

Valley County Planning and Zoning

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STAFF REPORT: SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision - Preliminary Plat
MEETING DATE: March 12, 2026
TO: Planning and Zoning Commission
STAFF: Cynda Herrick, AICP, CFM
Planning and Zoning Director
**APPLICANT /
PROPERTY OWNER:** Growth Enterprises
PO Box 2069, McCall, ID 83638
Trevor Howard, Timberland Associates LLC
60 Difficult DR, Idaho City, ID 83631
SURVEYOR: Kenneth L Thomason, Mountain West Surveys INC
PO Box 769, Council, ID 83612
LOCATION: Pearson Lane Area
Portions of parcels RP18N03E276760 and RP18N03E275256 in the
SW ¼ Section 27, T.18N, R.3E, Boise Meridian, Valley County, Idaho
SIZE: 22.37 acres
REQUEST: 9-Lot Single-Family Residential Subdivision
EXISTING LAND USE: Part of a Single-Family Residential Parcel with an Existing Home

Growth Enterprises LLC is requesting a conditional use permit for a nine-lot single-family residential subdivision on 22.37 acres. Proposed lot sizes range from 1 acre to 4.4 acres.

Individual septic systems and individual wells are proposed.

Access would be from a new private gravel road onto Pearson Lane, a public road

A 6,000-sqft shop with well and septic, a well-fed pond, and a spring-fed pond exist on the property. The Clara Flotz Ditch flows through the proposed subdivision. The site does not have water rights. Any wetlands will be designated as "no build areas" on a final plat. The existing home would not be included in the platted subdivision.

A Wildlife Urban Interface Fire Protection Plan (short form) has been submitted. CCRs are proposed but a draft has not been submitted.

FINDINGS:

1. A neighborhood meeting was held on January 14, 2026, as required. (VCC 9-5H-1.D). However, there is some dispute that they had advertised they would be there for a specified

amount of time (2:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m.) but the developer left at approximately 3:00 p.m. The applicant then submitted an alternative type of notice.

2. The complete application was submitted on January 26, 2026.
3. Legal notice was posted in the *Star News* on February 19, 2026, and February 26, 2026. Potentially affected agencies were notified on February 10, 2026. Neighbors within 300 feet of the property line were notified by fact sheet sent February 11, 2026. The notice and application were posted online at www.co.valley.id.us on February 10, 2026. The site was posted on February 26, 2026.
4. Agency comment received:

Brent Copes, Central District Health, stated a subdivision application, fees, test holes, groundwater monitoring, and engineering report are required. (February 23, 2026)

Emily Hart, McCall Airport Manager, stated the site is 1.5 miles from Runway 34, in Horizontal Surface. (February 10, 2026)

Ryan Garber, McCall Fire & EMS, listed requirements regarding roads, water supply for fire protection, a wildfire plan, and wildfire mitigation work. A 10,000-gallon water storage tank for fire protection shall be installed on-site. The pond may suffice for the water supply; requirements include a minimum of 10,000 gallons of water year-round and fire department approved connection and access. (February 20, 2026)

Mara Hlawatschek, Valley County Wildfire Mitigation Director, approved the Wildfire Mitigation Plan. Approval is contingent upon the full implementation of all wildfire mitigation measures identified in the plan and verification through inspection that the work has been completed as stated. Required inspections shall occur prior to final plat approval and/or issuance of building permits. Ongoing maintenance of defensible space, vegetation management, and Firewise practices shall remain the responsibility of property owner(s) and/or homeowners association. (February 12, 2026)

Paul Ashton, Parametrix and Valley County Engineer, stated detailed site grading and drainage plans and drainage design documentation signed by a licensed PE for the site improvements are required for review and approval by the Valley County engineer. Additional stormwater resulting from site improvements will need to be retained on site and addressed in the design and calculations. Improvements to offsite drainage features may be required. Appropriate temporary and permanent best management practices (BMPs) and erosion control measures are required to protect adjacent properties, waterways, and roadway ditches. Pearson Lane is a public road and requires 70 ft of dedicated right-of-way (35 ft each side of centerline). This development will need to dedicate right-of-way along Pearson Lane to accommodate a 35-ft right-of-way from existing centerline. The preliminary plat needs to be clear that Pearson Lane is dedicated right-of-way and not an easement. A Development Agreement may be required for this project. The Applicant is responsible for delineating any wetlands. (February 23, 2026)

Brandon Flack, Idaho Fish and Game Regional Technical Assistance Manager, submitted general recommendations for subdivisions, which include controlling pets, vegetative recommendations, prohibiting feeding of wildlife, riparian barriers around wetlands, pond requirements, and wildlife friendly fencing. (November 21, 2024)

Megan Myers, Valley County Communications Supervisor, and Laurie Frederick, Valley County Cadastral Specialist III, have no issues with the proposed subdivision and road names. (February 24, 2026, and February 25, 2026)

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) provided general comments on air quality, wastewater, drinking water, surface water, solid waste, hazardous waste, water quality, ground water contamination, and best management practices. (February 17, 2026)

5. Public comment received:

Chad Plager, Rocky Mountain Cranes, asked if there have been any traffic impact studies to determine the effects of the additional traffic on Pearson Lane and Highway 55. The entrance to the proposed subdivision is on a 90° turn; several missed turns happen in the winter. Traffic is already often stopped at the intersection of Pearson Lane and Highway 55. (February 16, 2026)

Lissa and Willey Beebe, 100 Magnetic Rock Road, own the home and lot as well as a 26-acre parcel directly east of the proposed subdivision and 19 Boulder View Place immediately to south of the proposed site. Proposed lots have wetlands that feed the Beebe's seasonal livestock watering hole. The test hole for Lot 4 is located to the east of the irrigation ditch; how is access to the east part of the lot proposed? What guardrails are there to protect neighbors from dust, noise, and commercial activities? They did not anticipate nor desire nine more homes next to their properties. (March 3, 2026)

Robert and Jeanie Goff, Jeremiah and Debbie Boenisch, Phill Serivano, and Cindy Shoop, property owners of 58, 60, and 62 Pearson Lane, listed issues to be addressed prior to approval of preliminary plat: 1) Septic setbacks and nitrate loading – the septic test hole on proposed lot 7 is less than 100-ft from the existing well at 58 Pearson Lane; 2) Drainage toward wetlands and Pearson Corners drainage area; 3) Gravel Road – dust, erosion, and sediment impacts; 4) Leach Field Placement – drainage toward existing wells; 5) Well Density and Risk of Wells Running Dry – no hydrologic study; 6) Lot 7 as Potential Drainage Pond Designation; and 7) No Draft CCRs. (March 3, 2026)

John Humphries, 108 Magnetic Rock Road, is opposed. He has concerns regarding how the neighborhood meeting was done. The applicant apparently trespassed on private property in order to dig a test hole on Lot 4. The access to Lot 4 building site is unclear. The effect on the adjacent ponds and livestock watering is unclear. Septic systems draining towards the irrigation canal, water quality, emergency access, and dust from the gravel road are also concerns. (March 3, 2026)

Jeenie Balkins, 7 Boulder View Place, is opposed. The test holes sites were accessed without permission from the homeowners association or adjacent property owners. Concerns include the lack of CCRs, lack of building envelopes, wetlands, drainages, and dust due to the gravel road. (March 3, 2026)

Glenn Balkins is opposed as the proposal is poorly planned and inconsistent with surrounding neighborhoods. Concerns include the lack of CCRs, gravel road, wetlands, impact to the agricultural land to the east, lack of building envelopes, and access to Lot 4. Private property was trespassed over by a backhoe to dig a test hole on the east side of Lot 4. (March 3, 2026)

6. Physical characteristics of the site: The site has rolling terrain with maximum slopes of 10%. Existing vegetation primarily pasture grass. There are two ponds, a spring, the Clara Foltz Ditch, an intermittent stream, and wetlands.
7. The surrounding land use and zoning includes:
 - North: Single-Family Residential Parcels with Homes
 - South: Single-Family Residential Lots (Pearson Corners Subdivision)
 - East: Agricultural (Dry Grazing); Single-Family Residential Parcels and Lots
 - West: Single-Family Residential Parcels; Agricultural (Irrigated Grazing)
9. Valley County Code (Title 9): In Table 9-3-1, this proposal is categorized under:
 - 2. Residential Uses (c) Subdivision for single-family subdivision.

Review of Title 9 - Chapter 5 Conditional Uses and Title 10 Subdivision Regulations should be done.

TITLE 9 LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

9-4-3-2: SETBACKS (Revised – Ordinance 2025-07, effective January 1, 2026):

- A. Buildings Exceeding Three Feet In Height: The setbacks for all buildings exceeding three feet (3') in height shall be in accordance with section 9-4-8, table 4-A of this chapter.
- B. Setback From Highway 55: All buildings shall be set back one hundred feet (100') from the right of way line of Highway 55 unless a more restrictive setback is required within other sections of this title.
- C. High Water Lines and Ditches: All residential buildings shall be set back at least fifty feet (50') from high water lines and ditches. All other buildings shall be set back at least one hundred feet (100') from high water lines and ditches.
 1. The setback shall be from the base flood elevation if there is a determined flood elevation or a high-water line where vegetation is denuded.
 2. In order to provide for ecological function and ensure water quality benefits are preserved, a minimum 25-foot area adjacent to the waterbody must be maintained to reduce erosion and enhance habitat protection. This area may consist of a vegetative buffer, bank stabilization measures, or a combination thereof.
 3. Vegetation shall be native.
 4. No vegetation can be planted that requires fertilizers. Fertilizer shall not be used in the setback area.
 5. A five-ft (5') permeable pathway will be allowed to access through the vegetative buffer. The pathway cannot cause water to flow directly into the waterbody without proper filtration.
 6. See requirements in VCC 9-6-6 Riparian Area Overlay.

