#### **REDRIDGE PRESERVE**

## C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

Located South of McCall 10 minutes on West Mountain Road west of the Blackhawk on the River/Ranch Communities.

2,898 +/- acres 135 Estate Homesites

## Valley County Planning & Zoning Department

219 N. Main PO Box 1350 Cascade, ID 83611 www.co.valley.id.us Phone 208-382-7115 Fax 208-382-7119



# C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE PLANNING AND ZONING DEPARTMENT FILE #		□ Check # or □ Co		
ACCEPTED BY		FEE \$ DEPOSIT		
		DATE		
☐ ADMINISTRATIVE PLAT	COMMENTS:			
☐ SHORT PLAT				
₩ FULL PLAT				

When an application has been submitted, it will be reviewed in order to determine compliance with application requirements. A hearing date will be scheduled <u>only</u> after an application has been accepted as complete.

#### The following must be completed and submitted with the conditional use permit application:

- \* In preliminary plat containing all of the necessary requirements according to the Valley County Subdivision Regulations.
- Aphasing plan and construction timeline.

x 13

- ♦ One 8½ x 11" 300 scale drawing of the proposed subdivision showing only the street names and lots.
- Aprot plan, drawn to scale, showing existing utilities, streets, easements, ditches, and buildings.
- Iandscaping plan, drawn to scale, showing elements such as trees, shrubs, ground covers, and vines. Include a plant list, indicating the size, quantity, location, and name (both botanical and common) of all plant material to be used.
- \* W site grading plan clearly showing the existing site topography and detailing the best management practices for surface water management, siltation, sedimentation, and blowing of dirt and debris caused by grading, excavation, open cuts, side slopes, and other site preparation and development.
- Mighting plan.
- Wildfire Mitigation Plan.
- Names and addresses of property owners within 300 feet of the property lines. Information can be obtained through the Assessor's Office. Only one list is required.

Ten (10) copies of the application and additional materials are required.

We recommend you review Title 9 and Title 10 of the Valley County Code online at

www.co.valley.id.us/planning-zoning or

at the Planning and Zoning Office, 219 North Main, Cascade, Idaho. Subject to Idaho Statute 55-22 Underground Facilities Damage Prevention.

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#### PROPOSED SUBDIVISION NAME RedRidge Preserve APPLICANT The McCall Associates, LLC PHONE Owner 🔣 Option Holder Contract Holder □ APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE DATE 12-9-21 APPLICANT'S MAILING ADDRESS P.O. Box 10117, Boise, Idaho 83707 OWNER The McCall Associates, LLC PHONE OWNER'S MAILING ADDRESS P.O. Box 10117, Boise, Idaho 83707 Nature of Owner's Interest in this Development? Developer of Blackhawk, & RedRidge AGENT/REPRESENTATIVE Blackhawk Manager, LLC FAX \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE AGENT/REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESS P.O. Box 10117, Boise, Idaho 83707 ENGINEEROriginal Engineer RiveRidge Engineering Co PHONE ENGINEER ADDRESS 2447 S Vista Ave. Boise, ID 83705 1. SIZE OF PROPERTY 1,614 NUMBER OF ACREAGE OF ADJACENT LAND HELD BY THIS OWNER 1,284 +/-2. 3. ANY RESTRICTIONS ON THIS PROPERTY? Easements to \_\_\_\_ Deed Restrictions \_\_\_\_\_ Liens or encumbrances \_\_\_\_\_ LEGAL DESCRIPTION Located in Sections 2, 3, 10, &11 T.17, & 18N, R2E, B.M., Valley County, Idaho 4. RP 18N 02E 350006A, RP 18N 02E 269005A, RP 18N 02E 3635Z0A, RP 18N 02E 340006A TAX PARCEL NUMBER RP 17N 02E 021535A, RP 17N 02E 100006A, RP 17N 02E 110605A, RP 17N 02E 030006A 5. Section Portions of Township 18N EXISTING LAND USES AND STRUCTURES ON THE PROPERTY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Range 2F 6. Previously Approved, and Designed Entitlements, for 150-500+/- Residential Units 7. ARE THERE ANY KNOWN HAZARDS ON OR NEAR THE PROPERTY (such as canals, hazardous material spills, soil or water contamination)? If so, describe and give location: No ADJACENT PROPERTIES HAVE THE FOLLOWING BUILDING TYPES AND/OR USES: 8. North North- Meckel Gravel Pit, & undeveloped private timberlands/rangelands South-undeveloped private timberlands/rangelands South East East-West Mtn. Road, Blackhawk Lake Estates, & undeveloped private timberlands/rangelands West-undeveloped private timberlands/rangelands

8a.	TYPE OF TERRAIN: Mountainous ☑ Rolling ☐ Flat ☐ Timbered ☐
8b.	DOES ANY PORTION OF THIS PARCEL HAVE SLOPES IN EXCESS OF 15%? Yes
8c.	DESCRIBE ANY SIGNIFICANT NATURAL RESOURCES SUCH AS ROCK OUTCROPPING, MARSHES, WOODED AREAS:
9a.	WATER COURSE: Seasonal Duffner Creek
9b.	IS ANY PORTION OF THE PROPERTY LOCATED IN A FLOODWAY OR 100-YR FLOODPLAIN?  Information can be obtained from the P&Z Office. Include a map if yesNo
9c.	ARE THERE WETLANDS LOCATED ON ANY PORTION OF THE PROPERTY? Yes
9d.	WILL ANY PART OF THE PROPERTY BE SUBJECT TO INUNDATION FROM STORMWATER OVERFLOW OR SPRING MELTING RUN-OFF? No
10a.	NUMBER OF EXISTING ROADS: None Width Private or Public? Private or Public?
10b.	NUMBER OF <u>PROPOSED</u> ROADS: <u>15</u> Proposed width: <u>70' ROW, 20' paved, with should</u> Will the <u>proposed</u> roads be publicly or privately maintained? <u>Private</u> <u>Proposed</u> road construction: Gravel  Paved
11a.	EXISTING UTILITIES ON THE PROPERTY ARE AS FOLLOWS:  None
11b.	PROPOSED UTILITIES: Underground Power & Telephone, will install conduit for future Fiber/Cable
	Proposed utility easement width LocationAdjacent to Roads
12a.	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Individual Septic  Central Sewage Treatment Facility
12b.	POTABLE WATER SOURCE: Public □ Water Association □ Individual ☒  If individual, has a test well been drilled? No Depth Flow Purity Verified? Purity Verified? Depth Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow
13.	ARE THERE ANY EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEMS? No  Are you proposing any alterations, improvements, extensions or new construction?  If yes, explain: Road Construction, and Development of the Subdivision per the plans
14.	DRAINAGE (Proposed method of on-site retention): Onsite adhering to BMP's  Any special drains? No (Please attach map)  Soil type (Information can be obtained from the Soil Conservation District):
15.	WILL STREETS AND OTHER REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS BE CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO THE RECORDING OF THE FINAL PLAT?
	If not, indicate the type of surety that will be put up to ensure the construction of the improvements within one (1) year from the date of filing the plat: <a href="Rond">Rond</a>

Setbac	ks:	Front		Sic	les		Rear	
Mobile	hom	es allowed?N	lo		W-			
Minim	ım cc	nstruction valu	e \$400.000	)	Minimu	ım squar	re footage 1 80	0 or per CC&F
Comple	etion	of construction	required w	vithin			Months	
		n permitted? <u>Y</u>				ent plan	t exists	· cuis 🗖
Other_						John Juni	COXIOTO	
LAND P	ROGI	RAM:						
Acreage	e in si	ubdivision <u>1,61</u>	4		Number of	lots in si	ubdivision <u>135</u>	
		and depth of lo				nth	100 1011 100	
Typical	lot ar	ea 6 acres	Minir	num lot area	3 acres	Maxi	mum lot area	17.32 acres
Lineal f	ootag	e of streets 52	.200'				igth/lot 380'	
		of area in streets					.Builton	
		of area of develo			cluding ease	ments)		0 %
Maximu	ım stı	reet gradient	8%	•	0			0 70
		bdivision is to b				e: if not	describe stage	ac .
10 Ph	ases	to be developed	l. 1 per eve	ery 2 seasons	Developer	will adiu	et this	
sched	ule pe	er market condit						
			3 7 7					

- COMPLETE ATTACHED PLAN FOR IRRIGATION.
- COMPLETE ATTACHED WEED CONTROL AGREEMENT.
- 20. COMPLETE ATTACHED IMPACT REPORT. It must address potential environmental, economic, and social impacts and how these impacts are to be minimized.



