

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

10-7-1: PURPOSE:

Valley County's community wildfire protection plan acknowledges that wildfire hazard areas exist throughout the county. Therefore, wildfire mitigation actions are prudent to enable safe habitation in these fire environments. The Valley County fire working group recommends that a requirement for the development and approval of a wildland urban interface fire protection plan be added as an addendum to the Valley County subdivision regulations ordinance. The existence of said plan will assist the Valley County planning and zoning commission and the structural fire districts in satisfying the current subdivision regulation, subsection [10-3-2-6D7](#) of this title. (Ord. 10-07, 8-26-2010)

10-7-2: DEFINITIONS:

APPROVED: Refers to approval as the result of review, inspection or tests by reason of accepted principles.

ASPECT: Generally, refers to the direction to which a mountain slope faces. For example: A slope that faces the sun in the afternoon has a westerly aspect or is a west facing slope.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE: Refers to that area between a building and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat and to provide an opportunity for firefighters to effectively defend the building.

FORESTED: Idaho Code title 38, chapter 1 (Idaho forestry act) defines "forestland" as meaning "any land which has upon it sufficient brush or flammable forest growth of any kind or size, living or dead, standing or down, including debris or growth following a fire or removal of forest products, to constitute a fire menace to life (including animal) or property".

FUEL BREAK: An area, strategically located for fighting anticipated wildfires, where the vegetation has been modified or removed so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel breaks may divide fire prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for firefighting.

PROFESSIONAL: Can include qualified professional forester, fire ecologist, or comparable experience. Professionals can be prequalified by the commission or recommended by the Valley County fire working group and kept on record at the planning and zoning office.

PROFESSIONAL FORESTER: An individual holding at least a Bachelor of Science degree in forestry from an accredited four (4) year institution. (This is consistent with Idaho state tax commission rule 960 of the Idaho administrative code, Idaho state tax commission, PDAPA 35.01.03, section 04.)

SLOPE: The variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet of rise or fall per one hundred feet (100') measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

STRUCTURE: That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind or any piece of work artificially built up or composed or parts joined together in some manner.

VALLEY COUNTY FIRE WORKING GROUP: This group is given charter by the Valley County board of commissioners and is tasked with oversight of the community wildfire protection plan. This group is represented by local fire departments, SITPA, public land managers (USFS, IDL, BOR), bureau of homeland security, West Central Highlands RC&D, Valley County Natural Resource Consultants, etc.

WILDFIRE: An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE AREA: That geographical area where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels. (Ord. 10-07, 8-26-2010)

10-7-3: BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATION:

Valley County adopted the 2006 international fire code, which references the international wildland urban interface when dealing with wildlands. The following addendum's structure set out in section [10-7-4](#) of this chapter is based on the 2006 wildland urban interface area requirements section 405. (Ord. 10-07, 8-26-2010)

10-7-4: SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS:

- A. General: All developers of proposed subdivisions shall provide a wildland urban interface fire protection plan (the plan) for review and approval by the planning and zoning commission with their preliminary plat application or planned unit development submittal.
- B. Content: The plan shall be based upon a site-specific wildfire risk assessment that includes consideration of location, topography, aspect, flammable vegetation, climatic conditions and fire history. The plan shall address water supply, access, fire protection systems and equipment, defensible space, and vegetation management.
1. Preparation: The plan shall be developed by a "professional" (see definition in section [10-7-2](#) of this chapter). Professionals can be prequalified by the commission and a list will be maintained at the Valley County planning and zoning office.
 2. Format: The plan shall consist of two (2) sections:

a. Wildfire Risk Assessment: This portion of the plan includes a map and narrative describing the status of the land to be developed. At a minimum, the following must be included:

(1) Topographic map. Use blank map format included on the last page.

(2) Site description including discussion of slope(s), aspect(s), and significant topographic features.

The proposed WOOD RUN HEIGHTS subdivision is located in Parts of the NE1/4 Section 29 T18N, R3E, B.M. This parcel (RP18N03E290007) is owned by Brundage Mountain Resort LLC. and is approximately 2 miles south of McCall, ID. Access will be provided from Norwood Road where a private road will be constructed into the proposed development. The total affected acreage is about 28 acres with 14 Buildable Lots ranging in size from 1.05 to 3.24 acres. The development has a northwest facing aspect with slopes that range from 5 to 25%. There is a significant wetland area at the toe of the slope which affects Lots 4 through 8.

