres are attributed to residential demand and 2.7 acres are attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed acreage to the base year population and nonresidential vehicles trips. As a result, there is 0.010 acres per 1,000 residents and 0.003 acres per 1,000 vehicles trips.

The anticipated cost to purchase more land is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$3.25 per person and \$0.98 per vehicle trip (0.010 acres per 1,000 persons x \$325,000 per acre = \$3.25 per person, rounded).

Figure 10. EMS Land Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Facility	Acres	Current Value
Administration Building - Benjamin	1.50	\$487,500
Station #13 - Gekeler	0.50	\$162,500
Station #15 - Bannock	0.02	\$6,500
Station #17 - Ridenbaugh	0.14	\$45,500
Station #18 - Overland	0.16	\$52,000
Station #22 - Chinden	0.17	\$55,250
Station #23 - Glenwood	1.00	\$325,000
Station #25 - Featherly Way	0.06	\$19,500
Station #28 - McMillan	0.32	\$104,000
Station #33 - Boise Ave	0.02	\$6,500
Station #34 - Pine	1.00	\$325,000
Station #36 - Linder	1.67	\$542,750
Station #37 - Meridian Co-Location	0.78	\$253,500
Station #38 - Dawes Place	0.75	\$243,750
Total	8.09	\$2,629,250

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	67%	33%
Share of Acres	5.4	2.7
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	544,590	948,256
Acres per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	0.010	0.003

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
Acres per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	0.010	0.003
Average Cost per Acre [1]	\$325,000	\$325,000
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$3.25	\$0.98

[1] Anticipated costs from Ada County Paramedics

EMS VEHICLES

Listed in Figure 11, the EMS vehicle fleet consists of 31 vehicles. The proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the facility is found by applying the calls for service data percentages. As a result, 20.6 units are attributed to residential demand and 10.4 units are attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed units to the base year population and nonresidential vehicles trips. As a result, there is 0.038 units per 1,000 residents and 0.011 units per 1,000 vehicles trips.

The average cost per unit is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$13.45 per person and \$3.89 per vehicle trip (0.038 units per 1,000 persons x \$353,918 per unit = \$13.45 per person, rounded).

Figure 11. EMS Vehicle Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Vehicles	Units	Cost per Unit	Total Replacement Cost
Ambulances	31	\$353,918	\$10,971,458
Total	31		\$10,971,458

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	67%	33%
Share of Fleet	20.6	10.4
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	544,590	948,256
Units per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	0.038	0.011

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
Units per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	0.038	0.011
Average Cost per Unit	\$353,918	\$353,918
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$13.45	\$3.89

Source: Ada County Paramedics

EMS EQUIPMENT

Per the Idaho Act, capital improvements are limited to those improvements that have a certain lifespan. As specified in 67-8203(3) of the Idaho Act, “‘Capital improvements’ means improvements with a useful life of ten (10) years or more, by new construction or other action, which increase the service capacity of a public facility.” Listed in Figure 12 is EMS equipment that have a useful life of ten or more years qualifying to be impact fee eligible.

The proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the facility is found by applying the calls for service data percentages. As a result, 144 units are attributed to residential demand and 73 units are attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed units to the base year population and nonresidential vehicles trips. As a result, there is 0.265 units per 1,000 residents and 0.077 units per 1,000 vehicles trips.

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The average cost per unit is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$5.04 per person and \$1.46 per vehicle trip (0.265 units per 1,000 persons x \$19,000 per unit = \$5.04 per person, rounded).

Figure 12. EMS Equipment Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Equipment	Units	Cost per Unit	Total Replacement Cost
Portable Radios	93	\$7,644	\$710,921
Mobile/Station Radios	62	\$8,298	\$514,451
Cardiac Monitor	31	\$28,000	\$868,000
Gurney	31	\$67,000	\$2,077,000
Total	217		\$4,170,372

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	67%	33%
Share of Equipment	144	73
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	544,590	948,256
Units per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	0.265	0.077

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	0.265	0.077
Average Cost per Unit	\$19,000	\$19,000
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$5.04	\$1.46

Source: Ada County Paramedics

Note: Equipment w/10-Year useful life

SHARE OF THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE STUDY

Under the Idaho enabling legislation, Ada County is able to recover the cost of the study through the collection of future fees. The total cost of the study has been evenly attributed to the four infrastructure categories, resulting in the EMS category share being \$16,370. An impact fee study must be completed every five years, so the attributed cost is compared to the five-year projected increase. As a result, the cost per person is \$0.14 and the cost per vehicle trip is \$0.10.

Figure 13. EMS Share of the Development Impact Fee Study

Share of Study Cost	Residential Share	Nonresidential Share
\$16,370	67%	33%

Residential Growth Cost	Five-Year Population Increase	Capital Cost per Person
\$10,894	79,401	\$0.14

Nonresidential Growth Cost	Five-Year Vehicle Trip Increase	Capital Cost per Vehicle Trip
\$5,476	56,847	\$0.10

EMS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED TO SERVE GROWTH

Needs due to future growth were calculated using the levels of service and cost factors for the infrastructure components. Growth-related needs are a projection of the amount of infrastructure and estimated costs over the next ten years needed to maintain levels of service.

EMS FACILITIES

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new EMS facilities. Shown in Figure 14, over the next ten years, there is a need for 12,215 square feet. The average cost per square foot is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$7,096,915).

Figure 14. Projected Demand for EMS Facilities

Infrastructure		Level of Service			Cost/Unit
EMS Facilities	Residential	77	Square Feet	per 1,000 persons	\$581
	Nonresidential	22		per 1,000 veh. trips	

Growth-Related Need for EMS Facilities						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total Square Feet
Base	2023	544,590	948,256	42,096	21,146	63,242
Year 1	2024	568,015	959,629	43,907	21,399	65,306
Year 2	2025	591,946	971,000	45,757	21,653	67,410
Year 3	2026	602,628	982,369	46,583	21,906	68,489
Year 4	2027	613,310	993,737	47,408	22,160	69,568
Year 5	2028	623,991	1,005,103	48,234	22,413	70,647
Year 6	2029	634,673	1,016,467	49,060	22,667	71,727
Year 7	2030	645,355	1,027,830	49,885	22,920	72,805
Year 8	2031	653,566	1,039,020	50,520	23,170	73,690
Year 9	2032	661,776	1,050,206	51,155	23,419	74,574
Year 10	2033	669,987	1,061,389	51,789	23,668	75,457
Ten-Year Increase		125,397	113,134	9,693	2,522	12,215
Projected Expenditure				\$5,631,633	\$1,465,282	\$7,096,915

Growth-Related Expenditures for EMS Facilities					\$7,096,915

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EMS LAND

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new EMS acres. Shown in Figure 15, over the next ten years, there is a need for 1.59 acres. The average cost per acre is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$516,750).

Figure 15. Projected Demand for EMS Land

Infrastructure		Level of Service				Cost/Unit
EMS Land	Residential	0.010	Acres	per 1,000 persons		\$325,000
	Nonresidential	0.003		per 1,000 veh. trips		

Growth-Related Need for EMS Land						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Acres	Nonresidential Acres	Total Acres
Base	2023	544,590	948,256	5.44	2.84	8.28
Year 1	2024	568,015	959,629	5.68	2.87	8.55
Year 2	2025	591,946	971,000	5.91	2.91	8.82
Year 3	2026	602,628	982,369	6.02	2.94	8.96
Year 4	2027	613,310	993,737	6.13	2.98	9.11
Year 5	2028	623,991	1,005,103	6.23	3.01	9.24
Year 6	2029	634,673	1,016,467	6.34	3.04	9.38
Year 7	2030	645,355	1,027,830	6.45	3.08	9.53
Year 8	2031	653,566	1,039,020	6.53	3.11	9.64
Year 9	2032	661,776	1,050,206	6.61	3.15	9.76
Year 10	2033	669,987	1,061,389	6.69	3.18	9.87
Ten-Year Increase		125,397	113,134	1.25	0.34	1.59
Projected Expenditure				\$406,250	\$110,500	\$516,750

Growth-Related Expenditures for EMS Land					\$516,750

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EMS VEHICLES

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new EMS vehicle units. Shown in Figure 16, over the next ten years, there is a need for 6.0 units. The average cost per unit is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$2,123,508).

Figure 16. Projected Demand for EMS Vehicles

Infrastructure		Level of Service				Cost/Unit
EMS Vehicles	Residential	0.04	Units	per 1,000 persons		\$353,918
	Nonresidential	0.01		per 1,000 veh. trips		

Growth-Related Need for EMS Vehicles						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Units	Nonresidential Units	Total Units
Base	2023	544,590	948,256	20.6	10.4	31.0
Year 1	2024	568,015	959,629	21.5	10.5	32.0
Year 2	2025	591,946	971,000	22.4	10.6	33.0
Year 3	2026	602,628	982,369	22.8	10.8	33.6
Year 4	2027	613,310	993,737	23.3	10.9	34.2
Year 5	2028	623,991	1,005,103	23.7	11.0	34.7
Year 6	2029	634,673	1,016,467	24.1	11.1	35.2
Year 7	2030	645,355	1,027,830	24.5	11.3	35.8
Year 8	2031	653,566	1,039,020	24.8	11.4	36.2
Year 9	2032	661,776	1,050,206	25.1	11.5	36.6
Year 10	2033	669,987	1,061,389	25.4	11.6	37.0
Ten-Year Increase		125,397	113,134	4.8	1.2	6.0
Projected Expenditure				\$1,698,806	\$424,702	\$2,123,508

Growth-Related Expenditures for EMS Vehicles					\$2,123,508

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EMS EQUIPMENT

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new EMS equipment units. Shown in Figure 17, over the next ten years, there is a need for 41.9 units. The average cost per unit is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$796,100).

Figure 17. Projected Demand for EMS Equipment

Infrastructure		Level of Service				Cost/Unit
Equipment	Residential	0.27	Units	per 1,000 persons		\$19,000
	Nonresidential	0.08		per 1,000 veh. trips		

Growth-Related Need for Equipment						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Units	Nonresidential Units	Total Units
Base	2023	544,590	948,256	144.3	73.0	217.3
Year 1	2024	568,015	959,629	150.5	73.8	224.3
Year 2	2025	591,946	971,000	156.8	74.7	231.5
Year 3	2026	602,628	982,369	159.6	75.6	235.2
Year 4	2027	613,310	993,737	162.5	76.5	239.0
Year 5	2028	623,991	1,005,103	165.3	77.3	242.6
Year 6	2029	634,673	1,016,467	168.1	78.2	246.3
Year 7	2030	645,355	1,027,830	171.0	79.1	250.1
Year 8	2031	653,566	1,039,020	173.1	80.0	253.1
Year 9	2032	661,776	1,050,206	175.3	80.8	256.1
Year 10	2033	669,987	1,061,389	177.5	81.7	259.2
Ten-Year Increase		125,397	113,134	33.2	8.7	41.9
Projected Expenditure				\$630,800	\$165,300	\$796,100

Growth-Related Expenditures for Equipment					\$796,100

EMS DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE CREDIT ANALYSIS

Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for EMS facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset growth-related capital costs for facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the growth-related projected capital costs from new development will be almost entirely offset by the development impact fees. As a result, no revenue credit is necessary in the impact fee calculation.

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EMS INPUT VARIABLES AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

Figure 18 provides a summary of the input variables (described in the chapter sections above) used to calculate the net cost per person and vehicle trip. The residential EMS Development Impact Fees are the product of persons per housing unit by type of dwelling unit multiplied by the total net capital cost per person. The nonresidential fees are the product of trips per 1,000 square feet multiplied by the net capital cost per nonresidential vehicle trip.

The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represent new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

Figure 18. EMS Input Variables and Maximum Supportable Impact Fees

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Vehicle Trip
EMS Facilities	\$44.91	\$12.96
EMS Land	\$3.25	\$0.98
EMS Vehicles	\$13.45	\$3.89
Equipment	\$5.04	\$1.46
Impact Fee Study	\$0.14	\$0.10
Gross Total	\$66.79	\$19.39
Net Total	\$66.79	\$19.39

Residential

Housing Type	Persons per Housing Unit	Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)		
Single Family	2.62	\$175
Multifamily	1.81	\$121

Nonresidential

Development Type	Vehicle Trips per KSF	Maximum Supportable Fee
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)		
Retail	14.06	\$273
Office	5.42	\$105
Industrial	2.44	\$47
Institutional	5.39	\$104

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CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS FOR EMS MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE IMPACT FEE

This section summarizes the potential cash flow to Ada County if the EMS Development Impact Fee is implemented at the maximum supportable amounts. The cash flow projections are based on the assumptions detailed in this chapter and the development projections discussed in Appendix B.

The summary provides an indication of the impact fee revenue generated by new development. Shown at the bottom of the figure, the maximum supportable EMS impact fee is estimated to generate \$10.5 million in revenue while there is a growth-related cost of \$10.5 million. Thus, the impact fees offset all growth-related capital costs.

Importantly, the level of service has included demand from within the cities of Ada County. To ensure that the County captures the full potential revenue of the impact fees an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) is necessary for the Cities to collect the County impact fees on its behalf. Those revenues would be remitted to the County periodically. In the case there are no IGAs, the County will collect \$1 million in unincorporated areas (9.6 percent of the countywide growth-related capital costs).

Figure 19. Projected Revenue from EMS Maximum Supportable Impact Fees

Infrastructure Costs for EMS Facilities

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
EMS Stations	\$7,096,915	\$7,096,915
EMS Land	516,750	\$516,750
EMS Vehicles	\$2,123,508	\$2,123,508
Equipment	\$796,100	\$796,100
Impact Fee Study	\$32,740	\$32,740
Total Expenditures	\$10,566,013	\$10,566,013

Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue

		Single Family \$175 per unit	Multifamily \$121 per unit	Retail \$273 per KSF	Office \$105 per KSF	Industrial \$47 per KSF	Institutional \$104 per KSF
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2023	182,342	37,833	41,938	21,670	41,668	25,911
1	2024	190,171	39,417	42,327	22,392	42,078	26,096
2	2025	198,180	41,005	42,715	23,114	42,487	26,281
3	2026	201,750	41,716	43,104	23,836	42,896	26,467
4	2027	205,321	42,426	43,492	24,558	43,305	26,652
5	2028	208,891	43,137	43,880	25,280	43,715	26,838
6	2029	212,462	43,847	44,268	26,002	44,124	27,023
7	2030	216,033	44,558	44,656	26,724	44,533	27,209
8	2031	218,774	45,110	45,037	27,434	44,936	27,392
9	2032	221,515	45,662	45,419	28,145	45,339	27,576
10	2033	224,256	46,215	45,800	28,856	45,741	27,760
Ten-Year Increase		41,914	8,382	3,862	7,186	4,073	1,849
Projected Revenue		\$7,334,992	\$1,014,188	\$1,054,248	\$754,536	\$191,431	\$192,299
Projected Revenue =>							\$10,542,000
Projected Expenditures =>							\$10,566,000
Non-Impact Fee Funding =>							\$24,000

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ANALYSIS

Development impact fees for Ada County are based on reasonable and fair formulas or methods. The fees do not exceed a proportionate share of the costs incurred or to be incurred by the County in the provision of system improvements to serve new development. The County will fund non-growth-related improvements with non-development impact fee funds as it has in the past. Specified in the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (Idaho Code 67-8207), several factors must be evaluated in the development impact fee study and are discussed below.

- 1) The development impact fees for Ada County are based on new growth's share of the costs of previously built projects along with planned public facilities as provided by Ada County. Projects are included in the County's capital improvements plan and will be included in annual capital budgets.
- 2) TischlerBise estimated development impact fee revenue based on the maximum supportable development impact fees for the one, countywide service area; results are shown in the cash flow analyses in this report. Development impact fee revenue will entirely fund growth-related improvements less funding from other sources (i.e., federal and state grants).
- 3) TischlerBise has evaluated the extent to which new development may contribute to the cost of public facilities.
- 4) The relative extent to which properties will make future contributions to the cost of existing public facilities has also been evaluated in regards to existing debt. Outstanding debt for growth's portion of already constructed facilities will be paid from development impact fee revenue, therefore a future revenue credit is not necessary.
- 5) The County will evaluate the extent to which newly developed properties are entitled to a credit for system improvements that have been provided by property owners or developers. These "site-specific" credits will be available for system improvements identified in the annual capital budget and long-term Capital Improvements Plans. Administrative procedures for site-specific credits should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance.
- 6) Extraordinary costs, if any, in servicing newly developed properties should be addressed through administrative procedures that allow independent studies to be submitted to the County. These procedures should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance. One service area represented by Ada County is appropriate for the fees herein.
- 7) The time-price differential inherent in fair comparisons of amounts paid at different times has been addressed. All costs in the development impact fee calculations are given in current dollars with no assumed inflation rate over time. Necessary cost adjustments can be made as part of the annual evaluation and update of development impact fees.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Idaho Act requires jurisdictions to form a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee. The committee must have at least five members with a minimum of two members active in the business of real estate, building, or development. The committee acts in an advisory capacity and is tasked to do the following:

- Assist the governmental entity in adopting land use assumptions;
- Review the capital improvements plan, and proposed amendments, and file written comments;
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the capital improvements plan;
- File periodic reports, at least annually, with respect to the capital improvements plan and report to the governmental entity any perceived inequities in implementing the plan or imposing the development impact fees; and
- Advise the governmental entity of the need to update or revise land use assumptions, the capital improvements plan, and development impact fees.

Per the above, the County formed a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee (DIFAC). TischlerBise and County staff met with the DIFAC during the process and provided information on land use assumptions, level of service and cost assumptions, and draft development impact fee schedules. This report reflects comments and feedback received from the DIFAC.

The County must develop and adopt a capital improvements plan (CIP) that includes those improvements for which fees were developed. The Idaho Act defines a capital improvement as an “improvement with a useful life of ten years or more, by new construction or other action, which increases the service capacity of a public facility.” Requirements for the CIP are outlined in Idaho Code 67-8208. Certain procedural requirements must be followed for adoption of the CIP and the development impact fee ordinance. Requirements are described in detail in Idaho Code 67-8206. The County has a CIP that meets the above requirements.

TischlerBise recommends that development impact fees be updated annually to reflect recent data. One approach is to adjust for inflation in construction costs by means of an index like the RSMeans or Engineering News Record (ENR). This index can be applied against the calculated development impact fee. If cost estimates change significantly the County should evaluate an adjustment to the CIP and development impact fees.

Idaho’s enabling legislation requires an annual development impact fees report that accounts for fees collected and spent during the preceding year (Idaho Code 67-8210). Development impact fees must be deposited in interest-bearing accounts earmarked for the associated capital facilities as outlined in capital improvements plans. Also, fees must be spent within eight years of when they are collected (on a first in, first out basis) unless the local governmental entity identifies in writing (a) a reasonable cause why the

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fees should be held longer than eight years; and (b) an anticipated date by which the fees will be expended but in no event greater than eleven years from the date they were collected.

Credits must be provided for in accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-8209 regarding site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements that have been included in the development impact fee calculations. Project improvements normally required as part of the development approval process are not eligible for credits against development impact fees. Specific policies and procedures related to site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements should be addressed in the ordinance that establishes the County's fees.

The general concept is that developers may be eligible for site-specific credits or reimbursements only if they provide system improvements that have been included in CIP and development impact fee calculations. If a developer constructs a system improvement that was included in the fee calculations, it is necessary to either reimburse the developer or provide a credit against the fees in the area that benefits from the system improvement. The latter option is more difficult to administer because it creates unique fees for specific geographic areas. Based on TischlerBise's experience, it is better for a reimbursement agreement to be established with the developer that constructs a system improvement. For example, if a developer elects to construct a system improvement, then a reimbursement agreement can be established to payback the developer from future development impact fee revenue. The reimbursement agreement should be based on the actual documented cost of the system improvement, if less than the amount shown in the CIP. However, the reimbursement should not exceed the CIP amount that has been used in the development impact fee calculations.

APPENDIX A. LAND USE DEFINITIONS

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

As discussed below, residential development categories are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Ada County will collect impact fees from all new residential units. One-time impact fees are determined by the number of residential units.

Single Family Units:

1. Single family detached is a one-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides.
2. Single family attached (townhouse) is a one-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.
3. Mobile home includes both occupied and vacant mobile homes, to which no permanent rooms have been added. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Multifamily Units:

1. 2+ units (duplexes and apartments) are units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with "2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments."
2. Boat, RV, Van, etc. includes any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the other categories (e.g., houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans). Recreational vehicles, boats, vans, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as a current place of residence.

NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CATEGORIES

Nonresidential development categories used throughout this study are based on land use classifications from the book Trip Generation (ITE, 2021). A summary description of each development category is provided below.

Retail: Establishments primarily selling merchandise, eating/drinking places, and entertainment uses. By way of example, Retail includes shopping centers, supermarkets, pharmacies, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, automobile dealerships, and movie theaters.

Office: Establishments providing management, administrative, professional, or business services. By way of example, Office includes business offices, office parks, and corporate headquarters.

Industrial: Establishments primarily engaged in the production and transportation of goods. By way of example, Industrial includes manufacturing plants, trucking companies, warehousing facilities, utility substations, power generation facilities, and telecommunications buildings.

Institutional: Public and quasi-public buildings providing educational, social assistance, or religious services. By way of example, Institutional includes schools, universities, churches, daycare facilities, hospitals, health care facilities, and government buildings.

APPENDIX B. DEMOGRAPHIC ASSUMPTIONS

The data estimates and projections used in the study's calculations are detailed in this section. This chapter includes discussion and findings on:

- Household/housing unit size
- Current population and housing unit estimates
- Residential projections
- Current employment and nonresidential floor area estimates
- Nonresidential projections
- Functional population
- Vehicle trip generation and projections

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Impact fees often use per capita standards and persons per housing unit or persons per household to derive proportionate share fee amounts. Housing types have varying household sizes and, consequently, a varying demand on County infrastructure and services. Thus, it is important to differentiate between housing types and size.

When persons per housing unit (PPHU) is used in the development impact fee calculations, infrastructure standards are derived using year-round population. In contrast, when persons per household (PPHH) is used in the development impact fee calculations, the fee methodology assumes all housing units will be occupied, thus requiring seasonal or peak population to be used when deriving infrastructure standards. Thus, TischlerBise recommends that fees for residential development in Ada County be imposed according to persons per housing units.

Based on housing characteristics, TischlerBise recommends using two housing unit categories for the Impact Fee study: (1) Single Family and (2) Multifamily. Each housing type has different characteristics which results in a different demand on County facilities and services. Figure 20 shows the US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for Ada County. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.62 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.81 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 83 percent single family and 17 percent multifamily.

The estimates in Figure 20 are for household size calculations. Base year population and housing units are estimated with another, more recent data source.

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Figure 20. Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	415,557	158,890	2.62	153,711	2.70	83%
Multifamily [2]	59,917	33,161	1.81	31,014	1.93	17%
Total	475,474	192,051	2.48	184,725	2.57	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for incorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 21. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.59 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.80 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 81 percent single family and 19 percent multifamily.

Figure 21. Incorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	363,946	140,266	2.59	135,502	2.69	81%
Multifamily [2]	58,871	32,691	1.80	30,619	1.92	19%
Total	422,817	172,957	2.44	166,121	2.55	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year-Estimates data for unincorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 22. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.77 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 2.23 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 98 percent single family and 2 percent multifamily.

Figure 22. Unincorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	51,611	18,624	2.77	18,209	2.83	98%
Multifamily [2]	1,046	470	2.23	395	2.65	2%
Total	52,657	19,094	2.76	18,604	2.83	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

BASE YEAR POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS

Available through the Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS), the base year 2023 population in Ada County is estimated to be 554,590 residents shown in Figure 23. PPHU factors for

Incorporated and Unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units for the whole County. The housing unit mix for Ada County was then applied to the total giving an estimated 182,342 single family units and 37,833 multifamily units.

Figure 23. Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	544,590
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	182,342
Multifamily	37,833
Total Housing Units	220,175

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

Available through COMPASS, the base year 2023 population in unincorporated Ada County is estimated to be 63,510 residents shown in Figure 24. PPHU factors for unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 22,444 single family units and 566 multifamily units.

Figure 24. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	63,510
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	22,444
Multifamily	566
Total Housing Units	23,011

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

The population estimate for unincorporated Ada County from COMPASS was subtracted from the population estimate for the whole of Ada County to find the estimated base year population for incorporated Ada County. Shown in Figure 25 the estimated population is 481,080. PPHU factors for incorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 159,898 single family units and 37,266 multifamily units.

Figure 25. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	481,080
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	159,898
Multifamily	37,266
Total Housing Units	197,164

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT PROJECTIONS

The residential projections are based on a review of COMPASS published estimates, impact fee studies from cities and fire districts within Ada County, and PPHU factors. Impact fee studies comprising the main six cities within Ada County were used to affirm growth trends for whole county projections. From the 2023 base year housing unit totals, Ada County is projected to increase by 50,296 housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 125,397 residents over the next ten years, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 26. Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multifamily	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

From the 2023 base year housing unit totals for incorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase of 44,844 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 110,415 residents in incorporated Ada County, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 27. Incorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	481,080	502,024	523,414	532,767	542,119	551,471	560,823	570,174	577,281	584,388	591,495	110,415
Percent Increase		4.4%	4.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	159,898	166,853	173,967	177,075	180,183	183,291	186,399	189,507	191,866	194,226	196,586	36,688
Multifamily	37,266	38,822	40,383	41,072	41,761	42,450	43,139	43,828	44,359	44,891	45,423	8,156
Total Housing Units	197,164	205,676	214,350	218,147	221,944	225,741	229,538	233,334	236,226	239,117	242,008	44,844

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

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From the 2023 base year housing unit total for unincorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase 5,453 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 14,982 residents in unincorporated Ada County, a 23.6 percent increase.

Figure 28. Unincorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	63,510	65,991	68,532	69,861	71,190	72,520	73,850	75,181	76,284	77,388	78,492	14,982
Percent Increase		3.9%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	23.6%
Housing Units												
Single Family	22,444	23,318	24,213	24,675	25,138	25,600	26,063	26,526	26,908	27,289	27,671	5,227
Multifamily	566	594	622	644	665	687	708	730	751	771	792	226
Total Housing Units	23,011	23,912	24,835	25,319	25,803	26,287	26,772	27,256	27,658	28,061	28,464	5,453

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA

The impact fee study will include nonresidential development as well. Available through COMPASS Job projections from the Traffic Analysis Zone Model (TAZ) and *Communities in Motion 2050* there are an estimated 239,668 jobs in Ada County in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 43,787 retail jobs, 130,780 office jobs, 35,745 industrial jobs, and 29,356 institutional jobs in the base year.

Base year nonresidential floor area estimates are based on Ada County GIS nonresidential parcel data. There is an estimated 131 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in Ada County. Retail and industrial sectors account for the greatest share with approximately 32 percent each. Institutional accounts for 20 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 29. Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	43,787	18%	41,938,153	32%
Office	130,780	55%	21,670,098	17%
Industrial	35,745	15%	41,668,221	32%
Institutional	29,356	12%	25,911,213	20%
Total	239,668	100%	131,187,685	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

The job and nonresidential floor area estimates were further broken down into incorporated and unincorporated areas. Incorporated Ada County has an estimated 230,704 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 42,925 retail jobs, 125,936 office jobs, 34,547 industrial jobs, and 27,296 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 127 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in incorporated Ada County. Retail accounts for the greatest share at 32 percent. Industrial accounts for 31 percent, institutional accounts for 19 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 30. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	42,925	19%	41,286,649	32%
Office	125,936	55%	21,370,261	17%
Industrial	34,547	15%	39,887,518	31%
Institutional	27,296	12%	24,605,169	19%
Total	230,704	100%	127,149,597	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

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Unincorporated Ada County has an estimated 8,964 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 862 retail jobs, 4,844 office jobs, 1,198 industrial jobs, and 2,060 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 4 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in unincorporated Ada County. Industrial accounts for the greatest share at 44 percent. Institutional accounts for 32 percent, retail accounts for 16 percent, and office accounts for 7 percent.

Figure 31. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	862	10%	651,504	16%
Office	4,844	54%	299,837	7%
Industrial	1,198	13%	1,780,703	44%
Institutional	2,060	23%	1,306,044	32%
Total	8,964	100%	4,038,088	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA PROJECTIONS

Job projections for the industry sectors are calculated with the Institution of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) square feet per employee averages shown in Figure 32. For retail industries the Shopping Center land use factors are used; for office the General Office factors are used; for industrial the Light Industrial factors are used; for institutional the Hospital factors are used.

Figure 32. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Employment Density Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Emp per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. per Emp
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	2.12	471
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	3.26	307
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	1.57	637
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	2.86	350

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for Ada County are shown in Figure 33. It is estimated there will be an increase of 43,283 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (54 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 17 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 42 percent.

Figure 33. Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
Industrial	35,745	36,388	37,030	37,673	38,315	38,958	39,600	40,242	40,875	41,507	42,139	6,394
Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
Total	239,668	244,016	248,364	252,712	257,060	261,408	265,756	270,104	274,386	278,669	282,951	43,283
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for incorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 34. It is estimated there will be an increase of 41,040 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (55 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 16.1 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 43 percent.

Figure 34. Incorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	42,925	43,696	44,466	45,236	46,004	46,772	47,539	48,306	49,059	49,811	50,561	7,636
Office	125,936	128,198	130,458	132,715	134,970	137,223	139,474	141,723	143,933	146,138	148,339	22,403
Industrial	34,547	35,168	35,787	36,407	37,025	37,643	38,261	38,878	39,484	40,089	40,693	6,146
Institutional	27,296	27,786	28,276	28,765	29,254	29,742	30,230	30,718	31,197	31,675	32,152	4,856
Total	230,704	234,848	238,987	243,123	247,254	251,381	255,505	259,624	263,673	267,712	271,744	41,040
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,287	41,650	42,013	42,375	42,737	43,099	43,460	43,821	44,176	44,530	44,883	3,597
Office	21,370	22,065	22,758	23,451	24,144	24,835	25,526	26,217	26,895	27,572	28,248	6,878
Industrial	39,888	40,283	40,678	41,072	41,466	41,860	42,253	42,646	43,032	43,418	43,802	3,915
Institutional	24,605	24,777	24,948	25,119	25,291	25,461	25,632	25,803	25,970	26,138	26,305	1,699
Total	127,150	128,774	130,397	132,018	133,637	135,255	136,872	138,487	140,074	141,657	143,238	16,088

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for unincorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 35. It is estimated there will be an increase of 2,244 jobs, a 25 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (45 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 881,000 square feet, a 22 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 35 percent.

Figure 35. Unincorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	862	916	971	1,026	1,082	1,138	1,194	1,251	1,308	1,366	1,425	563
Office	4,844	4,934	5,025	5,120	5,216	5,315	5,415	5,518	5,623	5,734	5,849	1,005
Industrial	1,198	1,220	1,243	1,266	1,290	1,314	1,339	1,365	1,391	1,418	1,446	248
Institutional	2,060	2,098	2,137	2,177	2,218	2,260	2,303	2,347	2,391	2,438	2,487	427
Total	8,964	9,168	9,377	9,589	9,806	10,027	10,251	10,480	10,714	10,957	11,208	2,244
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	652	677	703	729	755	781	808	835	862	889	917	265
Office	300	327	356	384	414	444	475	507	539	573	608	308
Industrial	1,781	1,795	1,809	1,824	1,839	1,855	1,871	1,887	1,904	1,921	1,939	158
Institutional	1,306	1,319	1,333	1,347	1,361	1,376	1,391	1,406	1,422	1,438	1,456	150
Total	4,038	4,119	4,201	4,285	4,370	4,457	4,545	4,634	4,726	4,821	4,920	881

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

VEHICLE TRIP GENERATION

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS BY HOUSING TYPE

A customized trip rate is calculated for the single family and multifamily units in Ada County. In Figure 36, the most recent data from the US Census American Community Survey is inputted into equations provided by the ITE to calculate the trip ends per housing unit factor. A single family unit is estimated to generate 10.66 trip ends and a multifamily unit is estimated to generate 5.42 trip ends on an average weekday.

Figure 36. Customized Residential Trip End Rates by Housing Type

Households by Structure Type ²					
Tenure by Units in Structure	Vehicles Available ¹	Single Family	Multifamily	Total	Vehicles per HH by Tenure
Owner-Occupied	289,778	129,602	1,468	131,070	2.21
Renter-Occupied	85,906	24,109	29,546	53,655	1.60
Total	375,684	153,711	31,014	184,725	2.03
Housing Units ³		158,890	33,161	192,051	

Housing Type	Persons in Households ⁴	Trip Ends ⁵	Vehicles by Type of Unit	Trip Ends ⁶	Average Trip Ends	Local Trip Ends per HH	National Trip Ends per Unit ⁷
Single Family	415,557	1,157,628	324,995	2,118,200	1,637,914	10.66	9.43
Multifamily	59,917	137,129	50,518	199,334	168,231	5.42	4.54
Total	475,474	1,294,757	375,513	2,317,534	1,806,145	9.78	

1. Vehicles available by tenure from Table B25046, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
2. Households by tenure and units in structure from Table B25032, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
3. Housing units from Table B25024, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
4. Total population in households from Table B25033, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
5. Vehicle trips ends based on persons using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.89 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{persons}) + 1.72)$. To approximate the average population of the ITE studies, persons were divided by 19 and the equation result multiplied by 19. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(2.29 \cdot \text{persons}) - 81.02$ (ITE 2017).
6. Vehicle trip ends based on vehicles available using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.99 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{vehicles}) + 1.93)$. To approximate the average number of vehicles in the ITE studies, vehicles available were divided by 34 and the equation result multiplied by 34. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(3.94 \cdot \text{vehicles}) + 293.58$ (ITE 2021).
7. Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

A vehicle trip end is the out-bound or in-bound leg of a vehicle trip. As a result, so to not double count trips, a standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to trip ends to calculate a vehicle trip. For example, the out-bound trip from a person's home to work is attributed to the housing unit and the trip from work back home is attributed to the employer.

