

As a community, we are proud of our heritage and tradition. We have a population of over 4000 in the County but still enjoy that “home town” atmosphere. The locals know everyone by their first names and, if you have lived here long enough, by your (sometimes colorful) nicknames.

The Malad City-Oneida County area is rich with cultural activities and events going on year round: the annual Easter Egg Hunt, Classic Car Show, old-fashioned 4th of July, Samaria Days, Oneida County Fair and Rodeo, Parimutuel Horse Races, and the Malad Valley Welsh Festival. (Malad Valley has the largest per capita population of persons of Welsh ancestry in the world outside of Wales.) In the winter months, there is the annual Parade of Lights, the Parade of Homes, the Fall Festival, and the Firemen’s Ball. A complete list of activities and events can be found on the website: [www.maladidaho.com](http://www.maladidaho.com).

Oneida County has many reservoirs stocked with a variety of game fish, including Rainbow and Cutthroat Trout, Kokanee Salmon, Smallmouth Bass, Perch, and Crappie. We even have a good Carp fishery, if you are so inclined. Ice fishing is popular at some reservoirs. Campgrounds are found at most reservoirs.

As summer rolls into fall, you will find yourself in a hunter’s paradise. We have an abundance of upland game birds, water fowl, elk, moose, and mule deer.

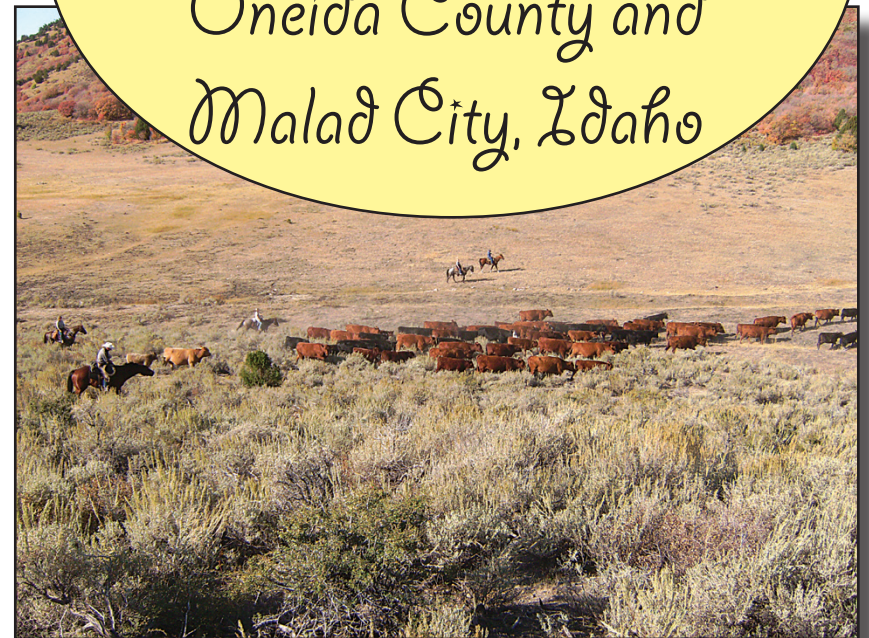
There are miles of trails for hiking, snowmobiling, 4-wheeling, and cross-country skiing, as well as several campgrounds. Malad City has three large parks with pavilions, sports areas, walking paths, and barbecue grills.

This is Malad Valley and Oneida County – an outdoor paradise with a colorful history and not a single traffic light!

**WELCOME!**



*New  
Code of the ~~Old~~ West  
for  
Oneida County and  
Malad City, Idaho*



*The Code of the New West for Oneida County and Malad City, Idaho* is sponsored by

- Oneida County Commissioners
  - Malad City Mayor and City Council
  - Malad Area Chamber of Commerce
  - Oneida County Deputies Organization
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Sources:

- Code of the West – Larimer County, Colorado
  - Code of the New West – Madison County, Montana
  - Code of the New West – Valley County, Idaho
  - Common Sense Guidelines for Living in Teton County, Idaho
  - Walking Tour of Malad, Idaho
  - [www.maladidaho.com](http://www.maladidaho.com)
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Sign in cover picture sponsored by the Malad Chamber of Commerce. Picture courtesy of *The Idaho Enterprise*. Roundup picture courtesy of Ken Timiothy. Second edition of the brochure printed in 2010 by *The Idaho Enterprise*.