(3) Narrative describing existing vegetation and fuel hazards, distribution, and continuity.

A majority of Lots 1-3, 8-9, and 13-14 are located at the top of the slope and consists of dry grassland. The stringer of conifer trees species is mid-slope and affects Lots 4-7 and 10-12. The timber stand consisting of Lodgepole pine (95%) and Ponderosa pine (5%) is widely spaced with one or two trees up to a dozen trees within a small area. There is a few Aspen clones within the timber stand however, most are growing within the designated wet area. Clumps of Ninebark shrubs are growing underneath the tree canopy whereas the willows are growing in the wet area.

A majority of the conifer trees are old (i.e., 80 to over 100 years old) exhibited by the crowns thinning or rounded tops which indicates the growth rate is very slow. Most are poor quality (i.e., crooked, forked tops, or those with less than one-third their height in live crown) trees and the Lodgepole pine is moderately to heavily infected by Dwarf Mistletoe fungus. This fungus produces the large broom or ball look on the lower branches. The Lodgepole pine are very susceptible to fire with their thin bark and especially lower branches laden with Mistletoe which would catch embers.

The entire proposed subdivision consists of native grasses that were used for cattle grazing. The grasses (particularly the area higher on the slope above the timber stringer) cure late July due to the lack of water. That factor and the lack of grazing makes the vegetation very susceptible to wildfire with a high rate of spread.

(4) Fire history, including historical occurrence, causes, typical wind and climatic conditions which influence fire behavior.

Fire history records show very low occurrence from lightning or human caused ignitions. As more structures are built in the area and the heavy traffic along Norwood Road the probability of human caused ignitions will increase. The normal weather pattern and air flow comes from a southwesterly direction with average summer temperatures ranging from about 70 to 85 degrees. Given the right conditions this property is at risk from a wildfire being pushed by a strong wind as it is surrounded by grassland that can be extremely volatile as the grasses dry in the late summer.

(5) Existing roads and bridges, including a description of widths, grade percentages and weight limits.

Currently there are no roads or bridges within the proposed development area.

(6) Location of existing structures and an estimate of the proposed density, types and sizes of planned structures.

Currently there are no structures within the proposed development area. There are several structures on the private parcel immediately adjacent east of the property. Numerous subdivisions surround the property in various stages of development.

WOOD RUN HEIGHTS is proposed for 14 Lots with that average 1.74 acres. Each lot is limited to a single family residence.

(7) Infrastructure that may affect wildland fire risk (i.e., existing power lines, railroad lines, propane tanks, etc.).

Currently there is no infrastructure that would affect the wildfire risk except the existing vegetation.

(8) Description of existing features that may assist in controlling a wildfire (i.e., fuel breaks, water sources, etc.).

There is a significant wet area and Class II stream located at the bottom of the slope and within the northern part of Lots 4-8. This wet area will act as a firebreak from a wildfire racing across the lower open grass meadow. There is no water source on the property that could provide drafting capability for firefighting equipment.

Norwood Road is a paved county road that can provide a firebreak on the east side of the development as well as an escape route.

(9) Current structural and wildland fire jurisdictional agencies.

McCall Fire District provides structural fire protection and SITPA provides wildland fire protection on timber lands.

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

The property lies within Valley County's Geographic Assessment Wildland Urban Interface High level condition for overall wildfire risk due to the following reasons:

1. It is surrounded by open meadow land on two sides that is primarily irrigated pasture and grazed throughout the summer. However, if the grass is not irrigated or grazed when it cures it can be highly volatile and spread quickly.
2. Adding another 14 single family residences to the numerous structures to the surrounding subdivisions can increase the probability of human caused ignitions.

b. Wildfire Risk Mitigation: This portion of the plan includes a map(s) and narrative detailing planned wildfire hazard mitigation actions to be taken by the developer prior to individual lot development to mitigate risks to life and property from wildland fire. Specific items to be addressed include:

(1) Access - planned ingress and egress routes.

A new private road will be constructed to provide access to all the proposed Lots. This will be a dead-end road with a "hammerhead style turnaround" so basically a one way in and one way out route. Norwood Road will be the primary escape route to travel either north or south.

(2) Water supply for structural and wildland fire response.

