

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Valley County Idaho

Title 10 Chapter 7

June 27, 2025

South Ranch Subdivision

A Portion of Amended Tax No. 16 in a Portion of
Section 12

T.17N., R2E., B.M., Valley County, Idaho

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Summary

The **proposed South Ranch Subdivision** consists of a parcel of land (approximately 36.2 acres in size) that is planned to be divided into four (4) average acreage +/- 7.75 acre lots with four residential houses and out structures. The Fire Protection Plan will assist in providing recommendations to minimize the wildfire risk to the property and proposed structures (see Figure 1).

1. Site Description:

The property lies about three (3.5) miles west of Lake Fork, Idaho located on West Mountain Road approximately 0.60 miles south of Blakhawk on the Lake Subdivision. The property is about 20% lightly forested and the remainder of the property is pasture grass, sage brush and lies within Valley County's Geographic Hazard Assessment Wildland Urban Interface area and is a **low**-level condition for overall wildfire risk (see attached map Figure 3). The overall health of the timber stand is in good condition.

The property is generally flat to slightly sloping to the southeast. Dissection of the property from north to southeast is a bluff that is approximately 60 to 100 feet in width and an elevation drop to the generally flat bench below approximately 20 feet (15 to 20% slope).

Predominantly the slightly timbered areas of the site are located along the bluff and associated sloped ground as seen on the attached (see Figures 1 and 2).

2. Existing Vegetative and Fuel Hazard Conditions:

The property is about 20% forested with conifer tree species consisting of Ponderosa pine (10%), Lodgepole pine (5%), and Aspen 5%. The understory vegetation includes (but not limited to) Huckleberry, sagebrush, and several species of willows along with various forbs and grasses.

The timber stand has not been harvested or managed for at least 40 years. The fuel hazard on the property is low. Existing fuel material is limited and separated (aspens located in wet swales areas). The overall existing timber stand is an uneven-aged (multi-storied) stand with three basic age groups:

1. **The seedling/sapling age group:** Aspen trees range from one foot to 25 feet tall, have diameters up to six inches D.B.H., and ages from one to 35 years. The number of trees per acre ranges from zero to over fifty and are predominantly located in the drainage swales dissecting the bluff and the trees may have an average spacing less than 5-10 feet apart. This age group is a medium component of the overall timber stand.
2. **The pole size age group:** Lodge pole trees range from 6 feet to 35 feet tall and range in size from 6 to 15 inches D.B.H. and are aged from 30 to 50 years. This

age group and species are often found growing adjacent and within the same area as the Aspen seedling/sapling age group.

3. **Overstory:** Ponderosa Pine trees range from 10 to 25 plus inches D.B.H., heights range from 60 to over 100 feet tall, and ages range from 60 to over 100 years. Trees per acre range from 10 to 20 and are 60 to 120 feet apart.

4. Fire History

The fire history records from all jurisdictional agencies for the subject property show a very low occurrence from lightning or human caused ignitions in the past.

Thunderstorms are common in the summer months and could result in rapid changes in fire behavior that could increase fires on lands to the west of West Mountain Road. The fire hazard on the subject property is slight with lightly timbered areas and only two residential lots proposed. The normal weather pattern and air flow comes from a south/southwest direction with average summer temperatures ranging from about 70 to 85 degrees.

5. Existing Roads and bridges

The property has access from West Mountain Road with an existing private gravel road (Width 22-24 l.f.). The property does not have bridge access.

6. Location of existing building structures and estimate of property density

There are no existing structures on the subject property. The proposed subdivision will have 1 proposed residence and 2 out structures for each of the four proposed lots. No future lots, residences or building structures are planned.

7. Infrastructure that may affect wildfire risk.

The property is mostly open, with a small area of light timber where future homes will be built. The residential structures will receive underground power from West Mountain Road, and each property may have propane tanks as a supplemental heat source.

8. Description of existing features that may assist in wildfire control.

West Mountain Road will aid as a good fire break from any approaching wildfire from the west. West Mountain Road will provide excellent access to firefighting equipment. Duffer Creek and the large pond on Alquist Ranch property, located 850 linear feet to the north with access, can serve as a reliable source for drafting water.

9. Existing structural and wildfire regulatory agencies.

The structural fire authority for this development would be the Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District (DRFPD) and supplemented by the McCall Fire Protection District (MFPD). Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) provides wildfire protection for all timber lands in the area.

10. Effect of proposed development on current wildland fire risk within the development area to adjacent landowners.

The proposed development will have a small, limited effect on the current fire risk with the development and adjacent landowners.

Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary:

The property lies within Valley County's Geographic Hazard Assessment Wildland Urban Interface (see attached map in Figure 3) **low** level condition for overall wildfire risk due to the following reasons:

1. The overall timber stand has limited forested land and low fuel sources.
2. The human cause of fire risk is low due to the low number of single-family residences within the subdivision.

Section B Wildfire Risk Mitigation:

1. Access-Planned ingress and egress routes

West Mountain Road is the primary ingress and egress route from the subject property and will provide the primary escape route to travel north and south. The West Mountain primary road is suitable for emergency vehicles and an adequate evacuation route.

2. Water supply for structural and wildland fire responses

West Mountain Road will aid as a good fire break from any approaching wildfire from the west. West Mountain Road will provide excellent access to firefighting equipment. Duffer Creek and the large pond on Alquist Ranch property 850 leaner feet to the north with access will provide a reliable source for drafting water. Proposed subdivision lots 1,2,3 and 4 will have individual wells to supply the proposed residential structures, however, it will not be sufficient for recharging firefighting equipment.

3. Estimated response time and distance for jurisdictional fire agencies

Estimated response time for DRFPD, MFPD and SITPA is at least 15-20 minutes. The stations are located in Donnelly and McCall, which are about 5 miles away from the property. Additional wildfire resources from federal agencies are available on request.

4. Proposed internal fire protection systems.

None – There are no plans for internal fire protection for the proposed residences on Lots 1,2,3 and 4 currently.

5. Proposed infrastructure (including driveways, signage, and power connections).

The driveways that are constructed to access future residences will not exceed 10% grade, must be at least 20 feet wide, have an unobstructed vertical clearance of 13.5 feet, and should be maintained to support fire apparatus up to 70,000 pounds.

New structures are strongly urged to utilize building materials meeting a standard of fire resistance advocated by the Valley County Building Department and the International Fire Code (IFC).

All new residences will have the address number posted as per Valley County standards (i.e., numbers posted at the entrance to the driveway or on the house and the numbers must be at least 3 and 1/2 inches tall with a reflective coloring).

Electrical power will be provided to the proposed building structures via underground infrastructure.

6. Evacuation and Pre-incident planning.

The escape route and evacuation plan for the two proposed residences is to use West Mountain Road to travel either north or south.

7. Planned vegetation treatments to reduce fuel loads.

Apply **Firewise** Defensible Space guidelines to each proposed single-family residence before construction. (see Appendix A for **Firewise** information pamphlet).

8. Long-term maintenance schedule to sustain fuel treatment effectiveness.

Promote the opportunity to maintain or return to native plant species and trees resistant to fire (such as Ponderosa pine, Western Larch, and Douglas-fir).

Woody debris can be disposed on site by piling and burning or at the appropriate time for mulching.

No open fires will be allowed during the closed burn season (May 10- October 20). Fire pits if installed should be maintained to prevent a fire from escaping the structure. Recommend using metal containers for the fire pit.
Keep the shrubs and tree branches cut back along the existing roads to provide good access for firefighting equipment.

9. Analysis of the overall change in wildland fire risk within the development and to adjacent landowners once the planned mitigation actions are implemented.

The subject property is currently located in a low fire hazard area. The implemented fire mitigation actions will only decrease the risk of wildland fire hazards.