# VALLEY COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING DEPARTMENT

219 North Main Street PO Box 1350 Cascade, ID 83611

Phone 208-382-7115 Fax 208-382-7119 www.co.valley.id.us

#### APPLICATION FOR IRRIGATION PLAN APPROVAL

submitted with C.U.P. & Subdivision Applications (Idaho Code 31-3805)

Applicant(s)	: The McCall Associa	ites, LLC		
The McCal	Associates, LLC, P.O.	O. Box 10117 Boise, Id	daho 83707	
Mailing Add	ress		City, State	Zip
Location of S	11 Subject Property: <u>ac</u>	minutes, 5 miles S.W ross from Cassia Cou (Property Address	. of McCall, Idaho rt Blackhawk Ran or Two Nearest Cr	ch Phase-3
Assessor's A	ccount Number(s): RF	See Attached Legal	2, 3, 10, & 1 Section To	1+/- ownship <u>18N</u> Range <u>2E</u>
C.U.P Number	er:			
This land:	Is dry and has r	s available to it no water rights available lanning & Zoning Depar	e to it. If dry, pleas tment as part of yo	e sign this document and our application.
Idaha Cada	34 3005			

Idaho Code 31-3805 states that when all or part of a subdivision is "located within the boundaries of an existing irrigation district or canal company, ditch association, or like irrigation water deliver entity ... no subdivision plat or amendment to a subdivision plat or any other plat or map recognized by the city or county for the division of land will be accepted, approved, and recorded unless:"

- A. The appropriate water rights and assessment of those water rights have been transferred from said lands or excluded from an irrigation entity by the owner; or
- B. The owner filing the subdivision plat or amendment to a subdivision plat or map has provided for the division of land of underground tile or conduit for lots of one acre or less or a suitable system for lots of more than one acre which will deliver water to those land owners within the subdivision who are also within the irrigation entity with the appropriate approvals:
  - For proposed subdivisions located within an area of city impact, both city and county zoning authorities must approve such irrigation system in accordance with 50-the irrigation system.
  - For proposed subdivisions outside of negotiated areas of city impact, the delivery system
    must be approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County
    Commissioners with the advice of the irrigation entity charged with the delivery of water to
    said lands.

To better understand your irrigation request, we need to ask you a few questions. A list of the map requirements follows the short questionnaire. Any missing information may result in the delay of your request before the Planning and Zoning Commission and ultimately the approval of your irrigation plan by the Board of County Commissioners as part of final plat approval.

1. Are you within an area of negotiated City Impact?	Yes <b>X</b> No
2. What is the name of the irrigation and drainage entite of the irrigation and drainage entities.	ties servicing the property?
Drainage: N/A	
3. How many acres is the property being subdivided? _	
4. What percentage of this property has water? N/A	
5. How many inches of water are available to the prope	rty? N/A
6. How is the land currently irrigated?  urface	□ sprinkler □ irrigation well
	$\square$ above ground pipe $\square$ underground pipe
7. How is the land to be irrigated <u>after</u> it is subdivided?  Home  surface	Owners Residential Sprinklers Sprinkler irrigation well
	above ground pipe underground pipe
8. Please describe how the head gate/pump connects to N/A	the canal and irrigated land and where ditches &/or pipes go.
9. Is there an irrigation easement(s) on the property?	☐ Yes ☒ No
10. How do you plan to retain storm and excess water or	n each lot? Onsite per County and DEQ requirements and BMP's
11. How do you plan to process this storm water and/or or drainage system? (i.e. oil, grease, contaminated aggrega	excess irrigation water prior to it entering the established tes) N/A

## **Irrigation Plan Map Requirements**

The irrigation plan must be on a scalable map and show all of the irrigation system including all supply and drainage structures and easements. Please include the following information on your map:
☐ All canals, ditches, and laterals with their respective names.
☐ Head gate location and/or point of delivery of water to the property by the irrigation entity.
☐ Pipe location and sizes, if any
☐ Rise locations and types, if any.
☐ Easements of all private ditches that supply adjacent properties (i.e. supply ditches and drainage ways).
☐ Slope of the property in various locations.
☐ Direction of water flow (use short arrows on your map to indicate water flow direction → ).
☐ Direction of wastewater flow (use long arrows on your map to indicate waste water direction → ).
☐ Location of drainage ponds or swales, if any where wastewater will be retained on property
Other information:
Also, provide the following documentation:  Legal description of the property.
☐ Proof of ownership.
☐ A written response from the irrigation entity and/or proof of agency notification.
Copy of any water users' association agreement currently in effect which shows water schedules and maintenance responsibilities.
Copy of all new easements ready for recording (irrigation supply and drainage).
If you are in a city area of impact, please include a copy of the approvals by the city planning and zoning commission and city council of your irrigation plan.
======================================
I, the undersigned, agree that prior to the Planning and Zoning Department accepting this application, I am responsible to have all the required information and site plans.
I further acknowledge that the irrigation system, as approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission and ultimately the Board of County Commissioners, must be <u>bonded</u> and/or <u>installed</u> prior to the recording of the plat or building permit.
Signed: Applicant / Property Owner The McCall Associates, LLC  Date: 12 / 09 / 2021 (Application Submitted)



## VALLEY COUNTY

## WEED CONTROL AGREEMENT

The purpose of this agreement is to establish a cooperative relationship between Valley County and the undersigned Cooperator to protect the natural and economic values in the Upper Payette River watershed from damages related to the invasion and expansion of infestations of noxious weeds and invasive plants. This is a cooperative effort to prevent, eradicate, contain and control noxious weeds and invasive plants on public and private lands in this area. Factors related to the spread of weeds are not related to ownership nor controllable at agency boundaries. This agreement formalizes the cooperative strategy for management of these weeds addressed in Valley County's Integrated Weed Management Plan.

In this continuing effort to control Noxious Weeds, Valley County Weed Control will consult with the undersigned Cooperator and outline weed identification techniques, present optional control methods and recommend proper land management practices.

The undersigned Cooperator acknowledges that he/she is aware of any potential or real noxious weed problems on his/her private property and agrees to control said weeds in a timely manner using proper land management principles.

#### COOPERATOR

The McCall Associates, LLC		
ByX 33 17 (Q.		
	Ву:	Valley County Weed Control
Date: 12-09-2021	Date:	

## IMPACT REPORT (from Valley County Code 9-5-3-D)

You may add information to the blanks below or attach additional sheets.

- An impact report shall be required for all proposed Conditional Uses.
- The impact report shall address potential environmental, economic, and social impacts and how these impacts are to be minimized as follows:
- Traffic volume, character, and patterns including adequacy of existing or proposed street width, surfacing, alignment, gradient, and traffic control features or devices, and maintenance. Contrast existing with the changes the proposal will bring during construction and after completion, buildout, or full occupancy of the proposed development. Include pedestrian, bicycle, auto, and truck traffic.

Residential Subdivisions exists to the NE, EAST, & SOUTH, this application is consistent with the existing Residential uses adjacent to it, and we do not anticipate it will alter them.

- 2. Provision for the mitigation of impacts on housing affordability. N/A
- Noise and vibration levels that exist and compare to those that will be added during construction, normal activities, and special activities. Include indoor and outdoor, day and night variations.

A temporary-short term increase in noise will exist during construction which is consistent with all developments. We will comply with the Valley County Ordinance's noise, & vibration levels.

4. Heat and glare that exist and that might be introduced from all possible sources such as autos in parking areas, outdoor lights, water or glass surfaces, buildings or outdoor activities.

There may be an increase in heat/glare during Construction which is normal with all developments. We will comply with the Valley County Ordinance's as it relates to heat & glare and work to minimize through careful site specific planning. Lighting will comply with County LUDO.

Particulate emissions to the air including smoke, dust, chemicals, gasses or fumes, etc. both existing and what may be added by the proposed uses.

There may be an increase in emissions although normal for a residential development, we will mitigate by utilizing BMP's, and appropriate constructions methods.

6. Water demand, discharge, supply source, and disposal method for potable uses, domestic uses, and fire protection. Identify existing surface water drainage, wet lands, flood prone areas and potential changes. Identify existing ground water and surface water quality and potential changes due to this proposal.

Residential potable water will be supplied by individual wells. Wetlands study, and delineation was completed by Secesh Enginering. Please see attached reports to this CUP Application.

7. Fire, explosion, and other hazards existing and proposed. Identify how activities on neighboring property may affect the proposed use.

Residential site layout and planning will implement available onsite natural fire suppression to create a defensible space around new home construction. See the "MCCALL ASSOCIATES LLC FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN"

8. Removal of existing vegetation or effects thereon including disturbance of wet lands, general stability of soils, slopes, and embankments and the potential for sedimentation of disturbed soils.

Per the NRCS soils surveys the soils are consistent with the potential for light to moderate erosion that will be mitigate with BMPs.

9. Include practices that will be used to stabilize soils and restore or replace vegetation.

We will comply with the Valley County LUDO for landscaping, and DEQ's stormwater BMPs.