## **A Little Information about Oneida County and Malad City, Idaho** ***“Where Idaho Begins”***

Malad City’s name came from a French-Canadian trapper, Donald McKenzie, who passed through our valley with fellow trappers between 1818 and 1821. Some of his men became sick while they were camped here and believed the cause was from drinking the river water. Thus, he named the river “Malade,” meaning illness or sick.

The Idaho legislature established Oneida County in 1864. Malad City was established in the same year. Malad City became the county seat in 1866. Malad City’s North Main Street was part of the “gold road” leading to Montana, and Bannock Street was part of the Oregon Trail.

In that same year, the first crops were planted. These crops included wheat, oats, melons, potatoes, and garden vegetables. The good people of the Malad Valley have been raising crops and gardens ever since.

Malad City was a principal stop for freight wagons transporting supplies from Utah to the mines in Montana and central Idaho and returning with gold shipments. Stolen gold became the background for the legend of “The Mine with the Iron Door,” said to exist in the Samaria Mountains.

There is much more colorful history in Oneida County and Malad City, but history is not the reason for this booklet. Extensive information on Malad City and Oneida County can be found at [www.maladidaho.com](http://www.maladidaho.com) or in pamphlets available at the County and City offices as well as at the Oneida County Public Library and Oneida Pioneer Museum.

## WELCOME TO ONEIDA COUNTY AND MALAD CITY, IDAHO

Images of the Old West draw people to an area once populated by cowboys, miners, loggers, mountain men, and pioneer settlers. These days there are few hitchin' posts, and you won't see many hombres (good or bad) walking around totin' sixguns. Often newcomers are much more romantic about the West than are the old-timers and have false hopes about bringing their urban lifestyles into the great outdoors. They come with false expectations. They believe they can fax and e-mail from the mountaintop. Then they learn that out here the information superhighway is a dirt road. Whether you are a lifetime resident or a newcomer, whether you are here to live and raise your family or just here for recreation or meditation, we extend to you a hearty **WELCOME**.

This guide to living in our rural Malad Valley and Oneida County is provided for your convenience. The information presented here is intended as a guideline and an introduction into some of the realities of rural living. You may discover other topics that have not been covered. We encourage you to research and examine all aspects of country living so you will enjoy the country and not have any unpleasant surprises.

Our County and City elected officials, administrators, and staff pride themselves on their accessibility. By publishing this *Code of the New West*, Oneida County and Malad City are in no way divesting themselves of their responsibilities to their constituents. We offer these comments in the sincere hope you will better understand how things work in the country.

Oneida County and Malad City are wonderful places to live, work, and raise a family. We hope this information will enhance the quality of your life here. This area has been endowed with some of nature's most spectacular beauty. There is a real sense of community here and plenty of opportunities to get involved in community organizations. The young people, their schools, and their activities are an integral part of the culture. **We have chosen**

to take a “ZERO TOLERANCE” stance against illegal drugs for these very reasons. Respect your neighbor's livelihood and property, and be aware that your actions may have an adverse impact on your neighbors, human and otherwise.

But, then, isn't that why you chose to come here? . . . .

People live in Oneida County for the open space, the quiet, the availability of outdoor activities. They also value the sense of small community, interest in the arts, dirt roads, lack of crowds, and cozy neighborhood restaurants, shops, “saloons,” and grocery stores that are owned and operated by people who know and care about their customers as friends.

Although many of the previous statements may sound discouraging, we believe the benefits far outweigh the inconveniences. Not only is it the way it is, but it is the way we like it. That's why we live here and hope that if you choose to be our neighbors, you will embrace the whole experience of living in Idaho. The people of Oneida County and Malad City are friendly, hearty, and hard working. We have chosen to live here for many of the same reasons that brought you. We welcome you the same way we were welcomed when we arrived. We hope this guide will benefit and assist you during your stay.