APPENDIX A

Maps:

Figure 1 – Topographic Map - Preliminary Plat Map
Figure 2 – Aerial Photo – South Ranch Boundary
Figure 3 - Valley County Hazard map

Information References:

Living with Fire in Valley County
Reducing Wildfire Risks in the Home Ignition Zone
VCFWG Wildfire Evacuation Checklist

Websites:

WUI references

www.idahofireswise.org

www.facebook.com/VCFWG

NFPA Code references - Class 2 Ignition standards IWUIC 505

<https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IWUIC2018/chapter-5-special-building-construction-regulations>

Defensible Space Section 606

https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IWUIC2018/chapter-6-fire-protection-requirements#IWUIC2018_Ch06_Sec603

2018 IRC Idaho adopted water supply requirements see Section B 105

[:https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IFC2018P3/appendix-b-fire-flow-requirements-for-buildings](https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IFC2018P3/appendix-b-fire-flow-requirements-for-buildings)

PRELIMINARY PLAT-SOUTH RANCH

A PORTION OF THE WEST 1/2 OF THE NW1/4 AND THE NW1/4 OF THE SW1/4
SECTION 12, T.17N., R.2E., B.M. VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO
2025

BASIS OF BEARINGS
HORIZONTAL DATUM BASED ON IDAHO STATE
IDAHO WEST ZONE 1103; DISTANCES ARE
DISTANCES AND ARE IN U.S. SURVEY FEET

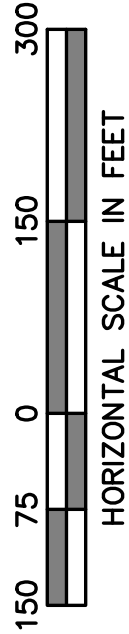


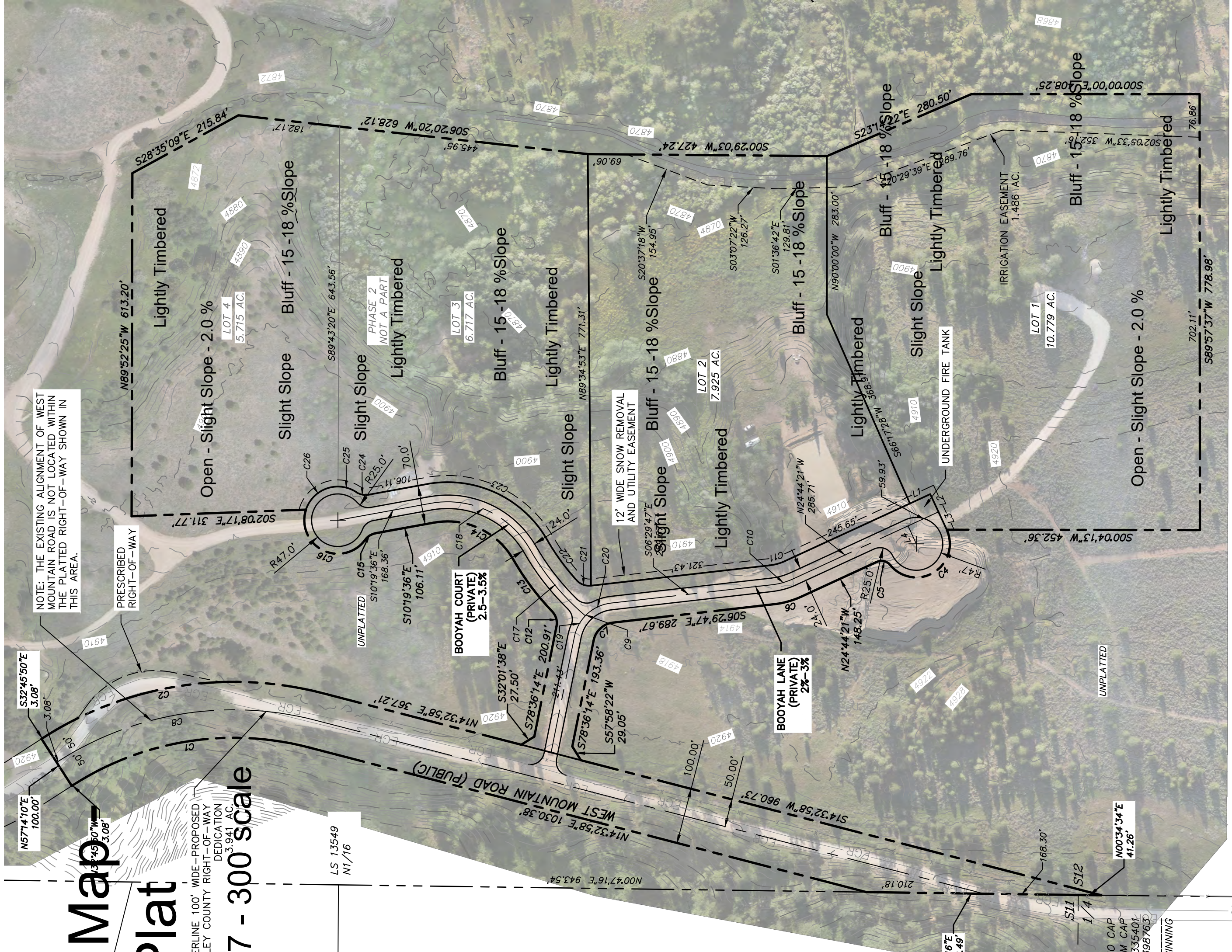
Figure 1

CENTERLINE 100' WIDE—PROPOSED
VALLEY COUNTY RIGHT-OF-WAY
DEDICATION 3.941 AC.

June 27, 2025⁵ - 11x 17 - 300 scale

CURVE TABLE					
CURVE	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA	BEARING	CHORD
C1	437.66'	530.00'	4718.48"	N09°06'26"W	428.33'
C2	520.24'	630.00'	4778.48"	N09°06'26"W	505.58'
C4	173.65'	60.00'	16549.39"	S31°56.08"E	119.08'
C5	26.43'	20.00'	7543.03"	N13°07'10"E	24.55'
C6	50.94'	160.00'	1814.34"	S15°33'04"E	50.73'
C7	50.34'	40.00'	7206.22"	N42°33'01"W	47.08'
C8	478.95'	580.00'	4706.22"	N09°06'26"W	465.46'
C9	94.39'	75.00'	7206.22"	N42°33'01"W	88.28'
C10	39.80'	125.00'	1814.34"	S15°33'04"E	39.63'
C11	28.66'	90.00'	1814.34"	S15°33'04"E	28.53'
C12	28.86'	30.00'	5507.41"	N73°49'56"E	27.76'
C13	116.81'	483.35'	13560.27"	S53°11'28"W	116.52'
C14	165.97'	435.00'	7306.22"	S31°31'18"E	155.72'
C15	22.91'	30.00'	4345.42"	N32°12'28"W	22.36'
C16	170.03'	60.00'	16222.15"	S27°05'49"W	118.58'
C17	154.89'	448.35'	1947.36"	S50°13'04"W	154.12'
C18	209.00'	170.00'	7026.22"	N42°53'38"E	196.09'
C19	42.37'	75.00'	3222.11"	N62°25'09"W	41.81'
C20	52.02'	75.00'	3944.16"	N26°21'55"W	50.98'
C21	28.36'	30.00'	54709.17"	S20°34'51"W	27.31'
C22	89.86'	413.35'	1227.72"	S63°53'31"E	89.69'
C23	252.03'	205.00'	4345.42"	N24°53'38"E	236.46'
C24	22.91'	30.00'	7026.22"	S11°33'15"E	22.36'
C25	34.72'	60.00'	33709.25"	N16°51'23"E	34.24'
C26	75.39'	60.00'	7159.44"	N35°43'12"E	70.53'