- 10. Soil characteristics and potential problems in regard to slope stability, embankments, building foundation, utility and road construction. Include suitability for supporting proposed landscaping. Per our own review, and NRCS soils map, the soils are typical for this area, where adjacent subdivisions have already been constructed. Landscaping plan will follow the Valley County LUDO recommendations, and have an emphasis on preserving the native physiography, vegetation, and wildlife.
- 11. Site grading or improvements including cuts and fills, drainage courses and impoundments, sound and sight buffers, landscaping, fencing, utilities, and open areas.

Site Improvements will be constructed with the emphasis on preserving the Native physiography, & vegetation, by utilizing existing features, and resources.

12. Visibility from public roads, adjoining property, and buildings. Include what will be done to reduce visibility of all parts of the proposal but especially cuts and fills and buildings. Include the affect of shadows from new features on neighboring property.

The Location of this development and the low density of it inherently creates low and or no visual impacts, and where needed, native screening will be utilized.

13. Reasons for selecting the particular location including topographic, geographic and similar features, historic, adjoining land ownership or use, access to public lands, recreation, utilities, streets, etc., in order to illustrate compatibility with and opportunities presented by existing land uses or character.

Historically this land was designed and entitled for 135 Estate Sites to over 1,000 units of density. The current proposed density, acreage sizes, open space, and emphasis on Native Preservation is compatible with the adjacent subdivisions.

14. Approximation of increased revenue from change in property tax assessment, new jobs available to local residents, and increased local expenditures.

The direct, indirect, and induced jobs created by the increase in Tax Revenue, as well as increased demand for jobs during and after construction is hard to quantify, although we believe they will positively benefit the County.

15. Approximation of costs for additional public services, facilities, and other economic impacts.

We anticipate minimal impacts and the Increase in economic benefit should offset them.

 State how the proposed development will impact existing developments providing the same or similar products or services.

Due to the low density, and plan, we do not anticipate impacts to adjacent subdivisions products, or services.

17. State what natural resources or materials are available at or near the site that will be used in a process to produce a product and the impacts resulting from the depletion of the resource. Describe the process in detail and describe the impacts of each part.

We plan on using existing onsite vegetation, such as shrubs, aspens, and timber for screening, site layouts, and planning.

We plan on utilizing available onsite material for improvements. Changing the use from timberlands to residential may be the only minimal impact, although a positive one.

18. What will be the impacts of a project abandoned at partial completion?

We will provide a bond to ensure the completion of the phases at the start of construction.

19. Number of residential dwelling units, other buildings and building sites, and square footage or gross non-residential floor space to be available.

The application consists of 135 Estate Sites, on 1,614 acres. Density of 1 lot per 12 acres +/-. We may cluster portions of this development into a higher density if sewer, water, and topography supports this. Living Space (2,500-6,000 sq. ft.), Non Living Space (3,000-4,000 sq. ft.)

20. Stages of development in geographic terms and proposed construction time schedule. Construction of phase 1 began per the previous approved CUP, we plan on completing this portion during the next building season ( 2022-2023 ).

21. Anticipated range of sale, lease or rental prices for dwelling units, building or other site, or non-residential floor space in order to insure compatibility with adjacent land use and development.

Estate Sites 200k-500k, Dwelling units 500k-950k

#### REDRIDGE PRESERVE

## C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

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- 1. Overview Letter
- 2. Preliminary Plat
- 3. Phasing Plan & Timeline
- 4. 300 Scale Drawing
- 5. Plot Plan
- 6. Landscaping Plan
- 7. Site Grading Plan
- 8. Lighting Plan
- 9. Wildfire Plan
- 10. Owners within 300 feet
- 11. Miscelaneous

December 10th 2021

Cynda Herrick, AICP, CFM Valley County Planning and Zoning Administrator Floodplain Coordinator 219 N. Main St. PO Box 1350 Cascade, ID 83611, o. (208)382-7116

**RE:** Historical Overview

Hi Cynda,

First I just wanted to say Thank you to P&Z and the Commissioner's for all your support throughout the years for the Blackhawk Community, the future Red Ridge community and their associated historical entitlements. Most of Blackhawk is sold, only a few lots and assets remaining, please see Figure-#1 for the approximate summary.

Here is a quick overview of the HistorY of work that has been completed at RedRidge. Most of Blackhawk is sold,

**RedRidge:** The RedRidge @ Blackhawk 2,897.89 acres properties West across the street from Blackhawk, which has had 3 Historical Entitlements/Master Plan Concepts. X

In 2004-2007 the Original Developers of Tamarack Resort envisioned this to be the North portion of Tamarack and spread out on a not so dense Canvas. They Envisioned connecting into Blackhawks WMSW for Central Water and Sewer, an 18 Hole Golf Course, with Club House, & Equestrian facilities, with approximately 1067 Units of Density. **Please see Attachment-A.** 

In 2008-2009 Blackhawk envisioned 135 larger view lots on well and septic, and a potential Adventure Base Camp Sites with 250 intimately configured clustered units. **Please see Attachment-B.** 

In 2012-2013 TMA envisioned a Northerly concentrated Planned Unit Development with 150 view lots on well and septic, and a potential for Future Development to the South that could follow either of the above mentioned Concepts. **Please see Attachment-C.** 

In the RedRidge CUP Approval # 08-17 all the Design, Engineering, Wetlands, Well Studies, Geo Tech, Ground Water Monitoring Well Data etc. was been completed, and submitted to your staff. In order to save on print and repetition I have sent your County Engineer this data for his review.

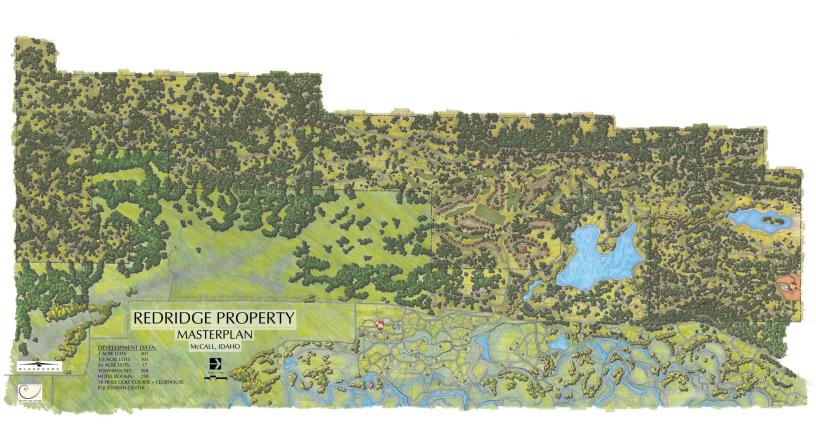
Thank you,

#### FIGURE #1

Blackhawk	on the River:			
Hand Full of	f Lots			
Voting Right	ts @ HOA Access to:			
	Riverfront			
	Open Space			
	Wildflife Preserve			
	River Lodge			
West Moun	tain Sewer & Water:			
	Wastewater Treatment I	Plant & land app.		
	Domestic Water Distribu	ition		
RedRidge (	@ Blackhawk 2,897.89 a	ncres		
2004-2007	Master Plan Whole Prop	perty	CUP# 05-13	Attachment-A
	18 Hole Golf Course	1 Acre Lots	301	
	Club House	1-5 Acre Lots	101	
	Equestrian	5+ Acre Lots	17	
		TownHouses	398	
		Hotel Rooms	<u>250</u>	
		Approximate Density	1067	
2008-2009	Master Plan Partial Prop	perty	CUP# 08-17	Attachment-B
2000-2003	Master Flam Fartial Fro	3-13 Acre View Lots	135	Attachment-b
		Base Camp (Subject to Sewer)	125	
		Approximate Density	260	
		ppresimilate 2 strong		
2012-2013	Planned Unit Developm	ent 13-01	CUP# 13-03	Attachment-C
	Blocks A-L	5-40 Acre View Lots	150	
	(Future Development)	Outparcels Bubble Density +/-	<u>75</u>	
		Approximate Density	225	