### ZERO TOLERANCE FOR ILLEGAL DRUGS

In the Old West, the sheriff would organize a posse to go after cattle rustlers and horse thieves. In the New West, the sheriff still goes after the bad guys – only now those bad guys are drug users and dealers. To combat the effects of drugs in Oneida County and to protect our children and families, Oneida County has taken a Zero Tolerance stance against illegal drug users and dealers. Law enforcement officers will relentlessly pursue those in the drug culture, and those people will be prosecuted aggressively. Your neighbors will not hesitate to report suspicious activity to law enforcement because they do not want drugs or those involved in drugs in any way in our community and county. The posse is alive and well in Oneida County.

## ONEIDA COUNTY'S CODE OF THE NEW WEST

To enjoy living in rural Idaho, you must become aware of the realities of living here. Country life is different from life in the city. As you consider living in Oneida County, look at the community and its people. County and small town governments are not able to provide the same level of service that city governments provide. However, Oneida County and Malad City have ordinances that must be obeyed. You should think about transportation, communication, education, health care, employment, and public services that are so essential to our modern way of life. To that end, we are providing you with the following information to help you make an educated, informed decision before you purchase property or decide to move to Oneida County.

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**1.0 ROADS AND ACCESS:** The fact that you can drive to your property does not necessarily guarantee that you, your guests, and emergency service vehicles can gain access at all times.

- 1.1 **Emergency response times** for law enforcement, fire vehicles, and medical care cannot be guaranteed. You may find that emergency response is extremely slow due to circumstances beyond their control, such as snow-blocked roads. The fire departments, ambulance, and search and rescue are all volunteer services in Oneida County.
- 1.2 If you gain **access to your property** across property belonging to others, there can be legal problems with easements. Seek legal advice about easements and access before buying such property.
- 1.3 Oneida County maintains 546 miles of roads, ranging from paved to unimproved dirt roads. **Some public roads are not maintained;** some are maintained in the summer but not plowed in the winter. Check with the County Road Department to determine the status of a specific road.

1.4 Oneida County experiences extreme **weather conditions that can damage or destroy roads.** You should determine prior to bad weather whether or not your private access road was properly engineered and constructed. Annual road maintenance may be needed, and you will have to provide or pay for that maintenance. You will have to determine where to put excess snow. The County is not responsible for damage to fences or mailboxes caused by snow removal equipment.

1.5 **Large construction vehicles** cannot navigate small, narrow roads so before you build, you need to check access for construction equipment. It may be more expensive in time and money to build a rural house due to delivery fees and the time required for building materials to reach your site. Any damage to the road, fences, or other property by construction equipment will be your responsibility.

1.6 **School buses** travel only on maintained county roads that have been designated as school bus routes by the school district. You may have to drive your children to the nearest bus route.

1.7 Oneida County provides snow removal only on designated routes. In extreme weather, even **county-maintained roads can become impassable.** You may need a 4-wheel drive vehicle with chains to travel during these times, which could last for several days. Roads may become narrower because of snowbanks. Yielding the right of way is not merely a legal concept – it is a critical safety issue. Living in a rural area means developing special driving skills and personal judgment. Driving off road to avoid impassable or closed roads makes the situation worse, tearing up road banks and accelerating erosion and leading to dangerous – even deadly – situations for you and those sent to rescue you. Driving around road barriers is illegal. **DON'T DO IT!**

1.8 **Speeding** on rural roads can lead to running off little-traveled roads where no one will come to rescue you for a long time, hitting and killing wildlife or livestock, and running into slow-moving farm vehicles. Observe posted speed limits and use good judgment in bad weather.

- 1.9 **Natural disasters**, especially floods, can destroy roads. Oneida County will repair and maintain county roads. However, private roads are the responsibility of the owners. A dry creek bed can become a raging torrent and wash out roads, bridges, and culverts. Residents served by private roads and/or bridges will be responsible for repairs and reconstruction after floods. Flash floods are common down canyons and gullies.
- 1.10 Unpaved roads generate **dust**. Dust is part of life in rural Oneida County.
- 1.11 If **your road is unpaved**, it is highly unlikely that Oneida County will pave it in the foreseeable future. Beware if the seller of property indicates that any unpaved public road will be paved.
- 1.12 **Unpaved roads** are usually bumpy and often muddy and slippery when wet. You will experience an increase in vehicle maintenance costs when you regularly travel on rural county roads.
- 1.13 Mail, newspaper, standard parcel, and overnight package **delivery will likely take longer** in rural areas. Confirm with the service providers as to your status. (One-day mail service from Malad is at least two days.)
- 1.14 Emergency services and delivery vehicles (and guests) will find you faster if your **rural address is clearly displayed** at the entrance to your driveway or private road. Oneida County requires that rural addresses be clearly displayed.
- 1.15 **Off-road vehicles** may not trespass on other people's property. Get permission from the landowner before driving 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, motorbikes, or other vehicles off roads and onto someone's property. Trespassing is against the law, even if the landowner is not there year-round. Off-road vehicles must be registered and licensed and must be driven only by licensed drivers when on public roads. Anyone under 18 must wear a helmet.