9-5-3: STANDARDS:

- B. Setbacks:
 1. Structures Exceeding Three Feet In Height: The setbacks for all structures exceeding three feet (3') in height are specified herein under the site and development standards for the specific use.
 2. Highway 55: All structures shall be set back one hundred feet (100') from the right of way line of Highway 55 unless a more restrictive setback is required within other sections of this title.
 3. High Water Line: All residential buildings shall be set back at least thirty feet (30') from high water lines. All other buildings shall be set back at least one hundred feet (100') from high water lines.
 4. Front Yards: Front yards shall be determined by the structure establishing the principal use on the property and the location of the access street or road.
 5. Encroachment On Yards: No other structure may encroach on the yards determined for the structure establishing principal use.

6. Measurement: All building setbacks shall be measured horizontally, on a perpendicular to the property line, to the nearest corner or face of the building including eaves, projections, or overhangs.

9-5A-1: GRADING:

- A. Permit Required: Grading to prepare a site for a conditional use or grading, vegetation removal, construction or other activity that has any impact on the subject land or on adjoining properties is a conditional use. A conditional use permit is required prior to the start of such an activity.
- B. Exemptions: Grading for bona fide agricultural activities, timber harvest, and similar permitted uses herein are exempt from this section.
- C. Flood Prone Areas: Grading within flood prone areas is regulated by provisions of section 9-6-2 of this title and title 11 of this code. A permit, if required, shall be a part of the conditional use permit.
- D. Wetlands: Grading or disturbance of wetlands is subject to approval of the U.S. Corps of Engineers under the federal clean water act. The federal permit, if required, shall be part of the conditional use permit.
- E. Site Grading Plan:
 1. The conditional use permit application shall include a site grading plan, or preliminary site grading plan for subdivisions, clearly showing the existing site topography and the proposed final grades with elevations or contour lines and specifications for materials and their placement as necessary to complete the work. The plan shall demonstrate compliance with best management practices for surface water management for permanent management and the methods that will be used during construction to control or prevent the erosion, mass movement, siltation, sedimentation, and blowing of dirt and debris caused by grading, excavation, open cuts, side slopes, and other site preparation and development. The plan shall be subject to review of the county engineer and the soil conservation district. The information received from the county engineer, the soil conservation district, and other agencies regarding the site grading plan shall be considered by the planning and zoning commission and/or the board of county commissioners in preparing the conditions of approval or reasons for denial of the applications. The Valley County Engineer or assigns shall approval all site grading and stormwater management plans prior to earthwork being don on-site.
 2. For subdivisions, preliminary site grading plans and stormwater management plans must be presented for review and approval by the commission as part of the conditional use permit application. However, prior to construction of the infrastructure, excavation, or recordation of the final plat, the final plans must be approved by the county engineer or assigns.
 3. For purposes of sizing stormwater basin permanent management facilities (excluding first flush water quality treatment facilities), Drainage Peak Flow Calculations shall use the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) method as preferred, but the Rational Method is acceptable for smaller areas (generally 100 acres or less). See VCC 9-6-6C for requirements that apply to detention basins within the Riparian Area Overlays.
 - a. Public Roads Require: 100-yr storm event for major roads, bridges, etc. and 50-year for all other facilities.
 - b. Private Roads Require: 100-yr storm event for major roads, bridges, etc. and 25-year event for all other facilities.
 - c. Site Development not directly specified shall use the 25-year storm event.
- F. Land Surfaces Not Used For Roads, Buildings And Parking: All land surfaces not used for roads, buildings and parking shall be covered either by natural vegetation, other natural and undisturbed open space, or landscaping.
- G. Stormwater Management Plan: Prior to issuance of building permits, the administrator must receive a certification from the developer's engineer verifying that the stormwater management plan has been implemented according to approved plans.
- H. Riparian Area Overlay: Grading within the Riparian Area Overlay is regulated by provisions of section 9-6-6 of this title. A permit, if required, shall be part of the conditional use permit.

9-5A-2: ROADS AND DRIVEWAYS:

- A. Roads For Public Dedication And Maintenance: Roads for public dedication and maintenance shall be designed and constructed in accordance with title 10 of this code and in accordance with "Construction Specifications And Standards For Roads And Streets In Valley County, Idaho".
- B. Access Roads Or Driveways: Residential developments, civic or community service uses, and commercial uses shall have at least two (2) access roads or driveways to a public street wherever practicable.
- C. Private Roads: Private roads shall meet the provisions of the Valley County subdivision ordinance and any policies adopted by the board of county commissioners.
- D. Cattle Guards: Cattle guards shall not be installed in public roads within residential developments.
- E. Access To Highway 55: Access to Highway 55 shall be limited at all locations and may be prohibited where other access is available. An access permit from the Idaho transportation department may be required.

9-5A-5: FENCING:

- C. Livestock In Residential Development: If livestock are allowed in a residential development, then fencing shall be installed to keep livestock out of public street rights of way. Cattle guards shall not be installed in public roads within residential developments.
- E. Construction And Materials: Fence construction and materials shall be in accordance with commonly accepted good practices to produce a neat appearing durable fence. The location, height, and materials used for constructing a fence shall be approved by the commission and specified in the conditional use permit. Fences required for any conditional use shall be maintained in good repair.
- F. Conditional Use Adjoins Agricultural Uses: Where a conditional use adjoins an agricultural use where animal grazing is known to occur for more than thirty (30) consecutive days per year, the permittee shall cause a fence to be constructed so as to prevent the animals from entering the use area. The permittee shall provide for the maintenance of said fence through covenants, association documents, agreement(s) with the adjoining owner(s), or other form acceptable to the commission prior to approval of the permit so that there is reasonable assurance that the fence will be maintained in functional condition so long as the conflicting uses continue.
- G. Obstruction Of Vision: Sight obscuring fences, hedges, walls, latticework, or screens shall not be constructed in such a manner that vision necessary for safe operation of motor vehicles or bicycles on or entering public roadways is obstructed.

9-5A-6: UTILITIES:

- A. Direct Access Required: All lots or parcels, for or within conditional uses, shall be provided, or shall have direct access to, utility services including telephone, electrical power, water supply, and sewage disposal.
- B. Central Water Supply And Sewage Systems: Central water supply and sewage systems serving three (3) or more separate users shall meet the requirements of design, operation, and maintenance for central water and sewage systems in the subdivision ordinance.
- C. Probability Of Water Supply: Probability of water supply, as referred to in subsection A of this section, can be shown by well logs in the general area or by a determination of a professional engineer, hydrologist, or soil scientist.
- D. Individual Septic Systems: If individual septic systems are proposed to show compliance with sewage disposal requirements in subsection A of this section, sanitary restrictions must be lifted on every lot prior to recordation unless it is designated as a lot where a building permit will never be issued for a residential unit, such as pasture lot, common area, open space, or a no build lot.
- E. Easements Or Rights Of Way: Easements or rights of way shall be set aside or dedicated for the construction and maintenance of utilities in accordance with the provisions of the subdivision ordinance.
- F. Utility Plan: A utility plan showing the schedule of construction or installation of proposed utilities shall be a part of the conditional use permit.

9-5B-2: LIGHTING

9-5B-4: EMISSIONS:

- C. Wood Burning Devices: Wood burning devices shall be limited to one per site. Wood burning devices shall be certified for low emissions in accordance with EPA standards.

9-5C-2: MINIMUM LOT AREA:

- B. New Subdivisions:
 - 1. Single-Family Residences: New subdivisions for single-family residences shall provide the following minimum lot sizes:
 - a. One acre where individual sewage disposal systems and individual wells are proposed.
- C. Frontage On Public Or Private Road: Frontage on a public or private road shall not be less than thirty feet (30') for each lot or parcel. The lot width at the front building setback line shall not be less than ninety feet (90').

9-5C-5: SITE IMPROVEMENT:

- A. Off Street Parking Spaces: Two (2) off street parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. These spaces may be included in driveways, carports, or garages.
- B. Utility Lines: All utility lines, including service lines, that are to be located within the limits of the improved roadway in new residential developments must be installed prior to placing the leveling coarse material.

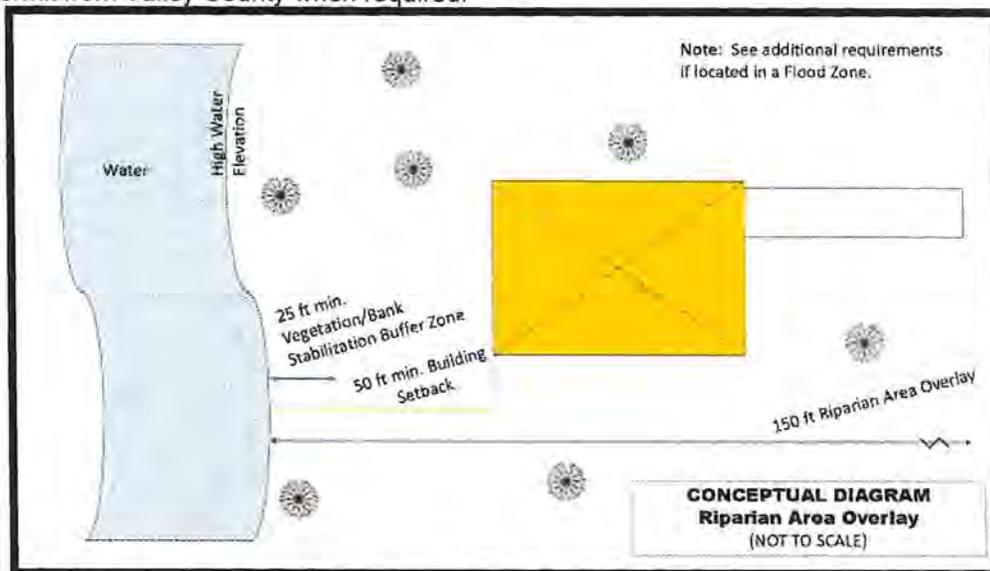
9-5C-6: DENSITY:

- A. The density of any residential development or use requiring a conditional use permit shall not exceed two and one-half (2.5) dwelling units per acre, except for planned unit developments or long-term rentals. Long-term rental density can be determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission in regards to compatibility with surrounding land uses and will require a deed restriction.
- B. Density shall be computed by dividing the total number of dwelling units proposed by the total acreage of land within the boundaries of the development. The area of existing road rights of way on the perimeter of the development and public lands may not be included in the density computation.