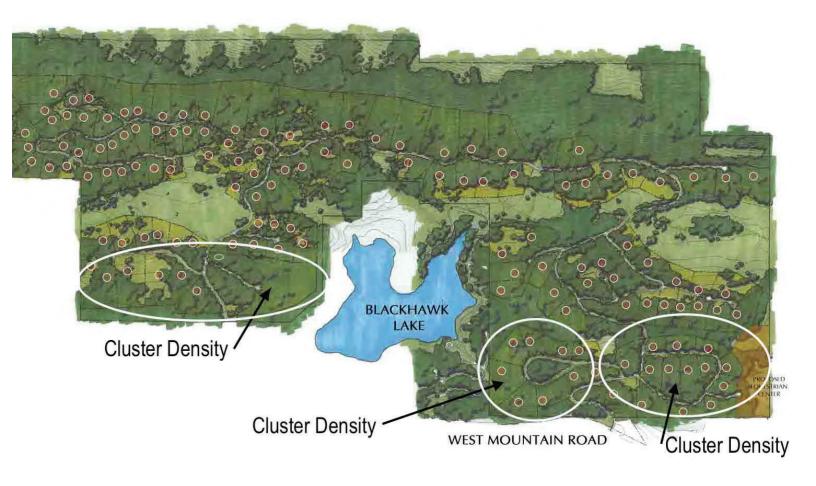
#### **ATTACHMENT-A to:**

December 10th 2021 Cynda Herrick, RE: Historical Overview LETTER



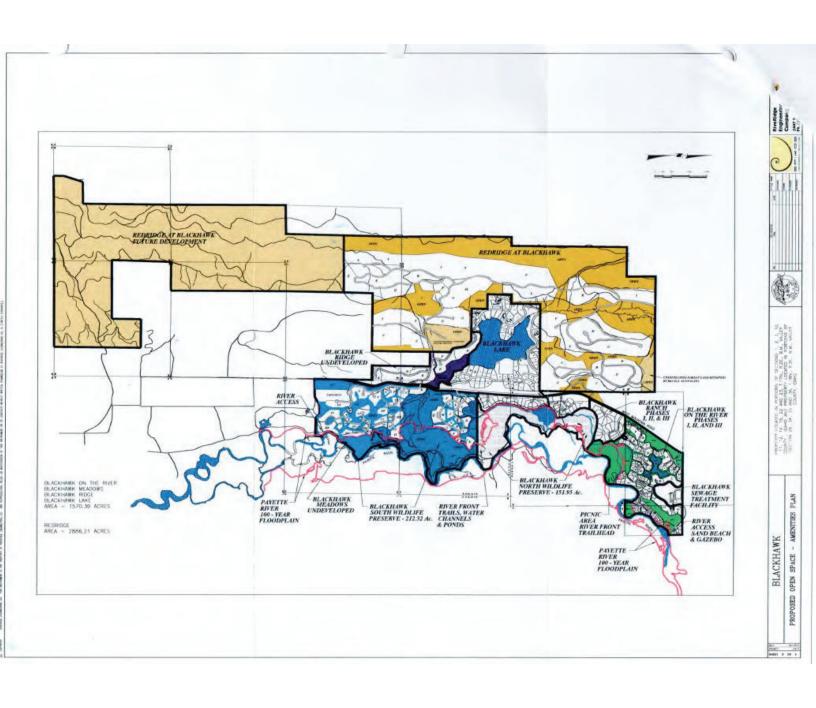
#### **ATTACHMENT-B** to:

December 10th 2021 Cynda Herrick, RE: Historical Overview LETTER

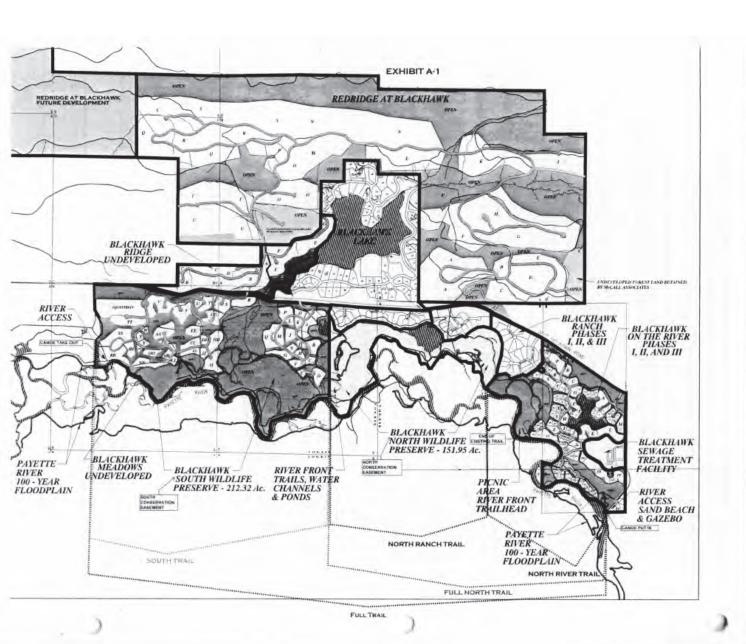


## **ATTACHMENT-C** to:

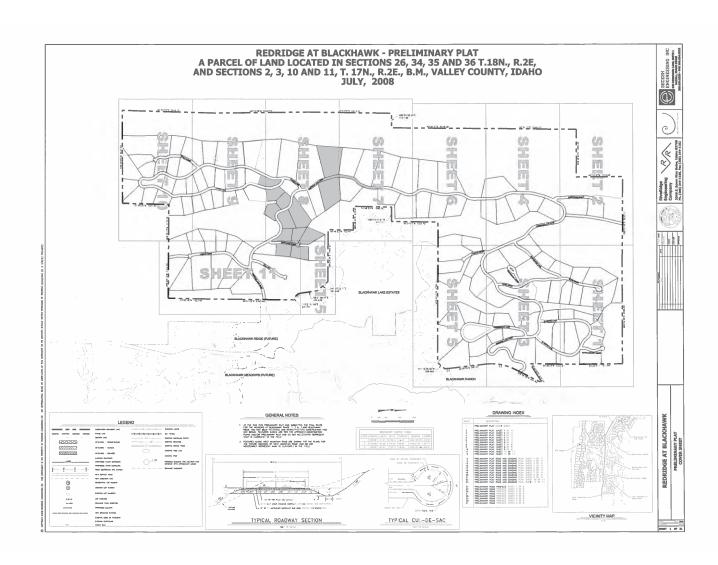
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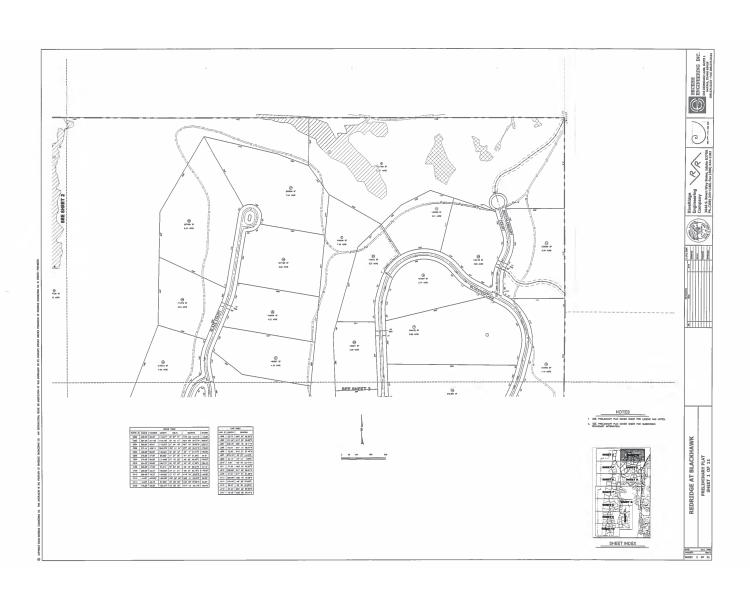