**2.0 UTILITY SERVICES:** Water, sewer, electric, cable, high speed internet, telephone, cell phone, and other services may be unavailable or may not operate at urban standards. Installation and repairs can often take much longer and be more expensive than in cities.

- 2.1 **Telephone service** can be a problem, especially in the mountain areas of Oneida County. Cell phones do not work in all areas.
- 2.2 **Sewer service** is available only within Malad City limits. You will need to use an approved septic system or other treatment process. The type of soil, depth to ground water or bedrock, slope, etc., will be very important in determining the cost and function of your system. Contact Southeastern Idaho Health District for information.
- 2.3 Usually you will not have access to treated domestic water except within Malad City limits. Therefore, you will likely have to **drill a well**. The cost for drilling and pumping can be very high. The quality and quantity of well water can vary greatly from location to location and from season to season, especially during drought years. There are places in Oneida County where there is not enough water available for domestic purposes. Water from streams, rivers, and reservoirs is owned by someone, and use of this water requires legal application. You are advised to research the availability of water very carefully.
- 2.4 It may also be difficult to find enough water to provide for your livestock, gardens, and lawns even if you can drill and find water as your **well** may produce only a minimal amount of water.
- 2.5 **Electric service** is not available in every area of Oneida County. It is important to determine the proximity of electrical power. It can be very expensive to extend power lines to remote areas, and that expense will be borne by the user, not the County or the power company.

- 2.6 It may be necessary to cross property owned by others in order to **extend electric service** to your property in the most cost efficient manner. Make sure that the proper easements are in place to allow lines to be built to your property.
- 2.7 Electric power in single phase is standard, but a three-phase service configuration comes at a premium and is not available everywhere. If you have **special power needs**, it is important to know what level of service can be provided to your property. Contact Rocky Mountain Power about power needs that are not standard.
- 2.8 The **cost of electric service** is usually divided into a fee to hook into the system and then a monthly charge for power consumed. It is important to know both costs before making a decision to purchase property.
- 2.9 **Power outages** can occur in rural areas with more frequency than in more developed areas. A loss of electric power can also interrupt your supply of water from a well. You may also lose food in freezers or refrigerators, and power outages can cause problems with computers. It is important to be able to survive for several days in severe cold with no utilities if you live in rural Oneida County.
- 2.10 **Trash removal** is generally provided in all areas of Oneida County. Each residence is provided one garbage can; residents can pay for additional garbage containers. It is the owner's responsibility to put the container at the road edge for pickup on the designated day for their address. Contact the County Clerk for additional regulations related to garbage.
- 2.11 It is illegal to create your own **trash dump**, even on your own land. It is a misdemeanor for any person to put debris of any kind on any public or private property.
- 2.12 **Recycling** in Oneida County is encouraged but is available on only a limited basis.

**3.0 PROPERTY:** Owning rural property means knowing how to care for it. Continual stewardship and land management are essential elements of rural life. There are many issues you should research before purchasing land in Oneida County.