9-6-6: Riparian Area Overlay

- A. Purpose: The purpose of this special overlay is to protect the health and safety of the public, and to minimize damage to property and fragile ecologies by preventing surface and ground water pollution along with protection of waterbodies. It will also serve to protect water quality.
- B. Areas of Application: The standards and procedures for riparian areas shall apply to those lands which are within 150 feet of any lake, pond, river, or year-round flowing creek or stream.
- C. Standards:
 - 1. Setback shall be 50' from high water line for residential buildings and appurtenant structures and 100' for all other buildings and appurtenant structures. If a lot was platted prior to adoption of this standard and there is no area to construct, a variance may be granted by administrators if runoff control measures as prepared by the applicant are recommended for approval by the Valley County Engineer based on stormwater standards.
 - 2. Prior to any excavation or construction, the property owner, general contractor or the responsible party shall provide proof of stormwater certification training or responsible person training. Training and certification must be on an approved training provider list that can be obtained at the Valley County Building Department.
 - 3. Stormwater detention basins, retention basins, swales or other techniques shall be used when recommended or required by the Valley County Engineer.
 - a. Basins must be designed and sized to filter or infiltrate runoff from the construction site and permanent drainage.
 - b. Basins must be designed to accommodate the "first-flush" volume sized to capture the runoff from the initial rainfall depth most responsible for pollutant loading. The "first-flush" volume design storm depth is defined herein as 0.77-inch of rainfall (24-hour 95th-percentile storm).
 - c. For purposes of sizing stormwater basin permanent management facilities (excluding first flush water quality treatment facilities), Drainage Peak Flow Calculations shall use the Soil

- Conservation Service (SCS) method as preferred, but the Rational Method is acceptable for smaller areas (generally 100 acres or less)
- d. The storm duration is a 1-hour event when using the Rational Method, or a 24-hour event when using the SCS method.
 - e. Basin design shall be approved by the Valley County Engineer and inspected by the Valley County building department or other qualified inspectors assigned to such duties. Special inspections may be needed in some instances. The applicant's engineer shall also submit a certification that the approved plan was implemented prior to final occupancy.
 - f. Basin design shall comply with Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) water rights requirements.
4. There shall be no filling or dredging of lake bottoms, rivers, or wetlands without proper jurisdictional permits, i.e. IDWR, USACE, Valley County, etc.
 5. There shall be no excessive clearing of vegetation.
 6. Stormwater harvest and infiltration techniques are encouraged.
 7. Riprap for shoreline protection is allowed with the proper turbidity controls and permits from appropriate jurisdictions (IDWR, USACE, USBR, IDL, etc), including a Floodplain Development Permit from Valley County when required.



100' ft min. Building Setback setback for all other buildings.

TITLE 10 SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

10-4-3: LOTS:

- A. Size, Depth, Shape, Orientation And Setback Lines: The lot size, width, depth, shape and orientation, and the minimum building setback lines shall be appropriate for the location of the subdivision and for the type of development and use contemplated. Every lot shall abut upon a street. Corner lots for residential use shall have extra width to permit appropriate building setbacks from, and orientation to, both streets.
- B. Double Frontage And Reverse Frontage Lots: Double frontage, and reverse frontage lots, shall be avoided, except where essential to provide separation of residential development from traffic arteries or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation. A screening easement of at least ten feet (10'), and across which there shall be no right of access, shall be provided along the line of lots abutting such a traffic artery or other disadvantageous use.
- C. Side Lot Lines: Side lot lines shall be within twenty degrees (20°) of right angles or radial to street lines.

10-4-6: EASEMENTS:

- A. Utility Easements: There shall be provided easements for the utilities upon and across the front of lots of a width of a minimum of twelve feet (12') (except for entrance service) or as and where considered necessary by the commission.
- B. Stormwater Easement Or Drainage Right Of Way: Where a subdivision is crossed or bounded by a watercourse, drainageway, channel, irrigation ditch, or stream there shall be provided a stormwater easement or drainage right of way conforming substantially with the lines of such watercourse, and such further width or construction, or both, as will be adequate for the purpose.
- C. Drainage: Provisions for adequate drainage shall be made by the subdivider as prescribed by the county engineer in accordance with the manual containing the drainage standards and specifications as adopted by Valley County.
- D. Existing Easements: All existing easements must be shown on the subdivision plat.

10-5-1: STREET AND UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS:

- A. Installation Required: Public street, utility, conduit for fiber optics, and other off site improvements, as hereinafter listed, shall be installed in each new subdivision at the subdivider's expense or at the expense of the party agreeing to install the same, in accordance with the minimum standards set forth below prior to the acceptance of any final plat for recordation, except as provided in subsections C and D of this section. A right of way permit will be required (see section 5-7-2 of this code).
- B. Acceptance By County: The county shall not accept the dedication of any public rights of way and any easements shown on the plat, together with appurtenant facilities lying therein which the county would have a duty to maintain after dedication, which are not improved, or construction thereof guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of this title or with the policies, standards, designs and specifications set forth in the road and street specifications adopted by Valley County. 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. All plats shall contain in their notes this statement: "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."

Dedication of public rights-of-way does not guarantee that the public road will be maintained by Valley County. Public rights of way are allowed with roads that are maintained by homeowners. Public rights of way shall be provided through properties to adjacent lands for the purpose of circulation, when reasonable.

- C. Private Road Declaration: In the event that private roads, streets and ways are shown on a subdivision plat, the width of the right of way must meet specifications set forth in road and street specifications adopted by the board of county commissioners. A private road declaration shall be recorded and state that the county will have no responsibility for the installation or maintenance of the private roads, shall describe who is responsible for maintenance of the private roads, and describe the construction schedule for the private roads. Construction of private roads shall be the responsibility of the subdivider and shall be constructed to the minimum standards as set forth in the road and street specifications for private roads adopted by the county.
- D. Declaration Of Installation Of Utilities: A declaration of installation of utilities shall also be recorded. The declaration shall describe the utilities that will be placed by the subdivider, verify when the utilities will be installed and state that Valley County will have no responsibility for the installation or maintenance of utilities. If all utilities are not installed prior to recordation of the plat, a note shall be placed on the face of the plat that states: "Utilities have not been installed at the time of recordation of this plat".
- E. Connection To Public Road Required: The county shall not accept any new subdivision unless the streets within the subdivision, whether public or private, are connected directly to an existing public road. In the event the subdivision is not connected to a public road with an approved minimum standard as determined by the Valley County Road Director, then the subdivider shall construct, or guarantee the construction as provided by this title, a connector road to county standards, either private roads or public roads, which shall provide access to the subdivision. All subdivisions shall be required to be accessed by a road system that meets the minimum standard as determined by the

Valley County Road Director. When access has historically been provided through the subdivision to other ownerships, the subdivider shall provide for continuation of the public right of way.

CHAPTER 7 WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

10-7-2: DEFINITIONS

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. The plan shall be submitted to the Wildfire Mitigation Director by Planning and Zoning Staff for review and comments to the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- 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.
 - 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. Each authority will act in conjunction with the Wildfire Mitigation Director.
 - 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 Valley County Wildfire Mitigation director in conjunction with the applicable 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.

SUMMARY:

Staff's compatibility rating is a + 34.

The Planning and Zoning Commission should do their own compatibility rating prior to the meeting (form with directions attached). Be prepared to submit your compatibility rating or state which lines on staff's compatibility rating needs to be changed.

STAFF COMMENTS / QUESTIONS:

- 1. This site is within the McCall Fire District, Water District 65K, and. It is not within a herd district nor an irrigation district. However, an irrigation ditch managed by the Lake Irrigation District flows through proposed Lot 4.
- 2. The Riparian Overlay and all wetlands shall be shown on the final plat so as to confirm a building site.

3. Pearson LN must be dedicated at 35' from center of road as a public right-of-way. This is a separate parcel and must be deeded to Valley County. It cannot be an easement. The plat should indicate the break between the public road and the private road.
4. All easements shall be shown on the final plat. Must determine if the irrigation ditch easement that crosses Lots 2, 3, and 4 is adequate and conforms to state statute requirements prior to submittal of a final plat.
5. The existing driveway going north through proposed Lot 1 to the home addressed at 48 Pearson Lane does not match the easement shown on the preliminary plat. See aerial map.
6. What is the potential for the grade of the driveway on Lot 1 if accessed from the internal road?
7. Do the ponds have water rights from Idaho Department of Water Resources?
8. Will the existing shed at the applicant's residence meet the minimum 20-ft setback from the new rear property line?
9. Will there be enough room in Lot 4 to meet setbacks and have room for a well, septic system, and a 2,500-sqft home (minimum square footage per application)? Should take into consideration the riparian area overlay.
10. How will the owners of Lot 4 access the eastern portion of the lot located across the irrigation ditch?
11. How will the Lake Irrigation District access the ditch for maintenance?
12. Lot 9 should also include approval from Valley County.
13. Developer should discuss off-site road improvements with the Valley County Road Department sooner, than later.

Question to P&Z Commission:

1. Does this subdivision meet the minimum standards in Title 9, Chapter 5, of the Valley County Code in regards to frontage, lot size, etc.? If not, which ones does it not comply with?
2. Does this subdivision meet the minimum standards in Title 10 of the Valley County Code in regards to the access road, etc.?
3. Are impacts being properly mitigated? If not, which impacts are not mitigated?

Standard of Approval:

1. Will the application result in an increase in value of private property? VCC 9-5-2(B)(3).
2. Will the approval of the application result in an undue adverse impact on the environment? VCC 9-5-2(B)(3).
3. Will the approval of the application result in an undue adverse impact on adjoining properties? VCC 9-5-2(B)(3).
4. Will the approval of the application result in an undue adverse impact on governmental services? VCC 9-5-2(B)(3).
5. Is the application consistent with the Valley County Comprehensive Plan? VCC 9-5-2(B)(3).

6. Conditional uses may be approved only after a C.U.P. has been evaluated to determine that the impacts can be mitigated through conformance with conditions of approval. VCC 9-5-2(A).