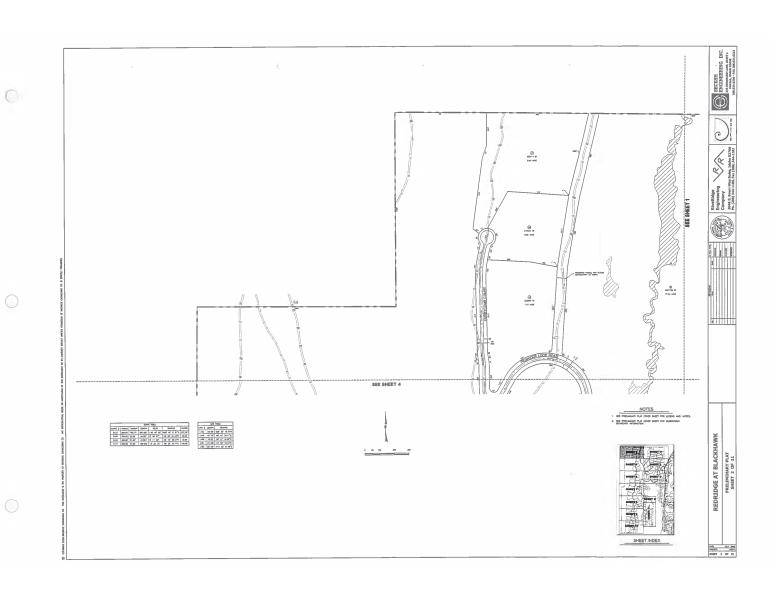
OSED

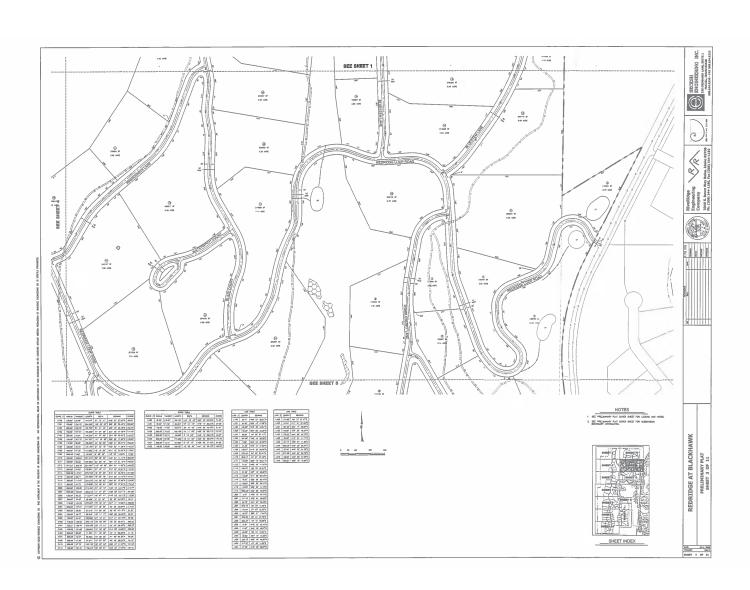


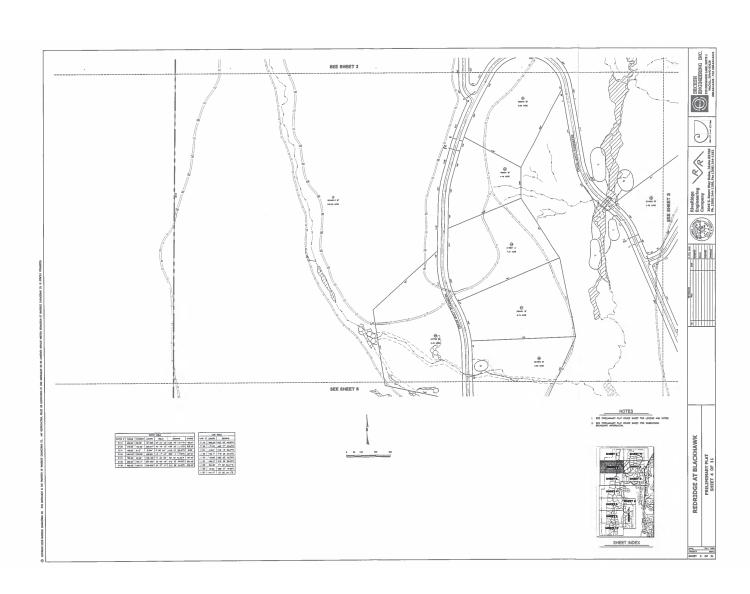
BLACKHAWK





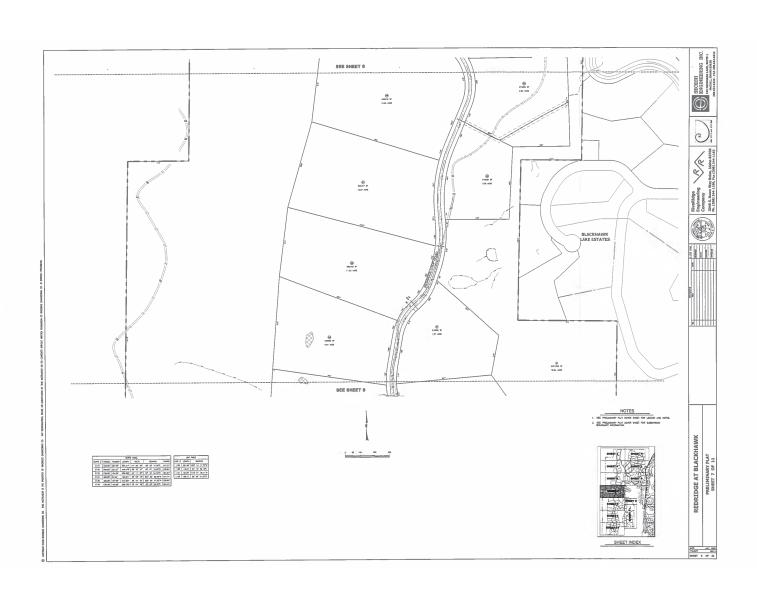


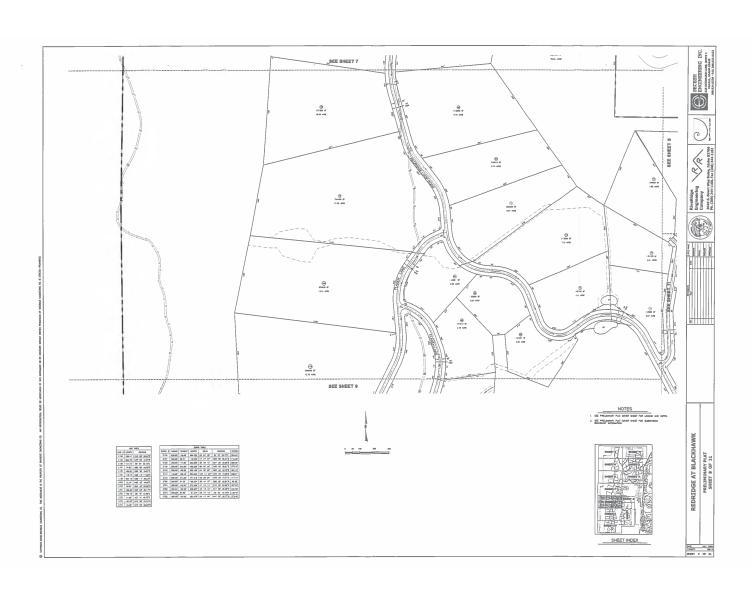


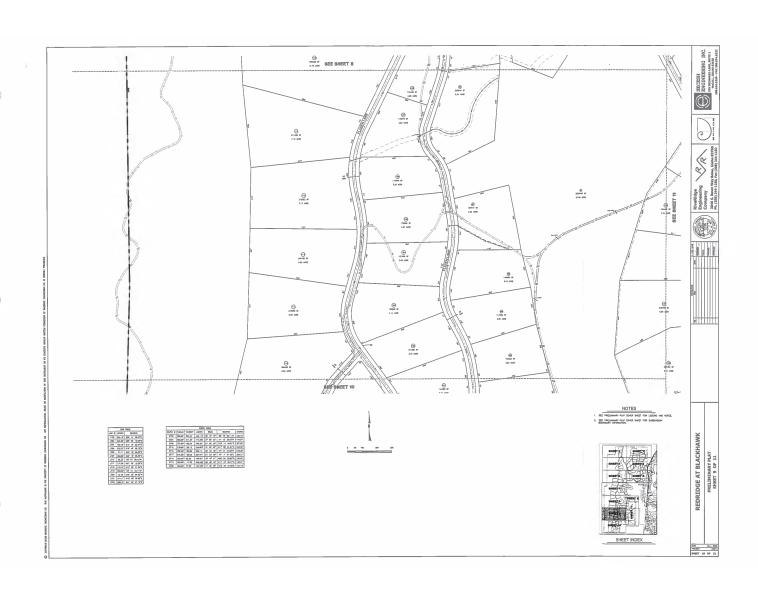


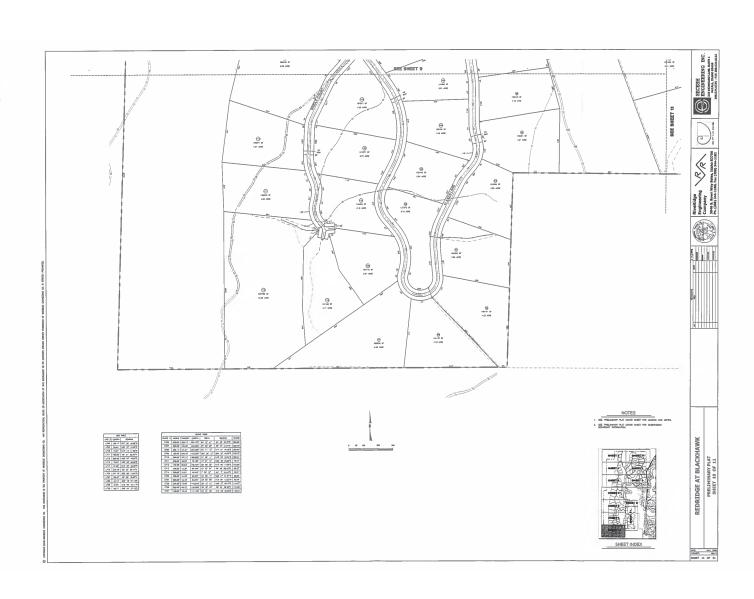


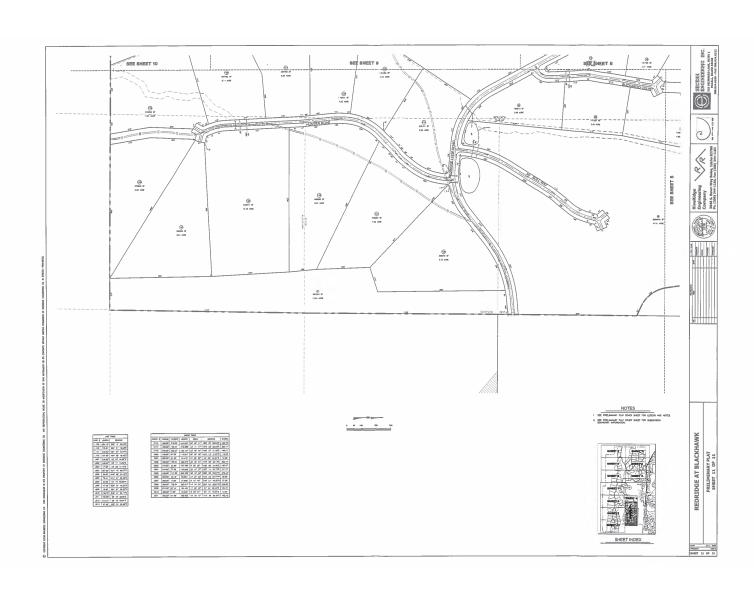












#### **REDRIDGE PRESERVE**

C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

# 3. Phasing Plan & Timeline

#### RedRidge Preserve Phasing Plan

#### Phase-1 2022-2023 30

- 1 Submit Redridge CUP Preliminary Plat Application
- 2 Post Approval submit phase 1 Enginered Construction Plans for County approval
- 3 Pioneer Phase 1 roads, Implement Wildfire Fire Mitigation Plan (FMP")
- 4 Install Power, Joint Trench for utiltiies
- 5 Finish road, base rock, crushed gravel, final grade submit As-Built to County for review/approval
- 6 Implement Valley County Weed Management Plan ("WMP")
- 7 Finalize CC&R'S, & Design Guidelines Prerpare for Final Plat
- 8 Post Bond, Record Final Plat and Pave the following season
- 9 Expand and maintain trail system

#### Phase-2 2023-2024 30 Lots

- 1 Pioneer Phase 2 roads, Implement/Augment Wildfire Fire Mitigation Plan (FMP") / Weed Management Plan ("WMP")
- 2 Install Power, Joint Trench for utiltiies
- 3 Finish road, base rock, crushed gravel, final grade submit As-Built to County for review/approval