Each residence will have an individual well for domestic use. McCall Fire District is requiring a 30,000-gallon water supply system installed to supplement structural fire protection needs.

(3) Estimated response time and distances for jurisdictional fire agencies.

Response time for McCall Fire District is approximately 10-15 minutes and SITPA a few additional minutes.

(4) Planned internal fire protection systems and/or equipment, including buried tanks, wells, hydrants, drylines, etc., along with protective measures for systems and/or equipment.

No internal sprinkler systems for an individual residence are required unless it exceeds a certain square footage footprint. The required buried water supply system tank(s) must be located no further than 1,000 feet from a residence.

(5) Proposed infrastructure, including bridge standards, road widths, grades, signage, aboveground/belowground power lines, etc.

~~The future driveways to each residence should not exceed a 10% grade, must be at least 12 feet running surface wide, and shall be maintained to support fire apparatus up to 70,000 pounds.~~

~~New structures are strongly urged to utilize building materials meeting standards of fire residence advocated by the Valley County Building Department and the International Fire Code (IFC);~~

~~All residences will have the address number posted as per Valley County standards.~~

~~Electrical power will be provided to each residence via underground infrastructure.~~

(6) Safety zone locations.

~~A pre-incident action plan should be developed to address the escape route and evacuation plan to encourage pre-planning for residents for preparation in the event of an incident (see Appendix for the Wildfire Evacuation Checklist). Every five years the McCall Fire District and future residences should formulate an assessment of the existing structures and vegetation that will aid in addressing whether the current action plan needs to be updated.~~

(7) Planned live and dead fuel treatment actions, including modification through thinning, pruning, piling, chipping, and fuel break construction; and removal through commercial harvest, chipping and hauling or prescribed burning.

~~1. All conifer trees that are left standing after the primary access road is constructed should have the lower branches pruned to a minimum height of 10 feet from the ground level. This will remove the ladder fuel that could carry a fire into the crown. Slash created from removal of trees for road construction or pruning activities shall be removed physically from the property or properly disposed on site. This includes dead material lying on the ground. This will reduce the fuel load and minimize wildfire risk.~~

~~2. Apply Firewise Defensible Space guidelines to each residence (See Appendix for a description of the Defensible Space zone treatments).~~

(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 and Aspen).~~

~~• Vegetation encroachment within the 100' zone of each structure will be reduced annually. Woody debris can be disposed on site by piling and burning at the appropriate time or collected each spring and removed to an approved facility such as the Valley County transfer site.~~

~~• 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.~~

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

3. Submittal, Implementation and Verification:

- a. The plan shall be submitted with the preliminary plat application to the Valley County planning and zoning office.
 - b. Planned mitigation work must be completed or financially guaranteed prior to the recordation of the final plat. A schedule for the phased completion of mitigation work may be approved in conjunction with recordation of final plats.
 - c. Verification of completed implementation of mitigation actions will be the responsibility of the jurisdictional structural fire district. Where no structural fire district exists, the Valley County sheriff shall appoint a county representative.
4. Exceptions: Proposed administrative plats of less than five (5) lots and proposed subdivisions with lands less than twenty percent (20%) "forested" (see definition in section [10-7-2](#) of this chapter) are exempt from the **professional requirement**. For proposed subdivisions fitting these descriptions, the developer may complete the plan (see the fire protection form). The plan for an administrative plat can be approved by the administrator upon receiving an approval letter from the fire district.
5. Cost: The cost and implementation of the plan preparation shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
6. Plan Retention: The approved plan shall be retained at the Valley County planning and zoning office and the jurisdictional fire district or designated agency where no fire district exists. (Ord. 10-07, 8-26-2010)

Use additional pages as necessary. If you have map already constructed, it may be used instead.