These six standards should be a significant focus of attention during the public hearing and deliberations because they need to be resolved in order to justify approval. VCC 9-5-1(C) directs the decision-making body to encourage conditional uses where noncompatible aspects of the application can be satisfactorily mitigated through development agreements for the costs to service providers and impacts to surrounding land uses. Because mitigation measures are a requirement of approval the applicant needs to understand that he/she will be required to perform some off-site improvements. They are not mandatory but without them the application cannot satisfy the mitigation of impacts requirement and would be denied under the ordinance.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Proposed Conditions of Approval
- Blank Compatibility Evaluation and Instructions
- Compatibility Evaluation by Staff
- Location Map
- Aerial Map
- Images from Google Maps
- Assessor Plat – T.18N R.3E Section 27
- Photos taken February 26, 2026
- Preliminary Plat
- Responses
- Education Information for Applicant:
 - Lighting Flyer
 - Lake Irrigation District Flyer
 - Septic System Handout

Proposed Conditions of Approval

1. The application, the staff report, and the provisions of the Land Use and Development Ordinance are all made a part of this permit as if written in full herein. Any violation of any portion of the permit will be subject to enforcement and penalties in accordance with Title 9-2-5; and, may include revocation or suspension of the conditional use permit.
2. Any change in the nature or scope of land use activities shall require an additional Conditional Use Permit.
3. The issuance of this permit and these conditions will not relieve the applicant from complying with applicable County, State, or Federal laws or regulations or be construed as permission to operate in violation of any statute or regulations. Violation of these laws, regulations or rules may be grounds for revocation of the Conditional Use Permit or grounds for suspension of the Conditional Use Permit.
4. A Development Agreement will be required for mitigation of off-site impacts. The applicant shall work with the Valley County Road Director and Planning and Zoning Director on an agreement for off-site infrastructure improvements that will be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
5. The final plat shall be recorded within two years, or this permit will be null and void.

6. Sanitary Restrictions must be removed by Central District Health prior to recording the final plat.
7. A letter of approval is required from McCall Fire District.
8. A letter of approval of the Wildland Urban Interface Fire Protection Plan is required from the Valley County Wildfire Mitigation Director or assignee.
9. Must have a fencing plan with neighboring properties if they run livestock for over 30 days per year.
10. Shall place addressing numbers at the residence and at the driveway entrance if the house numbers are not visible from the road. Said numbers shall contrast with their background and be at least three and one-half inches (3 ½-in) height.
11. Shall contact the USPS Postmaster in McCall to determine if a Cluster Box Unit for mail delivery is appropriate for this development.
12. CCR's, if recorded, should address lighting, noxious weeds, septic maintenance, wildfire prevention, fire wise wildland urban interface landscaping requirements, prohibiting yews in landscaping, dogs being a nuisance to adjacent agricultural uses, and limit each lot to one wood-burning device.
13. A Declaration of Private Road shall be recorded and noted on the with the final plat.
14. A Declaration of Installation of Utilities shall be noted on the face of the plat referencing electrical power, phone, and fiber.
15. Shall record the Wildland Urban Interface Fire Protection Plan with the final plat.
16. Final plat must show wetlands and designated riparian areas as "no build" areas.
17. All easements shall be shown on the final plat.
18. The following notes shall be placed in the notes on the face of the final plat:
 - "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."
 - "All lighting must comply with the Valley County Lighting Ordinance."
 - "Only one wood burning device per lot."
 - "Surrounding land uses are subject to change."
 - Wildfire Urban Interface Protection Plan recorded as instrument # _____."
 - Floodplain Note
 - Development Agreement recorded as instrument # _____.
 - All lots, except for Lot 1, must be accessed only from [new private road name], not from Pearson Lane.

END OF STAFF REPORT

9-11-1: APPENDIX A, COMPATIBILITY EVALUATION:

- A. General: One of the primary functions of traditional zoning is to classify land uses so that those which are not fully compatible or congruous can be geographically separated from each other. The county has opted to substitute traditional zoning with a multiple use concept in which there is no separation of land uses. Proposed incompatible uses may adversely affect existing uses, people, or lands in numerous ways: noise, odors, creation of hazards, view, water contamination, loss of needed or desired resources, property values, or infringe on a desired lifestyle. To ensure that the county can continue to grow and develop without causing such land use problems and conflicts, a mechanism designed to identify and discourage land use proposals which will be incompatible at particular locations has been devised. The compatibility evaluation of all conditional uses also provides for evaluations in a manner which is both systematic and consistent.
- B. Purpose; Use:
1. The compatibility rating is to be used as a tool to assist in the determination of compatibility. The compatibility rating is not the sole deciding factor in the approval or denial of any application.
 2. Staff prepares a preliminary compatibility rating for conditional use permits, except for conditional use permits for PUDs. The commission reviews the compatibility rating and may change any value.
- C. General Evaluation: Completing the compatibility questions and evaluation (form):
1. All evaluations shall be made as objectively as possible by assignment of points for each of a series of questions. Points shall be assigned as follows:
 - Plus 2 - assigned for full compatibility (adjacency encouraged).
 - Plus 1 - assigned for partial compatibility (adjacency not necessarily encouraged).
 - 0 - assigned if not applicable or neutral.
 - Minus 1 - assigned for minimal compatibility (adjacency not discouraged).
 - Minus 2 - assigned for no compatibility (adjacency not acceptable).
 2. Each response value shall be multiplied by some number, which indicates how important that particular response is relative to all the others. Multipliers shall be any of the following:
 - x4 - indicates major relative importance.
 - x3 - indicates above average relative importance.
 - x2 - indicates below average relative importance.
 - x1 - indicates minor relative importance.
- D. Matrix - Questions 1 Through 3: The following matrix shall be utilized, wherever practical, to determine response values for questions one through three (3). Uses classified and listed in the left hand column and across the top of the matrix represent possible proposed, adjacent, or vicinity land uses. Each box indicates the extent of compatibility between any two (2) intersecting uses. These numbers should not be changed from proposal to proposal, except where distinctive uses arise which may present unique compatibility considerations. The commission shall determine whether or not there is a unique consideration.
- E. Terms:
- DOMINANT ADJACENT LAND USE:** Any use which is within three hundred feet (300') of the use boundary being proposed; and
1. Comprises at least one-half (1/2) of the adjacent uses and one-fourth (1/4) of the total adjacent area; or
 2. Where two (2) or more uses compete equally in number and are more frequent than all the other uses, the one with the greatest amount of acreage is the dominant land use; or
 3. In all other situations, no dominant land use exists. When this occurs, the response value shall be zero.
- LOCAL VICINITY:** Land uses within a one to three (3) mile radius. The various uses therein should be identified and averaged to determine the overall use of the land.
- F. Questions 4 Through 9:
1. In determining the response values for questions 4 through 9, the evaluators shall consider the information contained in the application, the goals and objectives of the comprehensive plan, the provisions of this title and related ordinances, information gained from an actual inspection of the site, and information gathered by the staff.
 2. The evaluator or commission shall also consider proposed mitigation of the determined impacts. Adequacy of the mitigation will be a factor.

APPENDIX A

MATRIX FOR RATING
QUESTIONS 1, 2, and 3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RESIDENTIAL USES	1. AGRICULTURAL		+2	-1	-2	-2	-2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1	-1	-1	+2	-1	-2	-1	+1	+2	+2
	2. RESIDENCE, S.F.	+2		+2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+2	+1	-2	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-2	-2
	3. SUBDIVISION, S.F.	-1	+2		+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+2	+1	-2	+1	-1	+1	+2	+1	-1	+2	+1	-2	-2
	4. M.H. or R.V. PARK	-2	+1	+1		+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+2	+1	-2	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-2	-2
	5. RESIDENCE, M.F.	-2	+1	+1	+1		+2	+2	+1	+1	+2	+1	-2	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-2	-2
	6. SUBDIVISION, M.F.	-2	+1	+1	+1	+2		+2	+1	+1	+2	+1	-2	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-2	-2
	7. P.U.D., RES.	-2	+1	+1	+1	+2	+2		+1	+1	+2	+1	-2	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-2	-2
CIVIC or COMMUNITY SERVICE USES	8. REL, EDUC & REHAB	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	+1		+1	+1	-1	+2	-2	-1	-1	+2	+2	+1	+1	-1	+1	-2	-1
	9. FRAT or GOVT	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+2	-2	-1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	-2	-2
	10. PUBLIC UTIL. (1A-3.1)	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1		+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+2
	11. PUBLIC REC	+1	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	-1	-1	+1	+2	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1
	12. CEMETERY	+2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+2	+2	+2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1
	13. LANDFILL or SWR. PLANT	+1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	+1		-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	+2	+2
COMMERCIAL USES	14. PRIV. REC. (PER)	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1		+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+2	+2	-1	+1
	15. PRIV. REC. (CON)	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	+2	+1
	16. NEIGHBORHOOD BUS.	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	-2		+1	-2	+1	+2	+2	+1	+2	-1	-1
	17. RESIDENCE BUS.	+2	+2	+2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	-1	+2	-2	+1	+1	-2	+1		+1	-1	+1	-2	-2
INDUST. USES	18. SERV. BUS.	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+1		+2	+2	+1	+1
	19. AREA BUS.	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-2	+1	+1	-2	+2	-1	+2		+2	-2	-2
	20. REC. BUS.	-2	+2	+2	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+2	-2	+1	+1	+2	+1	+2	-2	+1
				</																			