However, an additional adjustment is necessary to capture County residents' work bound trips that are outside of the County. The trip adjustment factor includes two components. According to the National Household Travel Survey, home-based work trips are typically 31 percent of out-bound trips (which are 50 percent of all trip ends). Also, utilizing the most recent data from the Census Bureau's web application "OnTheMap", 17 percent of Ada County workers travel outside the County for work. In combination, these factors account for 3 percent of additional production trips ($0.31 \times 0.50 \times 0.17 = 0.03$). Shown in Figure 37, the total adjustment factor for residential housing units includes attraction trips (50 percent of trip ends) plus the journey-to-work commuting adjustment (3 percent of production trips) for a total of 53 percent.

Figure 37. Residential Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Employed Ada County Residents (2020)	212,011
Residents Working in Ada County (2020)	175,359
Residents Commuting Outside of Ada County for Work	36,652
Percent Commuting Out of Ada County	17%
Additional Production Trips	3%
Standard Trip Adjustment Factor	50%
Residential Trip Adjustment Factor	53%

Source: U.S. Census, OnTheMap Application, 2020

NONRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS

Vehicle trip generation for nonresidential land uses are calculated by using ITE's average daily trip end rates and adjustment factors found in their recently published 11th edition of Trip Generation. To estimate the trip generation in Ada County, the weekday trip end per 1,000 square feet factors listed in Figure 38 are used.

Figure 38. Institute of Transportation Engineers Nonresidential Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Dmd Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Employee
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

For nonresidential land uses, the standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to office, industrial, and institutional land uses. A lower vehicle trip adjustment factor is used for retail uses because this type of development attracts vehicles as they pass-by on arterial and collector roads. For example, when someone stops at a convenience store on their way home from work, the convenience store is not their primary destination. In Figure 39, the Institute for Transportation Engineers' land use code, daily vehicle trip end rate, and trip adjustment factor is listed for each land use.

Figure 39. Daily Vehicle Trip Factors

Land Use	ITE Codes	Daily Vehicle Trip Ends	Trip Adj. Factor	Daily Vehicle Trips
Residential (per housing unit)				
Single Family	210	10.66	53%	5.65
Multifamily	220	5.42	53%	2.87
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)				
Retail	820	37.01	38%	14.06
Office	710	10.84	50%	5.42
Industrial	110	4.87	50%	2.44
Institutional	610	10.77	50%	5.39

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021); 'National Household Travel Survey, 2009

VEHICLE TRIP PROJECTIONS

The base year vehicle trip totals and vehicle trip projections are calculated by combining the vehicle trip end factors, the trip adjustment factors, and the residential and nonresidential assumptions for housing stock and floor area. Countywide, residential land uses account for 1,138,874 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 948,256 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 40.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 374,018 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (63 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 40. Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	1,030,196	1,074,429	1,119,675	1,139,848	1,160,022	1,180,195	1,200,368	1,220,542	1,236,029	1,251,516	1,267,003	236,807
Multifamily	108,679	113,228	117,791	119,832	121,873	123,915	125,956	127,997	129,583	131,170	132,756	24,077
Subtotal	1,138,874	1,187,658	1,237,466	1,259,681	1,281,895	1,304,110	1,326,324	1,348,539	1,365,612	1,382,685	1,399,759	260,884
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	589,810	595,277	600,742	606,204	611,664	617,121	622,576	628,029	633,398	638,762	644,120	54,310
Office	117,452	121,365	125,278	129,191	133,103	137,016	140,929	144,841	148,694	152,547	156,400	38,948
Industrial	101,462	102,459	103,456	104,452	105,449	106,445	107,442	108,438	109,419	110,399	111,380	9,918
Institutional	139,532	140,528	141,524	142,522	143,521	144,520	145,520	146,521	147,509	148,498	149,489	9,957
Subtotal	948,256	959,629	971,000	982,369	993,737	1,005,103	1,016,467	1,027,830	1,039,020	1,050,206	1,061,389	113,134
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	2,087,130	2,147,286	2,208,466	2,242,050	2,275,632	2,309,212	2,342,791	2,376,368	2,404,632	2,432,892	2,461,148	374,018

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

In incorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 1,010,441 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 926,099 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 41.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 337,251 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (61 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 41. Incorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	903,389	942,688	982,879	1,000,440	1,018,000	1,035,559	1,053,117	1,070,675	1,084,006	1,097,336	1,110,670	207,281
Multifamily	107,051	111,521	116,004	117,983	119,963	121,942	123,921	125,899	127,427	128,954	130,481	23,429
Subtotal	1,010,441	1,054,210	1,098,883	1,118,423	1,137,962	1,157,500	1,177,038	1,196,575	1,211,433	1,226,289	1,241,151	230,710
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	580,647	585,754	590,856	595,953	601,044	606,131	611,213	616,291	621,280	626,259	631,228	50,580
Office	115,827	119,591	123,351	127,107	130,859	134,608	138,353	142,095	145,772	149,442	153,103	37,277
Industrial	97,126	98,089	99,050	100,011	100,970	101,929	102,887	103,843	104,784	105,722	106,658	9,532
Institutional	132,499	133,423	134,346	135,268	136,189	137,110	138,029	138,948	139,851	140,752	141,651	9,152
Subtotal	926,099	936,857	947,603	958,338	969,063	979,778	990,482	1,001,177	1,011,687	1,022,174	1,032,640	106,541
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	1,936,539	1,991,066	2,046,486	2,076,761	2,107,025	2,137,278	2,167,520	2,197,752	2,223,120	2,248,464	2,273,791	337,251

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

In unincorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 128,434 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 22,157 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 42.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 36,772 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (80 percent) and retail (10 percent) development.

Figure 42. Unincorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

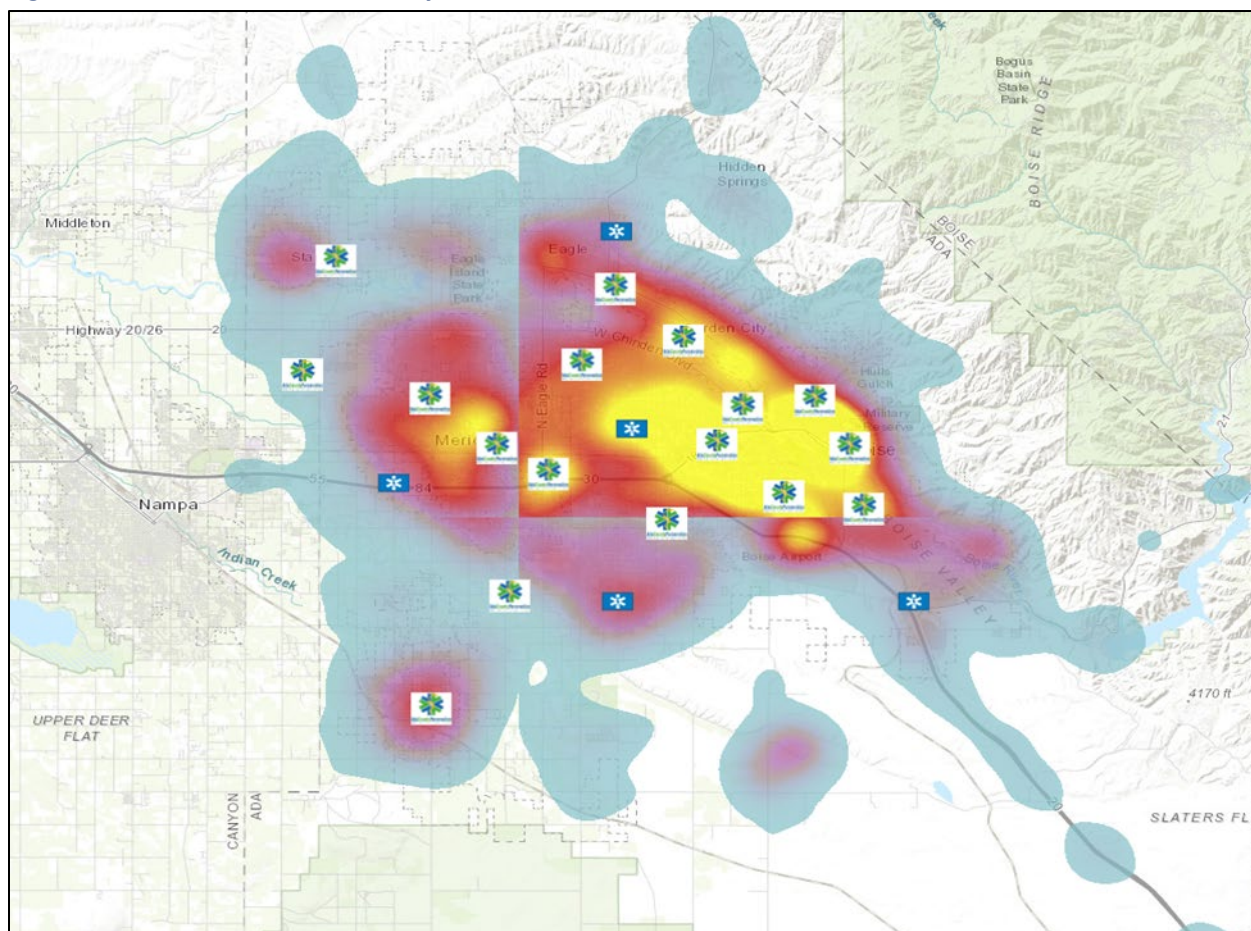
Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	126,807	131,741	136,796	139,409	142,022	144,636	147,251	149,866	152,023	154,180	156,338	29,532
Multifamily	1,627	1,707	1,787	1,849	1,911	1,973	2,035	2,097	2,157	2,216	2,275	648
Subtotal	128,434	133,448	138,583	141,258	143,933	146,609	149,286	151,964	154,179	156,396	158,613	30,180
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	9,163	9,523	9,886	10,251	10,619	10,990	11,363	11,739	12,118	12,503	12,893	3,730
Office	1,625	1,774	1,927	2,084	2,244	2,408	2,575	2,746	2,922	3,106	3,297	1,672
Industrial	4,336	4,370	4,406	4,442	4,479	4,517	4,555	4,594	4,635	4,677	4,721	385
Institutional	7,033	7,105	7,178	7,254	7,331	7,410	7,491	7,573	7,658	7,746	7,838	805
Subtotal	22,157	22,772	23,397	24,031	24,673	25,325	25,985	26,652	27,333	28,032	28,749	6,592
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	150,591	156,220	161,980	165,288	168,606	171,934	175,271	178,616	181,512	184,428	187,363	36,772

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

APPENDIX C. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES CALL VOLUME DENSITY HEAT MAP

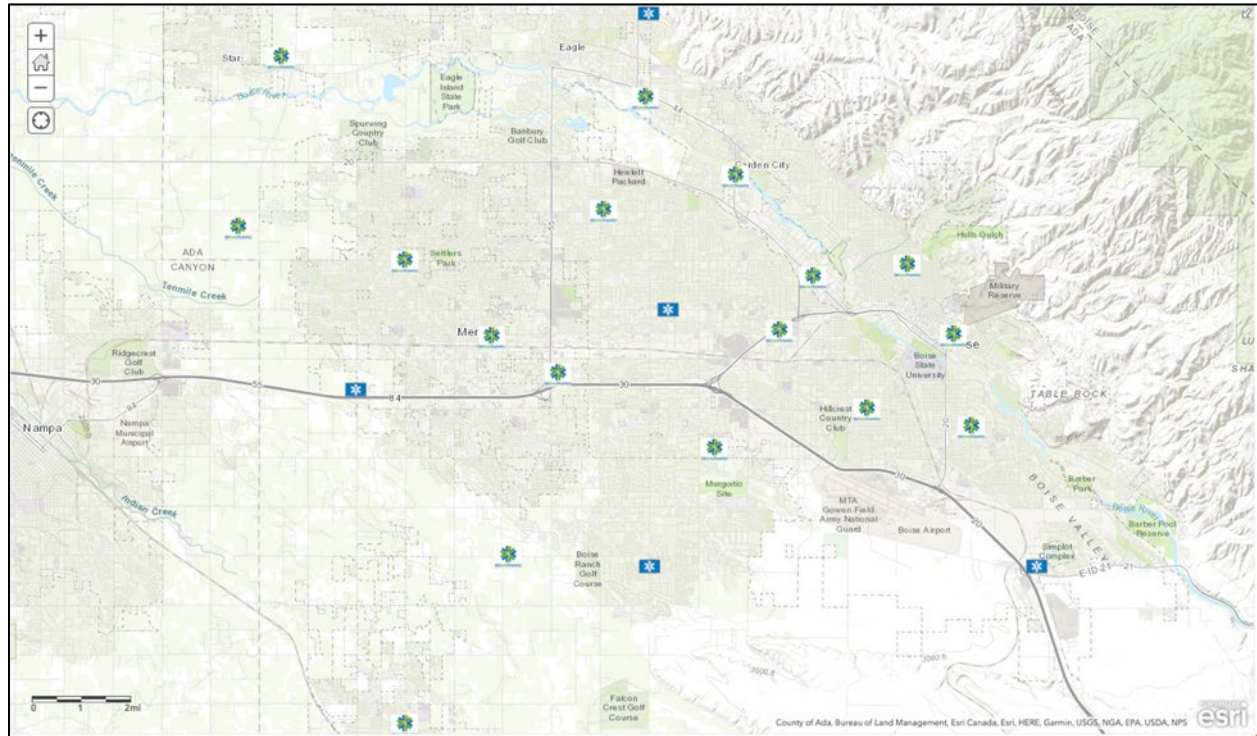
Shown below in Figure 43 is a heat map showing call volume density for Ada County EMS. Red and yellow areas indicate higher call volume. The heat map illustrates areas where station space will be needed to address future demand from growth.

Figure 43. EMS Call Volume Density



Below in Figure 44 is the 10 Year planned placement of future stations to maintain the current level of service and accommodate growth.

Figure 44. EMS Future Station Placement





Jail Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Submitted to:

Ada County, Idaho

May 24, 2024

Prepared by:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ada County, Idaho, retained TischlerBise, Inc. to calculate the impact fees to be imposed on new development to meet the new demands generated for public facilities in the County. It is the intent of Ada County to evaluate and establish impact fees for jail facilities. This report presents the methodologies and calculations used to generate current levels of service and maximum supportable impact fees. It is intended to serve as supporting documentation for the evaluation and establishment of impact fees in Ada County.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the County's compliance with Idaho Statutes as authorized by the Idaho Legislature. Consistent with the statutory authorization for development impact fees (Idaho Code 67-8202(1-4)), it is the intent of Ada County to:

1. Collect impact fees to ensure that adequate public facilities are available to serve new growth and development;
2. Promote orderly growth and development by establishing uniform standards by which local governments may require that those who benefit from new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new public facilities needed to serve new growth and development;
3. Establish minimum standards for the adoption of development impact fee ordinances by government entities;
4. Ensure that those who benefit from new growth and development are required to pay no more than their proportionate share of the cost of public facilities needed to serve new growth and development and to prevent duplicate and ad hoc development requirements;

Impact fees are one-time payments used to construct system improvements needed to accommodate new development. An impact fee represents new growth's fair share of capital facility needs. By law, impact fees can only be used for capital improvements, not operating or maintenance costs. Impact fees are subject to legal standards, which require fulfillment of three key elements: need, benefit and proportionality.

- First, to justify a fee for public facilities, it must be demonstrated that new development will create a need for capital improvements.
- Second, new development must derive a benefit from the payment of the fees (i.e., in the form of public facilities constructed within a reasonable timeframe).
- Third, the fee paid by a particular type of development should not exceed its proportional share of the capital cost for system improvements.

TischlerBise evaluated possible methodologies and documented appropriate demand indicators by type of development for the levels of service and fees. Local demographic data and improvement costs were used to identify specific capital costs attributable to growth. This report includes summary tables indicating the specific factors, referred to as level of service standards, used to derive the impact fees.

The geographic area for the jail impact fees is countywide. These facilities provide a countywide benefit and are services not provided by the cities within Ada County.

IDAHO DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Enabling Legislation governs how development fees are calculated for municipalities in Idaho. All requirements of the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (hereafter referred to as the Idaho Act) have been met in the supporting documentation prepared by TischlerBise. There are four requirements of the Idaho Act that are not common in the development impact fee enabling legislation of other states. This overview offers further clarification of these unique requirements.

First, as specified in 67-8204(2) of the Idaho Act, “development impact fees shall be calculated on the basis of levels of service for public facilities . . . applicable to existing development as well as new growth and development.”

Second, Idaho requires a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) [see 67-8208]. The CIP requirements are summarized in this report, with detailed documentation provided in the discussion on infrastructure.

Third, the Idaho Act also requires documentation of any existing deficiencies in the types of infrastructure to be funded by development impact fees [see 67-8208(1)(a)]. The intent of this requirement is to prevent charging new development to cure existing deficiencies. In the context of development impact fees for Ada County, the term “deficiencies” means a shortage or inadequacy of current system improvements when measured against the levels of service to be applied to new development. It does not mean a shortage or inadequacy when measured against some “hoped for” level of service.

TischlerBise used the current infrastructure cost per service unit (i.e., existing standards), or future levels of service where appropriate, multiplied by the projected increase in service units over an appropriate planning timeframe, to yield the cost of growth-related system improvements. The relationship between these three variables can be reduced to a mathematical formula, expressed as $A \times B = C$. In section 67-8204(16), the Idaho Act simply reorganizes this formula, stating the cost per service unit (i.e., development impact fee) may not exceed the cost of growth-related system improvements divided by the number of projected service units attributable to new development (i.e., $A = C \div B$). By using existing infrastructure standards to determine the need for growth-related capital improvements, Ada County ensures the same level-of-service standards are applicable to existing and new development. Using existing infrastructure standards also means there are no existing deficiencies in the current system that must be corrected from non-development impact fee funding.

Fourth, Idaho requires a proportionate share determination [see 67-8207]. Basically, local government must consider various types of applicable credits and/or other revenues that may reduce the capital costs attributable to new development. The development impact fee methodologies and the cash flow analysis have addressed the need for credits to avoid potential double payment for growth-related infrastructure.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES ---

METHODOLOGIES AND CREDITS

Development impact fees can be calculated by any one of several legitimate methods. The choice of a particular method depends primarily on the service characteristics and planning requirements for each facility type. Each method has advantages and disadvantages in a particular situation, and to some extent can be interchangeable, because each allocates facility costs in proportion to the needs created by development.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the process of calculating development impact fees involves two main steps: (1) determining the cost of development-related capital improvements and (2) allocating those costs equitably to various types of development. In practice, though, the calculation of impact fees can become quite complicated because of the many variables involved in defining the relationship between development and the need for facilities. The following paragraphs discuss three basic methods for calculating development impact fees, and how each method can be applied.

Cost Recovery or Buy-In Fee Calculation. The rationale for the cost recovery approach is that new development is paying for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of facilities already built or land already purchased from which new growth will benefit. This methodology is often used for systems that were oversized such as sewer and water facilities.

Incremental Expansion Fee Calculation. The incremental expansion method documents the current level of service (LOS) for each type of public facility in both quantitative and qualitative measures, based on an existing service standard (such as park land acres per 1,000 residents). This approach ensures that there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies or surplus capacity in infrastructure. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. An incremental expansion cost method is best suited for public facilities that will be expanded in regular increments, with LOS standards based on current conditions in the community.

Plan-Based Fee Calculation. The plan-based method allocates costs for a specified set of improvements to a specified amount of development. Facility plans identify needed improvements, and land use plans identify development. In this method, the total cost of relevant facilities is divided by total demand to calculate a cost per unit of demand. Then, the cost per unit of demand is multiplied by the amount of demand per unit of development (e.g., housing units or square feet of building area) in each category to arrive at a cost per specific unit of development (e.g., single family detached unit).

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Credits. Regardless of the methodology, a consideration of “credits” is integral to the development of a legally valid impact fee methodology. There are two types of “credits,” each with specific and distinct characteristics, but both of which should be addressed in the calculation of development impact fees. The first is a credit due to possible double payment situations. This could occur when contributions are made by the property owner toward the capital costs of the public facility covered by the impact fee. This type of credit is integrated into the impact fee calculation. The second is a credit toward the payment of a fee for dedication of public sites or improvements provided by the developer and for which the facility fee is imposed. This type of credit is addressed in the administration and implementation of a facility fee program.

FEE METHODOLOGIES

Of the fee methodologies discussed above, the incremental expansion method and the cost recovery method are used to calculate jail impact fees for Ada County. Where capacity is sufficient to serve current demand the incremental expansion method documents the current Level of Service (LOS) for each type of public facility. While the cost of the impact fee study is captured through the cost recovery method. Additionally, Ada County anticipates working with the cities to collect the jail impact fee countywide. The following table summarizes the method(s) used to derive the jail impact fee in Ada County.

Figure 1. Summary of Impact Fee Methodologies

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
Jail	Countywide	Impact Fee Study	Jail Facilities		Person & Vehicle Trips

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

The jail development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for jail facilities. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. To serve projected growth at current levels of service, the jail will need to provide 16,555 square feet of new ancillary facility space and 178 new jail beds over the next 10 years. Listed in Figure 2 are the capital improvement plans for facility expansion for the next 10 years. The planned expansions are consistent with growth-related needs to continue providing the current level of service. Important to note is that of the total \$16 million ancillary facility costs, only \$12.5 million will be captured by the impact fees. The CIP also includes non-growth-related projects which will be funded with non-impact fee revenue.

Figure 2. Jail Capital Improvement Plan

10-Year Jail Capital Improvement Plan	Square Feet	Total Cost	10-Year Impact Fee	General Fund & Other Sources
Pod E Expansion (294 beds)	39,984	\$32,843,108	\$19,936,000	\$12,907,108
Pod E Locker Rooms	3,000	\$2,464,219	\$2,464,219	\$0
Warehouse	10,562	\$6,967,817	\$6,967,817	\$0
Second Secured Entrance	6,719	\$6,352,666	\$6,352,666	\$0
New Booking Room	1,000	\$270,229	\$270,229	\$0
Kitchen Remodel	4,609	\$4,992,463	\$0	\$4,992,463
Camera Installation	-	\$1,322,421	\$0	\$1,322,421
Restroom & Locker Room Remodel	-	\$138,831	\$0	\$138,831
Jail Management System Upgrade	-	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000
Total	65,874	\$59,351,755	\$35,990,932	\$23,360,823

Growth-Related Pod Expansion \$19,936,000

Pod Expansion Revenue \$19,936,000

Growth-Related Pod Expansion Funding Gap \$0

Growth-Related Anc. Facility Expansion \$16,054,932

Anc. Facility Expansion Revenue \$12,499,025

Growth-Related Anc. Facility Funding Gap \$3,555,907

MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES BY TYPE OF LAND USE

Figure 3 provides a schedule of the maximum supportable development impact fees by type of land use for Ada County. The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represents new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

The fees for residential development are to be assessed per housing unit based on type. For nonresidential development, the fees are assessed per square foot of floor area (for illustrative purposes the nonresidential fee is listed per 1,000 square feet of development). Nonresidential development categories are consistent with the terminology and definitions contained in the reference book, Trip Generation 11th Edition, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. These definitions are provided in the Appendix A. Land Use Definitions.

Importantly, the Ada County Jail provides a countywide service and benefit. Thus, the impact fee study has calculated the maximum supportable fee based on a countywide level of service. In this case, Figure 3 lists maximum amounts for all development within Ada County.

Figure 3. Summary of Maximum Supportable Development Impact Fees - Countywide

Development Type	Jail Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)	
Single Family	\$516
Multifamily	\$357
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)	
Retail	\$944
Office	\$364
Industrial	\$163
Institutional	\$361

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The following section provides a summary of the Capital Improvement Plan depicting growth-related capital demands and costs on which the fees are based.

First, Figure 4 and Figure 5 lists the projected growth over the next ten years in Ada County. Overall, there is an estimated 23 percent increase in residential development (125,397 new residents and 50,296 new housing units) and an 18 percent increase in nonresidential development (43,283 new jobs and 16.9 million square feet of development). Further details on the development projections are provided in Appendix B. Demographic Assumptions.

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 4. Ten-Year Projected Residential Growth

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multifamily	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

Figure 5. Ten-Year Projected Nonresidential Growth

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
Industrial	35,745	36,388	37,030	37,673	38,315	38,958	39,600	40,242	40,875	41,507	42,139	6,394
Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
Total	239,668	244,016	248,364	252,712	257,060	261,408	265,756	270,104	274,386	278,669	282,951	43,283
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

The Idaho Development Impact Fee Act requires Capital Improvement Plans to be updated regularly, at least once every five years (Idaho Code 67-8208(2)). This report projects revenue and fees based on a 10-year forecast in an effort to provide the public and elected officials with illustrative guidance of probable growth demands based on current trends however, per Idaho Code, it is expected that an update to all Capital Improvement Plans included in this study will occur within five years.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

The majority of the CIP relates to the expansion of the Ada County Jail. A number of specific upgrades, replacements, and expansions to existing Jail facilities have also been proposed for fiscal year 2025 and beyond. In addition, it is estimated that \$2,500,000 will be required for maintenance and repair of existing facilities over the next five years. Because replacement and addressing existing deficiencies are not eligible to be funded with impact fees, these costs will need to be funded by other sources, such as property taxes, in accordance with Idaho Code 67-8207(iv)(2)(h). The Board of Ada County Commissioners retain discretion and authority to fund deficiencies through the county's annual CIP budget process, accumulate savings annually in a construction fund, budget annually for one-time projects using unspent fund balance, or through the deferred maintenance budget annually appropriated to the Operations Department for these sorts of expenses.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The jail development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for jail facilities. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. Based on the 10-year growth projections, the following infrastructure is projected over the next ten years:

- 16,555 square feet of new ancillary facility
- 178 new jail beds
- \$32,435,000 growth-related costs to Ada County

The projected demand is consistent with the Ada County Jail expansion plans. Currently, the department is exploring options for several expansions within the jail including a warehouse expansion and locker rooms for future Pod E. These projections are consistent with the Jail's Capital Improvement Plan shown in Figure 7. Important to note is that of the total \$16 million ancillary facility costs, only \$12.5 million will be captured by the impact fees. Also, there are four capital projects which are addressing non-growth-related project, thus not impact fee eligible.

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 7. Jail Capital Improvement Plan

10-Year Jail Capital Improvement Plan	Square Feet	Total Cost	10-Year Impact Fee	General Fund & Other Sources
Pod E Expansion (294 beds)	39,984	\$32,843,108	\$19,936,000	\$12,907,108
Pod E Locker Rooms	3,000	\$2,464,219	\$2,464,219	\$0
Warehouse	10,562	\$6,967,817	\$6,967,817	\$0
Second Secured Entrance	6,719	\$6,352,666	\$6,352,666	\$0
New Booking Room	1,000	\$270,229	\$270,229	\$0
Kitchen Remodel	4,609	\$4,992,463	\$0	\$4,992,463
Camera Installation	-	\$1,322,421	\$0	\$1,322,421
Restroom & Locker Room Remodel	-	\$138,831	\$0	\$138,831
Jail Management System Upgrade	-	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000
Total	65,874	\$59,351,755	\$35,990,932	\$23,360,823

Growth-Related Pod Expansion \$19,936,000

Pod Expansion Revenue \$19,936,000

Growth-Related Pod Expansion Funding Gap \$0

Growth-Related Anc. Facility Expansion \$16,054,932

Anc. Facility Expansion Revenue \$12,499,025

Growth-Related Anc. Facility Funding Gap \$3,555,907

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In determining the proportionate share of capital costs attributable to new development, the Idaho Development Fee Act states that local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements (Idaho Code 67-8207(2)). Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for the infrastructure included in this study.

Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset the growth-related capital costs to the County for jail facilities. Evidence is given in the specific chapters of this report that the projected capital costs from new development will be offset by the development impact fees collection as long as the program is collected in the entire service area. Thus, no credits are needed in the impact fee calculation to offset double collection for growth-related capital costs.

JAIL DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS

The Jail Development Impact Fee is based on the cost per service unit method specified in Idaho Code 67-8204(16), also referred to as the incremental expansion method elsewhere in this report.

The jail components included in the impact fee analysis are:

- Jail ancillary facilities
- Jail beds
- Share of the development impact fee study

The residential portion of the fee is derived from the product of persons per housing unit by housing type multiplied by the net capital cost per person. To calculate nonresidential development impact fees, nonresidential vehicle trips are used as the demand indicator. Trip generation rates are highest for commercial developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional land uses trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for jail facilities from nonresidential development and thus are the best demand indicators. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, do not accurately reflect the demand for service. If employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, Jail Development Impact Fees would be too high for office and institutional development. If floor area were used as the demand indicator, the development impact fees would be too high for industrial development. (See the Appendix for further discussion on trip rates and calculations.)

Specified in Idaho Code 67-8207(2), local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements. Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for jail facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset all growth-related capital costs for jail facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the projected capital costs from new development will be entirely offset by the development impact fees. Thus, no general tax dollars are assumed to be used to fund growth-related capital costs, requiring no further revenue credits.

COST ALLOCATION FOR JAIL INFRASTRUCTURE

Both residential and nonresidential development increases the demand for jail services and facilities. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand calls for service data from the Ada County Sheriff is analyzed. This call report represents the need for law enforcement services throughout Ada County including calls to which City police departments responded. Shown at the top of Figure 8, 32 percent of calls are to residential locations, 12 percent to nonresidential locations, and 56 percent are classified as traffic calls.

Base year vehicle trips are used to assign traffic calls to residential and nonresidential land uses. This results in 41,125 additional residential calls ($1,138,874$ residential vehicle trips / $2,087,130$ total vehicle trips x $75,367$ traffic calls for service) and $34,242$ additional nonresidential calls ($948,256$ nonresidential vehicle trips / $2,087,130$ total vehicle trips x $75,367$ traffic calls for service).

After this adjustment, 63 percent of calls are attributed to residential development and 37 percent are attributed to nonresidential development. These percentages are used to attribute facilities to respective demand units.

Figure 8. Countywide Law Enforcement Calls for Service

Land Use	Annual Calls for Service	% of Total
Residential	42,779	32%
Nonresidential	15,958	12%
Traffic	75,367	56%
Total	134,105	100%

Land Use	Vehicle Trips	% of Total
Residential	1,138,874	55%
Nonresidential	948,256	45%
Total	2,087,130	100%

Land Use	Adj. Calls for Service	% of Total
Residential	83,905	63%
Nonresidential	50,200	37%
Total	134,105	100%

Source: Ada County Sheriff's Office

JAIL LEVEL OF SERVICE AND COST ANALYSIS

The following section details the level of service calculations and capital cost per person for each infrastructure category.

JAIL CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Shown in Figure 9 is an analysis of the Ada County share of square footage and jail beds. The Ada County Jail houses inmates awaiting transfer to the Idaho State Prison and pretrial hearings. Of the 200 currently held for these reasons, 10 of them are from outside of Ada County. These 10 out-of-county prisoners are then divided by the operational capacity of the jail to get the out of county utilization of 1 percent (10 out-of-county inmates / 949 operational capacity = 1 percent out-of-county utilization).

Figure 9. Ada County Jail Capacity Analysis

Ada County Jail	
Jail Operational Capacity	949
County Inmates Awaiting Transfer/Hearing	200
Portion of Awaiting Inmates Out-of-County (5%)	10
Portion of Jail Capacity Out-of-County	1%

JAIL ANCILLARY FACILITIES

Listed in Figure 10, there is a total of 87,956 square feet of ancillary facilities at the county jail, 87,710 square feet being attributed to Ada County demand (99 percent). The proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the facilities is found by applying the calls for service data percentages. As a result, 54,877 square feet are attributed to residential demand and 32,833 square feet are attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed square footage to the base year population and nonresidential vehicles trips. As a result, there is 100.8 square feet per 1,000 residents and 34.6 square feet per 1,000 vehicles trips.

The average cost per square foot is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$76 per person and \$26 per vehicle trip (100.8 square feet per 1,000 persons x \$755 per square foot = \$76 per person, rounded).

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 10. Jail Facility Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Facility	Total Square Feet	Ada County Portion 99%	Ada County Replacement Cost
Medical Unit	24,607	24,361	\$20,010,220
Work Release	12,980	12,980	\$5,612,125
Juvenile Detention	49,012	49,012	\$40,258,763
ASCO Vehicle Maintenance	1,357	1,357	\$366,634
Total	87,956	87,710	\$66,247,743

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	63%	37%
Share of Square Feet	54,877	32,833
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	544,590	948,256
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	100.8	34.6

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	100.8	34.6
Average Cost per Square Foot	\$755	\$755
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$76	\$26

Source: Ada County Sheriff's Office

JAIL BEDS

Listed in Figure 11, the jail operational capacity is 949 occupied beds, 940 of which are utilized by Ada County (99 percent). The proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the beds is found by applying the calls for service data percentages. As a result, 588 beds are attributed to residential demand and 352 beds are attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed beds to the base year population and nonresidential vehicles trips. As a result, there are 1.08 beds per 1,000 residents and 0.37 beds per 1,000 vehicles trips.

The average cost per bed is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$121 per person and \$41 per vehicle trip (1.08 beds per 1,000 persons x \$112,000 per bed = \$121 per person, rounded).

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 61. Jail Bed Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Facility	Operational Capacity (Beds)	Current Utilization [1]	Ada County Beds 99%	Ada County Replacement Cost [2]
Jail	949	100%	940	\$105,280,000
Total	949		940	\$105,280,000

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	63%	37%
Share of Beds	588	352
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	544,590	948,256
Beds per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	1.08	0.37

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
Beds per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	1.08	0.37
Average Cost per Bed [2]	\$112,000	\$112,000
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$121	\$41

[1] Jail population model forecasts 100% utilization by the beginning of 2024

[2] Based on Pod E expansion of 294 beds at \$32,843,108 including contingencies and FFE

SHARE OF THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE STUDY

Under the Idaho enabling legislation, Ada County is able to recover the cost of the study through the collection of future fees. The total cost of the study has been evenly attributed to the four infrastructure categories, resulting in the Jail category share being \$16,370. An impact fee study must be completed every five years, so the attributed cost is compared to the five-year projected increase. As a result, the cost per person is \$0.13 and the cost per vehicle trip is \$0.11.