- 4 Post Bond, Record Final Plat and Pave the following season
- 5 Complete Perimeter Fencing

#### Phase-3 2024-2025

- 1 Pioneer Phase 3 roads, Implement/Augment Wildfire Fire Mitigation Plan (FMP") / Weed Management Plan ("WMP")
- 2 Install Power, Joint Trench for utiltiies
- 3 Finish road, base rock, crushed gravel, final grade submit As-Built to County for review/approval
- 4 Post Bond, Record Final Plat and Pave the following season

#### Phase-4 2024-2025 15 Lots

- ${\tt 1\ Pioneer\ Phase\ 4\ roads,\ Implement/Augment\ Wildfire\ Fire\ Mitigation\ Plan\ (FMP")\ /\ Weed\ Management\ Plan\ ("WMP")\ And the plant of the plant of$
- 2 Install Power, Joint Trench for utilties
- 3 Finish road, base rock, crushed gravel, final grade submit As-Built to County for review/approval
- 4 Post Bond, Record Final Plat and Pave the following season

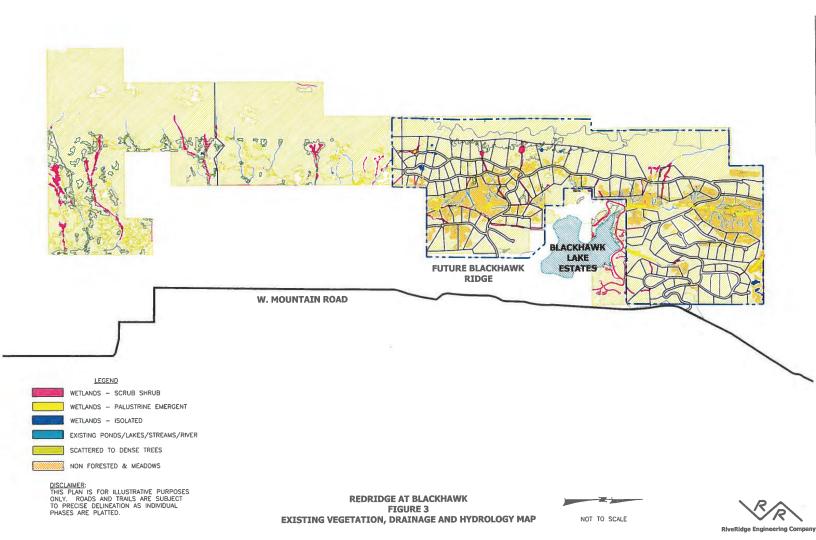
### Phase-5 2025-2026 15 Lots

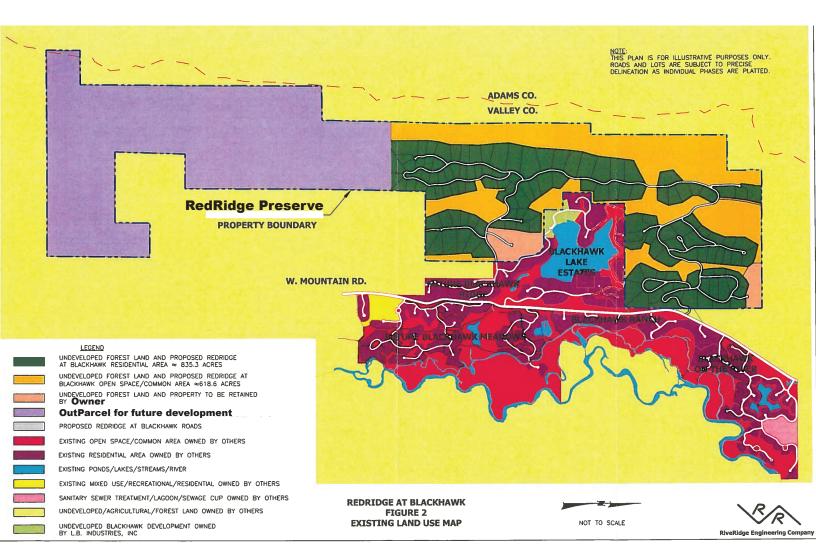
- 1 Pioneer Phase 5 roads, Implement/Augment Wildfire Fire Mitigation Plan (FMP") / Weed Management Plan ("WMP")
- 2 Install Power, Joint Trench for utiltiles
- 3 Finish road, base rock, crushed gravel, final grade submit As-Built to County for review/approval
- 4 Post Bond, Record Final Plat and Pave the following season

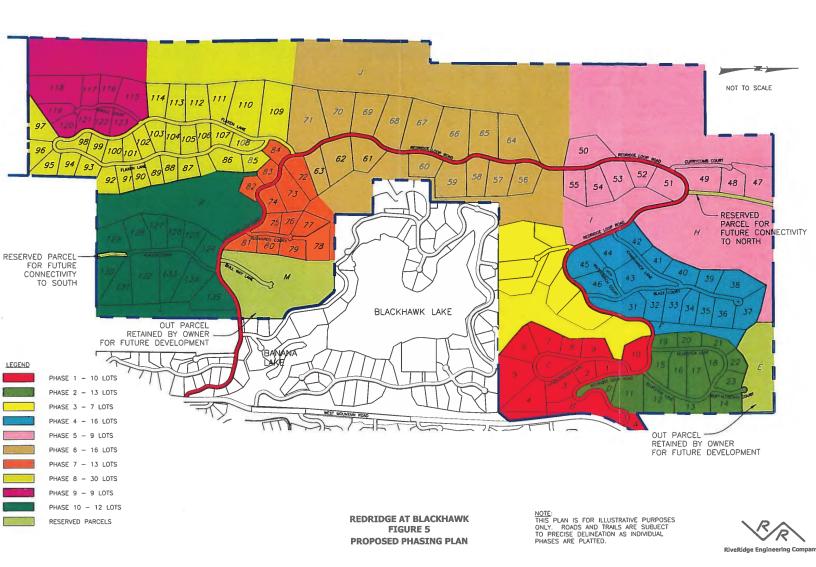
Phase-5-10 Remaning Lots up to additional 5 years depending on Market Conditions