Compatibility Questions and Evaluation

Matrix Line # / Use: #3

Prepared by: CH

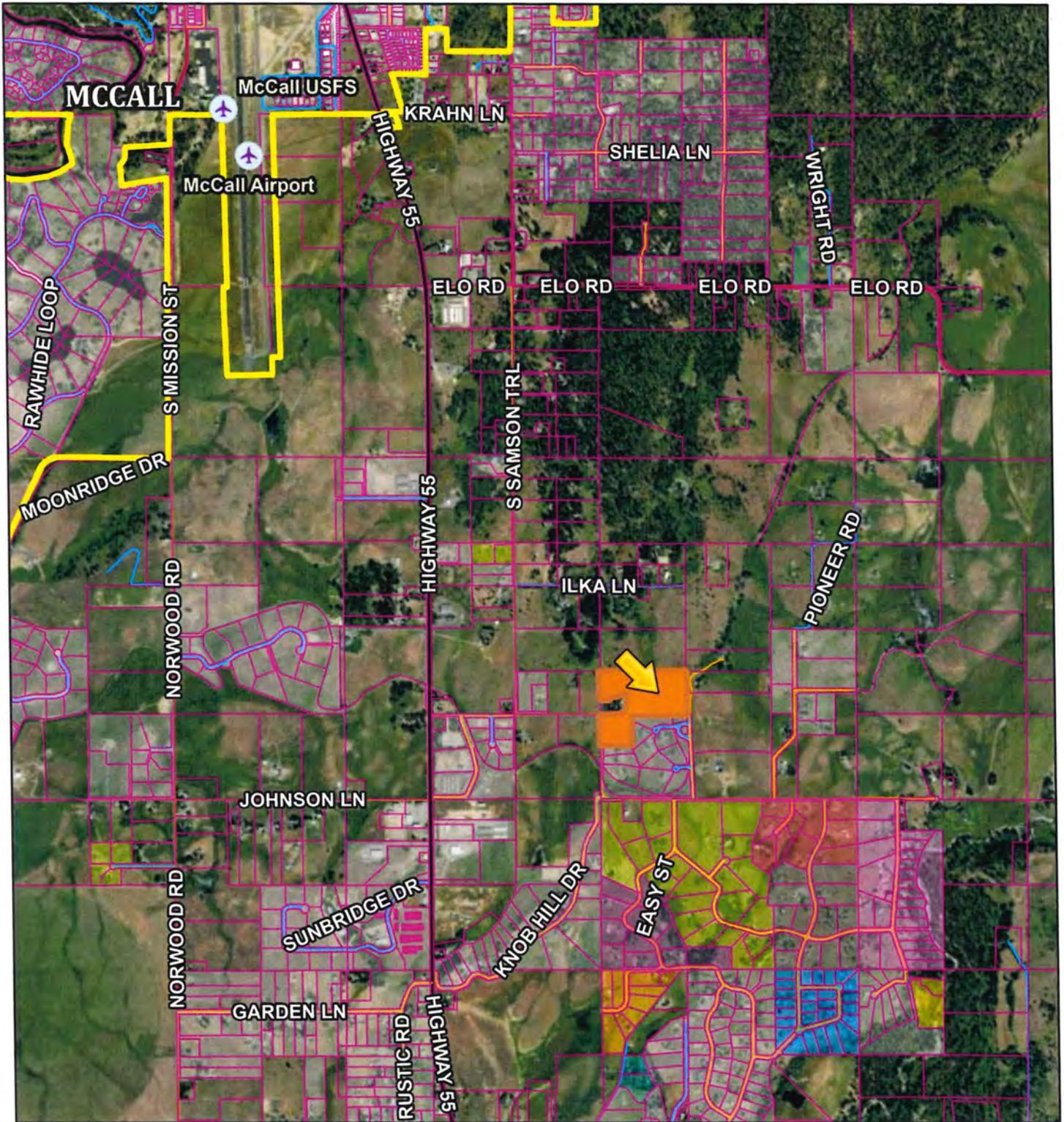
YES/NO	X	Response Value
(+2/-2)	<u>+2</u>	X 4 <u>+8</u>
(+2/-2)	<u>+2</u>	X 2 <u>+4</u>
(+2/-2)	<u>+1</u>	X 1 <u>+1</u>
(+2/-2)	<u>+1</u>	X 3 <u>+3</u>
(+2/-2)	<u>+2</u>	X 1 <u>+2</u>
(+2/-2)	<u>+2</u>	X 2 <u>+4</u>
(+2/-2)	<u>+2</u>	X 2 <u>+4</u>
(+2/-2)	<u>+2</u>	X 2 <u>+4</u>
Sub-Total	(+)	<u> 34 </u>
Sub-Total	(--)	<u> - </u>
Total Score		<u> 34 </u>

Use Matrix Values:

1. Is the proposed use compatible with the dominant adjacent land use?
S.F. Residential or Rural
 2. Is the proposed use compatible with the other adjacent land uses (total and average)?
S.F. Subdivision
 3. Is the proposed use generally compatible with the overall land use in the local vicinity?
See #2 w/ some agriculture
- Site Specific Evaluation (Impacts and Proposed Mitigation)
4. Is the property large enough, does the existence of wooded area, or does the lay of the land help to minimize any potential impacts the proposed use may have on adjacent uses?
Large enough, but very little vegetation.
 5. Is the size or scale of proposed lots and/or structures similar to adjacent ones?
Will be houses
 6. Is the traffic volume and character to be generated by the proposed use similar to the uses on properties that will be affected by proximity to parking lots, on-site roads, or access roads?
Yes, S.F. residential
 7. Is the potential impact on adjacent properties due to the consuming or emission of any resource or substance compatible with that of existing uses?
Yes
 8. Is the proposed use compatible with the abilities of public agencies to provide service or of public facilities to accommodate the proposed use demands on utilities, fire and police protection, schools, roads, traffic control, parks, and open areas?
Yes
 9. Is the proposed use cost effective when comparing the cost for providing public services and improving public facilities to the increases in public revenue from the improved property?
Yes

The resulting values for each questions shall be totaled so that each land use and development proposal receives a single final score.

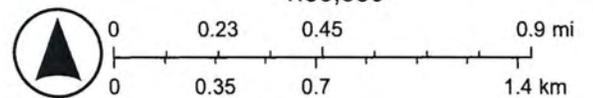
SUB 26-002 Location Map



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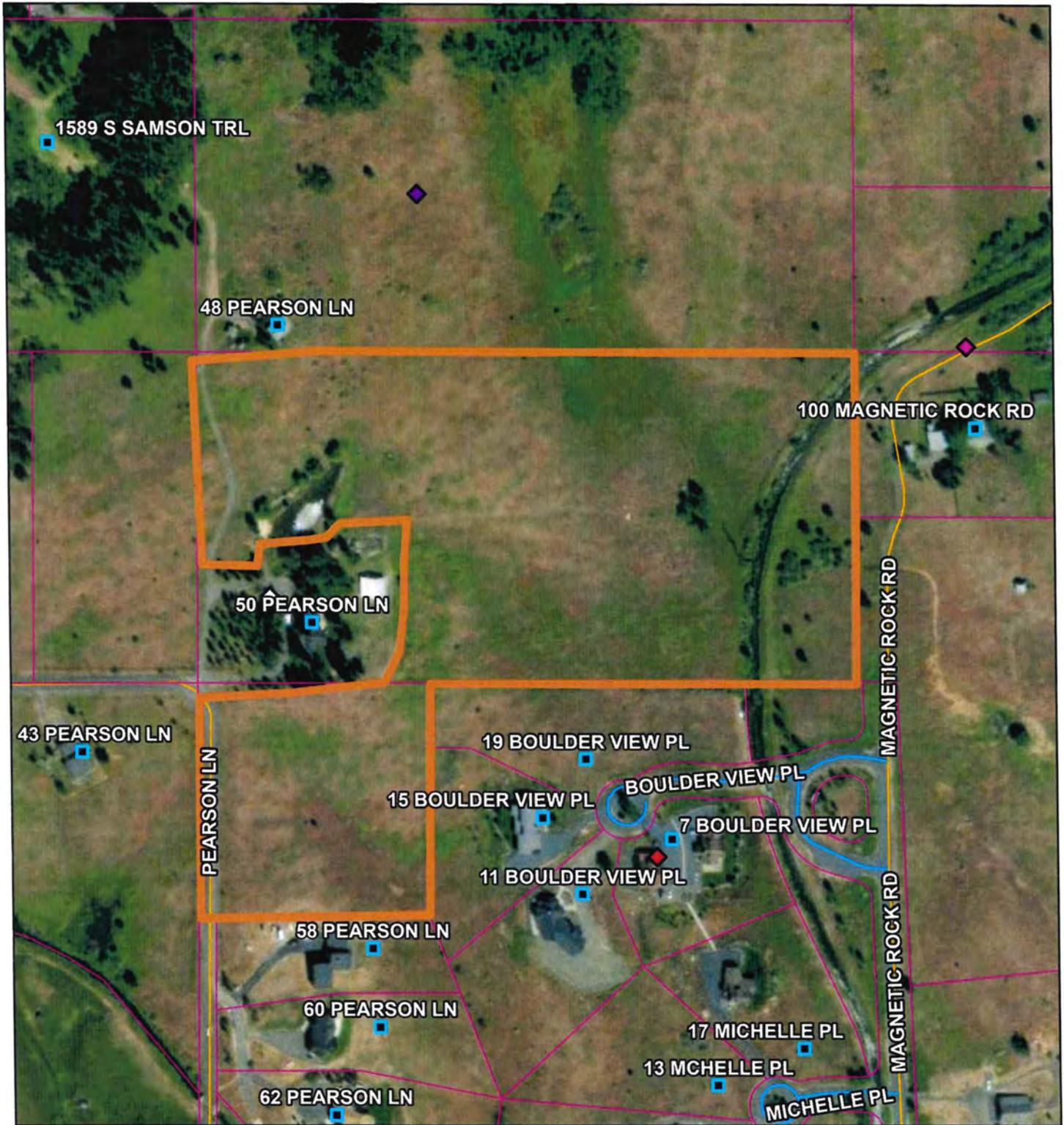
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-  Airstrips
-  Municipal Boundaries
-  Parcel Boundaries
- Roads
 -  MAJOR
 -  COLLECTOR
 -  URBAN/RURAL
 -  PRIVATE
 -  OTHER