- 3.1 **Easements** may require you to allow construction of roads, power lines, sewer lines, etc., across your land. Check easements before buying property.
- 3.2 Some property owners do not own the **mineral rights** under their property. Owners of mineral rights have the right to change the surface characteristics in order to extract their minerals. It is very important to know what minerals may be located under the land and who owns them. Be aware that adjacent mining uses can expand and negatively impact you.
- 3.3 You may be provided with a **plat of your property**, but unless the land has been surveyed and pins placed by a licensed surveyor, you cannot assume that the plat is accurate. The responsibility for getting a survey done will be yours.
- 3.4 Unless otherwise agreed by owners, each landowner will be responsible for his **half of the fence**. Each owner will stand on his own property and face his neighbor and identify the left half of the fence, which is his half to build, repair, and maintain.
- 3.5 Many subdivisions and planned unit developments have **restrictive covenants** that limit the use of the property. It is important to obtain a copy of the covenants (or confirm that there are none) and make sure that you can live with the rules. A lack of covenants can cause problems between neighbors.
- 3.6 The **properties surrounding yours** will probably not remain as they are indefinitely. You can check with the Oneida County Planning and Zoning Board to find out what uses are approved and to see what future developments may be in the planning stages. The view from your property may change. Oneida County is growing and attracting developers who may have ideas for land use different from yours.

- 3.7 Understanding the **soil** and its limitations can be helpful. Soil properties affect a site's susceptibility to erosion and help identify land use. Sites suitable for buildings, roads, septic systems, crop or hay production, and landscaping can be ascertained from soil properties. The Soil Conservation Office is a good source for soils information.
- 3.8 Oneida County landowners are responsible for controlling **noxious weeds** on their property. The County weed supervisor can help you identify noxious weeds and devise the best plan of attack. Landowners must be careful not to introduce noxious weeds to Oneida County.
- 3.9 The water flowing in **irrigation ditches and streams** belongs to someone. You cannot assume that because the water flows across your property that you can use it.
- 3.10 If you have a ditch running across your property, the **owners of the ditch** have the right to come onto your property with heavy equipment to maintain the ditch and to access the ditch and the water source. You may do nothing to divert the ditch or change the water flow. (Idaho Code 42-1108 and 1102)
- 3.11 **Water rights (shares)** that are sold with the property may not give the right to use the water from any ditches crossing your land without coordinating with neighbors who also use the water. Other users may have senior rights to the water that can limit your use or require you to pay for improvements to the ditch.
- 3.12 It is important to make sure that any **water rights (shares)** you purchase with the land will provide enough water to maintain your planned landscaping, pastures, gardens, and livestock.
- 3.13 All **natural bodies of water**, including streams and rivers, are owned by the State of Idaho. To protect our waterways, several permits are required before altering them in any way. For example, to install a culvert or build a bridge or stabilize

eroding stream banks, a permit is required from the Idaho Department of Water Resources and/or the Army Corps of Engineers.

- 3.14 **Flowing water** can be a hazard, especially to young children. Before you decide to build a home near an active ditch or stream, consider the possible danger to your family. Ditch owners are not legally responsible for accidents. Flow levels may change without warning.
- 3.15 Irrigation ditches tend to raise the **ground water level**. Be sure to check if there is a seasonal ground water fluctuation that may affect your basement, well, or septic system.
- 3.16 **Landlords** of rental homes, apartments, or other property are responsible for collecting rents and evicting tenants. The Sheriff's Office cannot legally collect rent or evict tenants without a court order.
- 3.17 The Oneida County Manufactured Home Ordinance (No. 2000-5-1, codified as Chapter 10 of the Oneida County Development Code) prohibits **manufactured home** units that are less than 20 feet wide and less than 1000 square feet.
- 3.18 The Idaho Health Department issues septic tank permits and monitors and regulates septic tanks, sewage systems, etc. and is the governing authority that regulates situations where **camp trailers** are being used as dwelling places, not just as recreational vehicles. The Idaho Health Department responds to and investigates septic tank and sewer complaints and takes enforcement actions when necessary. Contact the Health Department for additional information.

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**4.0 MOTHER NATURE:** Residents of Oneida County can expect to experience problems when nature turns unfriendly.