Figure 72. Jail Share of the Development Impact Fee Study

Share of Study Cost	Residential Share	Nonresidential Share
\$16,370	63%	37%

Residential Growth Cost	Five-Year Population Increase	Capital Cost per Person
\$10,242	79,401	\$0.13

Nonresidential Growth Cost	Five-Year Vehicle Trip Increase	Capital Cost per Vehicle Trip
\$6,128	56,847	\$0.11

JAIL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED TO SERVE GROWTH

Needs due to future growth were calculated using the levels of service and cost factors for the infrastructure components. Growth-related needs are a projection of the amount of infrastructure and estimated costs over the next ten years needed to maintain levels of service.

JAIL ANCILLARY FACILITIES

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new jail ancillary facilities. Shown in Figure 13, over the next ten years, there is a need for 16,555 square feet. The average cost per square foot is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$12,449,025).

Figure 83. Projected Demand for Jail Ancillary Facilities

Infrastructure		Level of Service				Cost/Unit
Ancillary Jail Facilities		Residential	100.8	Square Feet	per 1,000 persons	\$755
		Nonresidential	34.6		per 1,000 veh. trips	

Growth-Related Need for Ancillary Jail Facilities						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total Square Feet
Base	2023	544,590	948,256	54,894	32,809	87,703
Year 1	2024	568,015	959,629	57,255	33,203	90,458
Year 2	2025	591,946	971,000	59,668	33,596	93,264
Year 3	2026	602,628	982,369	60,744	33,989	94,733
Year 4	2027	613,310	993,737	61,821	34,383	96,204
Year 5	2028	623,991	1,005,103	62,898	34,776	97,674
Year 6	2029	634,673	1,016,467	63,975	35,169	99,144
Year 7	2030	645,355	1,027,830	65,051	35,562	100,613
Year 8	2031	653,566	1,039,020	65,879	35,950	101,829
Year 9	2032	661,776	1,050,206	66,707	36,337	103,044
Year 10	2033	669,987	1,061,389	67,534	36,724	104,258
Ten-Year Increase		125,397	113,134	12,640	3,915	16,555
Projected Expenditure				\$9,543,200	\$2,955,825	\$12,499,025

Growth-Related Expenditures for Ancillary Jail Facilities					\$12,499,025

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

JAIL BEDS

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new jail beds. Shown in Figure 14, over the next ten years, there is a need for 178 beds. The average cost per unit is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$19,936,000).

Figure 94. Projected Demand for Jail Beds

Infrastructure		Level of Service				Cost/Unit
Jail Facilities		Residential	1.08	Beds	per 1,000 persons	\$112,000
		Nonresidential	0.37		per 1,000 veh. trips	

Growth-Related Need for Jail Facilities						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Beds	Nonresidential Beds	Total Beds
Base	2023	544,590	948,256	588	351	939
Year 1	2024	568,015	959,629	613	355	968
Year 2	2025	591,946	971,000	639	359	998
Year 3	2026	602,628	982,369	651	363	1,014
Year 4	2027	613,310	993,737	662	368	1,030
Year 5	2028	623,991	1,005,103	674	372	1,046
Year 6	2029	634,673	1,016,467	685	376	1,061
Year 7	2030	645,355	1,027,830	697	380	1,077
Year 8	2031	653,566	1,039,020	706	384	1,090
Year 9	2032	661,776	1,050,206	715	389	1,104
Year 10	2033	669,987	1,061,389	724	393	1,117
Ten-Year Increase		125,397	113,134	136	42	178
Projected Expenditure				\$15,232,000	\$4,704,000	\$19,936,000

Growth-Related Expenditures for Jail Facilities					\$19,936,000

JAIL DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE CREDIT ANALYSIS

Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for jail facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset growth-related capital costs for facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the projected capital costs from new development will be entirely offset by the development impact fees. As a result, no revenue credit is necessary in the impact fee calculation.

JAIL INPUT VARIABLES AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

Figure 15 provides a summary of the input variables (described in the chapter sections above) used to calculate the net cost per person and vehicle trip. The residential Jail Development Impact Fees are the product of persons per housing unit by type of dwelling unit multiplied by the total net capital cost per person. The nonresidential fees are the product of trips per 1,000 square feet multiplied by the net capital cost per nonresidential vehicle trip.

The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represents new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

Figure 105. Jail Input Variables and Maximum Supportable Impact Fees

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Vehicle Trip
Jail Beds	\$121.00	\$41.00
Jail Ancillary Facilities	\$76.00	\$26.00
Impact Fee Study	\$0.13	\$0.11
Gross Total	\$197.13	\$67.11
Net Total	\$197.13	\$67.11

Residential

Housing Type	Persons per Housing Unit	Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)		
Single Family	2.62	\$516
Multifamily	1.81	\$357

Nonresidential

Development Type	Vehicle Trips per KSF	Maximum Supportable Fee
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)		
Retail	14.06	\$944
Office	5.42	\$364
Industrial	2.44	\$163
Institutional	5.39	\$361

CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS FOR JAIL MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE IMPACT FEE

This section summarizes the potential cash flow to Ada County if the Jail Development Impact Fee is implemented at the maximum supportable amounts. The cash flow projections are based on the assumptions detailed in this chapter and the development projections discussed in Appendix B.

Shown at the bottom of Figure 16, the maximum supportable jail impact fee is estimated to generate \$32.2 million in revenue while there is a growth-related cost of \$32.4 million. Thus, the impact fees are able to offset all growth-related capital costs (note: the difference is the result of rounding in the calculations). The impact fee revenue is compared to the total Jail CIP to illustrate the non-impact fee funding needed to complete the plan.

Importantly, the level of service has included demand from within the cities of Ada County. To ensure that the County captures the full potential revenue of the impact fees an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) is necessary for the Cities to collect the County impact fees on its behalf. Those revenues would be remitted to the County periodically. In the case there are no IGAs, the County will collect \$3.1 million in the unincorporated areas (9.4 percent of the countywide growth-related capital costs).

Figure 116. Projected Revenue for Jail Impact Fees

Infrastructure Costs for Jail Facilities

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
Jail Beds	\$32,843,108	\$19,936,000
Jail Ancillary Facilities	\$21,047,395	\$12,499,025
Impact Fee Study	\$32,740	\$32,740
Total Expenditures	\$53,923,243	\$32,467,765

Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue

		Single Family \$516 per unit	Multifamily \$357 per unit	Retail \$944 per KSF	Office \$364 per KSF	Industrial \$163 per KSF	Institutional \$361 per KSF
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2023	182,342	37,833	41,938	21,670	41,668	25,911
1	2024	190,171	39,417	42,327	22,392	42,078	26,096
2	2025	198,180	41,005	42,715	23,114	42,487	26,281
3	2026	201,750	41,716	43,104	23,836	42,896	26,467
4	2027	205,321	42,426	43,492	24,558	43,305	26,652
5	2028	208,891	43,137	43,880	25,280	43,715	26,838
6	2029	212,462	43,847	44,268	26,002	44,124	27,023
7	2030	216,033	44,558	44,656	26,724	44,533	27,209
8	2031	218,774	45,110	45,037	27,434	44,936	27,392
9	2032	221,515	45,662	45,419	28,145	45,339	27,576
10	2033	224,256	46,215	45,800	28,856	45,741	27,760
Ten-Year Increase		41,914	8,382	3,862	7,186	4,073	1,849
Projected Revenue		\$21,627,749	\$2,992,275	\$3,645,458	\$2,615,726	\$663,897	\$667,499
Projected Revenue =>						\$32,213,000	
Projected Expenditures =>						\$53,923,243	
Non-Impact Fee Funding =>						\$21,710,243	

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ANALYSIS

Development impact fees for Ada County are based on reasonable and fair formulas or methods. The fees do not exceed a proportionate share of the costs incurred or to be incurred by the County in the provision of system improvements to serve new development. The County will fund non-growth-related improvements with non-development impact fee funds as it has in the past. Specified in the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (Idaho Code 67-8207), several factors must be evaluated in the development impact fee study and are discussed below.

- 1) The development impact fees for Ada County are based on new growth's share of the costs of previously built projects along with planned public facilities as provided by Ada County. Projects are included in the County's capital improvements plan and will be included in annual capital budgets.
- 2) TischlerBise estimated development impact fee revenue based on the maximum supportable development impact fees for the one, countywide service area; results are shown in the cash flow analyses in this report. Development impact fee revenue will entirely fund growth-related improvements less funding from other sources (i.e., federal and state grants).
- 3) TischlerBise has evaluated the extent to which new development may contribute to the cost of public facilities.
- 4) The relative extent to which properties will make future contributions to the cost of existing public facilities has also been evaluated in regards to existing debt. Outstanding debt for growth's portion of already constructed facilities will be paid from development impact fee revenue, therefore a future revenue credit is not necessary.
- 5) The County will evaluate the extent to which newly developed properties are entitled to a credit for system improvements that have been provided by property owners or developers. These "site-specific" credits will be available for system improvements identified in the annual capital budget and long-term Capital Improvements Plans. Administrative procedures for site-specific credits should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance.
- 6) Extraordinary costs, if any, in servicing newly developed properties should be addressed through administrative procedures that allow independent studies to be submitted to the County. These procedures should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance. One service area represented by Ada County is appropriate for the fees herein.
- 7) The time-price differential inherent in fair comparisons of amounts paid at different times has been addressed. All costs in the development impact fee calculations are given in current dollars with no assumed inflation rate over time. Necessary cost adjustments can be made as part of the annual evaluation and update of development impact fees.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Idaho Act requires jurisdictions to form a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee. The committee must have at least five members with a minimum of two members active in the business of real estate, building, or development. The committee acts in an advisory capacity and is tasked to do the following:

- Assist the governmental entity in adopting land use assumptions;
- Review the capital improvements plan, and proposed amendments, and file written comments;
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the capital improvements plan;
- File periodic reports, at least annually, with respect to the capital improvements plan and report to the governmental entity any perceived inequities in implementing the plan or imposing the development impact fees; and
- Advise the governmental entity of the need to update or revise land use assumptions, the capital improvements plan, and development impact fees.

Per the above, the County formed a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee (DIFAC). TischlerBise and County Staff met with the DIFAC during the process and provided information on land use assumptions, level of service and cost assumptions, and draft development impact fee schedules. This report reflects comments and feedback received from the DIFAC.

The County must develop and adopt a capital improvements plan (CIP) that includes those improvements for which fees were developed. The Idaho Act defines a capital improvement as an “improvement with a useful life of ten years or more, by new construction or other action, which increases the service capacity of a public facility.” Requirements for the CIP are outlined in Idaho Code 67-8208. Certain procedural requirements must be followed for adoption of the CIP and the development impact fee ordinance. Requirements are described in detail in Idaho Code 67-8206. The County has a CIP that meets the above requirements.

TischlerBise recommends that development impact fees be updated annually to reflect recent data. One approach is to adjust for inflation in construction costs by means of an index like the RSMeans or Engineering News Record (ENR). This index can be applied against the calculated development impact fee. If cost estimates change significantly the County should evaluate an adjustment to the CIP and development impact fees.

Idaho’s enabling legislation requires an annual development impact fees report that accounts for fees collected and spent during the preceding year (Idaho Code 67-8210). Development impact fees must be deposited in interest-bearing accounts earmarked for the associated capital facilities as outlined in capital improvements plans. Also, fees must be spent within eight years of when they are collected (on a first in, first out basis) unless the local governmental entity identifies in writing (a) a reasonable cause why the

fees should be held longer than eight years; and (b) an anticipated date by which the fees will be expended but in no event greater than eleven years from the date they were collected.

Credits must be provided for in accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-8209 regarding site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements that have been included in the development impact fee calculations. Project improvements normally required as part of the development approval process are not eligible for credits against development impact fees. Specific policies and procedures related to site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements should be addressed in the ordinance that establishes the County's fees.

The general concept is that developers may be eligible for site-specific credits or reimbursements only if they provide system improvements that have been included in CIP and development impact fee calculations. If a developer constructs a system improvement that was included in the fee calculations, it is necessary to either reimburse the developer or provide a credit against the fees in the area that benefits from the system improvement. The latter option is more difficult to administer because it creates unique fees for specific geographic areas. Based on TischlerBise's experience, it is better for a reimbursement agreement to be established with the developer that constructs a system improvement. For example, if a developer elects to construct a system improvement, then a reimbursement agreement can be established to payback the developer from future development impact fee revenue. The reimbursement agreement should be based on the actual documented cost of the system improvement, if less than the amount shown in the CIP. However, the reimbursement should not exceed the CIP amount that has been used in the development impact fee calculations.

APPENDIX A. LAND USE DEFINITIONS

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

As discussed below, residential development categories are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Ada County will collect impact fees from all new residential units. One-time impact fees are determined by the number of residential units.

Single Family Units:

1. Single family detached is a one-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides.
2. Single family attached (townhouse) is a one-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.
3. Mobile home includes both occupied and vacant mobile homes, to which no permanent rooms have been added. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Multifamily Units:

1. 2+ units (duplexes and apartments) are units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with "2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments."
2. Boat, RV, Van, etc. includes any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the other categories (e.g., houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans). Recreational vehicles, boats, vans, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as a current place of residence.

NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CATEGORIES

Nonresidential development categories used throughout this study are based on land use classifications from the book Trip Generation (ITE, 2021). A summary description of each development category is provided below.

Retail: Establishments primarily selling merchandise, eating/drinking places, and entertainment uses. By way of example, Retail includes shopping centers, supermarkets, pharmacies, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, automobile dealerships, and movie theaters.

Office: Establishments providing management, administrative, professional, or business services. By way of example, Office includes business offices, office parks, and corporate headquarters.

Industrial: Establishments primarily engaged in the production and transportation of goods. By way of example, Industrial includes manufacturing plants, trucking companies, warehousing facilities, utility substations, power generation facilities, and telecommunications buildings.

Institutional: Public and quasi-public buildings providing educational, social assistance, or religious services. By way of example, Institutional includes schools, universities, churches, daycare facilities, hospitals, health care facilities, and government buildings.

APPENDIX B. DEMOGRAPHIC ASSUMPTIONS

The data estimates and projections used in the study's calculations are detailed in this section. This chapter includes discussion and findings on:

- Household/housing unit size
- Current population and housing unit estimates
- Residential projections
- Current employment and nonresidential floor area estimates
- Nonresidential projections
- Functional population
- Vehicle trip generation and projections

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Impact fees often use per capita standards and persons per housing unit or persons per household to derive proportionate share fee amounts. Housing types have varying household sizes and, consequently, a varying demand on County infrastructure and services. Thus, it is important to differentiate between housing types and size.

When persons per housing unit (PPHU) is used in the development impact fee calculations, infrastructure standards are derived using year-round population. In contrast, when persons per household (PPHH) is used in the development impact fee calculations, the fee methodology assumes all housing units will be occupied, thus requiring seasonal or peak population to be used when deriving infrastructure standards. Thus, TischlerBise recommends that fees for residential development in Ada County be imposed according to persons per housing units.

Based on housing characteristics, TischlerBise recommends using two housing unit categories for the Impact Fee study: (1) Single Family and (2) Multifamily. Each housing type has different characteristics which results in a different demand on County facilities and services. Figure 17 shows the US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for Ada County. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.62 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.81 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 83 percent single family and 17 percent multifamily.

The estimates in Figure 17 are for household size calculations. Base year population and housing units are estimated with another, more recent data source.

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Figure 127. Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	415,557	158,890	2.62	153,711	2.70	83%
Multifamily [2]	59,917	33,161	1.81	31,014	1.93	17%
Total	475,474	192,051	2.48	184,725	2.57	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for incorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 18. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.59 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.80 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 81 percent single family and 19 percent multifamily.

Figure 138. Incorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	363,946	140,266	2.59	135,502	2.69	81%
Multifamily [2]	58,871	32,691	1.80	30,619	1.92	19%
Total	422,817	172,957	2.44	166,121	2.55	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year-Estimates data for unincorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 19. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.77 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 2.23 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 98 percent single family and 2 percent multifamily.

Figure 149. Unincorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	51,611	18,624	2.77	18,209	2.83	98%
Multifamily [2]	1,046	470	2.23	395	2.65	2%
Total	52,657	19,094	2.76	18,604	2.83	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

BASE YEAR POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS

Available through the Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS), the base year 2023 population in Ada County is estimated to be 554,590 residents shown in Figure 20. PPHU factors for

Incorporated and Unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units for the whole County. The housing unit mix for Ada County was then applied to the total giving an estimated 182,342 single family units and 37,833 multifamily units.

Figure 20. Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	544,590
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	182,342
Multifamily	37,833
Total Housing Units	220,175

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

Available through COMPASS, the base year 2023 population in unincorporated Ada County is estimated to be 63,510 residents shown in Figure 21. PPHU factors for unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 22,444 single family units and 566 multifamily units.

Figure 151. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	63,510
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	22,444
Multifamily	566
Total Housing Units	23,011

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

The population estimate for unincorporated Ada County from COMPASS was subtracted from the population estimate for the whole of Ada County to find the estimated base year population for incorporated Ada County. Shown in Figure 22 the estimated population is 481,080. PPHU factors for incorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 159,898 single family units and 37,266 multifamily units.

Figure 162. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	481,080
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	159,898
Multifamily	37,266
Total Housing Units	197,164

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT PROJECTIONS

The residential projections are based on a review of COMPASS published estimates, impact fee studies from cities and fire districts within Ada County, and PPHU factors. Impact fee studies comprising the main six cities within Ada County were used to affirm growth trends for whole county projections. From the 2023 base year housing unit totals, Ada County is projected to increase by 50,296 housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 125,397 residents over the next ten years, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 173. Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multifamily	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

From the 2023 base year housing unit totals for incorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase of 44,844 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 110,415 residents in incorporated Ada County, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 184. Incorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	481,080	502,024	523,414	532,767	542,119	551,471	560,823	570,174	577,281	584,388	591,495	110,415
Percent Increase		4.4%	4.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	159,898	166,853	173,967	177,075	180,183	183,291	186,399	189,507	191,866	194,226	196,586	36,688
Multifamily	37,266	38,822	40,383	41,072	41,761	42,450	43,139	43,828	44,359	44,891	45,423	8,156
Total Housing Units	197,164	205,676	214,350	218,147	221,944	225,741	229,538	233,334	236,226	239,117	242,008	44,844

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

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From the 2023 base year housing unit total for unincorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase 5,453 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 14,982 residents in unincorporated Ada County, a 23.6 percent increase.

Figure 195. Unincorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	63,510	65,991	68,532	69,861	71,190	72,520	73,850	75,181	76,284	77,388	78,492	14,982
Percent Increase		3.9%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	23.6%
Housing Units												
Single Family	22,444	23,318	24,213	24,675	25,138	25,600	26,063	26,526	26,908	27,289	27,671	5,227
Multifamily	566	594	622	644	665	687	708	730	751	771	792	226
Total Housing Units	23,011	23,912	24,835	25,319	25,803	26,287	26,772	27,256	27,658	28,061	28,464	5,453

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA

The impact fee study will include nonresidential development as well. Available through COMPASS Job projections from the Traffic Analysis Zone Model (TAZ) and *Communities in Motion 2050* there are an estimated 239,668 jobs in Ada County in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 43,787 retail jobs, 130,780 office jobs, 35,745 industrial jobs, and 29,356 institutional jobs in the base year.

Base year nonresidential floor area estimates are based on Ada County GIS nonresidential parcel data. There is an estimated 131 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in Ada County. Retail and industrial sectors account for the greatest share with approximately 32 percent each. Institutional accounts for 20 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 206. Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	43,787	18%	41,938,153	32%
Office	130,780	55%	21,670,098	17%
Industrial	35,745	15%	41,668,221	32%
Institutional	29,356	12%	25,911,213	20%
Total	239,668	100%	131,187,685	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

The job and nonresidential floor area estimates were further broken down into incorporated and unincorporated areas. Incorporated Ada County has an estimated 230,704 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 42,925 retail jobs, 125,936 office jobs, 34,547 industrial jobs, and 27,296 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 127 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in incorporated Ada County. Retail accounts for the greatest share at 32 percent. Industrial accounts for 31 percent, institutional accounts for 19 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 217. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	42,925	19%	41,286,649	32%
Office	125,936	55%	21,370,261	17%
Industrial	34,547	15%	39,887,518	31%
Institutional	27,296	12%	24,605,169	19%
Total	230,704	100%	127,149,597	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

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Unincorporated Ada County has an estimated 8,964 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 862 retail jobs, 4,844 office jobs, 1,198 industrial jobs, and 2,060 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 4 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in unincorporated Ada County. Industrial accounts for the greatest share at 44 percent. Institutional accounts for 32 percent, retail accounts for 16 percent, and office accounts for 7 percent.

Figure 228. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	862	10%	651,504	16%
Office	4,844	54%	299,837	7%
Industrial	1,198	13%	1,780,703	44%
Institutional	2,060	23%	1,306,044	32%
Total	8,964	100%	4,038,088	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA PROJECTIONS

Job projections for the industry sectors are calculated with the Institution of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) square feet per employee averages shown in Figure 29. For retail industries the Shopping Center land use factors are used; for office the General Office factors are used; for industrial the Light Industrial factors are used; for institutional the Hospital factors are used.

Figure 239. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Employment Density Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Emp per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. per Emp
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	2.12	471
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	3.26	307
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	1.57	637
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	2.86	350

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for Ada County are shown in Figure 30. It is estimated there will be an increase of 43,283 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (54 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 17 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 42 percent.

Figure 30. Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
Industrial	35,745	36,388	37,030	37,673	38,315	38,958	39,600	40,242	40,875	41,507	42,139	6,394
Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
Total	239,668	244,016	248,364	252,712	257,060	261,408	265,756	270,104	274,386	278,669	282,951	43,283
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for incorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 31. It is estimated there will be an increase of 41,040 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (55 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 16.1 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 43 percent.

Figure 241. Incorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	42,925	43,696	44,466	45,236	46,004	46,772	47,539	48,306	49,059	49,811	50,561	7,636
Office	125,936	128,198	130,458	132,715	134,970	137,223	139,474	141,723	143,933	146,138	148,339	22,403
Industrial	34,547	35,168	35,787	36,407	37,025	37,643	38,261	38,878	39,484	40,089	40,693	6,146
Institutional	27,296	27,786	28,276	28,765	29,254	29,742	30,230	30,718	31,197	31,675	32,152	4,856
Total	230,704	234,848	238,987	243,123	247,254	251,381	255,505	259,624	263,673	267,712	271,744	41,040
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,287	41,650	42,013	42,375	42,737	43,099	43,460	43,821	44,176	44,530	44,883	3,597
Office	21,370	22,065	22,758	23,451	24,144	24,835	25,526	26,217	26,895	27,572	28,248	6,878
Industrial	39,888	40,283	40,678	41,072	41,466	41,860	42,253	42,646	43,032	43,418	43,802	3,915
Institutional	24,605	24,777	24,948	25,119	25,291	25,461	25,632	25,803	25,970	26,138	26,305	1,699
Total	127,150	128,774	130,397	132,018	133,637	135,255	136,872	138,487	140,074	141,657	143,238	16,088

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for unincorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 32. It is estimated there will be an increase of 2,244 jobs, a 25 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (45 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 881,000 square feet, a 22 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 35 percent.

Figure 252. Unincorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	862	916	971	1,026	1,082	1,138	1,194	1,251	1,308	1,366	1,425	563
Office	4,844	4,934	5,025	5,120	5,216	5,315	5,415	5,518	5,623	5,734	5,849	1,005
Industrial	1,198	1,220	1,243	1,266	1,290	1,314	1,339	1,365	1,391	1,418	1,446	248
Institutional	2,060	2,098	2,137	2,177	2,218	2,260	2,303	2,347	2,391	2,438	2,487	427
Total	8,964	9,168	9,377	9,589	9,806	10,027	10,251	10,480	10,714	10,957	11,208	2,244
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	652	677	703	729	755	781	808	835	862	889	917	265
Office	300	327	356	384	414	444	475	507	539	573	608	308
Industrial	1,781	1,795	1,809	1,824	1,839	1,855	1,871	1,887	1,904	1,921	1,939	158
Institutional	1,306	1,319	1,333	1,347	1,361	1,376	1,391	1,406	1,422	1,438	1,456	150
Total	4,038	4,119	4,201	4,285	4,370	4,457	4,545	4,634	4,726	4,821	4,920	881

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

VEHICLE TRIP GENERATION

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS BY HOUSING TYPE

A customized trip rate is calculated for the single family and multifamily units in Ada County. In Figure 33, the most recent data from the US Census American Community Survey is inputted into equations provided by the ITE to calculate the trip ends per housing unit factor. A single family unit is estimated to generate 10.66 trip ends and a multifamily unit is estimated to generate 5.42 trip ends on an average weekday.

Figure 263. Customized Residential Trip End Rates by Housing Type

Households by Structure Type ²					
Tenure by Units in Structure	Vehicles Available ¹	Single Family	Multifamily	Total	Vehicles per HH by Tenure
Owner-Occupied	289,778	129,602	1,468	131,070	2.21
Renter-Occupied	85,906	24,109	29,546	53,655	1.60
Total	375,684	153,711	31,014	184,725	2.03
Housing Units ³		158,890	33,161	192,051	

Housing Type	Persons in Households ⁴	Trip Ends ⁵	Vehicles by Type of Unit	Trip Ends ⁶	Average Trip Ends	Local Trip Ends per HH	National Trip Ends per Unit ⁷
Single Family	415,557	1,157,628	324,995	2,118,200	1,637,914	10.66	9.43
Multifamily	59,917	137,129	50,518	199,334	168,231	5.42	4.54
Total	475,474	1,294,757	375,513	2,317,534	1,806,145	9.78	

1. Vehicles available by tenure from Table B25046, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
2. Households by tenure and units in structure from Table B25032, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
3. Housing units from Table B25024, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
4. Total population in households from Table B25033, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
5. Vehicle trips ends based on persons using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.89 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{persons}) + 1.72)$. To approximate the average population of the ITE studies, persons were divided by 19 and the equation result multiplied by 19. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(2.29 \cdot \text{persons}) - 81.02$ (ITE 2017).
6. Vehicle trip ends based on vehicles available using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.99 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{vehicles}) + 1.93)$. To approximate the average number of vehicles in the ITE studies, vehicles available were divided by 34 and the equation result multiplied by 34. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(3.94 \cdot \text{vehicles}) + 293.58$ (ITE 2021).
7. Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

A vehicle trip end is the out-bound or in-bound leg of a vehicle trip. As a result, so to not double count trips, a standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to trip ends to calculate a vehicle trip. For example, the out-bound trip from a person's home to work is attributed to the housing unit and the trip from work back home is attributed to the employer.

However, an additional adjustment is necessary to capture County residents' work bound trips that are outside of the County. The trip adjustment factor includes two components. According to the National Household Travel Survey, home-based work trips are typically 31 percent of out-bound trips (which are 50 percent of all trip ends). Also, utilizing the most recent data from the Census Bureau's web application "OnTheMap", 17 percent of Ada County workers travel outside the County for work. In combination, these factors account for 3 percent of additional production trips ($0.31 \times 0.50 \times 0.17 = 0.03$). Shown in Figure 34, the total adjustment factor for residential housing units includes attraction trips (50 percent of trip ends) plus the journey-to-work commuting adjustment (3 percent of production trips) for a total of 53 percent.

Figure 34. Residential Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Employed Ada County Residents (2020)	212,011
Residents Working in Ada County (2020)	175,359
Residents Commuting Outside of Ada County for Work	36,652
Percent Commuting Out of Ada County	17%
Additional Production Trips	3%
Standard Trip Adjustment Factor	50%
Residential Trip Adjustment Factor	53%

Source: U.S. Census, OnTheMap Application, 2020

NONRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS

Vehicle trip generation for nonresidential land uses are calculated by using ITE's average daily trip end rates and adjustment factors found in their recently published 11th edition of Trip Generation. To estimate the trip generation in Ada County, the weekday trip end per 1,000 square feet factors listed in Figure 35 are used.

Figure 3527. Institute of Transportation Engineers Nonresidential Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Dmd Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Employee
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

For nonresidential land uses, the standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to office, industrial, and institutional land uses. A lower vehicle trip adjustment factor is used for retail uses because this type of development attracts vehicles as they pass-by on arterial and collector roads. For example, when someone stops at a convenience store on their way home from work, the convenience store is not their primary destination. In Figure 36, the Institute for Transportation Engineers' land use code, daily vehicle trip end rate, and trip adjustment factor is listed for each land use.

Figure 286. Daily Vehicle Trip Factors

Land Use	ITE Codes	Daily Vehicle Trip Ends	Trip Adj. Factor	Daily Vehicle Trips
Residential (per housing unit)				
Single Family	210	10.66	53%	5.65
Multifamily	220	5.42	53%	2.87
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)				
Retail	820	37.01	38%	14.06
Office	710	10.84	50%	5.42
Industrial	110	4.87	50%	2.44
Institutional	610	10.77	50%	5.39

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021); 'National Household Travel Survey, 2009

VEHICLE TRIP PROJECTIONS

The base year vehicle trip totals and vehicle trip projections are calculated by combining the vehicle trip end factors, the trip adjustment factors, and the residential and nonresidential assumptions for housing stock and floor area. Countywide, residential land uses account for 1,138,874 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 948,256 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 37.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 374,018 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (63 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 297. Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	1,030,196	1,074,429	1,119,675	1,139,848	1,160,022	1,180,195	1,200,368	1,220,542	1,236,029	1,251,516	1,267,003	236,807
Multifamily	108,679	113,228	117,791	119,832	121,873	123,915	125,956	127,997	129,583	131,170	132,756	24,077
Subtotal	1,138,874	1,187,658	1,237,466	1,259,681	1,281,895	1,304,110	1,326,324	1,348,539	1,365,612	1,382,685	1,399,759	260,884
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	589,810	595,277	600,742	606,204	611,664	617,121	622,576	628,029	633,398	638,762	644,120	54,310
Office	117,452	121,365	125,278	129,191	133,103	137,016	140,929	144,841	148,694	152,547	156,400	38,948
Industrial	101,462	102,459	103,456	104,452	105,449	106,445	107,442	108,438	109,419	110,399	111,380	9,918
Institutional	139,532	140,528	141,524	142,522	143,521	144,520	145,520	146,521	147,509	148,498	149,489	9,957
Subtotal	948,256	959,629	971,000	982,369	993,737	1,005,103	1,016,467	1,027,830	1,039,020	1,050,206	1,061,389	113,134
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	2,087,130	2,147,286	2,208,466	2,242,050	2,275,632	2,309,212	2,342,791	2,376,368	2,404,632	2,432,892	2,461,148	374,018

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

In incorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 1,010,441 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 926,099 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 38.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 337,251 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (61 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 308. Incorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	903,389	942,688	982,879	1,000,440	1,018,000	1,035,559	1,053,117	1,070,675	1,084,006	1,097,336	1,110,670	207,281
Multifamily	107,051	111,521	116,004	117,983	119,963	121,942	123,921	125,899	127,427	128,954	130,481	23,429
Subtotal	1,010,441	1,054,210	1,098,883	1,118,423	1,137,962	1,157,500	1,177,038	1,196,575	1,211,433	1,226,289	1,241,151	230,710
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	580,647	585,754	590,856	595,953	601,044	606,131	611,213	616,291	621,280	626,259	631,228	50,580
Office	115,827	119,591	123,351	127,107	130,859	134,608	138,353	142,095	145,772	149,442	153,103	37,277
Industrial	97,126	98,089	99,050	100,011	100,970	101,929	102,887	103,843	104,784	105,722	106,658	9,532
Institutional	132,499	133,423	134,346	135,268	136,189	137,110	138,029	138,948	139,851	140,752	141,651	9,152
Subtotal	926,099	936,857	947,603	958,338	969,063	979,778	990,482	1,001,177	1,011,687	1,022,174	1,032,640	106,541
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	1,936,539	1,991,066	2,046,486	2,076,761	2,107,025	2,137,278	2,167,520	2,197,752	2,223,120	2,248,464	2,273,791	337,251

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

In unincorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 128,434 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 22,157 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 39.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 36,772 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (80 percent) and retail (10 percent) development.

Figure 319. Unincorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	126,807	131,741	136,796	139,409	142,022	144,636	147,251	149,866	152,023	154,180	156,338	29,532
Multifamily	1,627	1,707	1,787	1,849	1,911	1,973	2,035	2,097	2,157	2,216	2,275	648
Subtotal	128,434	133,448	138,583	141,258	143,933	146,609	149,286	151,964	154,179	156,396	158,613	30,180
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	9,163	9,523	9,886	10,251	10,619	10,990	11,363	11,739	12,118	12,503	12,893	3,730
Office	1,625	1,774	1,927	2,084	2,244	2,408	2,575	2,746	2,922	3,106	3,297	1,672
Industrial	4,336	4,370	4,406	4,442	4,479	4,517	4,555	4,594	4,635	4,677	4,721	385
Institutional	7,033	7,105	7,178	7,254	7,331	7,410	7,491	7,573	7,658	7,746	7,838	805
Subtotal	22,157	22,772	23,397	24,031	24,673	25,325	25,985	26,652	27,333	28,032	28,749	6,592
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	150,591	156,220	161,980	165,288	168,606	171,934	175,271	178,616	181,512	184,428	187,363	36,772

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)



Sheriff Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Submitted to:

Ada County, Idaho

May 24, 2024

Prepared by:



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Impact Fee Study Ada County, Idaho

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ada County, Idaho, retained TischlerBise, Inc. to calculate the impact fees to be imposed on new development to meet the new demands generated for public facilities in the County. It is the intent of Ada County to evaluate and establish impact fees for sheriff facilities. This report presents the methodologies and calculations used to generate current levels of service and maximum supportable impact fees. It is intended to serve as supporting documentation for the evaluation and establishment of impact fees in Ada County.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the County's compliance with Idaho Statutes as authorized by the Idaho Legislature. Consistent with the statutory authorization for development impact fees (Idaho Code 67-8202(1-4)), it is the intent of Ada County to:

1. Collect impact fees to ensure that adequate public facilities are available to serve new growth and development;
2. Promote orderly growth and development by establishing uniform standards by which local governments may require that those who benefit from new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new public facilities needed to serve new growth and development;
3. Establish minimum standards for the adoption of development impact fee ordinances by government entities;
4. Ensure that those who benefit from new growth and development are required to pay no more than their proportionate share of the cost of public facilities needed to serve new growth and development and to prevent duplicate and ad hoc development requirements;

Impact fees are one-time payments used to construct system improvements needed to accommodate new development. An impact fee represents new growth's fair share of capital facility needs. By law, impact fees can only be used for capital improvements, not operating or maintenance costs. Impact fees are subject to legal standards, which require fulfillment of three key elements: need, benefit and proportionality.