LINE TABLE		
LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	40.00'	N24°44'21"W
L2	35.00'	N65°09'03"E
L3	35.15'	N65°09'03"E
L4	35.26'	N65°15'39"E



NOTES

1. MINIMUM BUILDING SETBACK LINES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ZONING ORDINANCE AT THE TIME OF ISSUANCE OF ANY BUILDING PERMIT.
2. ALL UTILITY EASEMENTS SHOWN ON THIS PLAT ARE GRANTED TO PUBLIC UTILITIES.
3. ALL LOTS DEPICTED ON THIS PLAT ARE SUBJECT TO A PERMANENT PERPETUAL AND NON-EXCLUSIVE DRAINAGE EASEMENT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING AND MAINTAINING DRAINAGE, SUB-DRAINAGE AND SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT FEATURES, FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS RESERVED IN FAVOR OF THE DECLARANT AND THE ASSOCIATION. SEE STORMWATER DRAINAGE REPORT FOR SOUTH RANCH ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE VALLEY COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING ADMINISTRATOR.
4. SEE DECLARATION OF INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES RECORDED AS INSTRUMENT NO. _____.
5. THE LAND WITHIN THIS PLAT IS NOT WITHIN AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT AS DEFINED IN IDAHO CODE 31-3805, AND THE REQUIREMENTS IN I.C. 31-3805 ARE NOT APPLICABLE.
6. LOTS WILL BE SERVED BY INDIVIDUAL SEPTIC DRAIN FIELDS AND INDIVIDUAL WELLS.
7. NO ADDITIONAL DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY SHALL BE INSTALLED BEYOND THE WATER SYSTEM APPROVED IN THE SANITARY RELEASE.
8. LOTS SHALL NOT BE REDUCED IN SIZE WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE HEALTH AUTHORITY.
9. UTILITY AND DRAINAGE EASEMENTS SHALL BE 12 FEET WIDE ON THE INTERIOR SIDE OF ALL LOT LINES ADJOINING ROADS AND SHALL FURTHER SERVE AS SNOW STORAGE AND REMOVAL.
10. PRIVATE ROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY WILL ALSO SERVE AS A UTILITY EASEMENT.
11. THIS SUBDIVISION SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR SOUTH RANCH SUBDIVISION RECORDED AS INST. NO. 2025-_____.
12. THE ROADS CONSTRUCTED WITHIN SOUTH RANCH SUBDIVISION WILL BE PRIVATE ROADS; VALLEY COUNTY SHALL HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SAID ROADS.
13. THE VALLEY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS HAVE THE SOLE DISCRETION TO SET THE LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR ANY PUBLIC ROAD; THE LEVEL OF SERVICE CAN BE CHANGED.
14. SURROUNDING LAND USES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
15. ONLY ONE WOOD BURNING DEVICE PER LOT WILL BE ALLOWED.
16. AGRICULTURAL USES AND LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY MAY BE ADJACENT ACTIVITIES.
17. FEMA FIRM PANEL(S): 16085C0985C
FIRM EFFECTIVE DATE(S): 2/1/2019
FLOOD ZONE(S): ZONE X
BASE FLOOD ELEVATION(S): NA
FLOOD ZONES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BY FEMA & ALL LAND WITHIN A FLOODWAY OR FLOODPLAIN IS REGULATED BY TITLE 9 AND TITLE 11 OF THE VALLEY COUNTY CODE.