Map



Firewise Defensible Space Zones for open grassland areas

The Defensible Space Zone recommended treatments are as follows:

1. **Immediate Zone**- 0 to 5 feet around the building structures.
 - a. Recommend using rock, gravel, pavers, or concrete instead of flammable vegetation or mulches next to the house.
 - b. Do not allow vines to grow on buildings, wooden fences, or other structures within 5 feet of the house.
 - c. Do not stack firewood on or under decks.
2. **Intermediate Zone**- the next 5 to 30 feet from the building structures.
 - a. The landscape vegetation should consist of a well-maintained greenbelt. Cut grass to at most 4 inches in height and keep watered. Utilize native low-lying plants that are fire resilient (visit idahofirewise.org for list).
 - b. Keeping this zone green as much as possible in the hot dry summer months will also minimize surface fire from reaching the buildings.
 - c. Choose low growing, fire resilient shrubs that can be limited to small clusters or groups of a few each to break up the continuity of vegetation across the landscape.
 - d. Place propane tanks on gravel or concrete pads at least 30 feet from structures and surround them with non-flammable fencing.
3. **Extended Zone**- the next 30 to 100 feet from the building structures.
 - a. Mow area before fire season when the vegetation is still green. Dry grass and weeds are very hot, flashy fuels that ignite easily and spread quickly. Flames can be three times the height of the grass.
 - b. Prevent invasive weed spread by treating then replacing with fire resilient vegetation.
 - c. Maintain grasses along driveways by mowing or creating a gravel walkway path.



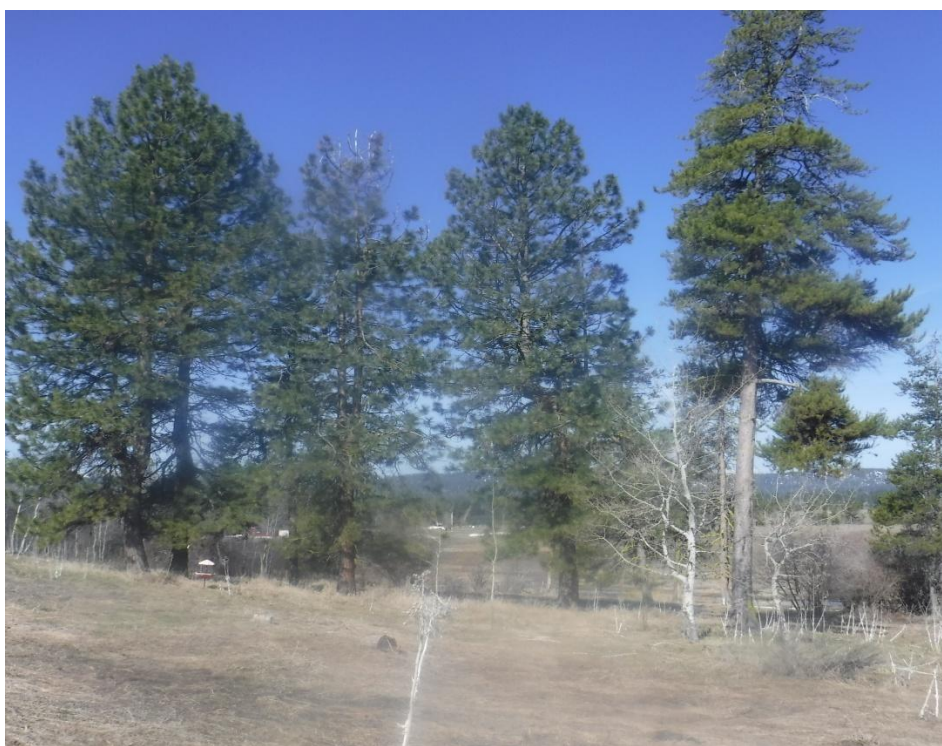
Brundage Mountain view from the Wood Run Heights development



Entrance to the development from Norwood Road, a paved county road.



Stringer of conifer trees midslope. All trees should be pruned with lower branches at least 10 feet above ground



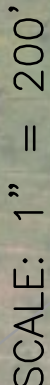
Lodgepole pine on right heavily infected with *Dwarf Mistletoe*. Ponderosa pine (left center) forked and dead top.

55 DEINHARD LANE, SUITE
MC CALL, IDAHO 83638
- FAX 208-634-6336 - 208-634-6322

LOT PLAN

[illegible]

DATE: 3/12/25
APPROVED: _____
DRAWN BY: REM



WILDFIRE EVACUATION CHECKLIST

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

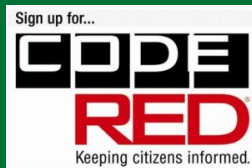
If evacuation is anticipated and time allows, follow this checklist to give your family and home the best chance of survival. Complete the Family Communication Plan on the opposite side for each family member and keep in your wildfire and emergency "Go Kit(s)."

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.

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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