- First, to justify a fee for public facilities, it must be demonstrated that new development will create a need for capital improvements.
- Second, new development must derive a benefit from the payment of the fees (i.e., in the form of public facilities constructed within a reasonable timeframe).
- Third, the fee paid by a particular type of development should not exceed its proportional share of the capital cost for system improvements.

TischlerBise evaluated possible methodologies and documented appropriate demand indicators by type of development for the levels of service and fees. Local demographic data and improvement costs were used to identify specific capital costs attributable to growth. This report includes summary tables indicating the specific factors, referred to as level of service standards, used to derive the impact fees.

The sheriff impact fees are planned to be assessment on only unincorporated development. In this case, the sheriff impact fees have been calculated based on an analysis of unincorporated demand.

IDAHO DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Enabling Legislation governs how development fees are calculated for municipalities in Idaho. All requirements of the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (hereafter referred to as the Idaho Act) have been met in the supporting documentation prepared by TischlerBise. There are four requirements of the Idaho Act that are not common in the development impact fee enabling legislation of other states. This overview offers further clarification of these unique requirements.

First, as specified in 67-8204(2) of the Idaho Act, “development impact fees shall be calculated on the basis of levels of service for public facilities . . . applicable to existing development as well as new growth and development.”

Second, Idaho requires a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) [see 67-8208]. The CIP requirements are summarized in this report, with detailed documentation provided in the discussion on infrastructure.

Third, the Idaho Act also requires documentation of any existing deficiencies in the types of infrastructure to be funded by development impact fees [see 67-8208(1)(a)]. The intent of this requirement is to prevent charging new development to cure existing deficiencies. In the context of development impact fees for Ada County, the term “deficiencies” means a shortage or inadequacy of current system improvements when measured against the levels of service to be applied to new development. It does not mean a shortage or inadequacy when measured against some “hoped for” level of service.

TischlerBise used the current infrastructure cost per service unit (i.e., existing standards), or future levels of service where appropriate, multiplied by the projected increase in service units over an appropriate planning timeframe, to yield the cost of growth-related system improvements. The relationship between these three variables can be reduced to a mathematical formula, expressed as $A \times B = C$. In section 67-8204(16), the Idaho Act simply reorganizes this formula, stating the cost per service unit (i.e., development impact fee) may not exceed the cost of growth-related system improvements divided by the number of projected service units attributable to new development (i.e., $A = C \div B$). By using existing infrastructure standards to determine the need for growth-related capital improvements, Ada County ensures the same level-of-service standards are applicable to existing and new development. Using existing infrastructure standards also means there are no existing deficiencies in the current system that must be corrected from non-development impact fee funding.

Fourth, Idaho requires a proportionate share determination [see 67-8207]. Basically, local government must consider various types of applicable credits and/or other revenues that may reduce the capital costs attributable to new development. The development impact fee methodologies and the cash flow analysis have addressed the need for credits to avoid potential double payment for growth-related infrastructure.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

METHODOLOGIES AND CREDITS

Development impact fees can be calculated by any one of several legitimate methods. The choice of a particular method depends primarily on the service characteristics and planning requirements for each facility type. Each method has advantages and disadvantages in a particular situation, and to some extent can be interchangeable, because each allocates facility costs in proportion to the needs created by development.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the process of calculating development impact fees involves two main steps: (1) determining the cost of development-related capital improvements and (2) allocating those costs equitably to various types of development. In practice, though, the calculation of impact fees can become quite complicated because of the many variables involved in defining the relationship between development and the need for facilities. The following paragraphs discuss three basic methods for calculating development impact fees, and how each method can be applied.

Cost Recovery or Buy-In Fee Calculation. The rationale for the cost recovery approach is that new development is paying for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of facilities already built or land already purchased from which new growth will benefit. This methodology is often used for systems that were oversized such as sewer and water facilities.

Incremental Expansion Fee Calculation. The incremental expansion method documents the current level of service (LOS) for each type of public facility in both quantitative and qualitative measures, based on an existing service standard (such as park land acres per 1,000 residents). This approach ensures that there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies or surplus capacity in infrastructure. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. An incremental expansion cost method is best suited for public facilities that will be expanded in regular increments, with LOS standards based on current conditions in the community.

Plan-Based Fee Calculation. The plan-based method allocates costs for a specified set of improvements to a specified amount of development. Facility plans identify needed improvements, and land use plans identify development. In this method, the total cost of relevant facilities is divided by total demand to calculate a cost per unit of demand. Then, the cost per unit of demand is multiplied by the amount of demand per unit of development (e.g., housing units or square feet of building area) in each category to arrive at a cost per specific unit of development (e.g., single family detached unit).

Credits. Regardless of the methodology, a consideration of “credits” is integral to the development of a legally valid impact fee methodology. There are two types of “credits,” each with specific and distinct characteristics, but both of which should be addressed in the calculation of development impact fees. The first is a credit due to possible double payment situations. This could occur when contributions are made by the property owner toward the capital costs of the public facility covered by the impact fee. This type of credit is integrated into the impact fee calculation. The second is a credit toward the payment of a fee for dedication of public sites or improvements provided by the developer and for which the facility fee is imposed. This type of credit is addressed in the administration and implementation of a facility fee program.

FEE METHODOLOGIES

Of the fee methodologies discussed above, the incremental expansion method and the cost recovery method are used to calculate sheriff impact fees for Ada County. Where capacity is sufficient to serve current demand the incremental expansion method documents the current Level of Service (LOS) for each type of public facility. While the cost of the impact fee study is captured through the cost recovery method. Additionally, Ada County anticipates on collecting the sheriff impact fee in only the unincorporated areas of the county. The following table summarizes the method(s) used to derive the sheriff impact fee in Ada County.

Figure 1. Summary of Impact Fee Methodologies

Fee Category	Service Area	Cost Recovery	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Allocation
Sheriff	Uninc. County	Impact Fee Study	Sheriff Facilities		Person & Vehicle Trips

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Sheriff development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for sheriff facilities in unincorporated Ada County. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. To serve projected growth at current levels of service, the Sheriff’s Office will need to provide 9,556 square feet of new facility space over the next ten years or \$4 million. Listed in Figure 2 are the capital improvement plans for facility expansion for the next five years. The planned expansions are consistent with the 10-year growth-related needs to continue providing the current level of service. The CIP also includes non-growth-related projects which will be funded by non-impact fee revenue.

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 2. Sheriff Capital Improvement Plan

Ada County Sheriff's Office 5-Year CIP	Square Feet	Total Cost	Impact Fee Funding	General Fund & Other Sources
Admin Building	3,000	\$1,297,101	\$1,297,101	\$0
Parking Lot Expansion	21,100	\$443,511	\$443,511	\$0
ASCO Vehicle Maintenance Facility	2,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
Camera Installation	-	\$82,939	\$0	\$82,939
Main Property & Evidence Storage Unit Remodel	-	\$475,706	\$0	\$475,706
Rear Secure Parking Lot Expansion	-	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
Restrooms & Locker Rooms Remodel	-	\$320,000	\$0	\$320,000
Lucky Peak Radio Site Shelter & Tower Replacement	-	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
Pine Communications Center Console Expansion	-	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
Total	26,100	\$4,469,257	\$1,990,612	\$2,478,645

MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES BY TYPE OF LAND USE

Figure 3 provides a schedule of the maximum supportable development impact fees by type of land use for Ada County. The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represents new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

The fees for residential development are to be assessed per housing unit based on type. For nonresidential development, the fees are assessed per square foot of floor area (for illustrative purposes the nonresidential fee is listed per 1,000 square feet of development). Nonresidential development categories are consistent with the terminology and definitions contained in the reference book, Trip Generation 11th Edition, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. These definitions are provided in the Appendix A. Land Use Definitions.

Importantly, Ada County plans to assess the sheriff impact fees in the unincorporated areas. In this case, Figure 3 lists the maximum amounts for development within unincorporated areas.

Figure 3. Summary of Maximum Supportable Development Impact Fees – Unincorporated Areas

Development Type	Sheriff Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)	
Single Family	\$558
Multifamily	\$449
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)	
Retail	\$2,068
Office	\$797
Industrial	\$358
Institutional	\$792

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The following section provides a summary of the Capital Improvement Plan depicting growth-related capital demands and costs on which the fees are based.

First, Figure 4 and Figure 5 lists the projected growth over the next ten years in unincorporated Ada County. Overall, there is an estimated 24 percent increase in residential development (14,982 new residents and 5,453 new housing units) and a 25 percent increase in nonresidential development (2,244 new jobs and 881,000 square feet of development). Further details on the development projections are provided in Appendix B. Demographic Assumptions.

Figure 4. Ten-Year Projected Residential Growth

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	63,510	65,991	68,532	69,861	71,190	72,520	73,850	75,181	76,284	77,388	78,492	14,982
Percent Increase		3.9%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	23.6%
Housing Units												
Single Family	22,444	23,318	24,213	24,675	25,138	25,600	26,063	26,526	26,908	27,289	27,671	5,227
Multifamily	566	594	622	644	665	687	708	730	751	771	792	226
Total Housing Units	23,011	23,912	24,835	25,319	25,803	26,287	26,772	27,256	27,658	28,061	28,464	5,453

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

Figure 5. Ten-Year Projected Nonresidential Growth

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	862	916	971	1,026	1,082	1,138	1,194	1,251	1,308	1,366	1,425	563
Office	4,844	4,934	5,025	5,120	5,216	5,315	5,415	5,518	5,623	5,734	5,849	1,005
Industrial	1,198	1,220	1,243	1,266	1,290	1,314	1,339	1,365	1,391	1,418	1,446	248
Institutional	2,060	2,098	2,137	2,177	2,218	2,260	2,303	2,347	2,391	2,438	2,487	427
Total	8,964	9,168	9,377	9,589	9,806	10,027	10,251	10,480	10,714	10,957	11,208	2,244
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	652	677	703	729	755	781	808	835	862	889	917	265
Office	300	327	356	384	414	444	475	507	539	573	608	308
Industrial	1,781	1,795	1,809	1,824	1,839	1,855	1,871	1,887	1,904	1,921	1,939	158
Institutional	1,306	1,319	1,333	1,347	1,361	1,376	1,391	1,406	1,422	1,438	1,456	150
Total	4,038	4,119	4,201	4,285	4,370	4,457	4,545	4,634	4,726	4,821	4,920	881

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

The Idaho Development Impact Fee Act requires Capital Improvement Plans to be updated regularly, at least once every five years (Idaho Code 67-8208(2)). This report projects revenue and fees based on 10-year forecast in an effort to provide the public and elected officials with illustrative guidance of probable growth demands based on current trends however, per Idaho Code, it is expected that an update to the Capital Improvement Plan included in this study will occur within five years.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

The majority of the CIP relates to a proposed replacement of the current public safety administration building and Sheriff's portion of the ACSO vehicle maintenance facility which are outdated and have inadequate space. A number of specific upgrades, replacements, and expansions to existing Sheriff facilities have also been proposed for fiscal year 2025 and beyond. In addition, it is estimated that \$2,275,000 will be required for maintenance and repair of existing facilities over the next five years. Because replacement and addressing existing deficiencies are not eligible to be funded with impact fees, these costs will need to be funded by other sources, such as property taxes, in accordance with Idaho Code 67-8207(iv)(2)(h). The Board of Ada County Commissioners retain discretion and authority to fund deficiencies through the county's annual CIP budget process, accumulate savings annually in a construction fund, budget annually for one-time projects using unspent fund balance, or through the deferred maintenance budget annually appropriated to the Operations Department for these sorts of expenses.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The sheriff development impact fee is based on the existing level of service provided for facilities in unincorporated Ada County. The development impact fee is calculated for residential and nonresidential development. Based on the 10-year growth projections, the following infrastructure is projected over the next ten years:

- 9,556 square feet of new facility
- \$3,965,740 growth-related costs to Ada County

The 10-year projected demand is consistent with the Sheriff's 5-year capital expansion plans. Currently, the department is exploring options for a new parking lot and vehicle maintenance facility. These projections are consistent with the Sheriff's Capital Improvement Plan shown in Figure 7. Additionally, there are several non-growth-related projects in the CIP which are not impact fee eligible.

2024 Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fee Study

Figure 7. Sheriff Capital Improvement Plan

Ada County Sheriff's Office 5-Year CIP	Square Feet	Total Cost	Impact Fee Funding	General Fund & Other Sources
Admin Building	3,000	\$1,297,101	\$1,297,101	\$0
Parking Lot Expansion	21,100	\$443,511	\$443,511	\$0
ASCO Vehicle Maintenance Facility	2,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
Camera Installation	-	\$82,939	\$0	\$82,939
Main Property & Evidence Storage Unit Remodel	-	\$475,706	\$0	\$475,706
Rear Secure Parking Lot Expansion	-	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
Restrooms & Locker Rooms Remodel	-	\$320,000	\$0	\$320,000
Lucky Peak Radio Site Shelter & Tower Replacement	-	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
Pine Communications Center Console Expansion	-	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
Total	26,100	\$4,469,257	\$1,990,612	\$2,478,645

FUNDING SOURCES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In determining the proportionate share of capital costs attributable to new development, the Idaho Development Fee Act states that local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements (Idaho Code 67-8207(2)). Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for the infrastructure included in this study.

Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset the growth-related capital costs to the County for sheriff facilities. Evidence is given in the specific chapters of this report that the projected capital costs from new development will be offset by the development impact fees collection as long as the program is collected in the entire service area. Thus, no credits are needed in the impact fee calculation to offset double collection for growth-related capital costs.

SHERIFF DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS

The Sheriff Development Impact Fee is based on the cost per service unit method specified in Idaho Code 67-8204(16), also referred to as the incremental expansion method elsewhere in this report.

The Sheriff infrastructure components included in the impact fee analysis are:

- Sheriff facilities
- Share of the development impact fee study

As this report was prepared, Ada County plans to collect the Sheriff Development Impact Fee in only unincorporated areas of the county. In this case, unincorporated factors and demand projections are used to ensure proportionately of the fee collection.

The residential portion of the fee is derived from the product of persons per housing unit by housing type multiplied by the net capital cost per person. To calculate nonresidential development impact fees, nonresidential vehicle trips are used as the demand indicator. Trip generation rates are highest for commercial developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional land uses trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for sheriff services from nonresidential development and thus are the best demand indicators. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, do not accurately reflect the demand for service. If employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, Sheriff Development Impact Fees would be too high for office and institutional development. If floor area were used as the demand indicator, the development impact fees would be too high for industrial development. (See the Appendix for further discussion on trip rates and calculations.)

Specified in Idaho Code 67-8207(2), local governments must consider historical, available, and alternative sources of funding for system improvements. Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by the County to fund growth-related projects for sheriff facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset all growth-related capital costs for facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the projected capital costs from new development will be entirely offset by the development impact fees. Thus, requiring no further revenue credits.

COST ALLOCATION FOR SHERIFF INFRASTRUCTURE

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand for sheriff services and facilities. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand on service and facilities, calls for service data from the unincorporated county is analyzed. Shown at the top of Figure 8, 46 percent of calls are to residential locations, 14 percent to nonresidential locations, and 40 percent are classified as traffic calls. Importantly, this includes calls for service that city police departments responded to as well.

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Base year vehicle trips are used to assign traffic calls to residential and nonresidential land uses. This results in 4,071 additional residential calls (128,434 residential vehicle trips / 150,591 total vehicle trips x 4,773 traffic calls for service) and 702 additional nonresidential calls (22,157 nonresidential vehicle trips / 150,591 total vehicle trips x 4,773 traffic calls for service).

After this adjustment 80 percent of calls are attributed to residential development and 20 percent are attributed to nonresidential development. These percentages are used to attribute facilities to respective demand units.

Figure 8. Sheriff Calls for Service

Land Use	Annual Calls for Service	% of Total
Residential	5,467	46%
Nonresidential	1,723	14%
Traffic	4,773	40%
Total	11,962	100%

Land Use	Vehicle Trips	% of Total
Residential	128,434	85%
Nonresidential	22,157	15%
Total	150,591	100%

Land Use	Adj. Calls for Service	% of Total
Residential	9,537	80%
Nonresidential	2,425	20%
Total	11,962	100%

Source: Ada County Sheriff's Office

SHERIFF FACILITY UTILIZATION

To calculate the unincorporated county's share of sheriff facility space, calls for service data is again used. Countywide, the Sheriff's Office responded to 14,209 calls for service with 9,527 of those being from the unincorporated areas of Ada County (Figure 9). As a result, 67 percent of demand on Ada County Sheriff's Office is assumed from the unincorporated areas. This percentage is then applied to the square footage of sheriff facilities to represent Unincorporated Ada County's portion of facility space.

Figure 9. Ada County Sheriff Response to Incorporated vs Unincorporated Areas

Ada County Sheriff Office	Annual Calls
Total ASCO Response - Countywide	14,209
ASCO Response to Unincorporated Areas	9,527
ASCO Response Rate to Unincorp. Ada County	67%

SHERIFF LEVEL OF SERVICE AND COST ANALYSIS

The following section details the level of service calculations and capital cost per person for each infrastructure category.

SHERIFF FACILITIES

Listed in Figure 10, the Sheriff's Office a total of 57,426 square feet of facility space. Based on the calls for service analysis 67 percent is attributed to unincorporated demand, or 38,475 square feet. The current replacement cost of these facilities averages \$415 per square foot. Furthermore, the proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand of the facilities are found by applying the calls for service data percentages. As a result, 30,676 square feet is attributed to residential demand and 7,799 square feet is attributed to nonresidential demand. The current level of service is found by comparing the attributed square footage to the base year unincorporated population and nonresidential vehicles trips resulting in 483 square feet per 1,000 residents and 352 square feet per 1,000 vehicle trips.

The average cost per square foot is combined with the current levels of service to find the capital cost per demand unit. This results in a cost of \$200 per person and \$146 per vehicle trip (483 square feet per 1,000 persons x \$415 per square foot = \$200 per person, rounded).

Figure 10. Sheriff Facility Level of Service & Cost Analysis

Ada County Sheriff Facilities	Square Feet	Uninc. Portion 67%	Uninc. Replacement Cost
Public Safety Building	50,656	33,940	\$14,674,333
North Expo Substation	500	335	\$90,527
ASCO Vehicle Maintenance Facility	4,070	2,727	\$736,889
West Annex/Training/Quartermaster	2,200	1,474	\$477,982
Total	57,426	38,475	\$15,979,731

<i>Level-of-Service Standards</i>	Residential	Nonres
Proportional Share	80%	20%
Share of Square Feet	30,676	7,799
2023 Population/Nonres. Vehicle Trips	63,510	22,157
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	483	352

<i>Cost Analysis</i>	Residential	Nonres
Square Feet per 1,000 Persons/Vehicle Trips	483	352
Average Cost per Square Foot	\$415	\$415
Capital Cost per Person/Vehicle Trip	\$200	\$146

Source: Ada County Sheriff's Office

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SHARE OF THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE STUDY

Under the Idaho enabling legislation, Ada County is able to recover the cost of the study through the collection of future fees. The total cost of the study has been evenly attributed to the four infrastructure categories, resulting in the Sheriff's share being \$16,370. An impact fee study must be completed every five years, so the attributed cost is compared to the five-year projected increase in population and nonresidential vehicle trips. As a result, the cost per person is \$1.45 and the cost per vehicle trip is \$1.05.

Figure 61. Sheriff's Share of the Development Impact Fee Study

Share of Study Cost	Residential Share	Nonresidential Share
\$16,370	80%	20%

Residential Growth Cost	Five-Year Population Increase	Capital Cost per Person
\$13,052	9,010	\$1.45

Nonresidential Growth Cost	Five-Year Vehicle Trip Increase	Capital Cost per Vehicle Trip
\$3,318	3,168	\$1.05

SHERIFF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED TO SERVE GROWTH

Needs due to future growth were calculated using the levels of service and cost factors for the infrastructure components. Growth-related needs are a projection of the amount of infrastructure and estimated costs over the next ten years needed to maintain levels of service.

SHERIFF FACILITIES

The current levels of service are combined with the population and vehicle trip projections to illustrate the need for new sheriff facilities. Shown in Figure 12, over the next ten years, there is a need for 9,556 square feet. The average cost per square foot is multiplied by the need to find the projected capital need from growth (\$3,965,740).

Figure 72. Projected Demand for Sheriff Facilities

Infrastructure		Level of Service			Cost/Unit
Sheriff Facilities	Residential	483	Square Feet	per 1,000 persons	\$415
	Nonresidential	352		per 1,000 veh. trips	

Growth-Related Need for Sheriff Facilities						
Year		Population	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total Square Feet
Base	2023	63,510	22,157	30,675	7,799	38,474
Year 1	2024	65,991	22,772	31,873	8,015	39,888
Year 2	2025	68,532	23,397	33,100	8,235	41,335
Year 3	2026	69,861	24,031	33,742	8,458	42,200
Year 4	2027	71,190	24,673	34,384	8,685	43,069
Year 5	2028	72,520	25,325	35,027	8,914	43,941
Year 6	2029	73,850	25,985	35,669	9,146	44,815
Year 7	2030	75,181	26,652	36,312	9,381	45,693
Year 8	2031	76,284	27,333	36,845	9,621	46,466
Year 9	2032	77,388	28,032	37,378	9,867	47,245
Year 10	2033	78,492	28,749	37,911	10,119	48,030
Ten-Year Increase		14,982	6,592	7,236	2,320	9,556
Projected Expenditure				\$3,002,940	\$962,800	\$3,965,740

Growth-Related Expenditures for Sheriff Facilities					\$3,965,740

SHERIFF DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE CREDIT ANALYSIS

Currently, there are no dedicated revenues being collected by Ada County to fund growth-related projects for sheriff facilities. Furthermore, the maximum supportable impact fees are constructed to offset growth-related capital costs for facilities. Evidence is given in this chapter that the projected capital costs from new development will be entirely offset by the development impact fees. As a result, no revenue credit is necessary in the impact fee calculation.

SHERIFF INPUT VARIABLES AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

Figure 13 provides a summary of the input variables (described in the chapter sections above) used to calculate the net cost per person and vehicle trip. The residential Sheriff Development Impact Fees are the product of persons per housing unit by type of dwelling unit multiplied by the total net capital cost per person. The nonresidential fees are the product of trips per 1,000 square feet multiplied by the net capital cost per nonresidential vehicle trip. As this report was prepared, Ada County plans to collect the Sheriff Development Impact Fee in unincorporated areas of the county. In this case, unincorporated PPHU factors are used to ensure proportionately of the fee collection.

The fees represent the highest supportable amount for each type of applicable land use and represents new growth's fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The County may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

Figure 83. Sheriff Maximum Supportable Impact Fees

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Vehicle Trip
Sheriff Facilities	\$200.00	\$146.00
Impact Fee Study	\$1.45	\$1.05
Gross Total	\$201.45	\$147.05
Net Total	\$201.45	\$147.05

Residential

Housing Type	Persons per Housing Unit	Maximum Supportable Fee
Residential (per housing unit)		
Single Family	2.77	\$558
Multifamily	2.23	\$449

Nonresidential

Development Type	Vehicle Trips per KSF	Maximum Supportable Fee
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)		
Retail	14.06	\$2,068
Office	5.42	\$797
Industrial	2.44	\$358
Institutional	5.39	\$792

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CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS FOR SHERIFF MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE IMPACT FEE

This section summarizes the potential cash flow to Ada County if the Sheriff Development Impact Fee is implemented at the maximum supportable amounts. The cash flow projections are based on the assumptions detailed in this chapter and the development projections discussed in Appendix B.

The summary provides an indication of the impact fee revenue generated by new development. As mentioned, Ada County plans to collect the Sheriff Development Impact Fee only in unincorporated areas, thus, unincorporated development projections are used in the revenue projection analysis. Shown at the bottom of Figure 14, the maximum supportable sheriff impact fee is estimated to generate \$4 million in revenue while there is a growth-related cost of \$4 million, offsetting all growth-related capital costs. Note: the remaining balance is the result of rounding in the calculations.

Figure 94. Cash Flow Summary for Sheriff Impact Fees**Infrastructure Costs for Sheriff Facilities**

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
Sheriff Facilities	\$3,965,740	\$3,965,740
Impact Fee Study	\$32,740	\$32,740
Total Expenditures	\$3,998,480	\$3,998,480

Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue

		Single Family \$558 per unit	Multifamily \$449 per unit	Retail \$2,068 per KSF	Office \$797 per KSF	Industrial \$358 per KSF	Institutional \$792 per KSF
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2023	22,444	566	652	300	1,781	1,306
1	2024	23,318	594	677	327	1,795	1,319
2	2025	24,213	622	703	356	1,809	1,333
3	2026	24,675	644	729	384	1,824	1,347
4	2027	25,138	665	755	414	1,839	1,361
5	2028	25,600	687	781	444	1,855	1,376
6	2029	26,063	708	808	475	1,871	1,391
7	2030	26,526	730	835	507	1,887	1,406
8	2031	26,908	751	862	539	1,904	1,422
9	2032	27,289	771	889	573	1,921	1,438
10	2033	27,671	792	917	608	1,939	1,456
Ten-Year Increase		5,227	226	265	308	158	150
Projected Revenue		\$2,916,680	\$101,298	\$548,459	\$245,837	\$56,666	\$118,442
Projected Revenue =>						\$3,987,000	
Projected Expenditures =>						\$3,998,000	
Non-Impact Fee Funding =>						\$11,000	

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ANALYSIS

Development impact fees for Ada County are based on reasonable and fair formulas or methods. The fees do not exceed a proportionate share of the costs incurred or to be incurred by the County in the provision of system improvements to serve new development. The County will fund non-growth-related improvements with non-development impact fee funds as it has in the past. Specified in the Idaho Development Impact Fee Act (Idaho Code 67-8207), several factors must be evaluated in the development impact fee study and are discussed below.

- 1) The development impact fees for Ada County are based on new growth's share of the costs of previously built projects along with planned public facilities as provided by Ada County. Projects are included in the County's capital improvements plan and will be included in annual capital budgets.
- 2) TischlerBise estimated development impact fee revenue based on the maximum supportable development impact fees for the one, unincorporated countywide service area; results are shown in the cash flow analyses in this report. Development impact fee revenue will entirely fund growth-related improvements less funding from other sources (i.e., federal and state grants).
- 3) TischlerBise has evaluated the extent to which new development may contribute to the cost of public facilities.
- 4) The relative extent to which properties will make future contributions to the cost of existing public facilities has also been evaluated in regards to existing debt. Outstanding debt for growth's portion of already constructed facilities will be paid from development impact fee revenue, therefore a future revenue credit is not necessary.
- 5) The County will evaluate the extent to which newly developed properties are entitled to a credit for system improvements that have been provided by property owners or developers. These "site-specific" credits will be available for system improvements identified in the annual capital budget and long-term Capital Improvements Plans. Administrative procedures for site-specific credits should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance.
- 6) Extraordinary costs, if any, in servicing newly developed properties should be addressed through administrative procedures that allow independent studies to be submitted to the County. These procedures should be addressed in the development impact fee ordinance. One service area represented by Ada County is appropriate for the fees herein.
- 7) The time-price differential inherent in fair comparisons of amounts paid at different times has been addressed. All costs in the development impact fee calculations are given in current dollars with no assumed inflation rate over time. Necessary cost adjustments can be made as part of the annual evaluation and update of development impact fees.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Idaho Act requires jurisdictions to form a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee. The committee must have at least five members with a minimum of two members active in the business of real estate, building, or development. The committee acts in an advisory capacity and is tasked to do the following:

- Assist the governmental entity in adopting land use assumptions;
- Review the capital improvements plan, and proposed amendments, and file written comments;
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the capital improvements plan;
- File periodic reports, at least annually, with respect to the capital improvements plan and report to the governmental entity any perceived inequities in implementing the plan or imposing the development impact fees; and
- Advise the governmental entity of the need to update or revise land use assumptions, the capital improvements plan, and development impact fees.

Per the above, the County formed a Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee (DIFAC). TischlerBise and County staff met with the DIFAC during the process and provided information on land use assumptions, level of service and cost assumptions, and draft development impact fee schedules. This report reflects comments and feedback received from the DIFAC.

The County must develop and adopt a capital improvements plan (CIP) that includes those improvements for which fees were developed. The Idaho Act defines a capital improvement as an “improvement with a useful life of ten years or more, by new construction or other action, which increases the service capacity of a public facility.” Requirements for the CIP are outlined in Idaho Code 67-8208. Certain procedural requirements must be followed for adoption of the CIP and the development impact fee ordinance. Requirements are described in detail in Idaho Code 67-8206. The County has a CIP that meets the above requirements.

TischlerBise recommends that development impact fees be updated annually to reflect recent data. One approach is to adjust for inflation in construction costs by means of an index like the RSMeans or Engineering News Record (ENR). This index can be applied against the calculated development impact fee. If cost estimates change significantly the County should evaluate an adjustment to the CIP and development impact fees.

Idaho’s enabling legislation requires an annual development impact fees report that accounts for fees collected and spent during the preceding year (Idaho Code 67-8210). Development impact fees must be deposited in interest-bearing accounts earmarked for the associated capital facilities as outlined in capital improvements plans. Also, fees must be spent within eight years of when they are collected (on a first in, first out basis) unless the local governmental entity identifies in writing (a) a reasonable cause why the

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fees should be held longer than eight years; and (b) an anticipated date by which the fees will be expended but in no event greater than eleven years from the date they were collected.

Credits must be provided for in accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-8209 regarding site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements that have been included in the development impact fee calculations. Project improvements normally required as part of the development approval process are not eligible for credits against development impact fees. Specific policies and procedures related to site-specific credits or developer reimbursements for system improvements should be addressed in the ordinance that establishes the County's fees.

The general concept is that developers may be eligible for site-specific credits or reimbursements only if they provide system improvements that have been included in the CIP and development impact fee calculations. If a developer constructs a system improvement that was included in the fee calculations, it is necessary to either reimburse the developer or provide a credit against the fees in the area that benefits from the system improvement. The latter option is more difficult to administer because it creates unique fees for specific geographic areas. Based on TischlerBise's experience, it is better for a reimbursement agreement to be established with the developer that constructs a system improvement. For example, if a developer elects to construct a system improvement, then a reimbursement agreement can be established to payback the developer from future development impact fee revenue. The reimbursement agreement should be based on the actual documented cost of the system improvement, if less than the amount shown in the CIP. However, the reimbursement should not exceed the CIP amount that has been used in the development impact fee calculations.

APPENDIX A. LAND USE DEFINITIONS

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

As discussed below, residential development categories are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Ada County will collect impact fees from all new residential units. One-time impact fees are determined by the number of residential units.

Single Family Units:

1. Single family detached is a one-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides.
2. Single family attached (townhouse) is a one-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.
3. Mobile home includes both occupied and vacant mobile homes, to which no permanent rooms have been added. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Multifamily Units:

1. 2+ units (duplexes and apartments) are units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with "2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments."
2. Boat, RV, Van, etc. includes any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the other categories (e.g., houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans). Recreational vehicles, boats, vans, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as a current place of residence.

NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CATEGORIES

Nonresidential development categories used throughout this study are based on land use classifications from the book Trip Generation (ITE, 2021). A summary description of each development category is provided below.

Retail: Establishments primarily selling merchandise, eating/drinking places, and entertainment uses. By way of example, Retail includes shopping centers, supermarkets, pharmacies, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, automobile dealerships, and movie theaters.

Office: Establishments providing management, administrative, professional, or business services. By way of example, Office includes business offices, office parks, and corporate headquarters.

Industrial: Establishments primarily engaged in the production and transportation of goods. By way of example, Industrial includes manufacturing plants, trucking companies, warehousing facilities, utility substations, power generation facilities, and telecommunications buildings.

Institutional: Public and quasi-public buildings providing educational, social assistance, or religious services. By way of example, Institutional includes schools, universities, churches, daycare facilities, hospitals, health care facilities, and government buildings.

APPENDIX B. DEMOGRAPHIC ASSUMPTIONS

The data estimates and projections used in the study's calculations are detailed in this section. This chapter includes discussion and findings on:

- Household/housing unit size
- Current population and housing unit estimates
- Residential projections
- Current employment and nonresidential floor area estimates
- Nonresidential projections
- Functional population
- Vehicle trip generation and projections

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Impact fees often use per capita standards and persons per housing unit or persons per household to derive proportionate share fee amounts. Housing types have varying household sizes and, consequently, a varying demand on County infrastructure and services. Thus, it is important to differentiate between housing types and size.

When persons per housing unit (PPHU) is used in the development impact fee calculations, infrastructure standards are derived using year-round population. In contrast, when persons per household (PPHH) is used in the development impact fee calculations, the fee methodology assumes all housing units will be occupied, thus requiring seasonal or peak population to be used when deriving infrastructure standards. Thus, TischlerBise recommends that fees for residential development in Ada County be imposed according to persons per housing units.

Based on housing characteristics, TischlerBise recommends using two housing unit categories for the Impact Fee study: (1) Single Family and (2) Multifamily. Each housing type has different characteristics which results in a different demand on County facilities and services. Figure 15 shows the US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for Ada County. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.62 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.81 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 83 percent single family and 17 percent multifamily.