VICINITY MAP

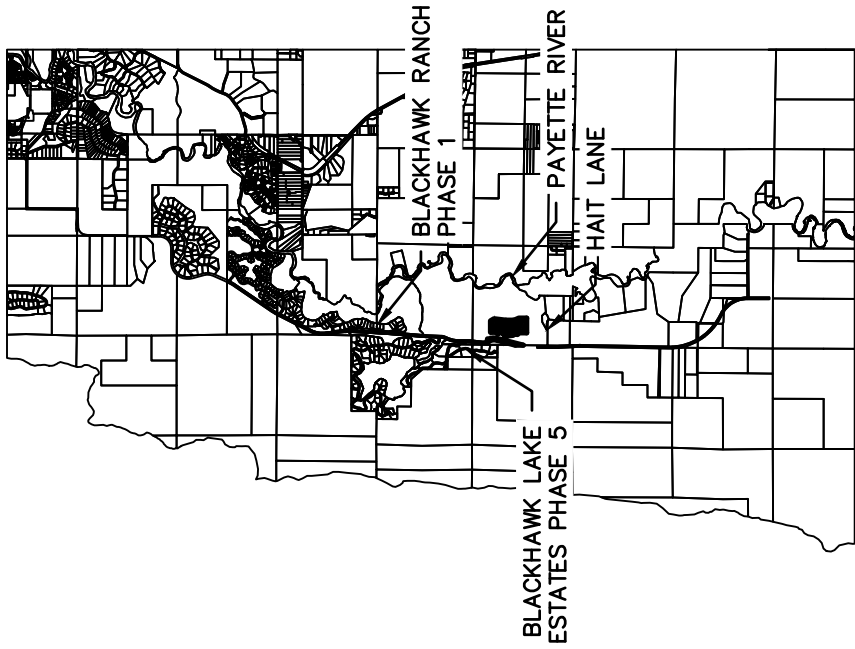


Figure 2 - Aerial Photo

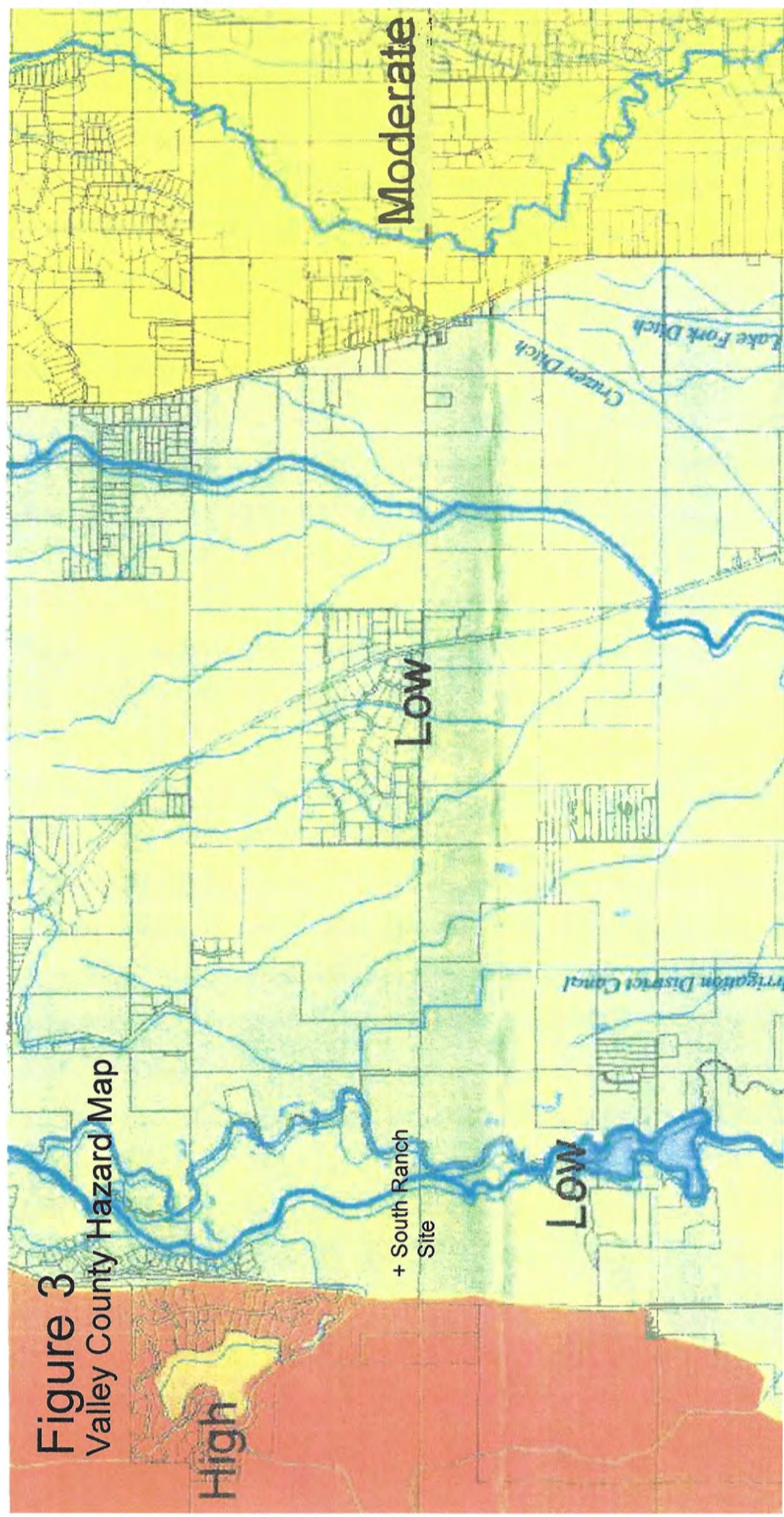
South Ranch Boudary

Legend

 Fire - Property Boundary



Figure 3
Valley County Hazard Map





MORE INFORMATION
AVAILABLE ONLINE

- <http://www.co.valley.id.us/>
- <http://www.idahofirewise.org/> <http://www.firewise.com/>
- [www.Firewise.org](http://www.firewise.com/)
- <http://nfpa.typepad.com/firewise/>
- http://www.firewise.org/fw_youcanuse/learningcenter/index.htm
- http://www.fema.gov/hazard/fire/pubs/athome_woods.shtml
- [www._____](#)
- [www._____](#)
- [www._____](#)

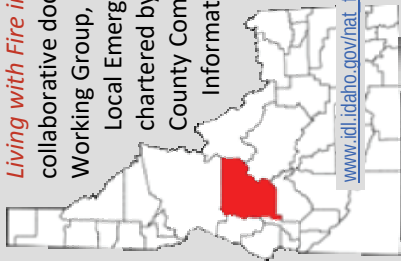
Many homes in Valley County are constructed within fire dependent ecosystems without regard for the surrounding landscape or structure design

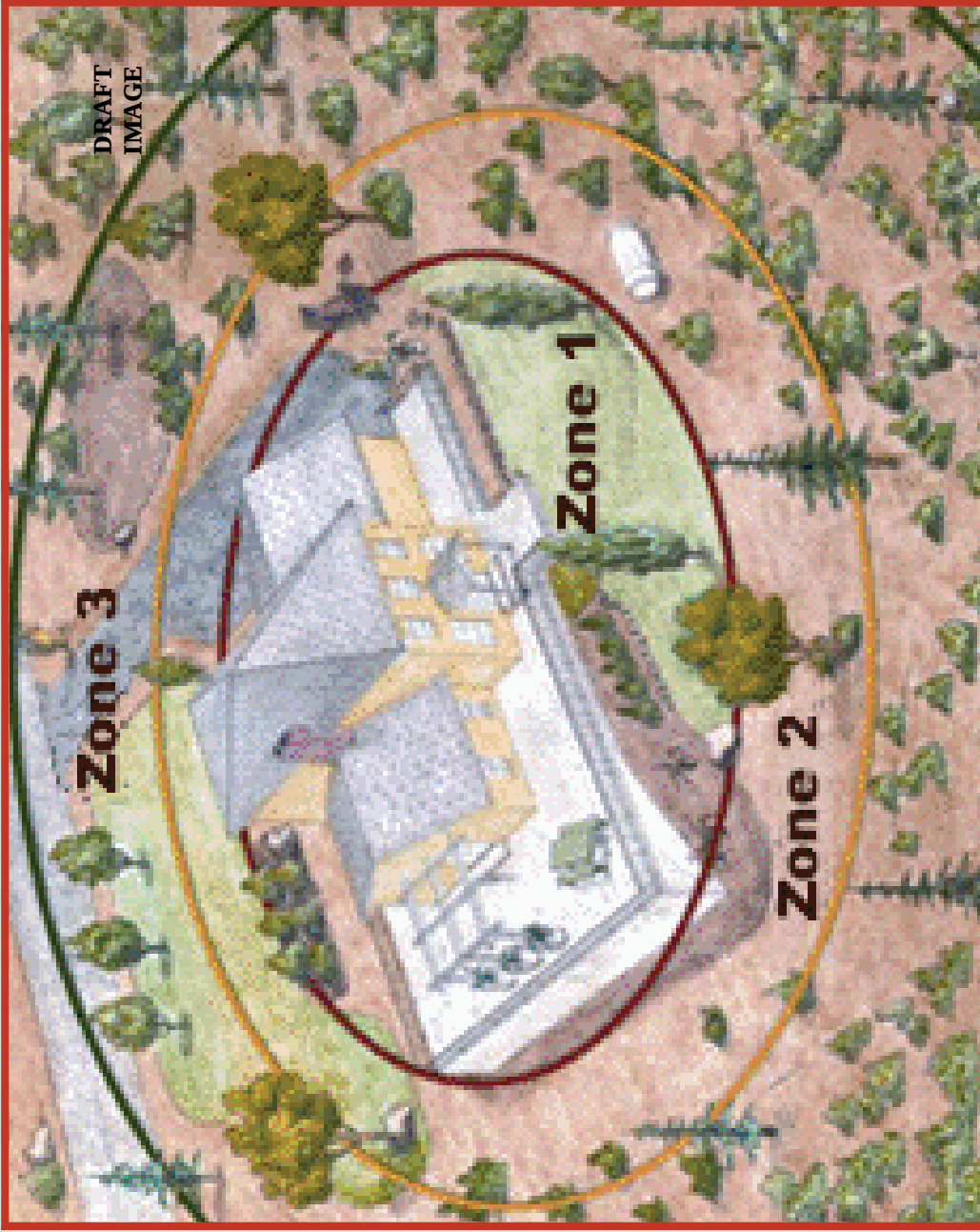
© Creative Commons. Fire at night near Warm Lake. Photo by USFS, provided courtesy of the Yellowstone Times. Photographer unknown

Living with Fire in Valley County is a collaborative document developed by the Fire Working Group, a sub-committee of the Local Emergency Planning Committee as chartered by the Valley County Board of County Commissioners.

Information on the committee membership and the updated County Wildfire Protection Plan can be viewed at:

www.idaho.gov/nat_fire_plan/plan_valley_valley.htm





THE HOME IGNITION ZONE (HIZ)

The HIZ refers to the home itself and the immediate surrounding 30-200 feet. Create a survivable space around your structures by removing, reducing, relocating and replacing fuels and vegetation to slow the spread of wildfire. Survivable space involves developing a series of management zones in which different treatments are used.

Zone 1 - (within 30 feet) Remove all combustible material & dead vegetation, plant 5 feet from structures, mow & irrigate grass, consider trees part of the structure - the fewer the better. Incorporate structure mitigation.

Zone 2 - (30-100 feet) Thin trees and shrubs 10 feet apart, prune trees a minimum of ten feet up or 1/3 height, locate propane tanks and fire wood 30 feet away, remove flammable vegetation.

Zone 3 - (100-200 feet) Thin trees and shrubs according to land management objectives.

Living with Fire in Valley County



No Mitigation



Mitigation

Which choice works best for you?