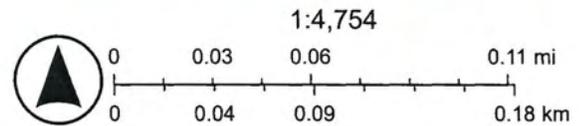
Earthstar Geographics

SUB 26-002 Aerial - Approximate Boundary



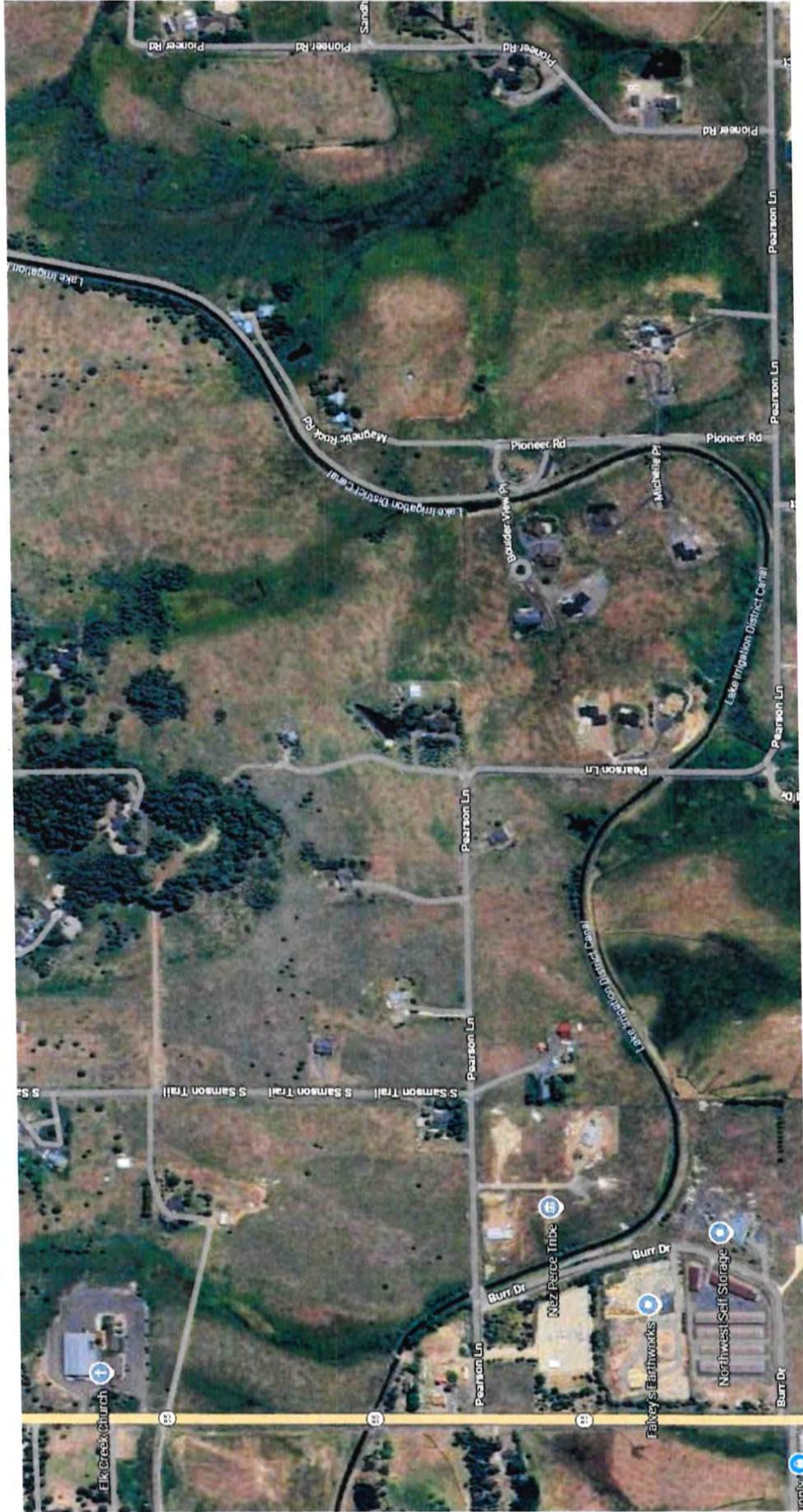
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- Permits
- ◆ ADU
 - ◆ EXC Roads
 - ◆ VAR
 - ◇ PSP
 - Address Points
 - Parcel Boundaries
 - URBAN/RURAL
 - PRIVATE

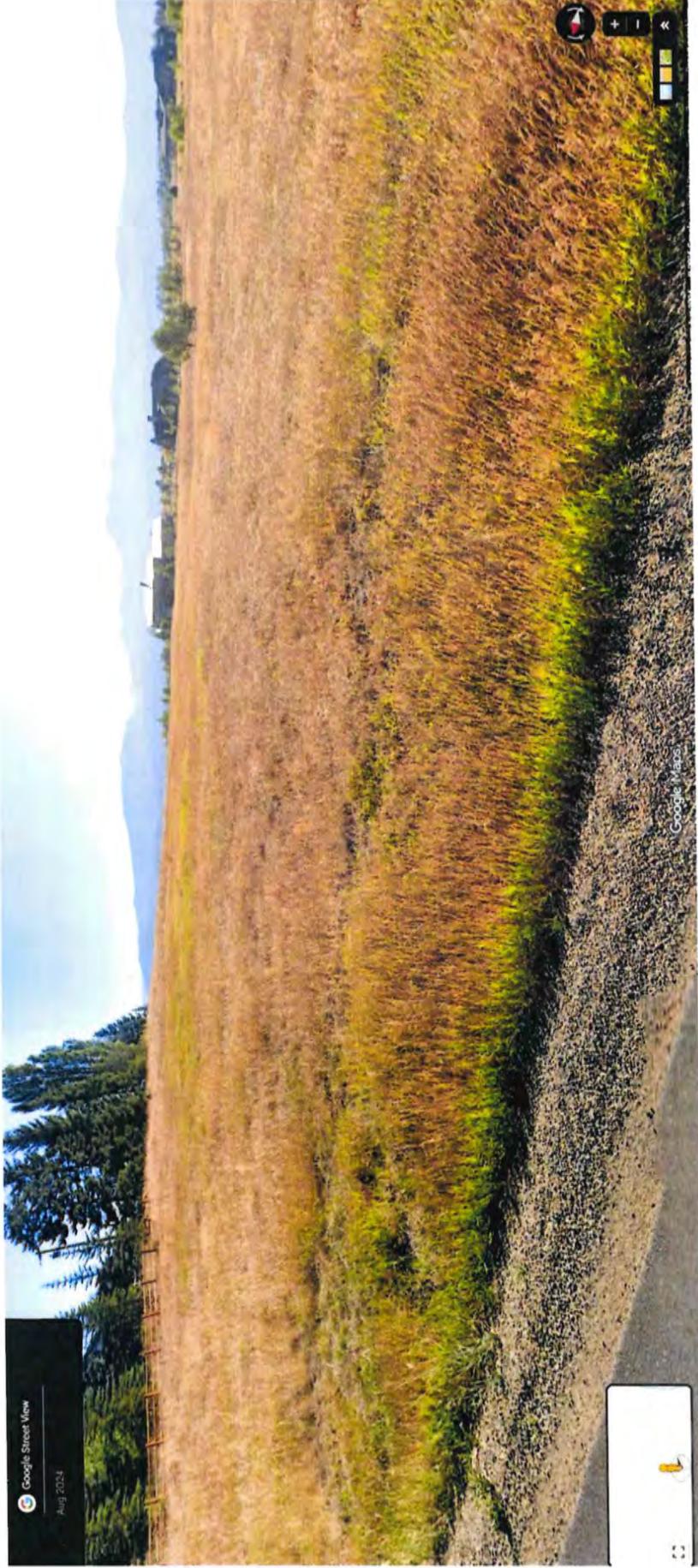


Vantor

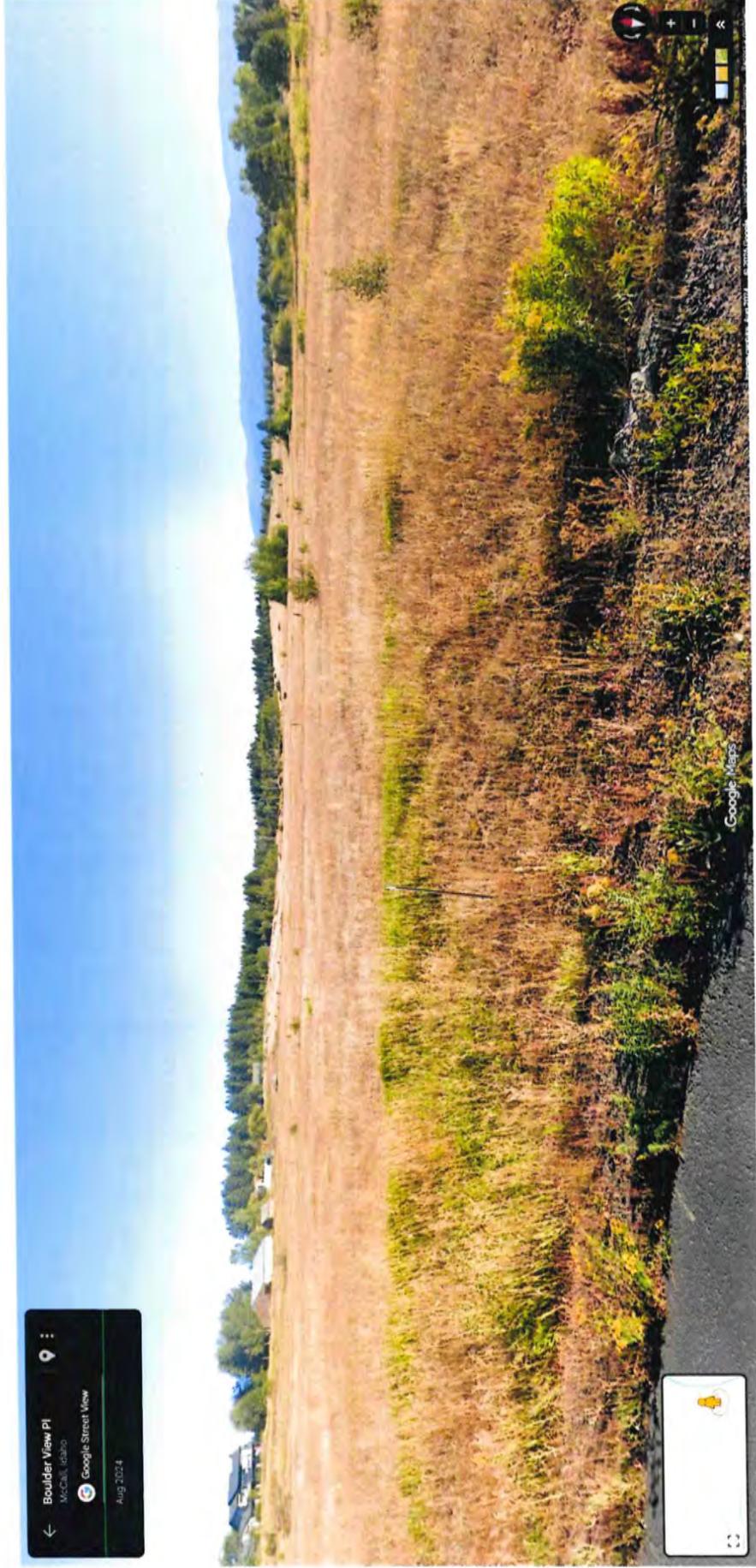
Google Maps – Aerial View



Looking Easterly from Pearson Lane
(Source Google Maps – Street View, August 2024)