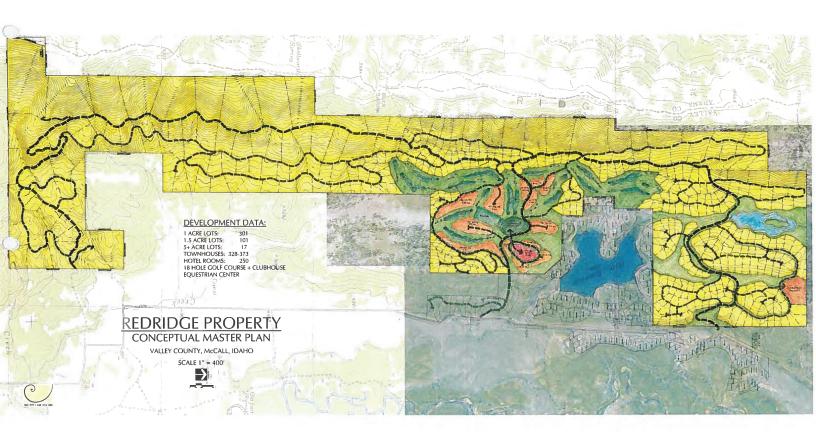
C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

## 4. 300 Scale Drawing





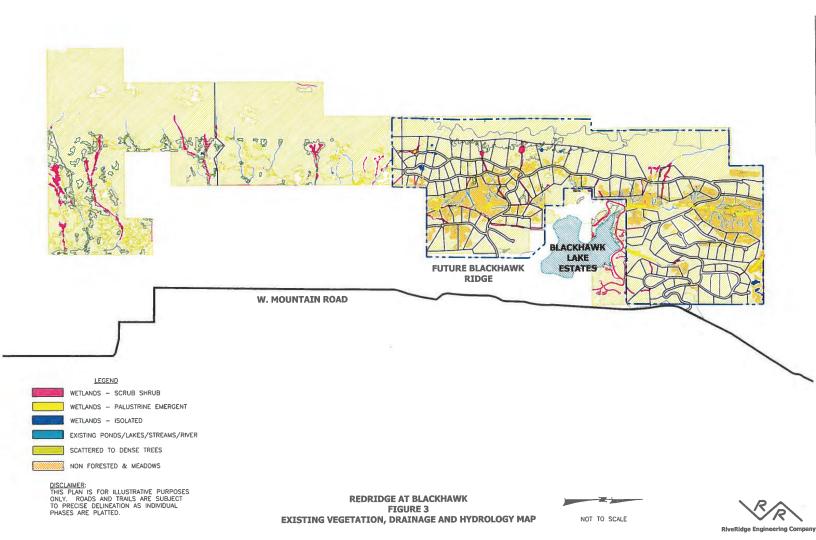




DISCLAIMER: THIS PLAN IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. ROADS AND TRAILS ARE SUBJECT TO PRECISE DELINEATION AS INDIVIDUAL PHASES ARE PLATTED.

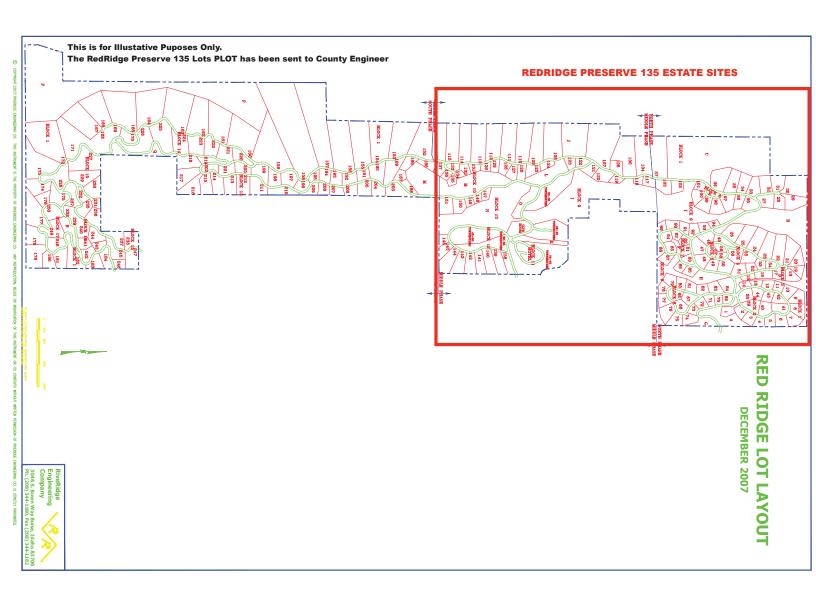
REDRIDGE AT BLACKHAWK
FIGURE 6
PROPOSED MASTER LAND USE PLAN PRIOR TO RECORDING CONSERVATION EASEMENT





C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

## 5. Plot Plan



C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

## 6. Landscaping Plan

Will Comply with Valley County Land Use and Development Ordinance & Section 3.03.04 (d.) Landscaping.

C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

## 7. Site Grading Plan

The link below has the Grading, Engineering Files and was sent to Paramterix

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/
1wZu\_nHL6286lcKnsfQ7Pthu1FDLv3Bw2?usp=sharing
06018-PRELIM- ROAD & GRADING PLAN
06018-PRELIM-PLAT

## C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

## 8. Lighting Plan

Will Comply with Valley County Land Use and Development Ordinance & Section 3.03.06 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS - GENERAL (b.) Lighting.

C.U.P. & Preliminary Plat Application

## 9. Wildfire Plan

### MCCALL ASSOCIATES LLC FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

McCall Associates LLC PO Box 2084 McCall, ID. 83638

March 2, 2014





John Lillehaug
PO Box 1250
McCall, ID 83638
(208) 634-4566
John@AllAboutForestry.com

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### **PROPERTY INFORMATION**

LANDOWNER: McCall Associates LLC

ACREAGE: 3,716.839 acres

OWNERSHIP CATEGORY: Corporation

COUNTY: Valley

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: See attached list

TAXATION: The landowner has requested the Valley County

Assessor to enter this property into one of the two timber tax categories. The property has a site productivity of good on the south end (parcels in Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, and 23). The site productivity changes to medium on the north end (Sections 1, 2, 3, &12 T17N, R2E and Sections 26, 34,

35, &36 in T18N, R2E).

MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS: The U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute series topographic

maps, which include the property, are the Cold Springs Summit, No Business Mountain, Meadows, and McCall,

Idaho Quadrangles.

The aerial map was generated from a GIS database. The soils map and individual soil information was provided through the USDA National Resources Conservation

Service website (websurvey.nrcs.usda.gov).

### **SECTION 1 - PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

LAND BASE:

There are approximately 3,717 acres that comprise this property in Valley County and one acre in Adams County. 3,339 acres were determined to be classified as commercial timber land, 375 acres of meadow that will not support trees, and 3 acres around the old ranch buildings. See attached list for additional details.

ACCESS AND ROADS:

This property is located about 3 air miles southwest of McCall, ID. Access is provided off West Mountain Road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The primary timber stand has an east facing exposure and the slopes range from 10-55%. The east side of the property is mainly flat and influenced by the riparian area of the North Fork Payette River. The average topographic elevation is about 5000 feet and average precipitation is around 26 inches.

Duffner Creek, a Class II stream, flows through the northern portion of the property into Hait Lake then south west into the North Fork Payette River. Mill Creek, another Class II stream starts in the Sunflower Flat area flows out through Soulen's property and eventually into the North Fork. There are also many intermittent un-named tributaries of both streams that start near the top of Red Ridge that only flow during spring snow melt. Hartsell Creek, a Class I stream flows through the southern end of the property. The North Fork of the Payette River, a Class I stream, forms most of the east boundary line.

There are nine primary soil types located on this property and they include: Bryan-Ligget complex, Demast loam, Duston sandy loam, Jurvannah sandy loam, Roseberry-Melton complex, Nisula loam, Quartzburg-Bryan complex, Sudduth variant loam and Tica very cobbly loam.

Three of the soil types (Demast, Sudduth, and Tica) were derived from Basalt bedrock and are located on the west side of the property primarily where the timber is growing. The soil depth ranges from shallow (Tica 10-20 inches under the surface) to very deep (Demast and Sudduth up to 80 inches to bedrock). All are well drained with a moderate permeability rate. The available water holding capacity ranges from very low (Tica) to high (Demast and Sudduth) which determines how long water will be retained into the hot dry summer months. Thus the Demast and Sudduth soils are better at growing trees that the Tica (typically a

drier site where it is difficult to get seedlings established).

The other six soil types were derived from a granitic bedrock or alluvium from the receding glaciers therefore typically are composed of a sandy loam to coarse rock soil. Most of these soil types are located on the gentler slopes to the river bottom area. The depth underneath the surface ranges from 20-40 to 80 inches and range from poor to excessively drained soils. Also most have a low to very low water holding capacity which is critical during the hot dry summer months. This is important as granitic soil types have a tendency to have larger soil particles and allow water to drain fast and dry out under hot conditions. Also granitic soil types also have a high erosion risk when vegetation has been removed which can be a factor on the steeper slopes. The erosion potential is very evident in the road system particularly on the steeper grades.