WILDFIRE DOESN'T MOVE OUT WHEN YOU MOVE IN

WILDFIRE IN VALLEY COUNTY

Some ecosystems depend on periodic fires to maintain the habitats which make up the ecosystem. In these fire adapted areas, fire promotes plant and wildlife diversity and burns away accumulations of live and dead plant material. Historically, fires have burned regularly, consuming vegetation, *wildfire has always been here, wildfire will continue to be here, even though you and your home are here.* accumulation of insects and diseases, and triggering a rebirth of forests. Nearly every region in the country has some kind of fire dependent plant or tree.¹

Mixed Conifer

Examples: Warren Wagon Road & West Mountain

Composed of Ponderosa Pine, Douglas-fir, Grand Fir, Spruce, and other species, fires in this forest type may burn at moderate or high intensities. The more dense the ground vegetation and trees, the higher the fire intensity.

Lodgepole Forests

Examples: Paddy Flat & Wagon Wheel

It is typical for Lodgepole pine forests to burn at very high intensities that often result in burning most or all of the standing Lodgepole trees and ground vegetation.

Aspen Groves

Located Throughout Valley County

Aspen groves love high intensity fire, which is their primary means of regeneration. Lack of



fire in Aspen causes conifers to encroach and eventually replace them. Aspen groves throughout the west are in rapid decline.

*Accepting fire as a natural part of healthy ecosystem functioning, while at the same time protecting people and property presents a major challenge. The challenge can be eased if we work with nature rather than against it.*²

NO ONE CAN PREVENT *ALL* WILDFIRES

Nine-tenths of all forest fires in the United States are man-caused.³ These fires are the direct result of carelessness or ignorance. They start when motorists toss burning cigarettes out of windows, when untended campfires are left in the woods, when ATV's are ridden through dry grass, or when your neighbor sets fire to weeds and brush and lets the flames spread to nearby timber.

NO ONE CAN STOP *ALL* WILDFIRES

Many people assume that when a wildfire starts, it will be quickly controlled and extinguished. For most wildfires, firefighters have the ability, equipment, and technology for effective fire suppression. However, some of the time, wildfires burn so intensely that there is little firefighters can do. The key to prevent a house from burning is to reduce fire intensity as wildfire nears and employ fire resistant building materials and design. **Consequently the most important person protecting a house from wildfire is not a firefighter, but you, the owner.**⁴

IS YOUR PROPERTY AT RISK?

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

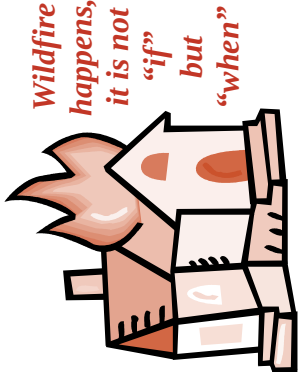
Do you live in or border a fire dependant area?

Is the vegetation around your home “lean and clean?”

Do you have a wood pile, wood deck or fuel tank in close proximity to your home?

Is your home’s exterior flammable?

Are your eaves, soffits, and fascias unenclosed?



SURVIVABLE SPACE = FUELS MITIGATION + STRUCTURE MITIGATION

Survivable Space

You and your home do not need to leave survival to chance. Survivable space is the modification of landscape design, fuels and building materials within the Home Ignition Zone (see diagram on reverse side) to make an ignition caused by wildfire unlikely even without direct firefighter intervention. The likelihood of you and your home surviving a wildfire therefore are highly dependent on two variables within your immediate control:



Fuels Mitigation



Structure Mitigation

- Removal of dead and down material
- Reduction of ladder fuels & plant densities
- Replacement with fire resistant landscape
- Relocation of flammable materials
- Locate structures on gentle terrain where possible
- Construct structures with non-combustible materials
- Evaluate fire access: reduce grade, improve surface and increase width
- Soffits, eaves, fascias and vents should be enclosed

LANDOWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

PREVENTION



EDUCATION

MITIGATION

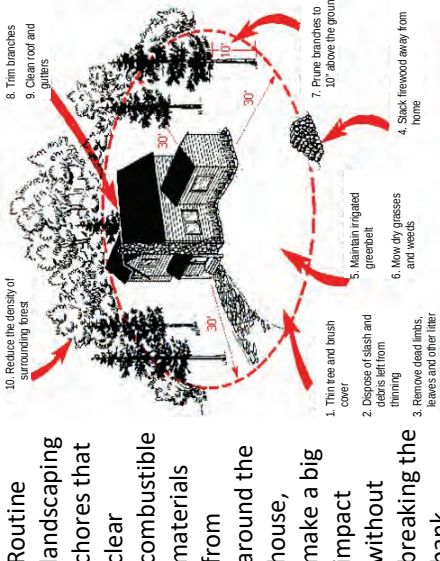
Prevention includes activities directed at reducing unwanted human caused and catastrophic wildfire.

Education includes continual learning by the public and fire management community.

Mitigation includes identifying Wildland fire hazards and taking action to reduce risk.

COST, TIME & EFFORT

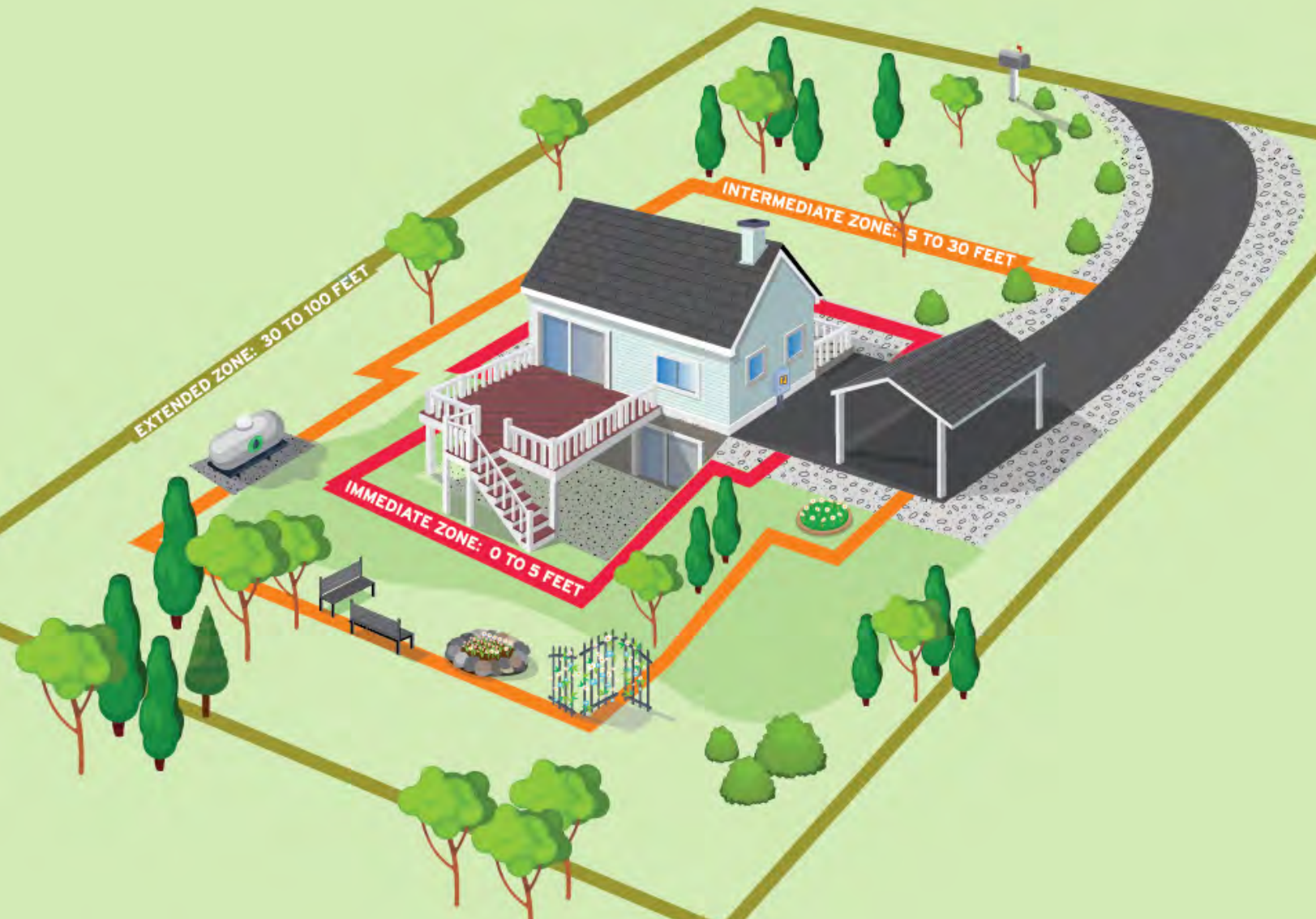
Landowners can reduce their fire risk without great cost if they are willing to do some of the work themselves.