- 4.1 The **physical characteristics** of your property can be good and bad. Trees are good but can become part of a forest or wildfire. Building at the top of a forested draw is as dangerous as building in a flash flood area. Grassland fires are common. Defensible perimeters help protect buildings from forest or grassland fires and also can protect the forest or grassland from igniting if your house (or barbecue grill) catches fire. If you start a forest or grassland wildfire, you will be responsible for paying the costs of fighting and extinguishing that fire. The local fire department or U.S. Forest Service can help create a plan to protect your property from fire.
- 4.2 Steep slopes can slide in unusually wet weather. **Avalanches** can occur in the mountains. Large rocks can roll down steep slopes, endangering people and property.
- 4.3 **North-facing slopes** or canyons rarely see direct sunlight in winter.
- 4.4 The topography of the land can tell you where the **water** will go in case of heavy rainfall. When property owners fill in ravines, they have found that the water that drained through that ravine now drains through their house or barn.
- 4.5 **Spring runoff** or heavy rains can cause a very small creek to become a raging river.
- 4.6 Nature provides wonderful neighbors. Most **animals and birds** are good neighbors. However, deer cross the road in front of your car and eat your shrubs and trees. Rabbits eat your gardens and flowers. Rural development in the traditional habitat of coyotes, rabbits, skunks, raccoons, snakes, moose, bobcats, mountain lions, ground squirrels, wolves, flies, mosquitoes, and other creatures results in these ‘critters’ being seen by property owners in rural Oneida County. Some of these creatures can be dangerous and should be avoided. Generally, it is best to enjoy wildlife from a distance and know how to handle pets and trash so as not to attract them or endanger you, your pets, or your livestock. The Idaho

Department of Fish and Game has information about living in the wild.

- 4.7 Oneida County has experienced infestations of “**Mormon**” **crickets and grasshoppers**. Contact the County Extension Agent if you notice unusual numbers of these pests.
- 4.8 Oneida County is one of the most seismically active areas in the West. We have **earthquakes** due to this area being on identified fault lines. Large areas of unstable soil are associated with seismic activity. Check with the United States Geological Survey for more information.
- 4.9 The **weather** is one of the main topics of conversation in Idaho. If you plan on living in Oneida County, know what each season is like in regard to temperatures, snow, rainfall, winds, and drought. You likely won’t look for property in the winter, but you should know that it can be long, cold, and snowy.

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**5.0 AGRICULTURE:** The people who tamed this wild land brought water to it through ingenious systems of water diversion. Water has allowed agriculture to become an important part of our environment while remaining one of our most scarce resources.

- 5.1 **Farmers often work around the clock**, especially during planting and harvest time. Hay is often swathed and baled at night. Your peace and quiet, even at night, may be disturbed by farm work.
- 5.2 Land preparation, harvest, moving of livestock all can cause **dust**, especially during windy and dry weather.
- 5.3 Farmers sometimes **burn** their ditches and fence lines to keep them clear of debris, weeds, and sagebrush. Burning causes smoke. Field burning is currently prohibited without permits from the state.

- 5.4 **Chemicals** (fertilizers and herbicides) are often used on growing crops. Wind can bring the residue of these chemicals to your property. Some people can have allergic reactions to these chemicals.
- 5.5 Animals and their **manure** can cause objectionable odors and attract flies . . . What else can we say?
- 5.6 Agriculture is an important business in Oneida County. If you choose to live among farms and ranches, do not expect County government to intervene in the normal day-to-day operations of your agri-business neighbors. Idaho has “**Right to Farm**” legislation that protects farmers and ranchers from nuisance and liability lawsuits.
- 5.7 Idaho has an **Open Range Law**. This means that if you do not want cattle, sheep, or other livestock on your property, it may be your responsibility to fence them out. It may not be the responsibility of the rancher to keep livestock off your property or off the public roads.
- 5.8 **Animals can be dangerous.** Cows, horses, sheep, swine, llamas, turkeys, etc., can attack humans. Children need to know that it is not safe to enter pens or pastures where animals are kept. They are not pets.
- 5.9 Oneida County receives minimal precipitation. As a result, grasslands and pastures have **limited grazing**. Your parcel of land can reasonably support only so many animals. Year-round presence of animals can damage and destroy grasslands, leaving the land barren, a difficult and expensive problem to restore. The Oneida County Extension Office has information that may be useful on numbers of animals your property can reasonably be expected to support.
- 5.10 Moving to the country is not a license to let **pets** roam. Even family pets can become nuisances, predators, or prey to coyotes or mountain lions. State law protects livestock from pets. Pets found attacking or harassing livestock can be shot. Do not let pets roam.