Looking Northerly from Boulder View Place
(Source Google Maps – Street View, August 2024)

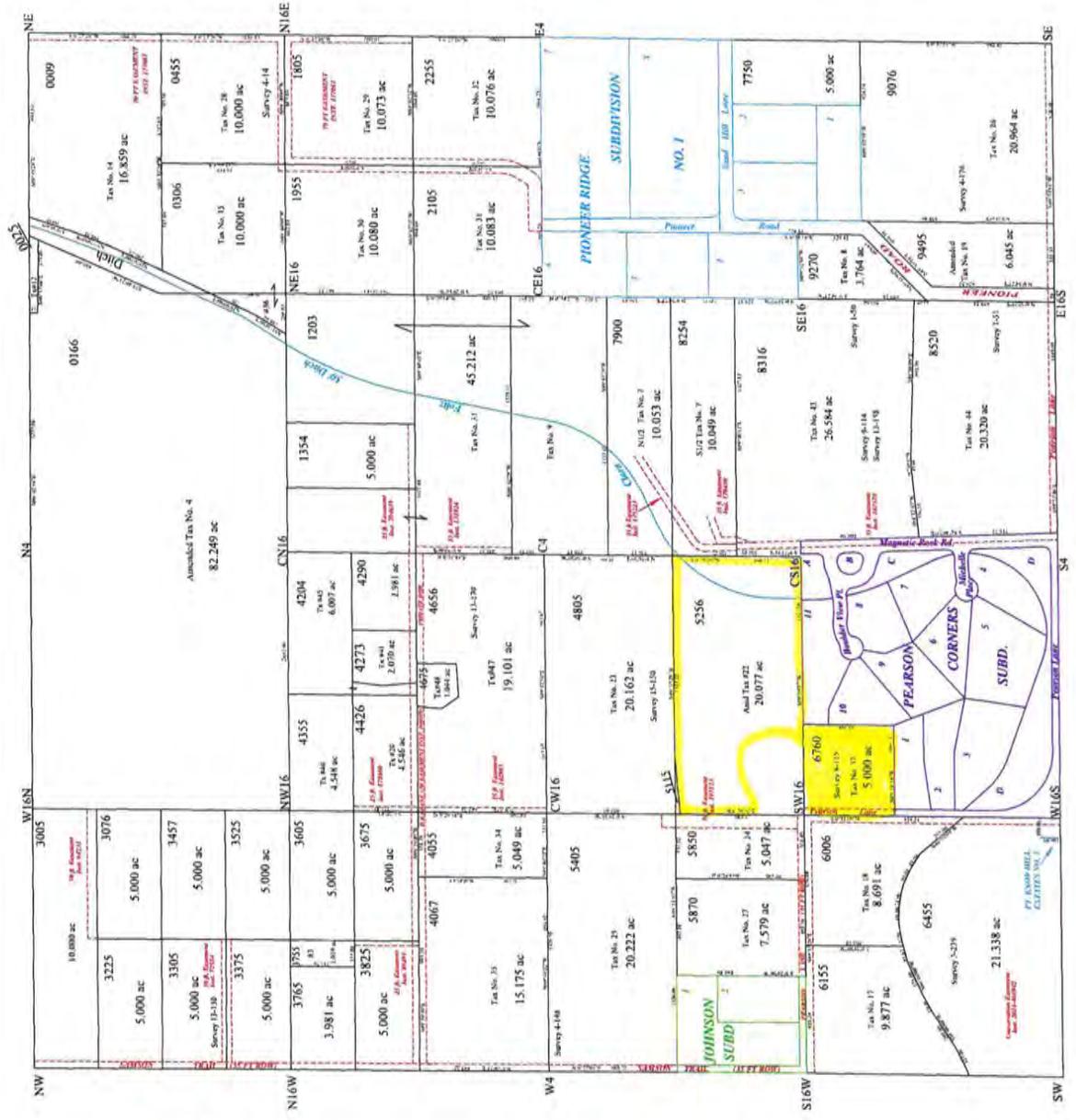


PLAT TITLE

T W P . 1 8 N R O 3 E S E C . 2 7

VALLEY COUNTY
 Cartography Dept.
 Assessor's Office
 Cascade, ID 83611

Filename:
 Valley County Base Map
 Scale: 1" = 4000'
 Date: 10/15/2025
 Drawn by: L. Frederick



This drawing is to be used for reference purposes only. The County is NOT responsible for any discrepancies or omissions shown.





Valley County Transmittal
Division of Community and Environmental Health

Return to:

- Cascade
- Donnelly
- McCall
- McCall Impact
- Valley County

Rezone # _____

Conditional Use # _____

Preliminary / Final / Short Plat SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision

- 1. We have No Objections to this Proposal.
- 2. We recommend Denial of this Proposal.
- 3. Specific knowledge as to the exact type of use must be provided before we can comment on this Proposal.
- 4. We will require more data concerning soil conditions on this Proposal before we can comment.
- 5. Before we can comment concerning individual sewage disposal, we will require more data concerning the depth of:
 - high seasonal ground water waste flow characteristics
 - bedrock from original grade other _____
- 6. This office may require a study to assess the impact of nutrients and pathogens to receiving ground waters and surface waters.
- 7. This project shall be reviewed by the Idaho Department of Water Resources concerning well construction and water availability.
- 8. After written approvals from appropriate entities are submitted, we can approve this proposal for:
 - central sewage community sewage system community water well
 - interim sewage central water
 - individual sewage individual water
- 9. The following plan(s) must be submitted to and approved by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality:
 - central sewage community sewage system community water
 - sewage dry lines central water
- 10. Run-off is not to create a mosquito breeding problem
- 11. This Department would recommend deferral until high seasonal ground water can be determined if other considerations indicate approval.
- 12. If restroom facilities are to be installed, then a sewage system MUST be installed to meet Idaho State Sewage Regulations.
- 13. We will require plans be submitted for a plan review for any:
 - food establishment swimming pools or spas child care center
 - beverage establishment grocery store

14. Subdivision application, fees, test holes, ground water monitoring and an engineering report is required

Reviewed By: B. Cooper

Date: 2/23/26

From: Emily Hart <ehart@mccall.id.us>
Sent: Tuesday, February 10, 2026 10:34 AM
To: Lori Hunter <lhunter@valleycountyid.gov>; Cynda Herrick <cherrick@valleycountyid.gov>
Subject: Re: Valley County PZ Meeting - March 12, 2026 - Notice

Good morning,

Airport comments for C.U.P. 25-035 Albright Campground remain unchanged from Jan. 8 Hearing.

SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision - 1.5 miles from Runway 34, in Horizontal Surface. FAA Form 7460-1 required for building permits.

No other Airport Comments.

Best,
Emily

Emily Hart, ACE GA/CM | McCall Airport Manager
336 Deinhard Lane Hangar 100 | McCall, ID 83638
Direct: 208.634.8965 | Cell: 208.630.3441
www.mccall.id.us/airport

From: Ryan Garber <ryan@mccallfire.com>

Sent: Friday, February 20, 2026 9:45 AM

To: Cynda Herrick <cherrick@valleycountyid.gov>

Cc: Mike Bertrand <mike@mccallfire.com>; Mara Hlawatschek <mhlawatschek@valleycountyid.gov>

Subject: SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision

Cynda,

I have the following comments regarding SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision:

General

- Roads and water supply for fire protection shall be installed, inspected, and made operable prior to final plat or building construction (501.4, IFC2018).

Fire Protection Water Source

- In lieu of meeting the fire flow requirements in Appendix B of the 2018IFC (International Fire Code), a 10,000-gallon water storage tank for fire protection shall be installed on-site, in accordance with NFPA 22, inspected and made operable prior to building construction (501.4, IFC2018). The site plan, including the tank location, position, accessibility, etc., needs to be approved by the fire district prior to the installation. The applicant has a pond on site which may suffice - it would need to supply a minimum of 10,000 gallons of water year around and have an approved fire department approved connection and access.

Access Roads

- All access roads shall be built to Valley County standards and have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (D103.1), exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (503.2.1). Grade shall not exceed ten percent (D103.2).
- Where a fire hydrant or draft site is located along a fire access road minimum road width shall be 26 feet exclusive of shoulders (D103.1)
- Dead end access roads longer than 150 feet shall have a turn around the meets the requirements in IFC Appendix D (Table D103.4)
- Any security gates shall be installed in accordance with UL325, have an SOS gate module installed for emergency means of operation (503.6), and meet the width standards according to Section D103.5.

Wildfire

- A wildfire protection plan should be prepared, and any fuels mitigation recommendations should be instituted.
- The plan shall be submitted with the preliminary plat application to the Valley County planning and zoning office.

- 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.
- 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.