Routine landscaping chores that clear combustible materials from around the house, make a big impact without breaking the bank.

¹ www.smokeybear.com/natural-hickory.asp
² Our Changing Planet, Upper Midwest Aerospace Consortium
³ www.idahofirewise.org/safety-prevention/history-of-keep-idaho-green/
⁴ Living With Fire: Homeowners' Firewise Guide...

REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS IN THE HOME IGNITION ZONE



Projects and tasks that can increase a home's potential survivability in a wildfire.

THE FACTS

Experiments, models, and post-fire studies have shown homes ignite due to the condition of the home, and everything around it, up to 200' from the foundation.

HOMES AND THEIR SURROUNDING AREA ARE VULNERABLE TO THREE POTENTIAL TYPES OF IGNITION SOURCES:

EMBER ATTACKS (A/K/A FIREBRANDS): Burning pieces of airborne wood and/or vegetation that can be carried more than a mile through the wind can cause spot fires and ignite homes, debris and other objects. They can also penetrate and smolder in woodpiles, patio/deck items, vents and openings, roofs and debris filled gutters. Most home losses in a wildfire are from embers, not by direct contact with flames.

SURFACE FIRES: Typically small flames burning through grass and ground litter. They can reach houses or attachments if there's no interruption in the types of fuel sources. Flames touching a house, fence or deck can cause them to ignite.

CROWN FIRE: Large flames burning in the tops or canopies of trees. These large flames radiate heat that can ignite wood walls from up to 100' away. Other types of large flames can come from detached buildings, burning wood piles and ignited vehicles.

WHEN YOUR HOME IGNITION ZONE EXTENDS INTO NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES

You may find your home ignition zone overlaps into adjacent properties. To maximize the benefits of your work, it's extremely important to work collaboratively with neighbors to reduce your shared risk.

ON PARCELS OF LAND LARGER THAN THE 100' EXTENDED ZONE

Property owners with more than 100 feet of land that extends beyond the home should also consider additional actions up to 200 feet into the Extended Zone to provide additional benefits in protecting the home and outbuildings.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Decades of research have shown that both the house and the landscape adjacent to it play a critical role in the structure surviving a wildfire. A wildfire can transfer from ignited vegetation or an ignited home(s) through:

- Radiation
- Convection
- Embers/Firebrands

A home's building materials, design and landscape have a

significant role in the level of exposure that can be endured before ignition occurs from any of these sources.

WHERE TO START?

When planning your wildfire risk reduction projects, start with the house itself as the point where your efforts begin, then move into the landscaping section of the Immediate Zone; once both have been completed, move

into the Intermediate and Extended Zones.

In many areas, residents can request a fire-risk overview visit from their local forestry or fire agency to learn more about the science-based guidelines that help residents prepare their home and property for wildfires - this opportunity will provide additional information as it pertains to your individual property and topography.

THE HOUSE AND IMMEDIATE ZONE CHECKLIST

The Immediate Zone includes both the home and the area of 0 to 5 feet out from the furthest attached exterior point of the home.

THE HOME AND ITS BUILDING MATERIALS

Ignition resistant building materials, construction techniques, along with vegetation and debris removal, play a vital role during wildfires.

FIRST PRIORITY

- **CARPORTS:** Remove flammable items stored in carports.
- **DECKS AND ELEVATED PORCHES:** Place 1/8" metal mesh screening between low-profile decks from surface to ground, to block embers from collecting underneath. Never store flammable materials underneath elevated decks/porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks/porches, and between deck board joints.
- **FENCING:** Use non-flammable fencing material (metal or masonry) when attaching directly to the siding. Ensure there's a minimum of at least 5' of noncombustible material where it attaches to the siding. Do not add vines or other types of vegetation to fencing material. Wooden fences can carry flames directly to the house.
- **FIREPLACE CHIMNEYS:** Remove debris that may accumulate at roof-to-wall intersections. Embers from a fireplace can exit the chimney and could ignite a wildfire; to prevent this install a spark arrestor. When wildfires are approaching close the damper, fireplace screens and glass doors.
- **GUTTERS:** Metal roof gutters do not ignite, only the debris material that accumulates in them – that's why keeping them clean is so important. Vinyl roof gutters can ignite when the debris material is ignited and flaming gutters can fall from the roof edge and land next to the house, which is why the immediate zone needs to be clear of flammable materials.

- **ROOF MAINTENANCE:** Keep roofs clean from leaf litter and pine needles. Remove all tree limbs within 10 feet of the chimney, or that overhang the roof.
- **SIDING:** Use ignition-resistant building materials on exterior walls. Examples include: Stucco, masonry products, plaster and cement. Seal gaps and crevices. Examine the siding for locations where embers could accumulate or lodge and apply caulking at trim-to-siding locations where it is missing or has failed.

SECOND PRIORITY

- **EAVES AND SOFFITS:** Reduce the size and number of embers that pass through vents in the eaves by covering them with a 1/8 inch metal mesh screening. Inspect soffit vents and maintain as needed.
- **CRAWL SPACES:** Remove combustible materials and install 1/8" mesh screening on vents.
- **FOUNDATION:** All foundation vents should have a 1/8 inch corrosion-resistant metal screening.
- **GARAGES:** Weather seal the perimeter of garage doors to help keep embers out. Be sure the door is tight fitting so embers can't slide under the door or in from the sides. If possible, choose a metal or wood core door with metal exterior.

- **SLIDING GLASS DOORS:** Choose double-pane tempered glass. Consider fireproof shutters to protect large windows and glass doors from radiant heat.

THIRD PRIORITY

- **ROOFING MATERIALS:** Types of Class A fire-rated roofing products offer the best protection. Examples include: Composite shingles, metal, cement tile and clay. Inspect shingles/tiles and replace/repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration. If gaps exist between the roof covering and the roof deck at the eave or ridge, fill the space with a “bird stop” material.
- **SKYLIGHTS:** Remove debris next to and on skylights. Glass is a better option than plastic or fiberglass.



LANDSCAPING/HARDSCAPING

Ignition resistant building materials, construction techniques, along with vegetation and debris removal, play a vital role during wildfires.

FIRST PRIORITY

- Dead vegetation, dried leaves, pine needles and ground debris accumulation should be frequently removed from this area.
- Hardscaping components should be installed around the perimeter of the home - keep them free of ground litter/debris. Concrete, stone or gravel walkways are great additions to the Immediate Zone.
- Remove trees and shrubs from this area; or replace with succulents.
- Wood mulch products should be replaced with non-combustible mulch products such as crushed stone/gravel options.
- Trim tree limbs that overhang from the Intermediate zone into this area.

INTERMEDIATE ZONE CHECKLIST

The Intermediate Zone includes the area of 5 to 30 feet from the furthest exterior point of the home.