The estimates in Figure 15 are for household size calculations. Base year population and housing units are estimated with another, more recent data source.

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Figure 105. Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	415,557	158,890	2.62	153,711	2.70	83%
Multifamily [2]	59,917	33,161	1.81	31,014	1.93	17%
Total	475,474	192,051	2.48	184,725	2.57	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates data for incorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 16. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.59 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 1.80 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 81 percent single family and 19 percent multifamily.

Figure 116. Incorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	363,946	140,266	2.59	135,502	2.69	81%
Multifamily [2]	58,871	32,691	1.80	30,619	1.92	19%
Total	422,817	172,957	2.44	166,121	2.55	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The US Census American Community Survey 2021 5-Year-Estimates data for unincorporated Ada County is shown in Figure 17. Single family units have a housing unit size of 2.77 persons and multifamily units have a housing unit size of 2.23 persons. Additionally, there is a housing mix of 98 percent single family and 2 percent multifamily.

Figure 127. Unincorporated Ada County Persons per Housing Unit

Housing Type	Persons	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Unit Mix
Single Family [1]	51,611	18,624	2.77	18,209	2.83	98%
Multifamily [2]	1,046	470	2.23	395	2.65	2%
Total	52,657	19,094	2.76	18,604	2.83	

[1] Includes attached and detached single family homes and mobile homes

[2] Includes all other types

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

BASE YEAR POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS

Available through the Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS), the base year 2023 population in Ada County is estimated to be 554,590 residents shown in Figure 18. PPHU factors for

Incorporated and Unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units for the whole County. The housing unit mix for Ada County was then applied to the total giving an estimated 182,342 single family units and 37,833 multifamily units.

Figure 138. Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	544,590
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	182,342
Multifamily	37,833
Total Housing Units	220,175

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

Available through COMPASS, the base year 2023 population in unincorporated Ada County is estimated to be 63,510 residents shown in Figure 19. PPHU factors for unincorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 22,444 single family units and 566 multifamily units.

Figure 149. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	63,510
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	22,444
Multifamily	566
Total Housing Units	23,011

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

The population estimate for unincorporated Ada County from COMPASS was subtracted from the population estimate for the whole of Ada County to find the estimated base year population for incorporated Ada County. Shown in Figure 20 the estimated population is 481,080. PPHU factors for incorporated Ada County were used to estimate base year housing units. The housing unit mix was then applied to the total giving an estimated 159,898 single family units and 37,266 multifamily units.

Figure 20. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Population and Housing Units

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023
Population [1]	481,080
Housing Units [2]	
Single Family	159,898
Multifamily	37,266
Total Housing Units	197,164

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, TischlerBise analysis

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT PROJECTIONS

The residential projections are based on a review of COMPASS published estimates, impact fee studies from cities and fire districts within Ada County, and PPHU factors. Impact fee studies comprising the main six cities within Ada County were used to affirm growth trends for whole county projections. From the 2023 base year housing unit totals, Ada County is projected to increase by 50,296 housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 125,397 residents over the next ten years, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 151. Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	544,590	568,015	591,946	602,628	613,310	623,991	634,673	645,355	653,566	661,776	669,987	125,397
Percent Increase		4.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	182,342	190,171	198,180	201,750	205,321	208,891	212,462	216,033	218,774	221,515	224,256	41,914
Multifamily	37,833	39,417	41,005	41,716	42,426	43,137	43,847	44,558	45,110	45,662	46,215	8,382
Total Housing Units	220,175	229,588	239,185	243,466	247,747	252,028	256,309	260,591	263,884	267,177	270,471	50,296

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

From the 2023 base year housing unit totals for incorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase of 44,844 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 110,415 residents in incorporated Ada County, a 23 percent increase.

Figure 162. Incorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	481,080	502,024	523,414	532,767	542,119	551,471	560,823	570,174	577,281	584,388	591,495	110,415
Percent Increase		4.4%	4.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	23.0%
Housing Units												
Single Family	159,898	166,853	173,967	177,075	180,183	183,291	186,399	189,507	191,866	194,226	196,586	36,688
Multifamily	37,266	38,822	40,383	41,072	41,761	42,450	43,139	43,828	44,359	44,891	45,423	8,156
Total Housing Units	197,164	205,676	214,350	218,147	221,944	225,741	229,538	233,334	236,226	239,117	242,008	44,844

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

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From the 2023 base year housing unit total for unincorporated Ada County, there is a projected increase 5,453 new housing units over the next ten years. Additionally, there is a projected increase of 14,982 residents in unincorporated Ada County, a 23.6 percent increase.

Figure 173. Unincorporated Ada County Residential Development Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Population	63,510	65,991	68,532	69,861	71,190	72,520	73,850	75,181	76,284	77,388	78,492	14,982
<i>Percent Increase</i>		3.9%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	23.6%
Housing Units												
Single Family	22,444	23,318	24,213	24,675	25,138	25,600	26,063	26,526	26,908	27,289	27,671	5,227
Multifamily	566	594	622	644	665	687	708	730	751	771	792	226
Total Housing Units	23,011	23,912	24,835	25,319	25,803	26,287	26,772	27,256	27,658	28,061	28,464	5,453

Source: COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; City & Fire District Impact Fee Studies; TischlerBise analysis

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA

The impact fee study will include nonresidential development as well. Available through COMPASS Job projections from the Traffic Analysis Zone Model (TAZ) and *Communities in Motion 2050* there are an estimated 239,668 jobs in Ada County in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 43,787 retail jobs, 130,780 office jobs, 35,745 industrial jobs, and 29,356 institutional jobs in the base year.

Base year nonresidential floor area estimates are based on Ada County GIS nonresidential parcel data. There is an estimated 131 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in Ada County. Retail and industrial sectors account for the greatest share with approximately 32 percent each. Institutional accounts for 20 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 184. Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	43,787	18%	41,938,153	32%
Office	130,780	55%	21,670,098	17%
Industrial	35,745	15%	41,668,221	32%
Institutional	29,356	12%	25,911,213	20%
Total	239,668	100%	131,187,685	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

The job and nonresidential floor area estimates were further broken down into incorporated and unincorporated areas. Incorporated Ada County has an estimated 230,704 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 42,925 retail jobs, 125,936 office jobs, 34,547 industrial jobs, and 27,296 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 127 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in incorporated Ada County. Retail accounts for the greatest share at 32 percent. Industrial accounts for 31 percent, institutional accounts for 19 percent, and office accounts for 17 percent of the total.

Figure 195. Incorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	42,925	19%	41,286,649	32%
Office	125,936	55%	21,370,261	17%
Industrial	34,547	15%	39,887,518	31%
Institutional	27,296	12%	24,605,169	19%
Total	230,704	100%	127,149,597	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

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Unincorporated Ada County has an estimated 8,964 jobs in 2023. These job projections are broken down by industry leading to an estimated 862 retail jobs, 4,844 office jobs, 1,198 industrial jobs, and 2,060 institutional jobs in the base year. Additionally, there is an estimated 4 million square feet of nonresidential floor area in unincorporated Ada County. Industrial accounts for the greatest share at 44 percent. Institutional accounts for 32 percent, retail accounts for 16 percent, and office accounts for 7 percent.

Figure 206. Unincorporated Ada County Base Year Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year Jobs [1]	% of Total	Base Year Sq. Ft. [2]	% of Total
Retail	862	10%	651,504	16%
Office	4,844	54%	299,837	7%
Industrial	1,198	13%	1,780,703	44%
Institutional	2,060	23%	1,306,044	32%
Total	8,964	100%	4,038,088	100%

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion

[2] Source: Ada County GIS parcel data

EMPLOYMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA PROJECTIONS

Job projections for the industry sectors are calculated with the Institution of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) square feet per employee averages shown in Figure 27. For retail industries the Shopping Center land use factors are used; for office the General Office factors are used; for industrial the Light Industrial factors are used; for institutional the Hospital factors are used.

Figure 217. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Employment Density Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Emp per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. per Emp
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	2.12	471
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	3.26	307
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	1.57	637
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	2.86	350

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for Ada County are shown in Figure 28. It is estimated there will be an increase of 43,283 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (54 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 17 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 42 percent.

Figure 228. Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	43,787	44,612	45,437	46,262	47,086	47,910	48,734	49,557	50,367	51,177	51,986	8,199
Office	130,780	133,132	135,483	137,835	140,186	142,538	144,889	147,241	149,556	151,872	154,187	23,407
Industrial	35,745	36,388	37,030	37,673	38,315	38,958	39,600	40,242	40,875	41,507	42,139	6,394
Institutional	29,356	29,884	30,413	30,943	31,472	32,003	32,533	33,064	33,588	34,113	34,639	5,283
Total	239,668	244,016	248,364	252,712	257,060	261,408	265,756	270,104	274,386	278,669	282,951	43,283
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,938	42,327	42,715	43,104	43,492	43,880	44,268	44,656	45,037	45,419	45,800	3,862
Office	21,670	22,392	23,114	23,836	24,558	25,280	26,002	26,724	27,434	28,145	28,856	7,186
Industrial	41,668	42,078	42,487	42,896	43,305	43,715	44,124	44,533	44,936	45,339	45,741	4,073
Institutional	25,911	26,096	26,281	26,467	26,652	26,838	27,023	27,209	27,392	27,576	27,760	1,849
Total	131,188	132,893	134,598	136,302	138,007	139,712	141,417	143,121	144,800	146,479	148,157	16,970

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for incorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 28. It is estimated there will be an increase of 41,040 jobs, an 18 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (55 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 16.1 million square feet (rounded), a 13 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 43 percent.

Figure 23. Incorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	42,925	43,696	44,466	45,236	46,004	46,772	47,539	48,306	49,059	49,811	50,561	7,636
Office	125,936	128,198	130,458	132,715	134,970	137,223	139,474	141,723	143,933	146,138	148,339	22,403
Industrial	34,547	35,168	35,787	36,407	37,025	37,643	38,261	38,878	39,484	40,089	40,693	6,146
Institutional	27,296	27,786	28,276	28,765	29,254	29,742	30,230	30,718	31,197	31,675	32,152	4,856
Total	230,704	234,848	238,987	243,123	247,254	251,381	255,505	259,624	263,673	267,712	271,744	41,040
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	41,287	41,650	42,013	42,375	42,737	43,099	43,460	43,821	44,176	44,530	44,883	3,597
Office	21,370	22,065	22,758	23,451	24,144	24,835	25,526	26,217	26,895	27,572	28,248	6,878
Industrial	39,888	40,283	40,678	41,072	41,466	41,860	42,253	42,646	43,032	43,418	43,802	3,915
Institutional	24,605	24,777	24,948	25,119	25,291	25,461	25,632	25,803	25,970	26,138	26,305	1,699
Total	127,150	128,774	130,397	132,018	133,637	135,255	136,872	138,487	140,074	141,657	143,238	16,088

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

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Job and nonresidential growth projections over the next ten years for unincorporated Ada County are shown in Figure 29. It is estimated there will be an increase of 2,244 jobs, a 25 percent increase from the base year. The majority of the increase comes from the office sector (45 percent).

The nonresidential floor area projections are calculated by applying the ITE square feet per employee factors to the job growth. In the next ten years, the nonresidential floor area is projected to increase by 881,000 square feet, a 22 percent increase from the base year. The office sector has the largest share of this growth at 35 percent.

Figure 24. Unincorporated Ada County Employment and Nonresidential Floor Area Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Jobs [1]												
Retail	862	916	971	1,026	1,082	1,138	1,194	1,251	1,308	1,366	1,425	563
Office	4,844	4,934	5,025	5,120	5,216	5,315	5,415	5,518	5,623	5,734	5,849	1,005
Industrial	1,198	1,220	1,243	1,266	1,290	1,314	1,339	1,365	1,391	1,418	1,446	248
Institutional	2,060	2,098	2,137	2,177	2,218	2,260	2,303	2,347	2,391	2,438	2,487	427
Total	8,964	9,168	9,377	9,589	9,806	10,027	10,251	10,480	10,714	10,957	11,208	2,244
Nonresidential Floor Area (1,000 sq. ft.) [2]												
Retail	652	677	703	729	755	781	808	835	862	889	917	265
Office	300	327	356	384	414	444	475	507	539	573	608	308
Industrial	1,781	1,795	1,809	1,824	1,839	1,855	1,871	1,887	1,904	1,921	1,939	158
Institutional	1,306	1,319	1,333	1,347	1,361	1,376	1,391	1,406	1,422	1,438	1,456	150
Total	4,038	4,119	4,201	4,285	4,370	4,457	4,545	4,634	4,726	4,821	4,920	881

[1] COMPASS (Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho) Traffic Analysis Zone Model; Communities in Motion 2050; TischlerBise analysis

[2] Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 2021

VEHICLE TRIP GENERATION

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS BY HOUSING TYPE

A customized trip rate is calculated for the single family and multifamily units in Ada County. In Figure 30, the most recent data from the US Census American Community Survey is inputted into equations provided by the ITE to calculate the trip ends per housing unit factor. A single family unit is estimated to generate 10.66 trip ends and a multifamily unit is estimated to generate 5.42 trip ends on an average weekday.

Figure 25. Customized Residential Trip End Rates by Housing Type

Households by Structure Type ²					
Tenure by Units in Structure	Vehicles Available ¹	Single Family	Multifamily	Total	Vehicles per HH by Tenure
Owner-Occupied	289,778	129,602	1,468	131,070	2.21
Renter-Occupied	85,906	24,109	29,546	53,655	1.60
Total	375,684	153,711	31,014	184,725	2.03
Housing Units ³		158,890	33,161	192,051	

Housing Type	Persons in Households ⁴	Trip Ends ⁵	Vehicles by Type of Unit	Trip Ends ⁶	Average Trip Ends	Local Trip Ends per HH	National Trip Ends per Unit ⁷
Single Family	415,557	1,157,628	324,995	2,118,200	1,637,914	10.66	9.43
Multifamily	59,917	137,129	50,518	199,334	168,231	5.42	4.54
Total	475,474	1,294,757	375,513	2,317,534	1,806,145	9.78	

1. Vehicles available by tenure from Table B25046, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
2. Households by tenure and units in structure from Table B25032, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
3. Housing units from Table B25024, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
4. Total population in households from Table B25033, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
5. Vehicle trips ends based on persons using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.89 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{persons}) + 1.72)$. To approximate the average population of the ITE studies, persons were divided by 19 and the equation result multiplied by 19. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(2.29 \cdot \text{persons}) - 81.02$ (ITE 2017).
6. Vehicle trip ends based on vehicles available using formulas from Trip Generation (ITE 2021). For single-family housing (ITE 210), the fitted curve equation is $\text{EXP}(0.99 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{vehicles}) + 1.93)$. To approximate the average number of vehicles in the ITE studies, vehicles available were divided by 34 and the equation result multiplied by 34. For multi-family housing (ITE 221), the fitted curve equation is $(3.94 \cdot \text{vehicles}) + 293.58$ (ITE 2021).
7. Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

A vehicle trip end is the out-bound or in-bound leg of a vehicle trip. As a result, so to not double count trips, a standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to trip ends to calculate a vehicle trip. For example, the out-bound trip from a person's home to work is attributed to the housing unit and the trip from work back home is attributed to the employer.

However, an additional adjustment is necessary to capture County residents' work bound trips that are outside of the County. The trip adjustment factor includes two components. According to the National Household Travel Survey, home-based work trips are typically 31 percent of out-bound trips (which are 50 percent of all trip ends). Also, utilizing the most recent data from the Census Bureau's web application "OnTheMap", 17 percent of Ada County workers travel outside the County for work. In combination, these factors account for 3 percent of additional production trips ($0.31 \times 0.50 \times 0.17 = 0.03$). Shown in Figure 31, the total adjustment factor for residential housing units includes attraction trips (50 percent of trip ends) plus the journey-to-work commuting adjustment (3 percent of production trips) for a total of 53 percent.

Figure 26. Residential Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters

Employed Ada County Residents (2020)	212,011
Residents Working in Ada County (2020)	175,359
Residents Commuting Outside of Ada County for Work	36,652
Percent Commuting Out of Ada County	17%
Additional Production Trips	3%
Standard Trip Adjustment Factor	50%
Residential Trip Adjustment Factor	53%

Source: U.S. Census, OnTheMap Application, 2020

NONRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TRIPS

Vehicle trip generation for nonresidential land uses are calculated by using ITE's average daily trip end rates and adjustment factors found in their recently published 11th edition of Trip Generation. To estimate the trip generation in Ada County, the weekday trip end per 1,000 square feet factors listed in Figure 32 are used.

Figure 27. Institute of Transportation Engineers Nonresidential Factors

Employment Industry	ITE Code	Land Use	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Dmd Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends per Employee
Retail	820	Shopping Center	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42
Office	710	General Office	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33
Industrial	110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10
Institutional	610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021)

For nonresidential land uses, the standard 50 percent adjustment is applied to office, industrial, and institutional land uses. A lower vehicle trip adjustment factor is used for retail uses because this type of development attracts vehicles as they pass-by on arterial and collector roads. For example, when someone stops at a convenience store on their way home from work, the convenience store is not their primary destination. In Figure 33, the Institute for Transportation Engineers' land use code, daily vehicle trip end rate, and trip adjustment factor is listed for each land use.

Figure 28. Daily Vehicle Trip Factors

Land Use	ITE Codes	Daily Vehicle Trip Ends	Trip Adj. Factor	Daily Vehicle Trips
Residential (per housing unit)				
Single Family	210	10.66	53%	5.65
Multifamily	220	5.42	53%	2.87
Nonresidential (per 1,000 square feet)				
Retail	820	37.01	38%	14.06
Office	710	10.84	50%	5.42
Industrial	110	4.87	50%	2.44
Institutional	610	10.77	50%	5.39

Source: *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021); 'National Household Travel Survey, 2009

VEHICLE TRIP PROJECTIONS

The base year vehicle trip totals and vehicle trip projections are calculated by combining the vehicle trip end factors, the trip adjustment factors, and the residential and nonresidential assumptions for housing stock and floor area. Countywide, residential land uses account for 1,138,874 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 948,256 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 34.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 374,018 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (63 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 29. Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	1,030,196	1,074,429	1,119,675	1,139,848	1,160,022	1,180,195	1,200,368	1,220,542	1,236,029	1,251,516	1,267,003	236,807
Multifamily	108,679	113,228	117,791	119,832	121,873	123,915	125,956	127,997	129,583	131,170	132,756	24,077
Subtotal	1,138,874	1,187,658	1,237,466	1,259,681	1,281,895	1,304,110	1,326,324	1,348,539	1,365,612	1,382,685	1,399,759	260,884
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	589,810	595,277	600,742	606,204	611,664	617,121	622,576	628,029	633,398	638,762	644,120	54,310
Office	117,452	121,365	125,278	129,191	133,103	137,016	140,929	144,841	148,694	152,547	156,400	38,948
Industrial	101,462	102,459	103,456	104,452	105,449	106,445	107,442	108,438	109,419	110,399	111,380	9,918
Institutional	139,532	140,528	141,524	142,522	143,521	144,520	145,520	146,521	147,509	148,498	149,489	9,957
Subtotal	948,256	959,629	971,000	982,369	993,737	1,005,103	1,016,467	1,027,830	1,039,020	1,050,206	1,061,389	113,134
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	2,087,130	2,147,286	2,208,466	2,242,050	2,275,632	2,309,212	2,342,791	2,376,368	2,404,632	2,432,892	2,461,148	374,018

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

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In incorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 1,010,441 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 926,099 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 35.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 337,251 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (61 percent) and retail (15 percent) development.

Figure 30. Incorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County Incorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	903,389	942,688	982,879	1,000,440	1,018,000	1,035,559	1,053,117	1,070,675	1,084,006	1,097,336	1,110,670	207,281
Multifamily	107,051	111,521	116,004	117,983	119,963	121,942	123,921	125,899	127,427	128,954	130,481	23,429
Subtotal	1,010,441	1,054,210	1,098,883	1,118,423	1,137,962	1,157,500	1,177,038	1,196,575	1,211,433	1,226,289	1,241,151	230,710
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	580,647	585,754	590,856	595,953	601,044	606,131	611,213	616,291	621,280	626,259	631,228	50,580
Office	115,827	119,591	123,351	127,107	130,859	134,608	138,353	142,095	145,772	149,442	153,103	37,277
Industrial	97,126	98,089	99,050	100,011	100,970	101,929	102,887	103,843	104,784	105,722	106,658	9,532
Institutional	132,499	133,423	134,346	135,268	136,189	137,110	138,029	138,948	139,851	140,752	141,651	9,152
Subtotal	926,099	936,857	947,603	958,338	969,063	979,778	990,482	1,001,177	1,011,687	1,022,174	1,032,640	106,541
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	1,936,539	1,991,066	2,046,486	2,076,761	2,107,025	2,137,278	2,167,520	2,197,752	2,223,120	2,248,464	2,273,791	337,251

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

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In unincorporated Ada County, residential land uses account for 128,434 vehicle trips and nonresidential land uses account for 22,157 vehicle trips in the base year shown in Figure 36.

Through 2033, it is projected that daily vehicle trips will increase by 36,772 trips with the majority of the growth being generated by single family (80 percent) and retail (10 percent) development.

Figure 31. Unincorporated Ada County Vehicle Trip Projections

Ada County Unincorporated	Base Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Total Increase
Residential Trips												
Single Family	126,807	131,741	136,796	139,409	142,022	144,636	147,251	149,866	152,023	154,180	156,338	29,532
Multifamily	1,627	1,707	1,787	1,849	1,911	1,973	2,035	2,097	2,157	2,216	2,275	648
Subtotal	128,434	133,448	138,583	141,258	143,933	146,609	149,286	151,964	154,179	156,396	158,613	30,180
Nonresidential Trips												
Retail	9,163	9,523	9,886	10,251	10,619	10,990	11,363	11,739	12,118	12,503	12,893	3,730
Office	1,625	1,774	1,927	2,084	2,244	2,408	2,575	2,746	2,922	3,106	3,297	1,672
Industrial	4,336	4,370	4,406	4,442	4,479	4,517	4,555	4,594	4,635	4,677	4,721	385
Institutional	7,033	7,105	7,178	7,254	7,331	7,410	7,491	7,573	7,658	7,746	7,838	805
Subtotal	22,157	22,772	23,397	24,031	24,673	25,325	25,985	26,652	27,333	28,032	28,749	6,592
Vehicle Trips												
Grand Total	150,591	156,220	161,980	165,288	168,606	171,934	175,271	178,616	181,512	184,428	187,363	36,772

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Trip Generation*, 11th Edition (2021)

	Tentative Budget		
	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2023 Budget	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024 Budget	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2025 Proposed
REVENUES			
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>			
Property Taxes	\$4,173,124	\$4,468,842	\$4,910,374
Sources Other Than Property Taxes	\$25,041,127	\$24,037,607	\$26,026,888
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	\$29,214,251	\$28,506,449	\$30,937,262
<u>GRANT FUND</u>	\$6,597,072	\$12,493,743	\$4,317,660
<u>LATE COMERS FUND</u>	\$5,964,167	\$4,783,479	\$7,565,000
<u>CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND</u>	\$3,839,079	\$3,620,224	\$3,512,250
<u>PARK IMPACT FEE FUND</u>	\$4,399,062	\$2,208,540	\$3,459,765
<u>POLICE IMPACT FEE FUND</u>	\$273,134	\$116,774	\$328,413
<u>PROPRIETARY FUNDS</u>			
Water Fund	\$16,544,977	\$18,173,913	\$19,548,700
Sewer Fund	\$16,842,520	\$20,431,005	\$24,663,500
Irrigation Fund	\$9,233,288	\$10,312,501	\$10,616,500
Solid Waste Collection Fund	\$3,479,602	\$3,945,227	\$4,343,913
Water East Fund	\$0	\$936,625	\$1,745,960
Sewer East Fund	\$0	\$1,458,988	\$1,560,900
TOTAL PROPRIETARY FUNDS	\$46,100,387	\$55,258,259	\$62,479,473
GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$96,387,152	\$106,987,468	\$112,599,823
EXPENDITURES			
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>			
Operating	\$19,512,462	\$23,123,702	\$23,074,643
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public Safety	\$3,612,336	\$4,012,523	\$4,550,369
Transfers Out to Other Funds	\$6,089,453	\$1,370,224	\$3,312,250
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	\$29,214,251	\$28,506,449	\$30,937,262
<u>GRANT</u>	\$6,597,072	\$12,493,743	\$4,317,660
<u>LATE COMERS FUND</u>	\$5,964,167	\$4,783,479	\$7,565,000
<u>CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND</u>	\$3,839,079	\$3,620,224	\$3,512,250
<u>PARK IMPACT FEE FUND</u>	\$4,399,062	\$2,208,540	\$3,459,765
<u>POLICE IMPACT FEE FUND</u>	\$273,134	\$116,774	\$328,413
<u>PROPRIETARY FUNDS</u>			
Water Fund	\$16,544,977	\$18,173,913	\$19,548,700
Operating	\$11,932,821	\$12,014,989	\$16,073,230
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital	\$4,612,156	\$6,158,924	\$3,475,470
Sewer Fund	\$16,842,520	\$20,431,005	\$24,663,500
Operating	\$13,204,364	\$12,200,720	\$12,063,030
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital	\$3,638,156	\$8,230,285	\$12,600,470
Irrigation Fund	\$9,233,288	\$10,312,501	\$10,616,500
Operating	\$8,006,752	\$9,740,701	\$10,198,400
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital	\$1,226,536	\$571,800	\$418,100
Water East Fund	\$0	\$936,625	\$1,745,960
Operating	\$0	\$911,625	\$1,673,460
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital	\$0	\$25,000	\$72,500
Sewer East Fund	\$0	\$1,458,988	\$1,560,900
Operating	\$0	\$1,433,988	\$1,488,400
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital	\$0	\$25,000	\$72,500
Solid Waste Collection Fund	\$3,479,602	\$3,945,227	\$4,343,913
Operating	\$3,479,602	\$3,945,227	\$4,343,913
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROPRIETARY FUNDS	\$46,100,387	\$52,862,646	\$62,479,473
GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$96,387,152	\$104,591,855	\$112,599,823

REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
GENERAL FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
PROPERTY TAX REVENUE AND REPLACEMENT REVENUE												
01-4100	Property Tax Revenue	\$4,906,374	\$4,683,667	\$4,465,842	\$4,262,790	\$4,170,124	\$4,107,592	\$3,954,329	\$3,707,162	\$3,571,119	\$3,307,696	\$3,181,873
01-4110	Property Tax Interest & Penalty	\$4,000	\$4,866	\$3,000	\$4,446	\$3,000	\$4,429	\$3,536	\$4,278	\$3,001	\$4,031	\$3,169
01-4120	Sales Tax Revenue Sharing - County	\$225	\$225	\$225	\$225	\$225	\$225	\$216	\$225	\$216	\$184,852	\$343,869
		\$4,910,599	\$4,688,757	\$4,469,067	\$4,267,461	\$4,173,349	\$4,112,246	\$3,958,081	\$3,711,665	\$3,574,336	\$3,496,579	\$3,528,910
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE AND INFRACTIONS												
01-4000	State Liquor Distribution	\$345,000	\$335,964	\$315,000	\$304,523	\$263,661	\$287,676	\$280,647	\$304,740	\$224,425	\$243,919	\$197,976
01-4001	Sales Tax Revenue Sharing - State	\$2,850,000	\$2,830,405	\$2,900,814	\$2,781,269	\$2,243,587	\$2,668,198	\$2,081,154	\$2,146,528	\$1,452,659	\$1,222,075	\$850,419
01-4130	County Fine Distribution	\$57,000	\$59,541	\$48,000	\$48,518	\$10,000	\$17,610	\$8,000	\$12,965	\$8,552	\$9,881	\$8,500
		\$3,252,000	\$3,225,910	\$3,263,814	\$3,134,310	\$2,517,248	\$2,973,484	\$2,369,801	\$2,464,234	\$1,685,637	\$1,475,874	\$1,056,896
LICENSES/PERMITS/FEE REVENUE												
01-4170	Franchise Fees	\$580,000	569,773.16	\$540,415	\$690,166	\$448,687	\$436,976	\$375,190	\$392,125	\$349,110	\$347,574	\$320,464
01-4180	Business Licenses	\$3,500	\$3,901	\$2,500	\$3,725	\$3,000	\$3,395	\$6,172	\$3,522	\$5,000	\$6,172	\$4,118
01-4181	Liquor Licenses	\$5,000	\$5,200	\$5,000	\$5,263	\$3,000	\$5,063	\$3,938	\$5,956	\$6,000	\$6,187	\$6,250
01-4182	Beer Licenses	\$3,000	\$2,800	\$2,500	\$3,825	\$1,000	\$3,025	\$1,060	\$2,410	\$3,000	\$3,125	\$3,333
01-4183	Wine Licenses	\$3,000	\$2,750	\$2,000	\$3,750	\$1,800	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$2,200	\$2,500	\$2,700	\$2,813
01-4184	Animal Licenses	\$7,000	\$7,248	\$6,000	\$6,133	\$6,000	\$7,139	\$7,105	\$6,905	\$11,500	\$7,816	\$11,843
01-4190	Catering Permit	\$400	\$420	\$500	\$590	\$200	\$810	\$100	\$600	\$293	\$40	\$293
01-4193	Vendor Permits	\$3,000	\$3,257	\$950	\$10,722	\$1,400	\$1,040	\$1,433	\$2,655	\$882	\$1,285	\$882
		\$604,900	\$25,575	\$559,865	\$724,173	\$465,087	\$460,947	\$396,997	\$416,373	\$378,286	\$374,899	\$349,997
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE												
01-4155	Administrative Services	\$6,000	\$8,155	\$10,000	\$2,471	\$10,000	\$3,860	\$12,000	\$4,606	\$5,260	\$5,820	\$5,260
01-4173	Interest Revenue	\$600,000	\$683,483	\$646,024	\$691,598	\$50,000	\$114,755	\$35,000	\$39,348	\$55,000	\$107,045	\$45,000
01-4185	Miscellaneous Income	\$85,000	\$87,757	\$40,000	\$103,117	\$59,984	\$260,501	\$50,000	\$103,898	\$50,000	\$73,936	\$50,000
01-4186	Public Entertainment Revenue	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$25,000	\$26,773	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-4187	Code Enforcement Infractions	\$5,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-4195	Rental Income	\$1,000	\$1,870	\$2,000	\$1,410	\$1,500	\$5,353	\$1,500	\$12,126	\$3,000	\$2,651	\$3,926
01-4359	Mitigation Payment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-4800	Gain/Loss Trading	\$100,000	\$95,000	\$0	-\$3,465	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$802,000	\$880,265	\$743,024	\$821,903	\$121,484	\$8,784,468	\$98,500	\$159,978	\$113,260	\$189,452	\$104,186
SENIOR CENTER ACTIVITY - MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE												
01-4195-1001	Rental Income	\$5,000	\$4,680	\$5,000	\$5,460	\$5,000	\$5,040	\$3,600	\$4,920	\$3,600	\$5,290	\$6,340
BUILDING- LICENSES/PERMITS/FEEES REVENUE (FORMERLY P&Z)												
01-4155-1005	Administrative Services	\$185,000	\$206,873	\$112,730	\$140,839	\$100,000	\$202,757	\$75,000	\$105,275	\$67,900	\$99,689	\$67,900
01-4360-1005	Building Permits	\$975,000	\$977,812	\$580,783	\$837,812	\$836,247	\$1,705,747	\$1,206,176	\$1,106,533	\$936,776	\$1,107,419	\$1,054,157
01-4361-1005	Plumbing Permits	\$230,000	\$263,745	\$129,071	\$254,807	\$206,632	\$401,898	\$266,182	\$229,944	\$200,814	\$222,026	\$196,271
01-4362-1005	Electrical Permits	\$280,000	\$1,427,501	\$267,916	\$298,815	\$255,897	\$743,966	\$271,884	\$250,524	\$225,644	\$252,656	\$213,127
01-4391-1005	IRES Check Fees	\$17,000	\$17,361	\$7,296	\$11,025	\$15,000	\$16,475	\$24,151	\$20,000	\$17,895	\$21,275	\$18,500
01-4392-1005	Mechanical Permits	\$115,000	\$115,577	\$99,929	\$107,196	\$79,309	\$430,552	\$122,868	\$113,862	\$126,652	\$128,124	\$123,997
		\$1,802,000	\$3,008,869	\$1,197,725	\$1,650,495	\$1,493,084	\$3,501,395	\$1,966,262	\$1,826,138	\$1,575,681	\$1,831,188	\$1,673,951
PLANNING AND ZONING - MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE												
01-4155-1003	Administrative Services	\$185,000	\$186,354	\$141,179	\$159,263	\$180,000	\$207,887	\$180,000	\$185,572	\$147,795	\$162,686	\$203,699
01-4358-1003	Development Support Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$230	\$7,500	\$13,120	\$6,529	\$9,000	\$6,529
		\$185,000	\$186,354	\$141,179	\$159,263	\$180,000	\$208,117	\$187,500	\$198,692	\$154,324	\$171,686	\$210,228
PARKS ACTIVITY - LICENSES/PERMITS/FEEES REVENUE												
01-4195-1004	Rental Income	\$22,000	\$25,730	\$5,000	\$11,279	\$3,500	\$7,412	\$3,000	\$5,984	\$3,000	\$1,446	\$6,560
PARKS ACTIVITY - MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE												
01-4185-1004	Miscellaneous Income	\$850	\$101,214	\$500	\$1,600	\$500	\$2,875	\$800	\$570	\$0	\$0	\$50
01-4186-1004	Public Entertainment Revenue	\$20,000	\$19,978	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-4197-1004	RV Dump Revenue	\$4,500	\$5,125	\$4,500	\$5,107	\$5,000	\$5,368	\$6,000	\$5,657	\$4,500	\$5,234	\$4,017
		\$25,350	\$126,317	\$5,000	\$8,207	\$5,500	\$8,243	\$6,800	\$6,227	\$4,500	\$5,234	\$4,067
OTHER REVENUE												
01-4900	Transfer In	\$328,413	\$2,175	\$116,774	\$276,844	\$0	\$1,177,843	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$664,713	\$0
01-4950	Carryover	\$19,000,000	\$17,774,521	\$18,000,000	\$21,599,093	\$20,250,000	\$8,048,469	\$7,793,697	\$5,084,862	\$3,300,000	\$3,629,028	\$2,605,966
		\$19,328,413	\$17,776,696	\$18,116,774	\$21,875,937	\$20,250,000	\$9,226,312	\$7,793,697	\$5,084,862	\$3,300,000	\$4,293,741	\$2,605,966
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE		\$30,937,262	\$29,946,978	\$28,506,449	\$32,658,486	\$29,214,251	\$29,287,665	\$16,784,237	\$13,879,072	\$10,792,623	\$11,845,389	\$9,547,100
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CARRYOVER		\$11,937,262	\$12,172,458	\$10,506,449	\$11,059,393	\$8,964,251	\$21,239,196	\$8,990,540	\$8,794,210	\$7,492,623	\$8,216,361	\$6,941,134

EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
GENERAL FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES												
01-6000	Law Enforcement Services	\$4,309,340	\$3,680,712	\$3,792,887	\$3,383,381	\$3,414,749	\$2,828,764	\$2,751,625	\$2,558,929	\$2,558,929	\$2,501,395	\$2,501,394
01-6005	Animal Control Services	\$163,877	\$153,636	\$153,636	\$143,587	\$143,587	\$134,052	\$120,000	\$109,540	\$109,540	\$111,485	\$114,138
01-6203	Prosecutorial Services	\$77,152	\$65,213	\$66,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000
		\$4,550,369	\$3,899,561	\$4,012,523	\$3,580,968	\$3,612,336	\$3,016,816	\$2,925,625	\$2,722,469	\$2,722,469	\$2,666,880	\$2,669,532
LABOR & BENEFITS - ADMIN.												
01-5000	Salaries & Wages - Elected Officials	\$117,632	\$115,081	\$117,122	\$90,898	\$116,529	\$91,459	\$109,374	\$91,761	\$98,844	\$95,839	\$96,988
01-5005	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$531,836	\$410,090	\$477,730	\$381,801	\$381,163	\$359,091	\$345,042	\$345,423	\$296,917	\$278,482	\$276,502
01-5800	OASDI - Employer	\$40,267	\$28,763	\$36,881	\$30,762	\$30,857	\$25,363	\$28,174	\$27,424	\$24,537	\$22,276	\$23,156
01-5810	Medicare - Employer	\$9,417	\$6,727	\$8,625	\$6,743	\$7,217	\$6,368	\$6,589	\$6,548	\$5,739	\$5,207	\$5,416
01-5820	Group Medical Insurance	\$87,852	\$110,630	\$99,958	\$49,727	\$106,220	\$69,870	\$85,213	\$78,874	\$63,505	\$72,123	\$53,279
01-5830	Group Life Insurance	\$179	\$175	\$406	-\$63	\$345	\$243	\$245	\$364	\$229	\$139	\$229
01-5840	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$75,948	\$48,783	\$69,300	\$54,351	\$57,699	\$48,671	\$54,257	\$48,563	\$47,281	\$44,374	\$44,622
01-5850	Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$3,425	\$5,324	\$2,956	-\$6,211	\$2,110	-\$2,902	\$1,854	\$1,230	\$1,507	-\$3,748	\$1,454
01-5860	Group Dental & Vision Insurance	\$6,185	\$4,306	\$5,562	\$3,530	\$6,777	\$5,838	\$4,624	\$5,274	\$7,000	\$5,828	\$4,794
01-5950	Development, Team Building, Orientation	\$6,500	\$4,172	\$4,500	\$6,394	\$3,500	\$1,099	\$3,501	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-5960	Leave Time Fluctuation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6280	Unemployment Expenses	\$6,500	\$2,155	\$6,000	\$5,802	\$7,000	\$7,871	\$7,000	\$4,780	\$7,000	\$4,045	\$7,000
		\$885,742	\$736,208	\$829,041	\$623,733	\$719,417	\$612,971	\$655,873	\$610,241	\$552,560	\$524,564	\$513,441
GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ADMIN.												
01-6025	Janitorial	\$7,500	\$4,775	\$7,500	\$4,829	\$5,800	\$4,004	\$5,000	\$3,539	\$5,012	\$3,606	\$3,953
01-6052	Contract Services	\$58,000	\$25,785	\$50,000	\$27,050	\$30,000	\$142,776	\$21,000	\$17,770	\$23,620	\$15,586	\$22,020
01-6075	Dues & Memberships	\$86,856	\$68,263	\$73,268	\$57,500	\$62,785	\$55,104	\$67,193	\$49,001	\$48,697	\$44,731	\$44,366
01-6085	Election Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$750	\$0	\$750	\$0	\$750	\$0	\$750
01-6125	Legal Publications	\$16,000	\$13,496	\$15,000	\$10,660	\$17,500	\$6,578	\$17,500	\$14,604	\$15,000	\$6,533	\$6,500
01-6130	Liability & Property Insurance	\$8,137	\$8,137	\$8,230	\$25,513	\$25,513	\$22,314	\$22,637	\$21,156	\$21,156	\$19,772	\$19,772
01-6135	Public Entertainment	\$25,000	\$12,282	\$25,000	\$22,648	\$0	\$131,554	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6140	Maintenance & Repair - Building	\$15,000	\$12,729	\$13,000	\$4,084	\$16,000	\$5,975	\$13,000	\$14,918	\$4,000	\$2,280	\$1,600
01-6141	IT Small Equipment	\$20,000	\$13,272	\$15,000	\$8,305	\$8,000	\$6,463	\$8,000	\$5,182	\$7,350	\$0	\$0
01-6142	Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	\$40,000	\$37,784	\$32,000	\$30,095	\$24,000	\$18,853	\$24,000	\$19,569	\$19,610	\$1,026	\$8,500
01-6150	Maintenance & Repair - System	\$35,000	\$31,626	\$10,500	\$8,539	\$9,000	\$7,527	\$4,500	\$5,578	\$4,500	\$6,212	\$0
01-6155	Meetings/Committees	\$6,000	\$2,786	\$11,000	\$1,976	\$7,000	\$3,891	\$10,000	\$4,643	\$10,000	\$2,594	\$10,000
01-6165	Office Supplies	\$12,000	\$10,467	\$11,000	\$6,893	\$8,500	\$7,108	\$11,500	\$4,681	\$14,166	\$6,824	\$11,500
01-6175	Small Tools	\$9,500	\$7,126	\$9,500	\$4,726	\$8,000	\$2,697	\$10,000	\$896	\$12,100	\$8,040	\$12,100
01-6188	Signage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6190	Postage & Billing	\$40,000	\$29,598	\$33,000	\$29,090	\$30,000	\$22,668	\$25,000	\$26,197	\$17,000	\$15,022	\$15,000
01-6202	Professional Services	\$140,000	\$71,900	\$112,000	\$110,059	\$72,000	\$71,478	\$65,000	\$62,153	\$55,000	\$42,391	\$35,000
01-6212	Rent - Equipment	\$10,500	\$6,287	\$10,500	\$6,366	\$7,500	\$9,362	\$7,500	\$5,733	\$7,200	\$5,715	\$6,750
01-6255	Telephone	\$15,000	\$12,644	\$12,000	\$10,316	\$10,500	\$9,123	\$10,500	\$7,685	\$9,500	\$7,775	\$7,782
01-6265	Training & Schooling	\$9,000	\$2,361	\$9,000	\$1,605	\$5,000	\$1,305	\$7,000	\$2,335	\$7,000	\$3,603	\$7,000
01-6270	Travel	\$7,000	\$3,749	\$6,000	\$1,351	\$4,500	\$293	\$2,000	\$194	\$2,000	\$446	\$1,500
01-6285	Uniforms	\$3,000	\$1,285	\$750	\$2,485	\$750	\$498	\$750	\$239	\$300	\$53	\$300
01-6290	Utilities	\$13,500	\$10,198	\$12,000	\$11,409	\$8,400	\$7,081	\$7,200	\$6,777	\$6,500	\$5,254	\$6,000
01-6300	Fuel Expenditures	\$5,500	\$1,606	\$6,500	\$4,068	\$1,500	\$231	\$1,000	\$186	\$1,000	\$502	\$500
01-6305	Maintenance & Repair - Vehicles	\$16,500	\$14,724	\$8,000	\$5,880	\$2,000	\$2,890	\$1,500	\$901	\$1,000	\$1,061	\$1,000
01-6500	Cash Over/Short	\$50	(\$6)	\$50	-\$20	\$50	-\$1	\$50	\$14	\$50	\$0	\$50
01-6505	Bank Fees	\$37,500	\$32,573	\$35,000	\$29,539	\$28,000	\$23,358	\$22,000	\$19,844	\$22,000	\$16,385	\$15,138
		\$636,543	\$435,446	\$527,298	\$424,967	\$393,048	\$563,130	\$364,580	\$293,798	\$314,511	\$215,413	\$237,081

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
DEBT COVERAGE												
01-6015	Bond & Loan Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6110	Interest Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MISCELLANEOUS - ADMIN.												
01-6045	Contingency	\$17,475,862	\$299,125	\$18,134,828	\$1,642,552	\$15,000,322	\$319,232	\$4,355,437	\$150,046	\$3,539,068	\$118,010	\$2,195,983
01-6036	Public Transportation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,181	\$27,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6070	Donations	\$30,000	\$15,265	\$30,000	\$15,265	\$30,000	\$16,089	\$33,000	\$27,587	\$33,029	\$24,276	\$30,643
01-6160	Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$30,000	\$18,477	\$30,000	\$18,446	\$20,000	\$10,478	\$34,800	\$8,886	\$33,800	\$1,942	\$11,050
01-6400	Transfers Out	\$3,312,250	\$279,779	\$1,370,224	\$5,595,254	\$6,089,453	\$3,015,068	\$5,242,720	\$1,113,604	\$1,118,269	\$1,582,259	\$1,582,259
		\$20,848,112	\$612,646	\$19,565,052	\$7,271,517	\$21,139,775	\$3,386,049	\$9,692,957	\$1,300,123	\$4,724,166	\$1,726,487	\$3,819,935
GENERAL GOVERNMENT - SENIOR CENTER												
01-6025-1001	Janitorial	\$7,500	\$6,110	\$7,500	\$6,130	\$7,500	\$5,959	\$7,000	\$6,029	\$6,200	\$5,663	\$5,957
01-6036-1001	Public Transportation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
01-6130-1001	Liability & Property Insurance	\$1,472	\$1,132	\$1,132	\$607	\$607	\$1,041	\$539	\$504	\$504	\$471	\$471
01-6140-1001	Maintenance & Repair - Building	\$15,000	\$6,645	\$15,000	\$8,969	\$7,000	\$2,036	\$4,500	\$4,092	\$4,000	\$3,029	\$4,000
01-6290-1001	Utilities	\$15,000	\$8,692	\$15,000	\$7,901	\$10,000	\$7,033	\$8,500	\$6,276	\$8,500	\$6,300	\$7,101
		\$38,972	\$22,579	\$38,632	\$23,607	\$25,107	\$16,069	\$20,539	\$16,902	\$29,204	\$25,462	\$27,529
MISCELLANEOUS - SENIOR CENTER												
01-6400-1001	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GENERAL GOVERNMENT - STREET LIGHTS												
01-6142-1002	Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,672	\$22,000	\$8,838	\$12,000	\$3,707	\$11,000	\$10,324	\$10,000
01-6150-1002	Maintenance & Repair - System	\$40,000	\$30,038	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6290-1002	Utilities	\$130,000	\$98,157	\$130,000	\$84,325	\$115,000	\$90,068	\$100,000	\$94,247	\$95,000	\$83,746	\$88,900
01-6300-1002	Fuel Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6305-1002	Maintenance & Repair - Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$170,000	\$128,195	\$155,000	\$90,997	\$137,000	\$98,906	\$112,000	\$97,955	\$106,000	\$94,069	\$98,900
LABOR & BENEFITS - P&Z												
01-5005-1003	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$267,550	\$202,561	\$256,525	\$285,659	\$387,178	\$286,288	\$391,104	\$302,811	\$372,221	\$332,716	\$331,756
01-5800-1003	OASDI - Employer	\$16,588	\$12,077	\$15,905	\$17,482	\$24,005	\$17,428	\$24,248	\$18,387	\$23,078	\$20,120	\$20,569
01-5810-1003	Medicare - Employer	\$3,879	\$2,824	\$3,720	\$4,089	\$5,614	\$4,076	\$5,671	\$4,300	\$5,397	\$4,705	\$4,810
01-5820-1003	Group Medical Insurance	\$34,390	\$26,672	\$30,059	\$29,577	\$55,504	\$33,467	\$58,173	\$36,163	\$43,738	\$41,318	\$43,057
01-5830-1003	Group Life Insurance	\$69	\$52	\$124	\$93	\$188	\$137	\$211	\$154	\$193	\$182	\$185
01-5840-1003	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$31,999	\$22,670	\$30,629	\$33,512	\$46,229	\$34,183	\$46,698	\$36,094	\$44,443	\$39,719	\$39,612
01-5850-1003	Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$590	\$346	\$566	\$1,867	\$1,861	\$1,560	\$2,497	\$1,769	\$1,868	\$1,871	\$1,703
01-5860-1003	Group Dental & Vision Insurance	\$2,284	\$1,944	\$2,638	\$2,402	\$3,104	\$2,695	\$4,117	\$3,173	\$4,460	\$3,954	\$3,781
01-6280-1003	Unemployment Expenses	\$1,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$358,350	\$269,147	\$345,166	\$374,681	\$523,683	\$379,835	\$532,720	\$402,851	\$495,399	\$444,585	\$445,473
GENERAL GOVERNMENT - P&Z												
01-6027-1003	Code Enforcement	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$800
01-6052-1003	Contract Services	\$1,200	\$712	\$1,200	\$376	\$1,000	\$973	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6075-1003	Dues & Memberships	\$25,000	\$18,146	\$10,000	\$4,829	\$10,000	\$5,504	\$10,000	\$4,548	\$8,900	\$3,295	\$8,801
01-6125-1003	Legal Publications	\$10,000	\$2,680	\$14,000	\$3,905	\$14,000	\$8,365	\$14,000	\$8,643	\$14,000	\$6,679	\$4,000
01-6130-1003	Liability & Property Insurance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6140-1003	Maintenance & Repair - Building	\$800	\$301	\$750	\$600	\$600	\$397	\$600	\$208	\$600	\$352	\$500
01-6142-1003	Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	\$3,500	\$2,281	\$3,500	\$1,727	\$3,500	\$707	\$3,500	\$697	\$3,500	\$1,347	\$3,500
01-6150-1003	Maintenance & Repair - System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$0
01-6155-1003	Meetings/Committees	\$500	\$0	\$350	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$250
01-6160-1003	Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$500	\$0	\$500	\$249	\$500	\$410	\$500	\$1,143	\$500	\$54	\$0
01-6165-1003	Office Supplies	\$3,500	\$1,626	\$6,500	\$2,114	\$6,500	\$2,334	\$6,500	\$2,081	\$5,000	\$2,069	\$4,600
01-6175-1003	Small Tools	\$2,500	\$0	\$6,500	\$0	\$7,500	\$1,368	\$10,000	\$0	\$7,320	\$113	\$7,320
01-6188-1003	Signage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6190-1003	Postage & Billing	\$1,500	\$596	\$1,500	\$774	\$1,500	\$665	\$1,500	\$449	\$1,500	\$490	\$1,000

ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
		BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
01-6202-1003	Professional Services	\$50,000	\$25,541	\$45,000	\$38,543	\$25,000	\$33,058	\$18,000	\$16,416	\$12,500	\$7,629	\$12,500
01-6255-1003	Telephone	\$7,000	\$2,923	\$6,500	\$2,710	\$5,500	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$3,062	\$3,000	\$2,838	\$2,179
01-6265-1003	Training & Schooling	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$1,112	\$5,000	\$166	\$4,585	\$2,838	\$4,435
01-6270-1003	Travel	\$1,000	\$0	\$700	\$0	\$600	\$4	\$600	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$600
01-6285-1003	Uniforms	\$2,000	\$483	\$700	\$75	\$700	\$168	\$700	\$17	\$0	\$17	\$0
01-6300-1003	Fuel Expenditures	\$250	\$21	\$500	\$52	\$500	\$28	\$500	\$21	\$500	\$41	\$300
01-6305-1003	Maintenance & Repair - Vehicles	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$504	\$200	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$100
01-6500-1003	Cash Over/Short	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6505-1003	Bank Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$115,260	\$55,311	\$107,710	\$56,459	\$83,500	\$58,694	\$77,300	\$37,451	\$63,555	\$27,765.91	\$50,885
LABOR & BENEFITS - PARKS												
01-5005-1004	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$933,799	\$823,158	\$722,895	\$691,307	\$657,369	\$564,992	\$620,007	\$481,082	\$474,391	\$436,419	\$454,434
01-5009-1004	Salaries & Wages - Seasonal	\$85,108	\$7,600	\$144,792	\$4,155	\$29,848	\$4,092	\$13,437	\$4,665	\$62,108	\$20,616	\$48,241
01-5800-1004	OASDI - Employer	\$63,172	\$48,478	\$53,797	\$40,854	\$42,607	\$33,298	\$39,274	\$29,272	\$33,263	\$27,682	\$31,166
01-5810-1004	Medicare - Employer	\$14,774	\$11,338	\$12,581	\$9,555	\$9,965	\$7,787	\$9,185	\$6,846	\$7,779	\$6,474	\$7,289
01-5820-1004	Group Medical Insurance	\$174,239	\$164,432	\$153,537	\$127,516	\$184,344	\$111,881	\$130,036	\$83,447	\$88,901	\$75,109	\$80,186
01-5830-1004	Group Life Insurance	\$326	\$312	\$529	\$357	\$477	\$410	\$466	\$373	\$390	\$350	\$390
01-5840-1004	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$121,861	\$98,368	\$103,602	\$80,940	\$82,054	\$64,589	\$74,029	\$54,983	\$56,642	\$51,526	\$54,259
01-5850-1004	Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$33,400	\$7,378	\$27,486	\$20,273	\$24,051	\$21,531	\$22,920	\$19,698	\$20,179	\$17,024	\$18,907
01-5860-1004	Group Dental & Vision Insurance	\$12,395	\$11,914	\$10,675	\$10,456	\$10,225	\$8,655	\$8,670	\$7,219	\$7,900	\$6,709	\$6,916
01-5950-1004	Development, Team Building, Orientation	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
01-6280-1004	Unemployment Expenses	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,449,576	\$1,172,976	\$1,237,395	\$985,414	\$1,040,940	\$817,236	\$918,024	\$687,585	\$751,554	\$641,910	\$701,787
GENERAL GOVERNMENT - PARKS												
01-6025-1004	Janitorial	\$8,500	\$5,236	\$8,500	\$5,629	\$7,000	\$1,964	\$7,000	\$2,617	\$6,954	\$1,886	\$6,954
01-6052-1004	Contract Services	\$6,500	\$949	\$3,000	\$9,960	\$4,500	\$2,352	\$1,500	\$852	\$1,000	\$1,023	\$500
01-6075-1004	Dues & Memberships	\$900	\$888	\$900	\$412	\$600	\$248	\$600	\$320	\$600	\$315	\$600
01-6125-1004	Legal Publications	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$237	\$0	\$163	\$300	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$300
01-6130-1004	Liability & Property Insurance	\$8,137	\$8,230	\$8,230	\$7,948	\$7,948	\$7,475	\$7,052	\$7,052	\$7,052	\$6,591	\$6,591
01-6135-1004	Public Entertainment	\$120,000	\$112,522	\$100,700	\$94,705	\$84,200	\$30,143	\$25,000	\$16,636	\$22,000	\$1,955	\$20,000
01-6140-1004	Maintenance & Repair - Building	\$27,000	\$19,623	\$25,000	\$22,097	\$20,000	\$11,851	\$15,000	\$8,731	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$10,000
01-6142-1004	Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	\$30,000	\$27,036	\$26,000	\$20,747	\$17,500	\$21,790	\$15,000	\$13,157	\$10,000	\$10,777	\$10,000
01-6150-1004	Maintenance & Repair - System	\$250,000	\$190,472	\$250,000	\$163,654	\$192,500	\$134,345	\$174,500	\$91,439	\$110,000	\$73,546	\$69,000
01-6165-1004	Office Supplies	\$7,500	\$9,429	\$7,200	\$5,436	\$6,500	\$5,014	\$3,000	\$3,019	\$3,000	\$2,391	\$3,000
01-6175-1004	Small Tools	\$35,000	\$28,543	\$35,000	\$29,660	\$30,000	\$11,590	\$20,000	\$10,148	\$11,200	\$7,261	\$11,200
01-6188-1004	Signage	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,000	\$95	\$3,000	\$2,685	\$3,000	\$200	\$3,000	\$100	\$3,000
01-6211-1004	Rent - Buildings & Land	\$3,500	\$1,782	\$3,500	\$1,782	\$3,500	\$1,782	\$2,082	\$1,934	\$2,082	\$2,082	\$2,082
01-6212-1004	Rent - Equipment	\$90,000	\$110,836	\$108,000	\$34,806	\$34,000	\$18,480	\$26,600	\$21,495	\$26,600	\$22,228	\$25,000
01-6230-1004	Safety Training & Equipment	\$8,000	\$5,119	\$8,000	\$7,141	\$4,000	\$2,472	\$4,000	\$1,511	\$4,000	\$1,295	\$3,000
01-6255-1004	Telephone	\$16,000	\$14,103	\$14,000	\$10,766	\$9,700	\$7,872	\$9,700	\$6,059	\$9,700	\$7,784	\$5,402
01-6265-1004	Training & Schooling	\$15,000	\$10,111	\$8,000	\$8,864	\$6,500	\$3,164	\$5,000	\$2,730	\$5,000	\$2,813	\$5,000
01-6285-1004	Uniforms	\$10,000	\$9,361	\$8,000	\$4,068	\$5,000	\$3,629	\$3,200	\$2,480	\$2,500	\$2,255	\$2,500
01-6290-1004	Utilities	\$45,000	\$33,674	\$45,000	\$24,002	\$42,000	\$21,581	\$40,000	\$19,337	\$37,000	\$16,589	\$41,500
01-6300-1004	Fuel Expenditures	\$25,000	\$19,343	\$25,000	\$23,097	\$20,000	\$20,019	\$13,500	\$13,682	\$13,500	\$9,209	\$12,200
01-6305-1004	Maintenance & Repair - Vehicles	\$25,000	\$21,493	\$30,000	\$25,463	\$8,000	\$7,758	\$6,000	\$4,466	\$6,000	\$987	\$6,000
01-6505-1004	Bank Fees	\$2,000	\$2,607	\$2,000	\$1,389	\$750	\$1,113	\$750	\$457	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$736,387	\$634,506	\$719,030	\$501,960	\$507,198	\$317,491	\$382,784	\$228,323	\$291,488	\$177,087	\$243,829
LABOR & BENEFITS - BUILDING												
01-5005-1005	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$254,425	\$245,731	\$237,996	\$209,195	\$266,961	\$248,778	\$273,305	\$183,739	\$205,843	\$222,142	\$232,673
01-5800-1005	OASDI - Employer	\$15,774	\$14,656	\$14,756	\$12,499	\$16,552	\$14,960	\$16,945	\$11,250	\$12,762	\$13,556	\$14,426
01-5810-1005	Medicare - Employer	\$3,689	\$3,428	\$3,451	\$2,923	\$3,871	\$3,499	\$3,963	\$2,631	\$2,985	\$3,170	\$3,374
01-5820-1005	Group Medical Insurance	\$37,901	\$37,574	\$34,960	\$32,098	\$71,702	\$33,728	\$51,369	\$21,308	\$29,998	\$27,728	\$30,452
01-5830-1005	Group Life Insurance	\$73	\$71	\$128	\$93	\$173	\$145	\$170	\$113	\$132	\$134	\$144
01-5840-1005	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$30,429	\$25,608	\$28,417	\$24,534	\$31,875	\$29,703	\$26,074	\$21,938	\$24,578	\$26,086	\$27,781
01-5850-1005	Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$3,190	\$872	\$1,909	\$1,461	\$2,724	\$2,774	\$2,427	\$3,188	\$2,002	\$3,891	\$3,751
01-5860-1005	Group Dental & Vision Insurance	\$2,225	\$2,540	\$2,762	\$2,568	\$3,540	\$2,920	\$3,321	\$1,871	\$2,735	\$2,462	\$2,680
01-6280-1005	Unemployment Expenses	\$3,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$350,707	\$330,481	\$329,377	\$285,371	\$397,397	\$336,506	\$377,574	\$246,038	\$281,035	\$299,169.55	\$315,281

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
GENERAL GOVERNMENT - BUILDING												
01-6052-1005	Contract Services	\$450,000	\$1,401,924	\$313,192	\$311,587	\$320,000	\$790,701	\$416,270	\$302,126	\$268,540	\$309,282	\$251,839
01-6075-1005	Dues & Memberships	\$4,500	\$2,890	\$4,500	\$3,095	\$4,000	\$2,920	\$4,000	\$3,065	\$3,750	\$3,449	\$3,570
01-6125-1005	Legal Publications	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100
01-6130-1005	Liability & Property Insurance	\$1,472	\$1,132	\$1,132	\$7,290	\$7,290	\$6,359	\$6,468	\$6,044	\$6,044	\$5,649	\$5,649
01-6142-1005	Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	\$1,500	\$600	\$1,500	\$680	\$700	\$428	\$650	\$10	\$550	\$0	\$550
01-6150-1005	Maintenance & Repair - System	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$58	\$1,400	\$197	\$1,200
01-6155-1005	Meetings/Committees	\$300	\$0	\$200	\$24	\$130	\$0	\$130	\$0	\$60	\$0	\$60
01-6165-1005	Office Supplies	\$5,000	\$2,598	\$8,500	\$3,449	\$8,000	\$5,707	\$8,300	\$5,649	\$4,000	\$5,199	\$1,650
01-6175-1005	Small Tools	\$3,500	\$654	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,500	\$31	\$1,300	\$13,404	\$950	\$43	\$950
01-6188-1005	Signage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$150
01-6230-1005	Safety Training & Equipment	\$1,000	\$600	\$600	\$1,478	\$600	\$498	\$450	\$91	\$600	\$180	\$300
01-6255-1005	Telephone	\$2,500	\$1,555	\$2,200	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,382	\$2,200	\$952	\$2,000	\$1,378	\$1,463
01-6265-1005	Training & Schooling	\$2,500	\$200	\$2,500	\$580	\$2,000	\$375	\$4,500	\$403	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000
01-6300-1005	Fuel Expenditures	\$14,000	\$6,951	\$17,500	\$7,734	\$14,000	\$15,713	\$9,500	\$10,878	\$7,500	\$7,169	\$5,940
01-6305-1005	Maintenance & Repair - Vehicles	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$617	\$2,000	\$1,218	\$2,000	\$240	\$2,000	\$2,041	\$880
01-6505-1005	Bank Fees	\$30,000	\$23,506	\$30,000	\$17,262	\$26,000	\$23,472	\$26,000	\$20,194	\$14,000	\$17,354	\$13,528
		\$522,772	\$1,444,610	\$391,325	\$353,794	\$391,720	\$848,804	\$484,268	\$363,115	\$314,545	\$351,939.78	\$290,830
MISCELLANEOUS - BUILDING												
01-6400-1005	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LABOR & BENEFITS - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
01-5005-4000	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$148,825	\$136,684	\$146,992	\$123,243	\$124,769	\$98,820	\$131,602	\$55,343	\$79,855	\$74,337	\$75,294
01-5800-4000	OASDI - Employer	\$9,227	\$8,005	\$9,113	\$7,378	\$7,736	\$5,913	\$8,159	\$3,419	\$4,951	\$4,608	\$4,668
01-5810-4000	Medicare - Employer	\$2,158	\$1,872	\$2,131	\$1,725	\$1,809	\$1,383	\$1,908	\$800	\$1,158	\$1,078	\$1,092
01-5820-4000	Group Medical Insurance	\$19,486	\$21,352	\$16,563	\$16,398	\$30,894	\$11,845	\$31,254	\$4,407	\$7,177	\$6,445	\$6,730
01-5830-4000	Group Life Insurance	\$38	\$38	\$67	\$50	\$72	\$59	\$72	\$25	\$35	\$34	\$35
01-5840-4000	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$17,800	\$15,281	\$17,551	\$14,456	\$14,897	\$11,799	\$15,713	\$6,608	\$9,535	\$8,917	\$8,990
01-5850-4000	Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$328	\$0	\$324	\$232	\$275	\$310	\$330	\$165	\$200	\$237	\$189
01-5860-4000	Group Dental & Vision Insurance	\$1,929	\$1,815	\$1,560	\$1,482	\$1,926	\$1,370	\$1,853	\$514	\$581	\$564	\$569
		\$199,793	\$185,048	\$194,302	\$164,965	\$182,380	\$131,499	\$190,892	\$71,281	\$103,492	\$96,222	\$97,567
GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
01-6052-4000	Contract Services	\$800	\$678	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$752	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$683	\$0
01-6075-4000	Dues & Memberships	\$25,080	\$7,683	\$9,000	\$6,043	\$6,000	\$7,456	\$5,500	\$3,638	\$6,790	\$8,355	\$8,603
01-6125-4000	Legal Publications	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$3,043	\$750	\$214	\$750	\$195	\$0	\$164	\$2,000
01-6155-4000	Meetings/Committees	\$10,000	\$3,122	\$10,000	\$1,785	\$10,000	\$1,046	\$10,500	\$723	\$9,353	\$4,832	\$8,290
01-6160-4000	Miscellaneous Expense	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,000	\$1,044	\$1,500	\$2,513	\$1,000	\$0	\$550	\$450	\$800
01-6165-4000	Office Supplies	\$2,500	\$297	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$1,318	\$2,500	\$259	\$500	\$336	\$500
01-6175-4000	Small Tools	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,050
01-6202-4000	Professional Services	\$15,000	\$0	\$17,500	\$5,279	\$30,000	\$18,693	\$20,000	\$19,821	\$15,000	\$2,249	\$5,000
01-6255-4000	Telephone	\$1,400	\$1,124	\$1,200	\$803	\$600	\$558	\$650	\$303	\$650	\$494	\$487
01-6265-4000	Training & Schooling	\$5,000	\$2,550	\$4,000	\$1,068	\$3,000	\$4,616	\$3,000	\$749	\$3,100	\$715	\$2,600
01-6270-4000	Travel	\$10,000	\$6,182	\$6,000	\$1,588	\$6,000	\$2,657	\$5,000	\$1,589	\$4,700	\$798	\$4,700
		\$74,680	\$21,637	\$54,600	\$20,652	\$60,750	\$39,822	\$49,100	\$27,278	\$42,643	\$19,074	\$35,030
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$30,937,262	\$9,948,350	\$28,506,449	\$14,759,084	\$29,214,251	\$10,623,828	\$16,784,237	\$7,105,408	\$10,792,622	\$7,310,628	\$9,547,100
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CONTINGENCY		\$13,461,400	\$9,649,225	\$10,371,621	\$13,116,533	\$14,213,929	\$10,304,595	\$12,428,800	\$6,955,363	\$7,253,554	\$7,192,618	\$7,351,117

*Forecast

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS)*

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
CAPITAL PROJECTS REVENUE												
40-4900	Transfers In	\$3,312,250	\$1,240,734	\$3,420,224	\$2,203,049	\$3,300,193	\$3,541,309	\$5,499,023	\$1,088,269	\$1,118,269	\$1,582,259	\$1,582,259
40-4950	Fund Balance Carryover	\$200,000	\$373,322	\$200,000	\$464,462	\$538,886	\$1,409,872	\$810,208	\$983,745	\$696,070	\$338,791	\$245,000
		\$3,512,250	\$1,614,056	\$3,620,224	\$2,667,511	\$3,839,079	\$4,951,181	\$6,309,231	\$2,072,014	\$1,814,339	\$1,921,050	\$1,827,259
CAPITAL PROJECTS EXPENDITURES												
40-6020	Capital Improvements	\$3,053,750	\$1,123,065	\$3,380,962	\$1,880,309	\$3,029,366	\$3,302,237	\$6,146,731	\$457,086	\$1,576,269	\$307,254	\$61,990
40-6045	Contingency	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$278,886	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,383	\$0	\$245,000
40-6166	PP&E - Operations	\$458,500	\$117,669	\$159,262	\$461,908	\$530,827	\$116,867	\$162,500	\$34,306	\$131,000	\$47,991	\$1,520,269
40-6400	Transfers Out	\$0	\$2,175	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,177,843	\$0	\$94,418	\$96,687	\$664,713	\$0
		\$3,512,250	\$1,242,909	\$3,620,224	\$2,342,218	\$3,839,079	\$4,596,946	\$6,309,231	\$585,810	\$1,814,339	\$1,019,958	\$1,827,259
GRAND TOTAL NET		\$0	\$371,147	\$0	\$325,293	\$0	\$354,234	\$0	\$1,486,204	\$0	\$901,093	\$0

*Capital projects in the enterprise funds are handled within the funds themselves.