**VEGETATION:** 

This property has a unique diversity of tree species. Over the entire property the conifer species are Ponderosa pine (35%), Grand Fir (15%), Douglas fir (30%), Western Larch (5%), Spruce (10%), and Lodgepole pine (5%). The hardwood species consists of Aspen and Cottonwoods which are found along the stream banks or spring areas. Grand Fir and Engleman Spruce are the dominant species in the southern one-third of the property where the slopes are steeper and often are more northeast facing aspect which is a cooler and wetter site. The lower gentle slopes are dominated by Western Larch, Douglas fir, and Ponderosa pine. At the north end of the property Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir are the primary species because the soils are thinner and drier. The lower bench area along the North Fork Payette River Lodgepole pine is the main species. This property is a classic example of why species composition changes will slope, aspect, moisture, and soil factors.

The understory vegetation also varies with the same factors (i.e. slope, aspect, moisture, and soil). The south end consists of more shrub species such as alder, Mountain Maple, huckleberry, ninebark, snowberry, and willows. This can be a large factor in getting tree species established because tree seed cannot penetrate the canopy and reach mineral soil to germinate. The north end being drier is dominated by various forbs and grasses.

The vastness of this property provides a variety of

vegetation and thus great habitat for elk, deer (both mule and Whitetail), bear, other small mammals, rodents, and birds. The shrubs provide browse for the deer, elk, and other mammals while the timber stand provides hiding and thermal cover.

Forest management practices undertaken should enhance the wildlife habitat. Big game species need hiding cover and thermal protection which can be provided by the timber stand. Birds utilize the seeds, berries, and insects provided by the diverse vegetation (i.e. trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses).

Snags should be left to provide resting or cavity nesting areas. In general, leave at least three snags per acre to provide for minimum viable cavity nesting population levels.

TIMBER RESOURCE:

This property presents a number of forest management opportunities as the north half was harvested about 10-15 years ago while the south half has not had any activity for close to 25 years. The overall existing timber stand is an uneven-aged stand with three basic age groups:

- 1. The seedling/sapling age group: Trees range from one foot to 25 feet tall, have diameters up to six inches D.B.H., and ages from one to 25 years. Natural regeneration has established itself well throughout most of the timber stands. Ponderosa pine and Western Larch, both shade intolerant species can be found in the larger open areas. The Douglas fir and Grand Fir, shade tolerant species, are found growing on the cooler north aspects and underneath the denser overstory.
- 2. The pole size age group: Trees range in size from six to 10 inches D.B.H. and ages from 30 to 50 years. This age group is dominated by Ponderosa pines that were planted by Boise Cascade Corporation after a timber harvest. These plantations are approaching a need to thin and maintain the fast growth rate they are currently experiencing. There are also single trees being suppressed from growing underneath a larger tree.
- **3. Overstory**: Trees range from 10 to 25 plus inches D.B.H., heights range from 70 to over 100 feet tall, and ages from 50-100 plus years. The average growth rate is two inches diameter growth every five to 15 years (the latter being a very slow growth rate).

The Basal Area per acre (a representation of how close the trees are growing together) ranges from 40 to over 120 square feet. Typically a Basal Area per acre of 60-80 square feet is considered the optimum level for the ideal overall stand health and bark beetle control.

Overall, this property is a decent growing site as is it a Grand Fir/huckleberry habitat type. With proper management the property should be capable of producing at least 250 board feet per acre per year. Habitat type classification is based on succession changes over time where one plant community is replaced by another until equilibrium is developed with the soil development. Early stages of succession begin with the seral or shade intolerant species such as Ponderosa pine, Lodgepole pine, and Western Larch- as these trees begin to grow they provide shade. The shade intolerant species such as Douglas fir, Grand Fir, and Spruce start to become established in the partial shade. As the canopy from the shade tolerant species reduces the amount of sunlight on the forest floor it begins to alter the environmental conditions to a point where conditions are more favorable for the climax species (in this case Grand Fir) and they start regenerating.

Management regimes should not necessarily be based upon the development of climax plant communities. The seral tree species within a climax plant community often have a higher rate of production (growth) than the climax species. In addition climax species are often less tolerant of drought which increases their stress level and invites insect and disease problems. For these reasons, managing for the seral species should be the desirable objective in forest management decisions.

### **SECTION 2 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION**

TIMBER STAND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Seedling/sapling age group- This age group has become well established naturally throughout most of the timber stands. Shade tolerant species such as the Grand Fir, Douglas fir, and Spruce are found on the cooler north aspects or where there is a dense overstory canopy. The shade intolerant species such as the Ponderosa pine, Lodgepole pine, and Western Larch are found established

in the larger openings or the open drier sites. Natural regeneration typically becomes established after a ground disturbing activity, such as a timber harvest that will expose enough mineral soil for the tree seed to germinate.

In a few areas around the property there are overcrowded clumps of sapling and pole sized trees competing for sunshine, the limited amount of water, and nutrients in the soil. A precommercial thinning is recommended that would space the trees about 12-15 feet apart and retain the fast growth rate they are currently experiencing. All poor form (i.e. crooked, forked tops, and trees with less than one-third their height in live crown) trees should be removed. Also favor leaving the seral species (i.e. Ponderosa pine, Western Larch, and Douglas fir).

Pole sized age group- Many of the Ponderosa pine plantations have crowns touching and should be thinned to increase the spacing to maintain their fast growth rate. At the same time pruning of the lower branches (at least 4-6 feet above the ground) will not only produce good quality wood in the future but also minimize wildfire risk. Any suppressed tree growing directly underneath a larger tree should be removed as it is robbing needed nutrients and water from the larger tree.

Overstory- A selective timber harvest is recommended that could remove about half of the standing volume within the next five years. The silviculture treatment to be used would be a single tree or group selection method where trees are designated for removal (i.e. marked). The criteria for selection would be trees exhibiting poor form (i.e. crooked, forked tops, and trees with less than one third their heights in live crown), older or mature trees with crowns starting to fade or round out at the top (sign of mature trees), and creating larger openings in the tree canopy where the natural regeneration has not become well established. The harvest should favor leaving the seral species, reduce to the Basal Area per acre to the optimum level, and concentrate the growth on fewer healthy vigorous growing trees.

**Recommendation:** The timber harvest and precommercial thinning project should be conducted under the guidance of a professional forester so that timber management and landowner objectives are met.

#### **SECTION 3 - PROTECTION**

**INSECTS:** 

The Scotylus (Fir Engraver) bark beetle has been active in the recent past killing groups of Grand Fir or just the tops of selected trees. The Western Pine and Ips (Pine Engraver) bark beetles have been active, killing groups of Ponderosa pine in this area. The Western Pine beetle normally attacks the larger trees while Ips prefers trees less than six inches D.B.H. or tops of larger trees. The Mountain Pine bark beetle has been active killing many of the Lodgepole pine trees.

**Recommendation:** Any trees that become attacked by bark beetles should be removed to control the local population.

Currently the biggest insect problem is the Western Spruce Budworm infestation that is affecting the region. The typical host to this defoliating insect is the Grand Fir, Spruce, Douglas fir, and sometimes the pines. The larvae or caterpillar stage consumes the new foliage as it appears-best observed by the red colored nest of webbed, chewed needles at the ends of the branches. After several years of heavy defoliation top kill and tree mortality can occur (especially in the younger understory trees).

DISEASE:

Some of the Douglas fir, Lodgepole pine, and Western Larch overstory trees are moderately to heavily infected with a fungus called Dwarf Mistletoe which can be identified by the large 'brooming' of the branches. This disease can be a major problem because it infects the young trees growing directly underneath the larger trees as the spores drop or shoot out as much as 60 feet from the host plant. Pruning of mistletoe infected branches can be done if the infection is not widespread in the tree and the branches are accessible. The disease can eventually kill the tree if it is heavily infected.

Western Gall Rust, a fungus, forms a knot-like structure on the branches and sometimes the tree trunk, primarily on the Lodgepole pine (also younger Ponderosa pine were observed to having this fungus on their branches). That portion of the branch or trunk beyond the knot will eventually die or at the very least form a canker which can be a weak point in the future. Western Gall Rust can be treated by removing the branch; however, if it is located on the trunk the tree should be cut.

Maintaining the timber stand in a healthy, vigorously growing condition will minimize losses. See the attached **State Forester Forums** for additional information about these insect and disease problems.

FIRE:

Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association provides wildfire protection on properties in this area. Wildfire is a major concern because of all the homes within the immediate area. Currently a crown fire is a high possibility due to the very steep slopes spacing and the overcrowded timber stand. Creating a defensible space around new home construction will help minimize the risk from wildfire.

Management recommendation: A timber harvest and precommercial thinning of the understory should open the tree crowns so that they are not touching each other which will minimize the risk of a crown fire. Pruning of the lower branches will remove the ladder fuel and helps keep a fire burning at ground level where it is easier to suppress. Any slash or pruning materials should be piled and burned for fuel reduction purposes.