LANDSCAPING/HARDSCAPING

Ignition resistant building materials, construction techniques, along with vegetation and debris removal, play a vital role during wildfires.

THIRD PRIORITY

- Clear vegetation from under large stationary propane tanks.
- Keep lawns and native grasses mowed to a height of four inches.
- Remove ladder fuels (vegetation under trees) so a surface fire cannot reach the crowns. Prune trees up to six to ten feet from the ground; for shorter trees do not exceed 1/3 of the overall tree height.
- Water plants, trees and lawns to keep them from becoming dry.

SECOND PRIORITY

- Space trees to have a minimum of eighteen feet between crowns with the distance increasing with the percentage of slope.
- Trees and shrubs in this zone should be limited to small clusters of a few each to break up the continuity of the vegetation across the landscape.

THIRD PRIORITY

- Create fuel breaks with driveways, walkways/paths, patios and decks.
- Tree placement should be planned to ensure the mature canopy is no closer than ten feet to the edge of the structure.

EXTENDED ZONE CHECKLIST

Extends out from 30 to 100 feet, keep in mind your property line may end prior to 100 feet. In these instances working collaboratively with your neighbor is important to helping protect multiple properties.

LANDSCAPING

Ignition resistant building materials, construction techniques, along with vegetation and debris removal, play a vital role during wildfires.

FIRST PRIORITY

- Dispose of heavy accumulations of ground litter/debris.
- Remove dead plant and tree material.
- Remove vegetation adjacent to storage sheds or other outbuildings within this area.

SECOND PRIORITY

- Remove small conifers growing between mature trees.

THIRD PRIORITY

- Trees 30 to 60 feet from the home should have at least 12 feet between canopy tops. Trees 60 to 100 feet from the home should have at least 6 feet between canopy tops

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Add color and interest with high moisture content plants in containers that could be easily moved to the Intermediate zone when wildfires are approaching.
- Addresses should be visible from the road.
- Closable foundation and gable end vents should be shut when threatened by a wildfire and reopened after the danger passes.
- Close and protect home openings, including attic and basement doors and vents, windows, garage and pet doors to prevent embers from gaining access to the home.
- Connect garden hoses, fill pools, hot tubs, garbage cans or other large containers with water and place ladders outdoors. Firefighters have been known to use hoses, ladders and water sources to extinguish spot fires.
- Consider installing non-flammable shutters similar to hurricane shutters.
- Consider using noncombustible deck boards (metal and fiber cement), or a solid light weight concrete.
- Incorporate a mixture of deciduous and conifer trees.
- Install a garage door on both attached and detached garages.
- Move vehicles into a non-combustible area (gravel or concrete) and roll-up all windows.
- When wildfire threat is high, move patio/deck furniture, cushions, door mats and potted plants indoors, or as far away from the home, shed and garage as possible when wildfire warnings are received.

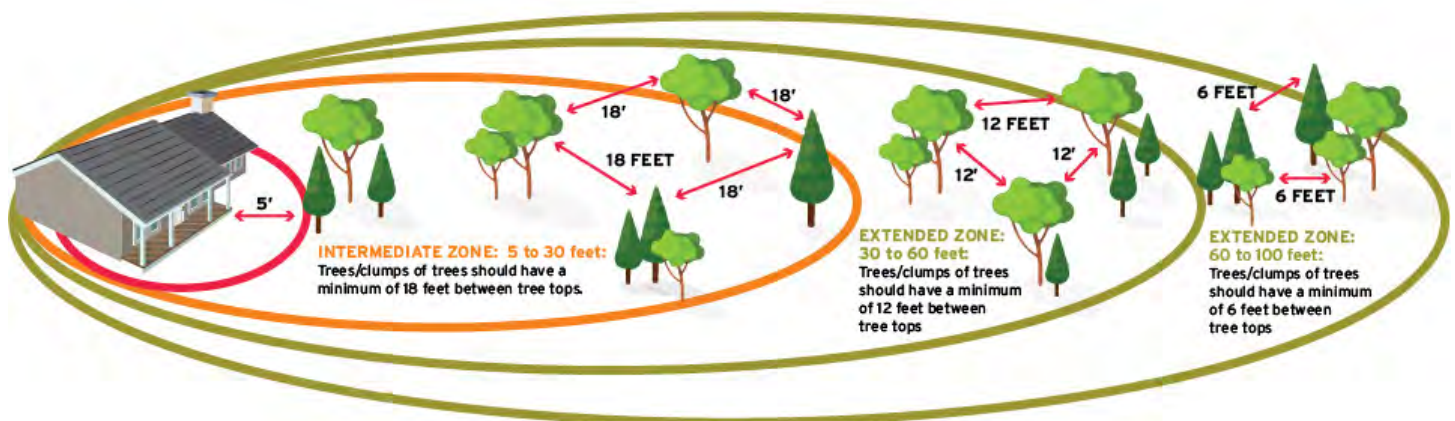
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

- Place swing/playsets in the Extended Zone.
- Use rubber doormats instead of those manufactured with natural fiber materials.
- When making future patio furniture purchases select fire resistant options.

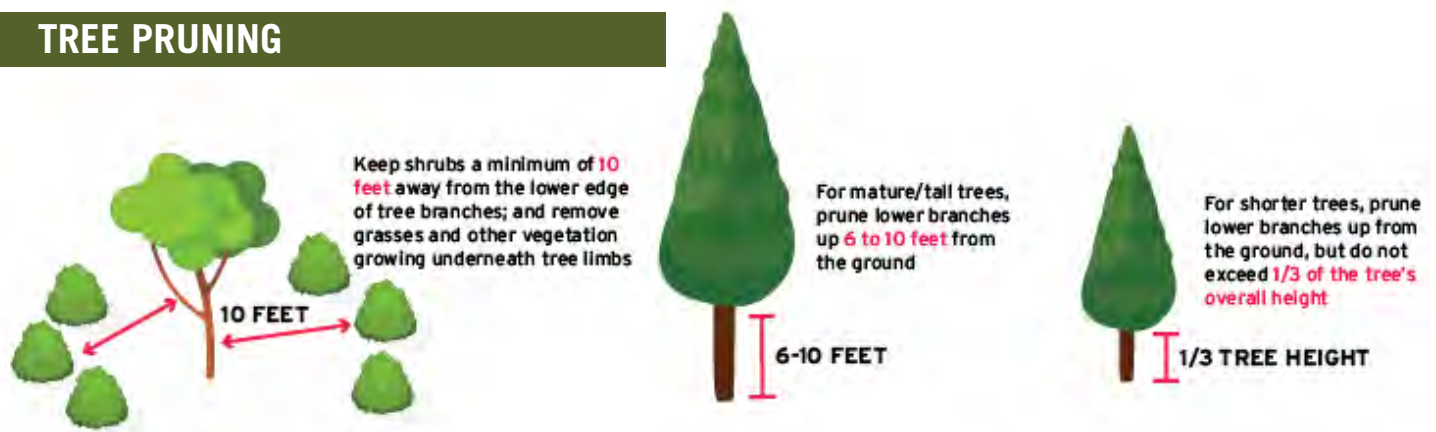
TREE SPACING AND PRUNING GUIDELINES

Guidelines for tree crown clearance vary depending on slope, tree species and understory vegetation, along with proximity to homes and other site specific factors. Check with your local forestry or fire agency to get specific distance recommendations for where you live.

TREE SPACING



TREE PRUNING



The distances listed for crown spacing are suggested based on NFPA 1144. However, the crown spacing needed to reduce/prevent crown fire potential could be significantly greater due to slope, the species of trees involved and other site specific conditions. Check with your local forestry professional to get advice on what is appropriate for your property.