Project	Contact	Details	CPF (40)		Water (20)		Sewer (21)		Irrigation (25)		Water East (27)		Sewer (East)		Park Impact	
			6020	6166	6020	6166	6020	6166	6020	6166	6020	6166	6020	6166	6020	6166
Park Restroom Sinking Fund	Bobby	Sinking fund to construct permanent restrooms at various parks currently without them	200,000.00													
Crane Truck	Bobby	Crane truck purchase for fleet		90,000.00		37,800.00		37,800.00		14,400.00						
Parks Replacement Vehicle	Bobby	Undetermined Parks replacement Vehicle		70,000.00												
Parks Replacement Vehicle	Bobby	Undetermined Parks replacement Vehicle		70,000.00												
Front-End Loader	Bobby	Loader for completing in-house construction projects (Parks only)		-		-		-		-					200,000.00	
Tractor with Attachments	Bobby	Tractor for completing in-house construction and maintenance projects (Parks only)		-		-		-		-					130,000.00	
Oil Dispenser	Bobby	Upgrade of lubrication equipment to better fill oil accurately		8,500.00		3,570.00		3,570.00		1,360.00						
Roller	Bobby	Roller for compacting materials and completing in-house construction projects		-		-		-		-						
Trailer	Bobby	Trailer used for hauling equipment		-		-		-		-						
Wayfinding Signs	Bobby	Wayfind signs for Bernie Fisher, pathway, and other locations														
Unforeseen Building Repairs and Upgrades	Bobby	Budget reserve for unforeseen building repairs of a material amount		35,000.00	14,700.00		14,700.00		5,600.00							
RFP for Architectural Services	Nathan	RFP for architectural services for new City Chambers Building	75,000.00													
Council Chambers	Bobby	New construction for new council chambers and meeting venue	1,750,000.00													
Security Upgrades	Bobby	Upgrade of security equipment to be fully American based equipment		20,000.00	20,000.00		20,000.00		10,000.00							
City Council Chambers Remodel	Bobby	Remodel of Council Chambers to accommodate the DMV	120,000.00													
Covered area at City Hall	Bobby	Covered area at City Hall for staff breaks and events														
City Hall Reader Board	Bobby	LED reader board for City Hall														
City Hall Upgrades	Bobby	Potential new roof for City Hall to alleviate leaky roof		18,750.00	24,750.00		24,750.00		6,750.00							
329 Main Street Building Renovation (VFW)	Bobby	Refresh of building		100,000.00												
Senior Parking	Bobby	Parking improvements to the west of the Senior Center to improve safety		100,000.00												
Pathways	Bobby	Pathways at Crimson and Arbor Ridge Parks		120,000.00												
Skate Park Upgrades	Bobby	Addition of features for the existing skate park													140,000.00	
Power for the Greenbelt	Bobby	Addition of electricity for rental spots around the Greenbelt													100,000.00	
Permanent Lights for Buildings	Bobby	Addition of light fixtures that can add illumination or be used for festive occasions														
Playground Equipment-Winchester Park	Bobby	Playground equipment at Winchester Park as the equipment is nearing end of life	250,000.00													
Playground Equipment-Butler Park	Bobby	Playground equipment at Butler Park as the equipment is nearing end of life		-												
Park Land Purchases	Bobby	Unforeseen park land purchases													500,000.00	
Concrete Mixer	Bobby	Concrete mixer to facilitate in-house construction projects		15,000.00												
Portable Welder/Generator	Bobby	Equipment to fix equipment in the field		7,500.00	3,150.00		3,150.00		1,200.00							
Splash Pad	Bobby	Additional Splash Pad, potentially at Arbor Ridge Park														
Zamzow Park	Bobby	Phase 2 which would include parking on top, utility works, restroom, and concession stand													1,500,000.00	
Fertilizer Spreader	Bobby	New fertilizer spreader for large areas														70,000.00
UTV	Bobby	Replacement of existing Gator that is nearing end of life		40,000.00												
Vehicle for Construction Crew	Bobby	Additional vehicle for parks construction crew													80,000.00	
Track Skidsteer	Bobby	New skidsteer for parks maintenance													90,000.00	
IT Upgrades and Emergency Repairs	Jared	Server Replacement and Other Material (IT Improvements		12,500.00	16,500.00		16,500.00		4,500.00							
STEP Grant Match	Morgan	Match for Step Grant (police assistance)		50,000.00												
Avalon and Kay Intersection Improvements	Morgan	Addition of stop lights at intersection of Avalon and Kay	70,000.00													
Butler Park Frontage	Morgan	Infrastructure improvements at Butler Park to improve safety concern		50,000.00												
Senior Center Refresh	Morgan	Senior Center inside and entrance refresh		100,000.00												
Capital Planning Scoping	Morgan	Capital Expense and Replacement Plan		100,000.00												
Opioid Funds	Morgan	Opioid funds paid out due to various settlements														
Inspector Vehicle	Doug	Vehicle for building inspector		40,000.00												
Lagoon 4 Reline	Adam	Reline Lagoon 4 at Swan Falls wastewater treatment facility			250,000.00		250,000.00									
Generators	Adam	Generators for lift stations and well houses														
Turbo Blowers	Adam	Replacement of turbo Blowers at NWWTP Year 4 of 5					500,000.00									
Membranes	Adam	Replacement of membranes at NWWTP					500,000.00									
Mason Creek	Adam	Construction of Phase 1 of Mason Creek Trunk Line					8,500,000.00									
NWWTP Odor Control	Adam	Odor control methods at NWWTP														
Vehicle for Sewer	Adam	Sewer Truck replacement						50,000.00								
Vehicle for Sewer	Adam	Sewer Truck for East facility						50,000.00								
Blower Rehabilitation	Adam	Blower rehabilitation at Lagoon 1					150,000.00									
Barn Rehabilitation at Swan Falls	Adam	Barn rehabilitation at Swan Falls and construction for car ports for backhoe					20,000.00									
Rehabilitation of Train 1	Adam	Rehabilitation of Train 1					20,000.00									
Ten Mile Lift Station Pumps	Adam	Larger pumps at Ten Mile Lift Station to increase capacity of about 900 EDUs														
Second Sludge Trailer	Adam	Purchase of trailer to remove sludge						150,000.00								
Second Waste Sludge Belt Press	Adam	Second waste sludge belt press						800,000.00								
Manhole rehabilitation	Adam	Coating project to extend life of manholes throughout City that are nearing end of life														
Concrete Work at Swan Falls	Adam	Concrete Work at Swan Falls					20,000.00									
Asphalt Paving at wells, lift stations, pump houses	Adam	Addition of pavement at wells, lift stations, and pump houses			40,000.00		40,000.00		40,000.00							
Lagoon 2 Reline	Adam	Reline of Lagoon 2 at Swan Falls wastewater treatment facility					1,250,000.00									
Water Truck	Adam	Additional water truck for East Facility			40,000.00					10,000.00						
Water Truck	Adam	Replace water truck			40,000.00					10,000.00						
Miscellaneous Pumps, Motors, Drives, Capital Repairs	Adam	Unforeseen replacements of pumps, motors, drives, capital repairs, etc.			200,000.00		200,000.00			100,000.00		40,000.00		40,000.00		
Shade Covers for PI Stations	Adam	Caparossa, Tomorrow, Sadie Creek shade covers to prolong life of PI station equipment								50,000.00						
Butler Water Storage Reservoir	Adam	Evaluate, clean, repair, and rehabilitation of Butler Storage Reservoir			800,000.00											
UTV and upgrades	Adam	Farm UTV for use at East water and sewer facilities									20,000.00			20,000.00		
Weed burner	Adam	Weed Burner for use at East water and sewer facilities									12,500.00			12,500.00		
Grade Buckets	Adam	Skidsteer et al equipment to grade gravel			10,000.00											
Meters	Adam	Meter and Meter reading IT infrastructure			575,000.00											
Water Main Line Tie in and Upgrades	Adam	Water main line tie ins to loop water flow more efficiently			500,000.00											
Scissor Hydrant Replacement	Adam	Replacement of approx. 15 scissor hydrants that are past their useful life and have parts availability problems					100,000.00									
Unforeseen Improvements	Adam	Funds reserved for unforeseen fixes and improvements							300,000.00							
Cedar and Butler Well Tanks	Adam	Recoat and repaint Cedar and Butler Well Tanks, otherwise replace tank due to 50 year age			800,000.00											
			3,053,750.00	458,500.00	2,829,700.00	645,770.00	10,994,700.00	1,605,770.00	345,600.00	208,210.00	-	72,500.00	-	72,500.00	2,240,000.00	570,000.00

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025

GRANT FUND

ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
		BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
GRANT REVENUE												
03-4200	Grant Revenue	\$4,291,930	\$76,855	\$12,493,743	\$683,237	\$1,809,678	\$2,600,567	\$5,108,163	\$1,395,113	\$896,856	\$549,298	\$2,270,196
03-4900	Transfer In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,813,336	\$4,787,394	\$153,192	\$2,393,697	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
03-4950	Carryover	\$25,730	\$282,108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,233
		\$4,317,660	\$358,963	\$12,493,743	\$5,496,574	\$6,597,072	\$2,753,758	\$7,501,860	\$1,395,113	\$896,856	\$549,298	\$2,283,429
GRANT EXPENDITURES												
03-6354	Grant Expenditures	\$4,317,660	\$333,233	\$12,493,743	\$5,214,465	\$6,597,072	\$343,936	\$7,501,860	\$291,871	\$896,856	\$1,830,967	\$2,283,429
03-6400	Transfer Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,409,823	\$0	\$2,393,600	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL NET		\$4,317,660	\$333,233	\$12,493,743	\$5,214,465	\$6,597,072	\$2,753,759	\$7,501,860	\$2,685,471	\$896,856	\$1,830,967	\$2,283,429

REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
LATE COMERS FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUE												
05-4173	Interest Revenue	\$140,000	\$174,315	\$140,000	\$154,371	\$20,000	\$41,775	\$20,000	\$28,317	\$25,000	\$60,906	\$15,000
05-4504	Water Main Capacity Fee	\$1,100,000	\$1,259,526	\$463,875	\$671,656	\$915,245	\$966,612	\$1,288,696	\$1,213,701	\$932,589	\$1,232,962	\$1,036,969
05-4604	Sewer Main Capacity Fee	\$1,100,000	\$1,269,139	\$433,233	\$627,288	\$851,631	\$883,121	\$1,478,809	\$1,108,663	\$718,162	\$1,065,439	\$721,230
05-4704	Irrigaton Main Capacity Fee	\$625,000	\$673,504	\$246,371	\$412,563	\$556,937	\$634,201	\$628,653	\$546,279	\$410,226	\$551,859	\$492,525
05-4950	Carryover	\$4,600,000	\$3,922,762	\$3,500,000	\$3,723,971	\$3,620,353	\$5,226,697	\$5,007,499	\$3,810,016	\$3,492,098	\$2,246,583	\$2,535,532
		\$7,565,000	\$7,299,247	\$4,783,479	\$5,589,849	\$5,964,167	\$7,752,405	\$8,423,657	\$6,706,976	\$5,578,076	\$5,157,748	\$4,801,256
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE		\$7,565,000	\$7,299,247	\$4,783,479	\$5,589,849	\$5,964,167	\$7,752,405	\$8,423,657	\$6,706,976	\$5,578,076	\$5,157,748	\$4,801,256
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CARRYOVER		\$2,965,000	\$3,376,485	\$1,283,479	\$1,865,878	\$2,343,813	\$2,525,708	\$3,416,158	\$2,896,960	\$2,085,978	\$2,911,165	\$2,265,724

*Forecast

EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
LATE COMERS FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
OPERATING EXPENDITURES												
05-6160	Miscellaneous Expense	\$200	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$200	-\$2	\$0	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$0
05-6305	Water Main Capacity Reimburse	\$650,000	\$1,331,029	\$2,100,000	\$329,837	\$800,000	\$97,703	\$822,880	\$1,070,506	\$944,146	\$189,197	\$400,000
05-6306	Sewer Main Capacity Reimburse	\$2,200,000	\$1,284,297	\$2,000,000	\$155,447	\$2,000,000	\$3,868,789	\$2,688,350	\$119,305	\$1,848,502	\$636,483	\$487,481
05-6307	PI Main Capacity Reimburse	\$100,000	\$69,654	\$0	\$1,150,571	\$1,200,000	\$64,305	\$562,865	\$303,394	\$407,172	\$525,929	\$477,318
05-6400	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$2,950,200	\$2,684,980	\$4,100,200	\$1,635,854	\$4,000,200	\$4,030,796	\$4,074,096	\$1,493,222	\$3,199,821	\$1,351,610	\$1,364,798
OTHER EXPENDITURES												
05-6045	Contingency	\$4,614,800	\$0	\$683,279	\$0	\$1,963,967	\$0	\$4,349,561	\$0	\$2,378,255	\$0	\$3,436,458
		\$4,614,800	\$0	\$683,279	\$0	\$1,963,967	\$0	\$4,349,561	\$0	\$2,378,255	\$0	\$3,436,458
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$7,565,000	\$2,684,980	\$4,783,479	\$1,635,854	\$5,964,167	\$4,030,796	\$8,423,657	\$1,493,222	\$5,578,076	\$1,351,610	\$4,801,256
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CONTINGENCY		\$2,950,200	\$2,684,980	\$4,100,200	\$1,635,854	\$4,000,200	\$4,030,796	\$4,074,096	\$1,493,222	\$3,199,821	\$1,351,610	\$1,364,798

*Forecast

REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
WATER FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUE												
20-4173	Interest Revenue	\$625,000	\$692,253	\$520,000	\$576,637	\$80,000	\$119,995	\$75,000	\$80,042	\$75,000	\$176,632	\$100,000
20-4185	Miscellaneous Income	\$110,000	\$127,270	\$60,000	\$85,398	\$70,000	\$140,225	\$100,000	\$120,812	\$70,000	\$107,920	\$75,000
20-4358	Development Support Services	\$2,500	\$3,636	\$1,500	\$2,772	\$2,000	\$3,676	\$2,000	\$2,520	\$1,700	\$2,032	\$2,000
20-4500	Metered Water Sales	\$3,282,200	\$3,053,209	\$3,046,417	\$2,868,062	\$2,722,203	\$2,634,553	\$2,373,760	\$2,453,378	\$2,391,048	\$2,310,079	\$2,212,652
20-4507	Water Token Sales - Bulk Water	\$95,000	\$104,715	\$50,000	\$76,690	\$65,000	\$92,777	\$107,562	\$106,056	\$39,953	\$89,664	\$45,000
20-4510	Service Reconnect Fees	\$9,000	\$8,591	\$8,500	\$9,693	\$7,000	\$9,419	\$7,000	\$9,128	\$13,200	\$11,470	\$14,000
20-4550	Water Line Inspections	\$75,000	\$85,970	\$25,000	\$59,321	\$50,000	\$58,033	\$72,456	\$79,880	\$65,334	\$65,822	\$45,000
20-4775	Late Pay Fees	\$20,000	\$20,234	\$22,000	\$22,440	\$20,000	\$23,302	\$20,000	\$22,770	\$27,000	\$29,654	\$32,000
20-4800	Gain/Loss	\$55,000	\$70,213	\$0	-\$1,669	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$4,273,700	\$3,473,837	\$3,733,417	\$3,699,343	\$3,016,203	\$3,081,979	\$2,757,778	\$2,874,585	\$2,683,234	\$2,793,273	\$2,525,652
CAPITAL REVENUE												
20-4503	New Meter Revenue	\$500,000	\$209,794	\$94,171	\$150,402	\$170,000	\$218,837	\$291,842	\$272,947	\$240,487	\$291,502	\$263,240
20-4505	New Service Connection	\$775,000	\$813,185	\$346,324	\$512,120	\$600,000	\$724,238	\$1,000,000	\$921,180	\$804,176	\$977,043	\$881,020
20-4900	Transfers In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20-4950	Carryover	\$14,000,000	\$14,644,033	\$14,000,000	\$13,506,323	\$12,758,774	\$12,676,144	\$12,213,185	\$10,713,134	\$8,376,718	\$8,473,779	\$7,650,137
		\$15,275,000	\$15,667,012	\$14,440,495	\$14,168,845	\$13,528,774	\$13,619,219	\$13,505,028	\$11,907,261	\$9,421,382	\$9,742,324	\$8,794,397
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE		\$19,548,700	\$19,140,849	\$18,173,913	\$17,868,189	\$16,544,977	\$16,701,198	\$16,262,805	\$14,781,846	\$12,104,616	\$12,535,597	\$11,320,048
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CARRYOVER		\$5,548,700	\$4,496,816	\$4,173,913	\$4,361,865	\$3,786,203	\$4,025,054	\$4,049,620	\$4,068,712	\$3,727,898	\$4,061,818	\$3,669,912

*Forecast

EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
WATER FUND

ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020		
		BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	
LABOR & BENEFITS													
20-5000	Salaries & Wages - Elected	\$5,228	\$4,593	\$5,205	\$4,632	\$5,179	\$4,035	\$4,861	\$4,639	\$4,393	\$4,402	\$4,311	
20-5005	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$1,004,477	\$898,501	\$903,163	\$754,566	\$926,948	\$647,913	\$765,872	\$609,691	\$642,870	\$606,724	\$605,013	
20-5009	Salaries & Wages - Seasonal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
20-5795	Salaries - Overtime	\$32,646	\$22,549	\$24,837	\$16,680	\$25,491	\$14,382	\$21,061	\$14,110	\$16,072	\$14,510	\$15,125	
20-5800	OASDI - Employer	\$64,626	\$55,764	\$57,859	\$46,959	\$59,372	\$38,098	\$49,091	\$37,981	\$41,127	\$37,494	\$38,716	
20-5810	Medicare - Employer	\$15,114	\$13,043	\$13,531	\$10,982	\$13,885	\$9,485	\$11,481	\$8,883	\$9,618	\$8,768	\$9,055	
20-5820	Group Medical Insurance	\$153,635	\$130,858	\$121,817	\$98,727	\$154,559	\$89,794	\$130,354	\$87,069	\$88,399	\$86,578	\$86,073	
20-5830	Group Life Insurance	\$270	\$248	\$439	\$293	\$511	\$387	\$494	\$379	\$405	\$382	\$406	
20-5840	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$124,621	\$103,408	\$111,381	\$90,883	\$114,296	\$78,762	\$94,540	\$74,312	\$79,203	\$72,708	\$74,560	
20-5850	Worker's Compensation	\$28,899	\$24,331	\$26,724	\$15,949	\$28,315	\$12,021	\$25,926	\$17,079	\$20,171	\$13,529	\$20,563	
20-5860	Group Dental/Vision Insurance	\$10,961	\$9,581	\$10,041	\$8,445	\$10,318	\$7,864	\$9,504	\$7,646	\$9,500	\$8,448	\$7,724	
20-5950	Development, Team Building, Orientation	\$3,500	\$2,429	\$3,500	\$1,633	\$1,500	\$612	\$1,471	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
20-5960	Leave Time Fluctuation	\$6,000	-\$10,310	\$9,500	\$8,538	\$5,000	\$7,881	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
20-6280	Unemployment Expenses	\$5,000	\$260	\$5,000	\$121	\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
		\$1,454,978	\$1,255,254	\$1,292,998	\$1,058,409	\$1,349,375	\$911,234	\$1,123,658	\$861,789	\$911,758	\$853,542	\$861,545	

MAINTENANCE & GENERAL OPERATIONS												
20-6025	Janitorial	\$7,000	\$2,551	\$9,000	\$6,907	\$9,000	\$4,746	\$9,000	\$4,137	\$7,000	\$4,226	\$3,700
20-6050	Contract Labor	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$3,933	\$25,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$5,000
20-6052	Contract Services	\$30,000	\$16,199	\$30,000	\$14,865	\$20,000	\$12,982	\$20,000	\$11,868	\$20,000	\$11,813	\$19,828
20-6060	DEQ Assessment Fees	\$35,000	\$30,225	\$35,000	\$26,283	\$35,000	\$26,283	\$35,000	\$24,000	\$30,671	\$21,498	\$30,671
20-6065	Dig Line Expenditures	\$6,500	\$3,504	\$6,500	\$3,248	\$6,500	\$4,058	\$6,500	\$4,154	\$29,000	\$3,393	\$2,700
20-6075	Dues & Memberships	\$33,200	\$15,340	\$15,000	\$5,309	\$7,500	\$5,577	\$7,500	\$4,220	\$2,800	\$3,826	\$2,793
20-6110	Interest Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20-6125	Legal Publications	\$3,500	\$144	\$7,000	\$622	\$7,000	\$612	\$7,000	\$607	\$1,000	\$1,525	\$1,000
20-6130	Liability & Property Insurance	\$24,074	\$23,455	\$23,455	\$24,298	\$24,298	\$21,559	\$21,559	\$20,149	\$20,149	\$18,831	\$18,831
20-6131	Insurance Claims Paid	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0
20-6140	Maint. & Repair - Bldg. & Grounds	\$20,000	\$11,956	\$20,000	\$6,005	\$20,000	\$12,382	\$20,000	\$16,162	\$14,950	\$12,172	\$14,950
20-6141	IT Small Equipment	\$15,000	\$13,460	\$15,000	\$6,242	\$12,000	\$9,775	\$11,000	\$6,017	\$9,702	\$0	\$0
20-6142	Maint. & Repair - Equipment	\$35,000	\$29,546	\$35,000	\$26,191	\$25,000	\$19,387	\$25,000	\$21,488	\$12,500	\$8,856	\$11,500
20-6150	Maint. & Repair - System	\$250,000	\$183,073	\$200,000	\$151,180	\$170,000	\$201,151	\$150,000	\$104,851	\$133,000	\$129,101	\$133,000
20-6151	Maint. & Repair - Process Chemicals	\$30,000	\$16,032	\$30,000	\$11,269	\$30,000	\$17,002	\$30,000	\$15,025	\$30,000	\$18,904	\$30,000
20-6152	Maint. & Repair - Lab Costs	\$17,000	\$10,601	\$17,000	\$11,817	\$17,000	\$18,620	\$12,000	\$3,088	\$10,920	\$6,956	\$10,920
20-6155	Meetings/Committees	\$3,500	\$557	\$3,500	\$53	\$3,500	\$34	\$3,500	\$99	\$1,050	\$130	\$1,050
20-6160	Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$30,000	\$3,029	\$30,000	\$84	\$30,000	\$4,646	\$30,000	\$2,778	\$20,000	\$1,006	\$20,000
20-6165	Office Supplies	\$12,000	\$7,658	\$12,000	\$8,132	\$8,500	\$7,683	\$8,500	\$4,087	\$8,000	\$6,544	\$4,500
20-6175	Small Tools	\$30,000	\$8,113	\$20,000	\$13,678	\$13,000	\$7,648	\$15,000	\$4,455	\$15,000	\$14,661	\$15,000
20-6190	Postage & Billing	\$30,000	\$20,272	\$27,500	\$21,701	\$27,500	\$21,025	\$27,500	\$18,290	\$27,500	\$23,485	\$21,700
20-6202	Professional Services	\$55,000	\$108,134	\$55,000	\$27,813	\$42,000	\$54,777	\$35,000	\$19,491	\$32,000	\$5,415	\$32,000
20-6211	Rent - Buildings & Land	\$2,000	\$1,512	\$2,000	\$1,512	\$2,000	\$1,634	\$2,000	\$1,386	\$1,512	\$1,512	\$1,512
20-6212	Rent - Equipment	\$7,500	\$2,148	\$7,500	\$2,433	\$8,900	\$3,667	\$3,500	\$434	\$3,000	\$227	\$3,000
20-6230	Safety Training & Equipment	\$7,000	\$2,696	\$5,500	\$3,071	\$5,500	\$860	\$5,500	\$2,445	\$2,750	\$819	\$2,750
20-6255	Telephone	\$25,000	\$21,530	\$23,500	\$18,234	\$19,000	\$16,655	\$17,500	\$12,377	\$17,500	\$11,986	\$13,406
20-6265	Training & Schooling	\$15,500	\$5,133	\$15,500	\$6,491	\$6,500	\$5,516	\$6,500	\$2,543	\$6,500	\$2,545	\$6,500
20-6270	Travel	\$5,000	\$1,389	\$5,000	\$940	\$3,000	\$516	\$3,000	\$361	\$1,200	\$354	\$1,200
20-6285	Uniforms	\$5,200	\$4,521	\$5,200	\$3,596	\$5,200	\$3,503	\$5,200	\$935	\$4,800	\$2,455	\$4,800
20-6290	Utilities	\$175,000	\$122,884	\$175,000	\$124,941	\$150,000	\$128,350	\$150,000	\$120,468	\$150,000	\$101,131	\$150,000
20-6300	Fuel	\$26,000	\$12,225	\$25,000	\$13,598	\$19,000	\$17,825	\$16,500	\$12,775	\$14,500	\$10,471	\$14,500
20-6305	Maint. & Repair - Vehicles	\$27,500	\$24,991	\$25,000	\$15,667	\$12,000	\$6,665	\$8,000	\$7,078	\$6,500	\$4,964	\$6,500
20-6505	Bank Fees	\$52,000	\$48,483	\$45,000	\$44,304	\$36,500	\$36,324	\$34,000	\$30,968	\$27,500	\$25,284	\$25,000
		\$1,041,974	\$751,360	\$952,655	\$604,414	\$801,898	\$671,461	\$732,259	\$476,732	\$663,003	\$454,088	\$608,310
DEBT COVERAGE												
20-6015	Bond & Loan Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES												
20-6020	Capital Improvements	\$2,829,700	\$2,921,025	\$5,095,974	\$1,470,819	\$3,425,795	\$1,390,186	\$5,261,300	\$703,500	\$2,084,200	\$386,888	\$1,654,480
20-6166	PP&E	\$645,770	\$225,323	\$1,062,950	\$401,805	\$1,186,361	\$73,993	\$224,600	\$74,701	\$197,160	\$106,576	\$256,350
		\$3,475,470	\$3,146,348	\$6,158,924	\$1,872,624	\$4,612,156	\$1,464,179	\$5,485,900	\$778,201	\$2,281,360	\$493,463	\$1,910,830
OTHER EXPENDITURES												
20-6045	Contingency	\$13,575,978	\$18,079	\$9,769,036	\$56,398	\$9,781,248	\$165,401	\$8,920,688	\$63,749	\$8,248,195	\$92,293	\$7,939,363
20-6095	Bad Debts Expense	\$300	\$283	\$300	\$1	\$300	\$513	\$300	\$382	\$300	\$0	\$0
20-6400	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20-6500	Cash Over/Short	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$13,576,278	\$18,362	\$9,769,336	\$56,398	\$9,781,548	\$165,914	\$8,920,988	\$64,131	\$8,248,495	\$92,293	\$7,939,363
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$19,548,700	\$5,171,324	\$18,173,913	\$3,591,846	\$16,544,977	\$3,212,788	\$16,262,805	\$2,180,854	\$12,104,616	\$1,893,387	\$11,320,048
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CONTINGENCY		\$5,972,722	\$5,153,245	\$8,404,876	\$3,535,448	\$6,763,730	\$3,047,387	\$7,342,117	\$2,117,105	\$3,856,421	\$1,801,094	\$3,380,685

REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025

SEWER FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUE												
21-4173	Interest Revenue	\$510,000	\$550,359	\$520,000	\$404,074	\$60,000	\$80,939	\$40,000	\$45,049	\$50,000	\$99,103	\$65,000
21-4185	Miscellaneous Income	\$90,000	\$225,363	\$45,000	\$71,783	\$45,000	\$225,917	\$90,000	\$109,090	\$50,000	\$107,286	\$50,000
21-4358	Development Support Services	\$3,500	\$3,636	\$2,000	\$2,772	\$2,000	\$3,676	\$2,000	\$2,520	\$1,500	\$2,116	\$1,500
21-4510	Service Reconnect Fees	\$15,000	\$17,058	\$15,000	\$18,172	\$15,000	\$17,522	\$12,000	\$15,672	\$17,000	\$15,976	\$17,000
21-4550	Sewer Line Inspections	\$65,000	\$82,177	\$30,000	\$47,924	\$35,000	\$57,899	\$45,000	\$66,978	\$35,000	\$42,774	\$30,000
21-4600	Sewer User Fees	\$6,200,000	\$5,985,867	\$5,910,686	\$5,382,881	\$5,009,717	\$4,789,787	\$4,527,251	\$4,240,997	\$3,888,000	\$3,387,923	\$2,741,199
21-4640	Sewer Farm Revenue	\$175,000	\$169,842	\$190,000	\$206,424	\$125,000	\$123,655	\$114,782	\$122,044	\$102,714	\$109,028	\$115,182
21-4775	Late Payment Fee	\$35,000	\$39,011	\$35,000	\$43,043	\$35,000	\$41,094	\$35,000	\$40,178	\$35,000	\$43,109	\$35,000
21-4800	Gain/Loss	\$70,000	\$74,927	\$0	-\$773	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$7,163,500	\$7,148,241	\$6,747,686	\$6,176,299	\$5,326,717	\$5,340,488	\$4,866,033	\$4,642,526	\$4,179,214	\$3,807,315	\$3,054,881
CAPITAL REVENUE												
21-4606	LID Reduced Sewer Connection	\$1,000,000	\$1,298,594	\$683,318	\$819,982	\$1,015,803	\$1,156,338	\$1,183,207	\$1,296,488	\$825,000	\$983,298	\$843,217
21-4900	Transfers In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-4950	Carryover	\$16,500,000	\$14,253,318	\$13,000,000	\$12,007,671	\$10,500,000	\$9,602,787	\$8,429,102	\$6,606,103	\$4,967,275	\$4,796,646	\$3,863,199
		\$17,500,000	\$15,551,912	\$13,683,318	\$12,827,653	\$11,515,803	\$10,759,124	\$9,612,310	\$7,902,591	\$5,792,275	\$5,779,944	\$4,706,416
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE		\$24,663,500	\$22,700,153	\$20,431,005	\$19,003,952	\$16,842,520	\$16,099,612	\$14,478,343	\$12,545,117	\$9,971,489	\$9,587,258	\$7,761,297
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CARRYOVER		\$8,163,500	\$8,446,835	\$7,431,005	\$6,996,281	\$6,342,520	\$6,496,825	\$6,049,240	\$5,939,014	\$5,004,214	\$4,790,613	\$3,898,098

*Forecast

EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025

SEWER FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
LABOR & BENEFITS												
21-5000	Salaries & Wages - Elected	\$5,228	\$5,096	\$5,205	\$4,552	\$5,179	\$4,405	\$4,861	\$3,913	\$4,393	\$4,392	\$4,311
21-5005	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$1,079,085	\$834,291	\$1,027,834	\$674,309	\$1,028,368	\$754,747	\$856,013	\$687,364	\$717,897	\$693,188	\$689,130
21-5009	Salaries & Wages - Seasonal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-5795	Salaries - Overtime	\$35,070	\$26,496	\$28,265	\$14,093	\$28,280	\$12,169	\$23,540	\$7,843	\$17,947	\$8,596	\$17,228
21-5800	OASDI - Employer	\$69,402	\$50,578	\$65,801	\$42,331	\$65,833	\$44,393	\$54,834	\$42,748	\$45,895	\$42,585	\$44,061
21-5810	Medicare - Employer	\$16,231	\$11,892	\$15,389	\$9,865	\$15,396	\$10,958	\$12,824	\$9,998	\$10,733	\$9,958	\$10,305
21-5820	Group Medical Insurance	\$171,133	\$140,141	\$136,361	\$84,649	\$173,392	\$106,274	\$140,356	\$97,032	\$106,587	\$97,647	\$100,320
21-5830	Group Life Insurance	\$305	\$245	\$527	\$255	\$577	\$459	\$559	\$439	\$461	\$434	\$461
21-5840	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$133,834	\$93,701	\$126,676	\$80,730	\$126,738	\$91,277	\$105,599	\$83,585	\$88,386	\$82,755	\$84,855
21-5850	Worker's Compensation	\$22,656	\$11,362	\$22,189	\$8,802	\$22,721	\$10,541	\$17,414	\$13,363	\$13,912	\$10,039	\$15,051
21-5860	Group Dental/Vision Insurance	\$11,730	\$9,735	\$10,234	\$6,197	\$10,567	\$8,267	\$9,846	\$7,549	\$8,418	\$8,285	\$8,657
21-5950	Development, Team Building, Orientation	\$6,500	\$4,769	\$5,500	\$3,825	\$2,500	\$1,070	\$1,644	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-5960	Leave Time Fluctuation	\$10,000	\$1,800	\$10,000	-\$17,561	\$10,000	\$12,408	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-6280	Unemployment Expenses	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$121	\$5,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,566,174	\$1,190,106	\$1,458,980	\$912,167	\$1,494,553	\$1,056,967	\$1,236,489	\$953,834	\$1,014,629	\$957,878	\$974,379