- 5.11 The **trailing of livestock** herds on roadways is an economic necessity and tradition. Slow down immediately whenever you encounter a livestock drive. Do not honk or otherwise harass the animals.
- 5.12 Idaho’s Open Range Law means that **livestock may be on roadways**. Slow down, especially at night. It is difficult to see a black cow on a black road on a black night.
- 5.13 If you are registered in the **Crop Reserve Program**, a percentage of your payment is for fence construction, repair, and maintenance. If livestock is on your CRP ground and is reported to the Farm Service Agency, the owner of the CRP property will be fined.
- 5.14 It is illegal to physically abuse, starve, or otherwise **mistreat any animal**, including dropping animals off to avoid caring for them. If you have never cared for animals, learn what is required BEFORE purchasing them.

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**6.0 PUBLIC LANDS:** Because such a large portion of land in Oneida County is public (United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.), there are several things that those owners of land adjacent to public lands need to know. Contact the local offices of the federal and state agencies for more information about your rights and responsibilities.

- 6.1 It is the private landowner’s responsibility to construct, maintain, and repair the entire **fence** that divides private land from federal land (Forest Service or BLM).
- 6.2 Private landowners may not **graze their livestock** on federal land unless they have applied and paid for permits to allow grazing on public lands.

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**7.0 MALAD CITY ORDINANCES:** Oneida County and Malad City are closely allied because Malad City is the only incorporated city in the county. Therefore, Oneida County residents need to know some of Malad City’s ordinances.

- 7.1 **Burning** in the city limits is allowed only from April 1 to May 15 and from September 15 to October 31.
- 7.2 Malad City has a **Green River Ordinance** that prohibits door-to-door sales or solicitation of any kind without a business license.
- 7.3 No **animal** is allowed to run at large in Malad City limits. Dogs must be licensed at age 6 weeks and older. No more than 3 adult dogs or cats are allowed in your yard without your having a kennel license.
- 7.4 There are restrictions on the number of cows, horses, sheep, fowl, and other **livestock** that can be kept on property in Malad City limits. Be sure to become acquainted with those restrictions before bringing animals into the city. No swine are allowed in the city.
- 7.5 Youth under age 16 have a **curfew** of 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. Friday and Saturday. Youth aged 16 to 18 have a curfew of 11p.m. to 6 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and midnight to 6 a.m. Friday and Saturday.
- 7.6 **Vehicles** are allowed to park on city rights of way for no longer than 48 hours. Vehicles are not allowed to park on city rights of way during winter months so that snow removal is not impeded. Commercial vehicles are not allowed to park on city rights of way at any time other than temporarily for loading or unloading.
- 7.7 Malad City may impose **water restrictions** during summer months. Check with Malad City Office as to what days you may water your yard and garden. Restrictions will be listed in your water bill and the *Idaho Enterprise*, Malad's weekly newspaper.
- 7.8 Malad City Ordinance No. 410 prohibits the parking or storing of more than one (1) travel trailer on any residentially-zoned property. Such travel trailers must be stored in a side or back yard.

## CONCLUSION

Oneida County is a wonderful place to live and raise a family. It has been endowed with natural beauty and is home to great people. Now that you have read the *Code of the New West for Oneida County and Malad City*, we hope that you, Oneida County, and Malad City can have a strong relationship that will only get better for all of us living, working, and playing here.

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### Telephone Numbers in Oneida County

Emergency/Dispatch	911 or 766-2251
Fire Department	911 or 766-2251
Oneida County Sheriff	766-2251
Malad City Office	766-4010
Oneida County Planning and Zoning	766-4116 ext 101
Oneida County Road Department	766-4336
Oneida County Weed Control	766-4841
Oneida County Assessor	766-4116
Oneida County Extension Service	766-2243
Oneida County Soil & Water Conservation Dist.	766-4748
Oneida County Clerk	766-4116 ext.100
Oneida County Hospital	766-2231
Oneida County Drivers' License Office	766-4116 ext.115
Oneida County Library	766-2229
Oneida School District	766-4701
Oneida County Crisis Center	766-4412
Crisis Center Hotline	766-3119
Idaho Department of Fish & Game	766-4703
Idaho Transportation Department	766-2900
Southeastern Idaho Health Department	766-4764

\* Contact the Malad City Mayor and City Council by calling the Malad City Office (766-4010).

\* Contact the Oneida County Commissioners by calling the Oneida County Clerk (766-4116 ext.100).