WILDFIRE EVACUATION CHECKLIST

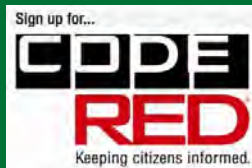
<https://www.facebook.com/VCFWG/>

If evacuation is anticipated and time allows, follow this checklist to give your family and home the best chance of survival. Complete the Family Communication Plan on the opposite side for each family member and keep in your wildfire and emergency "Go Kit(s)."

EVACUATION NOTIFICATIONS & INFORMATION *Register for **CODE RED** to receive evacuation and fire information notices!*

CODE RED: <https://public.coderedweb.com/CNE/en-US/BFCA66524AE5>

Used when **emergency action** is needed at a **specific address**: wildfires, imminent flooding, evacuations, or other public safety incidents where lives may be at risk; critical information about evacuation routes, hazards, and shelters. *Online registration required!*



SOCIAL MEDIA, RADIO, TV

Used to provide less critical and low level frequent **updates** intended for larger populations: traffic updates, road closures, incident updates, and contact information; safety announcement, power outages, minor issues; disaster recovery resources.

EVACUATION ORDER: Leave now! Evacuate immediately. Do not delay to gather valuables or prepare your home. Follow any directions given in the evacuation order.

EVACUATION WARNING: Evacuate as soon as possible. A short delay to gather your Go Kit and prepare your home may be OK. Leave if you feel unsafe or conditions change.

SHELTER IN PLACE: Stay in your current location or the safest nearby building or unburnable area. May be required when evacuation is impossible, too dangerous, or unnecessary.

ALWAYS:

COMMUNICATIONS

- ☐ Keep your cell phone fully charged.
- ☐ Notify an out-of-area contact of your phone number, location and status. Update regularly.
- ☐ Leave a note with your contact info and out-of-area contact taped to fridge or inside a front window.
- ☐ Check on or call neighbors to alert them to prepare at first sign of fire.

ON YOUR PERSON

- ☐ Dress all family members in long sleeves and long pants; heavy cotton or wool is best, no matter how hot it is.
- ☐ Wear full coverage goggles, leather gloves, head protection.
- ☐ Cover faces with a dry cotton or wool bandanna or scarf over an N95 respirator. Tie long hair back.
- ☐ Carry a headlamp and flashlight (even during the day).
- ☐ Carry car keys, wallet, ID, cell phone, and spare battery.
- ☐ Drink plenty of water, stay hydrated.
- ☐ Put "Go Kits" (reverse) in your vehicle.

PETS & ANIMALS

- ☐ Locate your pets and place in carriers NOW. You won't be able to catch them when the fire approaches.
- ☐ Be sure your pets wear tags and are registered with microchips.
- ☐ Place carriers (with your pets in them) near the front door, with fresh water and extra food.
- ☐ Prepare horses and large animals for transport and consider moving them to a safe location early, before evacuation is ordered.

IF TIME ALLOWS:

INSIDE THE HOUSE

- ☐ Shut all windows and doors (interior too) and leave them *unlocked*.
- ☐ Remove combustible window shades and curtains; close metal shutters.
- ☐ Move furniture to the center of the room, away from windows.
- ☐ Leave indoor and outdoor lights on.
- ☐ Shut off HVAC and ceiling fans.

OUTSIDE & IN NEIGHBORHOOD

- ☐ Place combustible outdoor items (patio furniture, toys, doormats, trash cans, etc.) in garage or 30' from structures.
- ☐ Shut off gas at the propane tank; move small tanks at least 15' away from combustibles.
- ☐ Connect garden hoses with squeeze-grip nozzles to outdoor spigots for use by firefighters.
- ☐ Fill water buckets and place around outside of house, especially near decks and fences.
- ☐ Clean your gutters and blow leaves away from house.
- ☐ Back your car into driveway, loaded, with doors and windows closed.
- ☐ Prop open fence and side gates.
- ☐ Place ladder(s) at the corner(s) of structures for firefighters.
- ☐ Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or metal covers (even duct tape will protect from ember entry) if time allows.
- ☐ Patrol your property and monitor conditions. Leave if spot fires ignite or conditions change.

WHEN YOU LEAVE:

- ☐ Leave immediately if ordered.
- ☐ **Don't wait for an evacuation order if you feel unsafe or conditions change-leave early if unsure**
- ☐ Assist elderly or disabled neighbors.
- ☐ Carpool with neighbors to reduce traffic.
- ☐ Take only essential vehicles with adequate fuel.
- ☐ In your car, turn on headlights, close windows, turn on inside air and AC, tune to local radio.
- ☐ Drive slowly and defensively; be observant.
- ☐ The best evacuation route is usually the one you know best. **Take the fastest paved route to a valley floor, away from the fire if possible.**
- ☐ Proceed downhill, away from the fire if possible. **Know at least two routes.**
- ☐ If roads are impassable or you are trapped: take shelter in a building, car, or an open area; park in an *outside turn* if trapped on a hillside; stay far from vegetation; look for wide roads, parking lots, playing fields, etc.
- ☐ If trapped, you are better protected inside a building or vehicle.
- ☐ Don't abandon your car in the road if passage is impossible. If you must leave your car, park it off the road and consider other options for shelter.
- ☐ Evacuate on foot *only as a last resort*.
- ☐ Don't evacuate by fire road, uphill, or into open-space areas with unburned vegetation.
- ☐ **Remain calm** - panic is deadly.

.....
Your Family's Name

Family Emergency Communications Plan

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

NAME

MOBILE

EMAIL

OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA

NAME

MOBILE

EMAIL

OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA

NAME

MOBILE

EMAIL

OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA

NAME

MOBILE

EMAIL

OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA

NAME

MOBILE

EMAIL

OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, WORKPLACE

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

WEB

EMERGENCY PLAN/PICKUP

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

WEB

EMERGENCY PLAN/PICKUP

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

WEB

EMERGENCY PLAN/PICKUP

LOCAL CONTACTS

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

OUT-OF-AREA CONTACTS

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

EMERGENCY MEETING LOCATIONS

LOCATION 1

INSTRUCTIONS

LOCATION 2

INSTRUCTIONS

LOCATION 3

INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT NUMBERS & INFORMATION

FIRE & MEDICAL EMERGENCIES **911** or **208-382-5160**

POLICE, SHERIFF EMERGENCIES **911** or **208-382-5160**

POISON CONTROL **800-222-1222**

SOCIAL MEDIA, FIRE INFO @valleycountysheriffsoffice

YOUR LOCAL AGENCIES (SOCIAL MEDIA)

LOCAL RADIO **FM98.3, KDZY**

PHYSICIAN

PEDIATRICIAN

VETERINARIAN

INSURANCE

HOMEOWNER/RENTER POLICY

AUTO POLICY

MEDICAL POLICY 1

MEDICAL POLICY 2

WILDFIRE & EMERGENCY "GO KIT"

Put together an emergency supply kit in advance for each family member and keep it easily accessible. Plan to be away from your home for an extended period of time. Each person should have their own "Go Kit". Store kits in backpacks.

- ☐ Bandana, N95 respirator, goggles, leather gloves, long shirt and pants (cotton or wool), boots, hat
- ☐ Flashlight and headlamp with spare batteries
- ☐ Extra car keys, credit cards, cash

- ☐ Map marked with two evacuation routes (if possible)
- ☐ Prescription medications
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses
- ☐ First aid kit
- ☐ Battery-powered radio and extra batteries
- ☐ Copies of important docs (birth certificates, passports, insurance policies, etc.)
- ☐ Pet food and water, leashes, pet supplies and medications

- ☐ Water bottles and food
- ☐ Sanitation supplies
- ☐ Change of clothing
- ☐ Spare chargers for cell phones, laptops, etc.

Items to take only if time allows:

- ☐ Easily carried valuables
- ☐ Family photos, small heirlooms, and other irreplaceable items
- ☐ Personal computer data and digital information backups on hard drives and/or disks