MAINTENANCE & GENERAL OPERATIONS												
21-6025	Janitorial	\$9,000	\$5,369	\$9,000	\$6,907	\$9,000	\$4,746	\$9,000	\$4,132	\$7,000	\$4,226	\$3,600
21-6050	Contract Labor	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$3,933	\$20,000	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,500
21-6052	Contract Services	\$30,000	\$16,199	\$30,000	\$11,133	\$25,000	\$18,782	\$17,000	\$11,868	\$17,000	\$11,813	\$15,500
21-6065	Dig Line Expenditures	\$5,000	\$3,504	\$5,000	\$3,248	\$5,000	\$4,058	\$5,000	\$4,154	\$3,500	\$3,833	\$2,700
21-6075	Dues & Memberships	\$15,000	\$15,088	\$10,000	\$5,036	\$6,000	\$5,530	\$5,000	\$3,837	\$3,500	\$779	\$3,632
21-6090	Farm Expenditures	\$175,000	\$158,012	\$140,000	\$116,578	\$140,000	\$96,352	\$114,782	\$96,639	\$102,714	\$106,576	\$116,000
21-6097	Deposits	\$5,000	\$729	\$5,000	\$666	\$5,000	-\$2,100	\$5,000	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-6110	Interest Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-6125	Legal Publications	\$5,000	\$244	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$940	\$5,000	\$1,734	\$1,300	\$1,478	\$1,300
21-6130	Liability & Property Insurance	\$99,966	\$97,395	\$97,395	\$49,811	\$49,811	\$44,196	\$44,196	\$41,305	\$41,305	\$38,603	\$38,603
21-6131	Insurance Claims Paid	\$3,000	\$655	\$3,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$500	\$480	\$0
21-6140	Maint. & Repair - Bldg. & Grounds	\$40,000	\$8,653	\$40,000	\$9,589	\$37,000	\$16,349	\$37,000	\$28,842	\$25,000	\$18,162	\$25,000
21-6141	IT Small Equipment	\$15,000	\$8,749	\$15,000	\$6,390	\$12,000	\$9,752	\$10,000	\$3,546	\$9,702	\$0	\$0
21-6142	Maint. & Repair - Equipment	\$75,000	\$40,734	\$75,000	\$38,818	\$75,000	\$38,322	\$75,000	\$55,127	\$60,000	\$91,020	\$51,000
21-6150	Maint. & Repair - System	\$465,000	\$305,568	\$330,000	\$206,105	\$195,000	\$201,582	\$195,000	\$151,187	\$155,210	\$137,085	\$155,210
21-6151	Maint. & Repair - Process Chemicals	\$250,000	\$175,626	\$210,000	\$327,875	\$165,000	\$306,404	\$165,000	\$196,063	\$119,427	\$174,879	\$119,427
21-6152	Maint. & Repair - Lab Costs	\$45,000	\$22,009	\$45,000	\$29,603	\$40,000	\$27,827	\$55,000	\$37,262	\$28,000	\$28,359	\$25,933
21-6153	Maint. & Repair - Sludge Disposal	\$165,000	\$139,001	\$150,000	\$130,403	\$100,000	\$124,792	\$70,000	\$63,592	\$37,500	\$45,360	\$36,383
21-6155	Meetings/Committees	\$2,500	\$357	\$2,500	\$99	\$2,500	\$157	\$2,500	\$99	\$1,450	\$130	\$1,450
21-6160	Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$55,000	\$3,680	\$55,000	\$11,739	\$55,000	\$15,640	\$55,000	\$40,883	\$35,000	\$5,640	\$30,000
21-6165	Office Supplies	\$12,000	\$7,798	\$12,000	\$8,134	\$9,200	\$6,691	\$9,200	\$5,220	\$8,500	\$5,966	\$5,500
21-6175	Small Tools	\$31,000	\$13,356	\$18,000	\$12,116	\$16,500	\$16,925	\$16,500	\$9,885	\$16,500	\$12,913	\$16,500
21-6190	Postage & Billing	\$25,000	\$20,213	\$25,000	\$18,714	\$25,000	\$21,079	\$27,500	\$18,290	\$27,500	\$23,641	\$21,000
21-6202	Professional Services	\$85,000	\$121,907	\$85,000	\$50,436	\$70,000	\$68,072	\$30,000	\$56,803	\$25,000	\$13,259	\$23,557
21-6211	Rent - Buildings & Land	\$3,500	\$1,458	\$3,500	\$1,458	\$2,400	\$1,337	\$2,400	\$1,337	\$2,400	\$1,458	\$2,400
21-6212	Rent - Equipment	\$5,000	\$1,865	\$4,500	\$2,226	\$3,200	\$2,874	\$3,000	\$569	\$3,000	\$217	\$3,000
21-6230	Safety Training & Equipment	\$8,000	\$4,927	\$7,500	\$7,396	\$7,500	\$5,507	\$7,500	\$9,934	\$3,500	\$2,223	\$2,640
21-6255	Telephone	\$30,000	\$25,243	\$27,000	\$22,504	\$23,000	\$20,826	\$20,000	\$14,240	\$20,000	\$12,527	\$14,500
21-6265	Training & Schooling	\$15,500	\$5,019	\$15,500	\$5,908	\$6,500	\$5,734	\$4,000	\$3,647	\$2,500	\$2,399	\$2,500
21-6270	Travel	\$5,000	\$2,989	\$5,000	\$940	\$1,500	\$516	\$1,500	\$361	\$750	\$354	\$750
21-6285	Uniforms	\$7,500	\$4,315	\$7,000	\$5,974	\$5,200	\$3,725	\$5,200	\$1,694	\$4,800	\$1,779	\$4,800
21-6290	Utilities	\$420,000	\$349,010	\$420,000	\$347,880	\$360,000	\$316,094	\$330,000	\$314,831	\$280,000	\$269,974	\$280,000
21-6300	Fuel	\$35,000	\$21,397	\$30,000	\$22,335	\$30,000	\$23,561	\$20,000	\$17,377	\$19,500	\$14,341	\$15,000
21-6305	Maint. & Repair - Vehicles	\$50,000	\$21,067	\$70,000	\$18,701	\$22,000	\$19,686	\$17,000	\$11,846	\$15,000	\$5,968	\$16,016
21-6505	Bank Fees	\$55,000	\$48,451	\$50,000	\$44,304	\$35,000	\$36,324	\$35,000	\$30,968	\$27,500	\$25,284	\$25,000
		\$2,266,966	\$1,650,586	\$2,026,895	\$1,526,956	\$1,564,811	\$1,462,282	\$1,403,278	\$1,240,072	\$1,106,558	\$1,060,726	\$1,061,400
DEBT COVERAGE												
21-6015	Bond & Loan Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES												
21-6020	Capital Improvements	\$10,994,700	\$913,007	\$7,412,335	\$1,527,865	\$2,345,795	\$813,036	\$3,196,600	\$396,667	\$1,882,200	\$565,748	\$691,480
21-6166	PP&E	\$1,605,770	\$205,668	\$817,950	\$330,260	\$1,292,361	\$306,311	\$859,600	\$129,157	\$259,260	\$503,971	\$598,350
		\$12,600,470	\$1,118,675	\$8,230,285	\$1,858,125	\$3,638,156	\$1,119,348	\$4,056,200	\$525,824	\$2,141,460	\$1,069,719	\$1,289,830
OTHER EXPENDITURES												
21-6045	Contingency	\$8,229,590	\$18,079	\$8,714,544	\$165,658	\$10,144,700	\$426,781	\$7,782,076	\$123,570	\$5,708,842	\$16,893	\$4,435,688
21-6095	Bad Debts Expense	\$300	\$252	\$300	\$98	\$300	\$469	\$300	\$37	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-6400	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21-6500	Cash Over/Short	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$8,229,890	\$18,331	\$8,714,844	\$165,756	\$10,145,000	\$427,249	\$7,782,376	\$123,607	\$5,708,842	\$16,893	\$4,435,688
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$24,663,500	\$3,977,698	\$20,431,005	\$4,463,004	\$16,842,520	\$4,065,846	\$14,478,343	\$2,843,337	\$9,971,489	\$3,105,217	\$7,761,297
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CONTINGENCY		\$16,433,910	\$3,959,619	\$11,716,460	\$4,297,346	\$6,697,820	\$3,639,065	\$6,696,267	\$2,719,767	\$4,262,647	\$3,088,324	\$3,325,609

*Forecast

REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
IRRIGATION FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUE												
25-4173	Interest Revenue	\$300,000	\$339,100	\$320,000	\$272,906	\$42,000	\$58,647	\$30,000	\$35,198	\$35,000	\$76,839	\$45,000
25-4177	Gravity Irrigation User Fees	\$23,000	\$27,456	\$20,000	\$24,190	\$20,000	\$26,601	\$20,000	\$21,176	\$18,000	\$26,409	\$18,268
25-4185	Miscellaneous Income	\$35,000	\$44,848	\$25,000	\$20,155	\$25,000	\$25,598	\$30,000	\$27,973	\$20,000	\$23,681	\$20,000
25-4358	Development Support Services	\$1,000	\$1,289	\$500	\$1,056	\$1,200	\$1,400	\$900	\$960	\$700	\$736	\$800
25-4510	Service Reconnect Fees	\$4,000	\$4,101	\$4,000	\$4,345	\$4,000	\$4,619	\$3,000	\$3,201	\$4,000	\$3,635	\$6,000
25-4550	Irrigation Line Inspections	\$55,000	\$96,184	\$20,000	\$63,638	\$55,000	\$75,381	\$55,000	\$98,354	\$30,000	\$51,137	\$30,000
25-4700	Pressurized Irrigation User Fees	\$1,450,000	\$1,409,804	\$1,606,344	\$1,379,817	\$1,398,876	\$1,322,471	\$925,521	\$888,158	\$780,000	\$768,971	\$670,262
25-4775	Late Pay Fees	\$8,500	\$9,931	\$8,000	\$11,275	\$10,000	\$11,229	\$8,000	\$8,166	\$10,000	\$10,244	\$10,000
25-4800	Gain/Loss	\$40,000	\$40,243	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,916,500	\$1,972,956	\$2,003,844	\$1,777,380	\$1,556,076	\$1,525,946	\$1,072,421	\$1,083,184	\$897,700	\$961,651	\$800,329
CAPITAL REVENUE												
25-4503	New Service Tap	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
25-4505	New Service Connection	\$700,000	\$711,437	\$308,657	\$538,476	\$675,167	\$756,755	\$1,000,000	\$1,125,646	\$636,488	\$825,791	\$687,305
25-4900	Transfers In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25-4950	Carryover	\$8,000,000	\$8,797,976	\$8,000,000	\$7,670,249	\$7,002,045	\$6,281,899	\$5,515,152	\$4,808,852	\$3,634,872	\$3,742,129	\$3,457,211
		\$8,700,000	\$9,509,413	\$8,308,657	\$8,208,725	\$7,677,212	\$7,038,654	\$6,515,152	\$5,934,499	\$4,271,360	\$4,567,920	\$4,145,016
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE		\$10,616,500	\$11,482,369	\$10,312,501	\$9,986,106	\$9,233,288	\$8,564,600	\$7,587,573	\$7,017,683	\$5,169,060	\$5,529,571	\$4,945,345
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CARRYOVER		\$2,616,500	\$2,684,394	\$2,312,501	\$2,315,857	\$2,231,243	\$2,282,701	\$2,072,421	\$2,208,831	\$1,534,188	\$1,787,443	\$1,488,134

*Forecast

EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
IRRIGATION FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
LABOR & BENEFITS												
25-5000	Salaries & Wages - Elected	\$2,614	\$2,553	\$2,603	\$2,089	\$2,590	\$2,014	\$2,431	\$2,019	\$2,197	\$2,162	\$2,155
25-5005	Salaries & Wages - Staff	\$321,676	\$302,688	\$271,947	\$266,667	\$255,884	\$166,142	\$198,680	\$155,510	\$161,164	\$159,600	\$155,988
25-5009	Salaries & Wages - Seasonal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25-5795	Salaries - Overtime	\$10,454	\$6,487	\$7,479	\$9,257	\$7,037	\$3,595	\$5,464	\$3,564	\$4,029	\$3,906	\$3,900
25-5800	OASDI - Employer	\$20,754	\$18,598	\$17,486	\$16,632	\$16,462	\$9,770	\$12,808	\$9,746	\$10,378	\$10,003	\$10,047
25-5810	Medicare - Employer	\$4,854	\$4,289	\$4,089	\$3,925	\$3,850	\$2,441	\$2,995	\$2,279	\$2,427	\$2,337	\$2,350
25-5820	Group Medical Insurance	\$49,923	\$50,920	\$36,224	\$32,910	\$44,213	\$24,001	\$35,293	\$23,277	\$25,000	\$23,763	\$22,659
25-5830	Group Life Insurance	\$87	\$83	\$131	\$121	\$141	\$103	\$131	\$101	\$106	\$103	\$108
25-5840	PERSI Employer 401 (a)	\$40,013	\$33,398	\$33,652	\$31,733	\$31,680	\$20,275	\$24,665	\$19,006	\$19,987	\$19,392	\$19,349
25-5850	Worker's Compensation	\$8,999	\$7,158	\$7,612	\$4,716	\$7,921	\$2,312	\$6,798	\$4,094	\$5,212	\$3,389	\$5,344
25-5860	Group Dental/Vision Insurance	\$3,543	\$3,966	\$2,978	\$3,287	\$2,829	\$2,095	\$2,516	\$2,013	\$3,500	\$2,388	\$2,033
25-5950	Development, Team Building, Orientation	\$3,500	\$735	\$2,500	\$466	\$1,500	\$191	\$384	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25-5960	Leave Time Fluctuation	\$4,500	\$130	\$4,500	\$1,952	\$3,500	\$2,169	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25-6280	Unemployment Expenses	\$5,000	\$528	\$5,000	\$61	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$475,917	\$431,531	\$396,201	\$373,817	\$382,607	\$235,108	\$296,164	\$221,610	\$233,999	\$227,043	\$223,933

MAINTENANCE & GENERAL OPERATIONS												
25-6025	Janitorial	\$5,500	\$2,535	\$5,500	\$2,650	\$5,500	\$1,820	\$5,500	\$1,584	\$4,000	\$1,619	\$3,600
25-6050	Contract Labor	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$1,498	\$25,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
25-6052	Contract Services	\$13,000	\$8,663	\$10,000	\$4,666	\$7,300	\$5,152	\$7,000	\$4,729	\$6,700	\$4,454	\$6,400
25-6065	Dig Line Expenditures	\$3,000	\$1,335	\$3,000	\$1,237	\$3,000	\$1,546	\$2,000	\$1,582	\$1,500	\$1,460	\$1,000
25-6075	Dues & Memberships	\$6,000	\$5,528	\$6,000	\$1,811	\$3,500	\$2,049	\$2,000	\$1,497	\$500	\$192	\$479
25-6110	Interest Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25-6115	M&R - Gravity	\$5,500	\$728	\$5,500	\$0	\$3,200	\$1,983	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$329	\$2,250
25-6116	Irrigation Water Costs	\$350,000	\$306,194	\$320,000	\$285,208	\$195,000	\$173,109	\$180,000	\$150,080	\$150,545	\$138,610	\$150,545
25-6125	Legal Publications	\$6,500	\$1,005	\$6,500	\$2,131	\$6,500	\$5,636	\$5,500	\$4,057	\$1,900	\$3,479	\$1,900
25-6130	Liability & Property Insurance	\$11,712	\$11,411	\$11,411	\$5,467	\$5,467	\$4,851	\$4,851	\$4,533	\$4,533	\$4,237	\$4,237
25-6131	Insurance Claims Paid	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,500	\$0	\$5,500	\$0	\$5,500	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0
25-6140	Maint. & Repair - Bldng. & Grounds	\$6,500	\$4,250	\$6,500	\$2,043	\$6,500	\$3,880	\$6,500	\$5,367	\$3,300	\$1,785	\$3,300
25-6141	IT Small Equipment	\$8,500	\$4,970	\$8,500	\$2,118	\$6,000	\$2,944	\$5,000	\$3,844	\$2,646	\$0	\$0
25-6142	Maint. & Repair - Equipment	\$13,500	\$12,494	\$10,000	\$8,785	\$10,000	\$6,843	\$10,000	\$7,018	\$8,800	\$2,978	\$8,800
25-6150	Maint. & Repair - Pressure	\$90,000	\$63,472	\$90,000	\$57,172	\$90,000	\$46,769	\$90,000	\$30,990	\$75,000	\$74,218	\$50,000
25-6155	Meetings/Committees	\$2,500	\$262	\$2,500	\$24	\$1,200	\$14	\$1,200	\$39	\$650	\$55	\$650
25-6160	Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$27,000	\$1,540	\$27,000	-\$48	\$27,000	-\$4	\$27,000	\$1,169	\$20,000	\$10	\$20,000
25-6165	Office Supplies	\$7,000	\$2,845	\$7,000	\$3,058	\$4,500	\$2,523	\$4,500	\$1,500	\$3,600	\$1,931	\$1,500
25-6175	Small Tools	\$15,000	\$4,175	\$10,000	\$4,912	\$7,500	\$2,331	\$7,500	\$729	\$6,725	\$4,169	\$6,725
25-6190	Postage & Billing	\$11,000	\$7,767	\$10,500	\$7,768	\$10,500	\$8,170	\$10,500	\$7,095	\$9,500	\$8,642	\$8,000
25-6202	Professional Services	\$30,000	\$35,082	\$30,000	\$9,814	\$30,000	\$27,062	\$15,000	\$7,477	\$11,500	\$2,089	\$11,500
25-6211	Rent - Buildings & Land	\$750	\$648	\$750	\$648	\$750	\$648	\$750	\$594	\$950	\$648	\$950
25-6212	Rent - Equipment	\$3,500	\$250	\$3,500	\$116	\$2,000	\$933	\$2,000	\$183	\$1,200	\$104	\$1,200
25-6230	Safety Training & Equipment	\$5,000	\$1,276	\$5,000	\$1,299	\$2,000	\$294	\$2,000	\$500	\$900	\$242	\$900
25-6255	Telephone	\$11,500	\$8,363	\$10,500	\$6,985	\$7,500	\$5,601	\$5,000	\$4,142	\$4,520	\$3,764	\$4,520
25-6265	Training & Schooling	\$8,000	\$1,510	\$5,000	\$1,276	\$2,000	\$1,246	\$2,000	\$583	\$930	\$800	\$930
25-6270	Travel	\$2,500	\$770	\$2,500	\$256	\$2,000	\$140	\$2,000	\$99	\$200	\$97	\$200
25-6285	Uniforms	\$3,000	\$1,344	\$3,000	\$1,411	\$1,500	\$1,171	\$1,500	\$289	\$900	\$850	\$900
25-6290	Utilities	\$275,000	\$251,277	\$250,000	\$217,120	\$165,000	\$148,346	\$150,000	\$155,030	\$135,000	\$120,406	\$135,000
25-6300	Fuel	\$8,500	\$5,426	\$6,500	\$5,096	\$6,500	\$5,318	\$6,500	\$3,044	\$4,000	\$2,766	\$4,000
25-6305	Maint. & Repair - Vehicles	\$11,000	\$7,220	\$10,000	\$3,935	\$3,000	\$2,103	\$3,000	\$1,515	\$1,375	\$1,513	\$1,375
25-6505	Bank Fees	\$22,000	\$19,086	\$20,000	\$17,441	\$16,500	\$14,304	\$16,500	\$12,195	\$11,500	\$9,957	\$10,000
		\$992,962	\$771,428	\$917,161	\$655,898	\$661,917	\$476,782	\$586,301	\$411,463	\$476,674	\$391,405	\$441,861
DEBT COVERAGE												
25-6015	Bond & Loan Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES												
25-6020	Capital Improvements	\$345,600	\$60,234	\$355,200	\$63,731	\$751,970	\$87,829	\$1,363,700	\$23,582	\$586,600	\$62,698	\$723,900
25-6166	PP&E	\$72,500	\$110,840	\$216,600	\$111,539	\$474,566	\$28,864	\$70,800	\$47,135	\$66,080	\$30,461	\$94,250
		\$418,100	\$171,074	\$571,800	\$175,271	\$1,226,536	\$116,693	\$1,434,500	\$70,717	\$652,680	\$93,159	\$818,150
OTHER EXPENDITURES												
25-6045	Contingency	\$8,729,320	\$925,318	\$8,427,139	\$7,393	\$6,962,028	\$57,556	\$5,270,533	\$14,100	\$3,805,707	\$28,045	\$3,461,402
25-6095	Bad Debts Expense	\$200	\$55	\$200	-\$138	\$200	\$71	\$75	-\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0
25-6400	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25-6500	Cash Over/Short	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$8,729,520	\$925,374	\$8,427,339	\$7,255	\$6,962,228	\$57,627	\$5,270,608	\$14,090	\$3,805,707	\$28,045	\$3,461,402
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$10,616,500	\$2,299,407	\$10,312,501	\$1,212,240	\$9,233,288	\$886,210	\$7,587,573	\$717,881	\$5,169,060	\$739,651	\$4,945,345
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CONTINGENCY		\$1,887,180	\$1,374,089	\$1,885,362	\$1,204,847	\$2,271,260	\$828,654	\$2,317,040	\$703,781	\$1,363,353	\$711,606	\$1,483,943

*Forecast

GRAND TOTAL NET

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025

SOLID WASTE FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
SOLID WASTE REVENUE												
26-4173	Interest Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31	\$50	\$90	\$200	\$505	\$1,000	
26-4950	Carryover	\$100,000	\$128,121	\$100,000	\$96,964	\$146,561	\$103,374	\$90,000	\$93,787	\$90,000	\$96,389	\$90,000
26-4975	Solid Waste User Fees	\$4,243,913	\$3,947,826	\$3,845,227	\$3,536,770	\$3,333,041	\$3,132,592	\$2,980,527	\$2,760,093	\$2,399,301	\$2,453,995	\$2,372,055
		\$4,343,913	\$4,075,946	\$3,945,227	\$3,633,734	\$3,479,602	\$3,235,997	\$3,070,577	\$2,853,970	\$2,489,501	\$2,550,889	\$2,463,055
SOLID WASTE EXPENDITURES												
26-6045	Contingency	\$142,439	\$0	\$206,378	\$0	\$192,306	\$0	\$127,176	\$0	\$126,171	\$0	\$90,000
26-7000	Solid Waste Service Fees	\$4,201,474	\$3,846,508	\$3,738,849	\$3,481,862	\$3,287,295	\$3,105,564	\$2,943,401	\$2,729,250	\$2,363,330	\$2,433,863	\$2,373,055
		\$4,343,913	\$3,846,508	\$3,945,227	\$3,481,862	\$3,479,602	\$3,105,564	\$3,070,577	\$2,729,250	\$2,489,501	\$2,433,863	\$2,463,055
GRAND TOTAL NET		\$0	\$229,439	\$0	\$151,872	\$0	\$130,433	\$0	\$124,720	\$0	\$117,026	\$0

* Forecast

REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
WATER EAST FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUE												
27-4185	Miscellaneous Income	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4358	Development Support Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4500	Metered Water Sales	\$1,700,960	\$0	\$891,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4507	Water Token Sales - Bulk Water	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4510	Service Reconnect Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4550	Water Line Inspections	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4775	Late Pay Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,715,960	\$0	\$906,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CAPITAL REVENUE												
27-4173	Interest Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4503	New Meter Revenue	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4505	New Service Connection	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4900	Transfers In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-4950	Carryover	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE		\$1,745,960	\$0	\$936,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CARRYOVER		\$1,745,960	\$0	\$936,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Forecast

EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
WATER FUND

[illegible]

MAINTENANCE & GENERAL OPERATIONS												
27-6025	Janitorial	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6050	Contract Labor	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6052	Contract Services	\$15,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6060	DEQ Assessment Fees	\$12,000	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6065	Dig Line Expenditures	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6075	Dues & Memberships	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6110	Interest Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6125	Legal Publications	\$500	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6130	Liability & Property Insurance	\$13,770	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6131	Insurance Claims Paid	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6140	Maint. & Repair - Bldg. & Grounds	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6141	IT Small Equipment	\$20,000	\$6,252	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6142	Maint. & Repair - Equipment	\$8,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6150	Maint. & Repair - System	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6151	Maint. & Repair - Process Chemicals	\$40,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6152	Maint. & Repair - Lab Costs	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6155	Meetings/Committees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6160	Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$1,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6165	Office Supplies	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6175	Small Tools	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6190	Postage & Billing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6202	Professional Services	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6211	Rent - Buildings & Land	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6212	Rent - Equipment	\$500	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6230	Safety Training & Equipment	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6255	Telephone	\$700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6265	Training & Schooling	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6270	Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6285	Uniforms	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6290	Utilities	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6300	Fuel	\$15,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6305	Maint. & Repair - Vehicles	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6505	Bank Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$301,970	\$6,252	\$271,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DEBT COVERAGE												
27-6015	Bond & Loan Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES												
27-6020	Capital Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6166	PP&E	\$72,500	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$72,500	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER EXPENDITURES												
27-6045	Contingency	\$1,280,447	\$0	\$386,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6095	Bad Debts Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6400	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
27-6500	Cash Over/Short	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,280,447	\$0	\$386,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$1,745,960	\$6,252	\$936,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CONTINGENCY		\$465,513	\$6,252	\$549,958	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
SEWER EAST FUND

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUE												
28-4185	Miscellaneous Income	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4358	Development Support Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4510	Service Reconnect Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4550	Sewer Line Inspections	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4600	Sewer User Fees	\$1,510,900	\$0	\$1,413,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4640	Sewer Farm Rent	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4775	Late Payment Fee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,555,900	\$0	\$1,458,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CAPITAL REVENUE												
28-4173	Interest Revenue	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4505	New Service Connection	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4900	Transfers In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-4950	Carryover	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE		\$1,560,900	\$0	\$1,458,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CARRYOVER		\$1,560,900	\$0	\$1,458,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Forecast

EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROPOSAL - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
SEWER FUND

[illegible]

MAINTENANCE & GENERAL OPERATIONS											
28-6025	Janitorial	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6050	Contract Labor	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6052	Contract Services	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6065	Dig Line Expenditures	\$2,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6075	Dues & Memberships	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6090	Farm Expenditures	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6097	Deposits	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6110	Interest Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6125	Legal Publications	\$500	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6130	Liability & Property Insurance	\$27,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6131	Insurance Claims Paid	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6140	Maint. & Repair - Bldg. & Grounds	\$20,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6141	IT Small Equipment	\$20,000	\$6,252	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6142	Maint. & Repair - Equipment	\$10,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6150	Maint. & Repair - System	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6151	Maint. & Repair - Process Chemicals	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6152	Maint. & Repair - Lab Costs	\$10,000	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6153	Maint. & Repair - Sludge Disposal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6155	Meetings/Committees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6160	Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$5,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6165	Office Supplies	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6175	Small Tools	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6190	Postage & Billing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6202	Professional Services	\$3,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6211	Rent - Buildings & Land	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6212	Rent - Equipment	\$500	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6230	Safety Training & Equipment	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6255	Telephone	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6265	Training & Schooling	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6270	Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6285	Uniforms	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6290	Utilities	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6300	Fuel	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6305	Maint. & Repair - Vehicles	\$4,500	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6505	Bank Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$400,790	\$6,252	\$356,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DEBT COVERAGE											
28-6015	Bond & Loan Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES											
28-6020	Capital Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6166	PP&E	\$72,500	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$72,500	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER EXPENDITURES											
28-6045	Contingency	\$1,004,666	\$0	\$790,833	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6095	Bad Debts Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6400	Transfers Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28-6500	Cash Over/Short	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,004,666	\$0	\$790,833	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,560,900	\$6,252	\$1,458,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$1,560,900	\$6,252	\$1,458,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL WITHOUT CONTINGENCY		\$556,234	\$6,252	\$668,155	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Forecast

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
PARK IMPACT FEE FUND & CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS)

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
CAPITAL PROJECTS REVENUE												
50-4173	Interest Revenue	\$90,000	\$105,058	\$40,000	\$115,130	\$3,500	\$19,307	\$2,500	\$5,438	\$15,000	\$17,337	\$18,000
50-4650	Park Impact Fee Revenue	\$1,600,000	\$1,657,546	\$568,540	\$1,057,224	\$1,163,211	\$632,904	\$795,020	\$756,834	\$699,555	\$822,564	\$717,396
50-4900	Transfer In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
50-4950	Carryover	\$1,769,765	\$2,093,730	\$1,600,000	\$2,851,197	\$3,232,352	\$2,696,861	\$2,673,641	\$1,934,045	\$1,661,928	\$1,111,275	\$917,273
		\$3,459,765	\$3,856,335	\$2,208,540	\$4,023,550	\$4,399,062	\$3,349,072	\$3,471,161	\$2,696,317	\$2,376,483	\$1,951,176	\$1,652,669
CAPITAL PROJECTS EXPENDITURES												
50-6020	Capital Improvements	\$2,240,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
50-6166	Capital Equipment Purchases	\$570,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
50-6045	Contingency	\$649,765	\$238,200	\$158,540	\$807,599	\$2,674,062	\$0	\$971,161	\$0	\$2,376,483	\$14,799	\$1,652,669
50-6400	Transfer Out	\$0	\$1,678,716	\$2,050,000	\$1,421,131	\$1,725,000	\$493,183	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$3,459,765	\$1,916,916	\$2,208,540	\$2,228,730	\$4,399,062	\$493,183	\$3,471,161	\$0	\$2,376,483	\$14,799	\$1,652,669
GRAND TOTAL NET		\$0	\$1,939,419	\$0	\$1,794,820	\$0	\$2,855,889	\$0	\$2,696,317	\$0	\$1,936,377	\$0

*Forecast

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT - CITY OF KUNA - FYE 2025
POLICE IMPACT FEE FUND (GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS)

		FYE 2025	FYE 2024		FYE 2023		FYE 2022		FYE 2021		FYE 2020	
ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BUDGET	ACTUAL*	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
CAPITAL PROJECTS REVENUE												
51-4650	Police Impact Fee Revenue	\$240,000	\$205,187	\$116,774	\$137,503	\$136,301	\$165,013	\$88,209	\$75,201	\$57,526	\$81,613	\$16,380
51-4950	Carryover	\$88,413	\$0	\$0	\$135,455	\$136,833	\$169,545	\$182,553	\$94,345	\$70,257	\$12,731	\$4,545
		\$328,413	\$205,187	\$116,774	\$272,958	\$273,134	\$334,558	\$270,762	\$169,546	\$127,783	\$94,344	\$20,925
CAPITAL PROJECTS EXPENDITURES												
51-6045	Contingency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,762	\$0	\$127,783	\$0	\$20,925
51-6400	Transfer Out	\$328,413	\$116,774	\$116,774	\$251,844	\$273,134	\$199,103	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$328,413	\$116,774	\$116,774	\$251,844	\$273,134	\$199,103	\$270,762	\$0	\$127,783	\$0	\$20,925
GRAND TOTAL NET		\$0	\$88,413	\$0	\$21,114	\$0	\$135,455	\$0	\$169,546	\$0	\$94,344	\$0

*Forecast



P.O. BOX 13
KUNA ID 83634
(208)922-5546
www.KunaCity.id.gov

Mayor
Joe Stear

City Council
Members
Matt Biggs
Chris Bruce
John Laraway
Greg McPherson

City of Kuna

July 12, 2024

Stephanie Gerla
Watch Me Grow
346 West 4th Street
Kuna, Idaho 83634

RE: Show Cause Hearing – Written Decision

Ms. Gerla,

On July 02, 2024, the Kuna City Council approved the revocation of Watch Me Grow's Kuna City Daycare License. Evidence was presented to the City Council by the City Clerk along with evidence provided by the State of Idaho. This letter provides you written notice of the revocation of your Kuna City Daycare License.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call the City Clerk's office at 208-387-7726.

Signed under the direction of, and on behalf of, the City Council this ____ day of July, 2024.

Sincerely,

Mayor Stear

(Space above reserved for recording)

**ORDINANCE NO. 2024-15
CITY OF KUNA, IDAHO**

**VASILIIY OLEYNIK,
MUNICIPAL REZONE**

A MUNICIPAL REZONE ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA:

- **MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS; AND**
- **REZONING CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY, TO WIT: ADA COUNTY ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. R8977340100, R8977340200 AND R8977340300 OWNED BY VASILIIY OLEYNIK, SITUATED WITHIN THE CORPORATE CITY LIMITS OF THE CITY OF KUNA, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO; AND**
- **AMENDING THE ZONING MAP; AND**
- **DIRECTING THE CITY ENGINEER AND THE CITY CLERK; AND**
- **PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

THE CITY COUNCIL MAKES THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF ITS AUTHORITY, HISTORY AND PROCESS OF THIS IDAHO CODE SECTION §67-6511 AND REZONE ORDINANCE AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the City of Kuna, Idaho is a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Idaho (the "City") and is authorized to under the provisions of Idaho Code §67-6511, to establish within its jurisdiction one or more zones or zoning districts where appropriate which zoning districts are established in Kuna City Code §5-2-2; and

WHEREAS, VASILIIY OLEYNIK, (The "Owner") of the subject property [legally described in "Exhibit A" Legal Description and "Exhibit B" Location Map, attached hereto and by this reference herein incorporated] (The "Real Property") and has requested that the Real Property be Rezoned from the city's **A, AGRICULTURAL ZONING DISTRICT TO R-6 MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ZONING** (The "Rezone"); and

WHEREAS, The Planning and Zoning Commission of the City, pursuant to public notice as required by law, held a public hearing on May 9, 2023, as required by Section §67-6525, Idaho Code, made findings (approved by the Commission on June 13, 2023) where it was recommended to the Mayor and Council that the Rezoning for the lands described in Exhibit A, from Agriculture (A) to Medium Density Residential (R-6), be approved; and

WHEREAS, The Council, pursuant to public notice as required by law, held a public hearing on September 19, 2023, on the Owner's application and request for the Real Property Rezoning, as required by Section §67-6525, Idaho Code, and in accordance with the provisions of Kuna City Code §5-1A-7, made findings (approved on February 6, 2024) wherein the City Council determined that the Owner's written request and application for Rezoning of the property should be granted with a R-6 zoning district classification; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the City Council adopt this Ordinance, as required by Section §67-6511 (2) Idaho Code, and Kuna City Code §5-1A-7 (G), to complete the process of implementing the decision of the Kuna City Council to Rezone the Subject Real Property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KUNA, IDAHO, as follows:

Section 1: The Kuna City Council hereby finds and declares that the Real Property described below is Rezoned from the AGRICULTURE ZONING DISTRICT to R-6 MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL as described in Exhibit A (The “Rezone”) and shown in “Exhibit B” – Vicinity Map.

Section 2: The Zoning Map of the City of Kuna is hereby amended to comply with this Rezone.

Section 3: The City Engineer is directed to change the zoning district depictions of the Subject Real Property on the Zoning Map of the City in accordance with this Rezone Ordinance; and

Section 4: The City Clerk is hereby directed to file, within ten (10) days of passage and approval of this Ordinance, a certified copy of this Ordinance with the offices of the Auditor, Treasurer, and Assessor of Ada County, Idaho, and with the Idaho State Tax Commission, Boise, Idaho, as required by Section §50-223, Idaho Code, and to comply with the provisions of Section §63-215, Idaho Code, with regard to the preparation and filing of a map and legal description of the real property Rezoned by this Ordinance.

Section 5: This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication as required by law. In lieu of publication of the entire ordinance, a summary thereof in compliance with Section §50-901A, Idaho Code, may be published.

DATED this 16th day of July 2024.

CITY OF KUNA

Joe Stear, Mayor

ATTEST:

Nathan Stanley, City Clerk

EXHIBIT A
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

VASILIIY OLEYNIK
MUNICIPAL REZONE

Lot 1, Block 1, Lot 2, Block 1 and Lot 3, Block 1, of the Vasiliy Subdivision, as recorded in Book 128, Pages 20824 through 20826, with the Ada County Recorder's Office, on June 18, 2024, Instrument Number 2024-032910.