Thank you,
Ryan

Captain Ryan Garber
Fire Prevention / Code Enforcement
McCall Fire & EMS
201 Deinhard Lane
McCall, ID 83638
www.mccallfire.com
Cell: (208) 469-0135

[Schedule a Short Term Rental Safety Inspection](#)
[Schedule a Phone Call with Ryan](#)
[Schedule a Firewise Safety Inspection](#)
[Schedule another type of inspection](#)



Sign up for Emergency Notifications



[Please click to sign up for CodeRED!](#)

This message has been sent to you as official business of the McCall Fire Protection District. If you have a concern about the authenticity of this communication, including any attachments, please contact the sender directly for confirmation, either by telephone or separate e-mail. Unencrypted e-mail is inherently insecure and should be treated with caution.

Electronic Privacy Notice. This e-mail, and any attachments, contains information that is, or may be, covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. 2510-2521, and is also confidential and proprietary in nature. If you are not the intended recipient, please be advised that you are legally prohibited from retaining, using, copying, distributing, or otherwise disclosing this information in any manner. Instead, please reply to the sender that you have received this communication in error, and then immediately delete it. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.



[Book time to meet with me](#)

Valley County Wildfire Mitigation

P.O. Box 1350 • 219 N. Main Street
Cascade, Idaho 83611-1350



Phone (208) 382-7145 x 1404
Cell (208) 817-1103

MARA HLAWATSCHEK

Program Director

mhlawatschek@co.valley.id.us

February 12th, 2026

To whom it may concern,

The **Wildfire Mitigation Director** has reviewed the Wildfire Mitigation Plan submitted for the **Newton Subdivision**. The plan was prepared in compliance with Valley County Code, Chapter 7 – Wildland Urban Interface Fire Protection Plan.

The Wildfire Mitigation Plan has been **approved and no additional request**. The approved plan adequately identifies wildfire risks associated with the proposed subdivision and includes appropriate mitigation measures to reduce as it pertains to wildfire mitigation treatments. As this development primarily consist of grassy and sage areas. McCall Fire District should be consulted for water, access and commercial development requirements within the Subdivision WUI Fire Protection Plan.

This approval is contingent upon the full implementation of all wildfire mitigation measures identified in the approved plan and verification through inspection that the work has been completed as stated in the plan. Required inspections shall occur prior to final plat approval and/or issuance of building permits, as determined by Valley County. Inspections for water, access and commercial development requirements shall be request to McCall Fire District. Wildfire Mitigation treatments shall be request and approved by Wildfire Mitigation Director.

Ongoing maintenance of defensible space, vegetation management, and Firewise practices shall remain the responsibility of the property owner(s) and/or homeowners association, as applicable.

This decision is effective on the date of approval and shall remain in effect unless modified or revoked in accordance with Valley County Code.

Thank you

Mara Hlawatschek

Mara Hlawatschek

Wildfire Mitigation Director

mhlawatschek@valleycountyid.gov

208-817-1103

Parametrix No. 314-4875-001

Kerstin Dettrich
Valley County Road and Bridge Director
520 South Front Street
P.O. Box 672
Cascade, ID 83611

Re: March 12, 2026, Planning and Zoning Commission Agenda Items

Dear Kerstin:

We have reviewed the items listed in the March 12, 2026, Valley County (VC) Planning and Zoning Commission agenda and have the following:

Old Business:

1. SUB 25-003 Tamarack Resort Phase 3.7 Buttercup Villas – Final Plat

Detailed site grading and drainage plans and drainage design documentation signed by a licensed PE for the site improvements are required for review and approval by the Valley County engineer. Additional stormwater resulting from site improvements will need to be retained on site and addressed in the design and calculations. Improvements to offsite drainage features may be required. Appropriate temporary and permanent best management practices (BMPs) and erosion control measures are required to protect adjacent properties, waterways, and roadway ditches.

The preliminary site grading plans included with this request show cut and fill slopes extending beyond the proposed road right-of-way and easements. The Applicant should address how the proposed slopes will be protected from individual lot development. The typical section and vertical grades detailed in the preliminary plans appear to meet the Tamarack design criteria but will be verified in the Valley County review.

New Business:

1. C.U.P. 25-035 Albright Camping Sites

Detailed site grading and drainage plans are not required for this application; however, the Applicant is required to retain all stormwater resulting from site improvements and ground disturbing activities on site and will protect adjacent properties, waterways, and roadway ditches from soil erosion and sedimentation using appropriate best management practices (BMPs).

2. SUB 26-001 Bitton Subdivision – Preliminary and Final Plat

Detailed site grading and drainage plans are not required for this application; however, the Applicant is required to retain all stormwater resulting from site improvements and ground disturbing activities on site and will protect adjacent properties, waterways, and roadway ditches from soil erosion and sedimentation using appropriate best management practices (BMPs).

3. C.U.P. 26-001 Murph's RV Park Extension – Amendment of C.U.P. 88-2 and 12-1

Detailed site grading and drainage plans are not required for this application; however, the Applicant is required to retain all stormwater resulting from site improvements and ground



disturbing activities on site and will protect adjacent properties, waterways, and roadway ditches from soil erosion and sedimentation using appropriate best management practices (BMPs).

4. C.U.P. 26-002 Harris Cove Lodge

No changes to the site topography so detailed site grading and drainage plans are not required for this application.

5. SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision – Preliminary Plat

Detailed site grading and drainage plans and drainage design documentation signed by a licensed PE for the site improvements are required for review and approval by the Valley County engineer. Additional stormwater resulting from site improvements will need to be retained on site and addressed in the design and calculations. Improvements to offsite drainage features may be required. Appropriate temporary and permanent best management practices (BMPs) and erosion control measures are required to protect adjacent properties, waterways, and roadway ditches.

Pearson Lane is a public road and requires 70 ft of dedicated right-of-way (35 ft each side of centerline). This development will need to dedicate right-of-way along Pearson Lane to accommodate a 35-ft right-of-way from existing centerline. The preliminary plat needs to be clear that Pearson Lane is dedicated right-of-way and not an easement.

Traffic volumes from this development were described to have minimal impact on the existing Pearson Lane, but a Development Agreement may still be required for this project.

Wetlands were identified on the site but don't appear to be impacted by the road improvements; however, the Applicant is responsible for delineating any wetlands encountered within the road improvement and will need to coordinate with all applicable agencies and receive all required approvals/permits prior to County approval of the final site grading and drainage plans.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Parametrix



Paul Ashton, PE



Subdivision Recommendations

From: Flack,Brandon<brandon.flack@idfg.idaho.gov>

To:Lori Hunter

Cc:Berkley,Regan; Messner,Jordan; Royse,Josh

Thu 11/21/2024 10:00 AM

Hi Lori,

I got your voicemail. Hopefully this is what you were looking for. All of these won't apply to every residential development, e.g., not every subdivision will have a private pond where they need a water right from IDWR or a private pond permit from IDFG.

In general, IDFG recommends the following practices for residential subdivisions/developments:

- Residents should control pets, including cats, at all times (fenced yard, keep indoors, kenneled, leashed, etc.). Pets, at-large, dramatically increase a residential subdivision's negative effects on wildlife.
- Avoiding or minimizing the potential for wildlife depredations in a subdivision is the responsibility of the individual property owner.
 - Prohibit the feeding of wildlife and require that potential wildlife attractants (pet food, trash cans, gardens, hay stacks, bird feeders, etc.) be maintained in a way to reduce attraction of wildlife species (skunks, foxes, raccoons, magpies, big game, etc.).
 - For example, leaving livestock feed outside will attract big game animals. Make sure any feed is stored in a closed barn or shed.
 - The developer and individual homeowners should be made aware that ornamental plants can attract big game animals and they will eat those plants. Therefore, protecting ornamental plants is the responsibility of the individual property owner.
 - Yew species are highly toxic to wildlife, pets, and humans and should not be used as landscaping plants.
- Native vegetation should be retained to the extent possible during project implementation to support native birds, small mammals, and pollinator species.
- Retain buffers of riparian vegetation that surround any wetland resources on the project property.
- If ponds exist or are developed on the project property, legal water rights issued by the Idaho Department of Water Resources are required for the appropriate beneficial use (storage, irrigation, recreation, etc.). If the ponds will be used for fishing, a private pond permit from IDFG is required to stock the ponds with fish, and a live fish transport permit from IDFG may also be required.
- All fencing within and around the subdivision should be wildlife friendly. IDFG can provide additional details upon request.

Please let me know if you have additional questions.

Brandon Flack

Regional Technical Assistance Manager

Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game

Southwest Region

15950 N. Gate Blvd.

Nampa, ID 83687

Ph: (208) 854-8947



From: Laurie Frederick <lfr frederick@valleycountyid.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 25, 2026 8:05 AM
To: Megan Myers <mmyers@valleycountyid.gov>; Lori Hunter <lhunter@valleycountyid.gov>; Kathy Riffie <kriffie@valleycountyid.gov>
Subject: Re: Proposed Road Name - Newton Place

We have no issues with this road name.

Please be aware that our county email format has changed to @valleycountyid.gov see below

Laurie Frederick
Cadastral Specialist III
Valley County Cartography Dept.
lfr frederick@valleycountyid.gov
208-382-7127
Service
Transparent
Accountable
Responsive

From: Megan Myers <mmyers@valleycountyid.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 24, 2026 4:44 PM
To: Lori Hunter <lhunter@valleycountyid.gov>; Laurie Frederick <lfr frederick@valleycountyid.gov>; Kathy Riffie <kriffie@valleycountyid.gov>
Subject: Re: Proposed Road Name - Newton Place

I am fine with the road and subdivision names.

Thanks,

Megan Myers
Communications Supervisor
Valley County Sheriff's Office
208-382-5160

From: Lori Hunter <lhunter@valleycountyid.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 24, 2026 4:33 PM
To: Laurie Frederick <lfr frederick@valleycountyid.gov>; Kathy Riffie <kriffie@valleycountyid.gov>; Megan Myers <mmyers@valleycountyid.gov>
Subject: Proposed Road Name - Newton Place

Newton Place is proposed as a new private road name in Newton Subdivision which would be located off Pearson Lane. Preliminary Plat is attached. Any issues with these names?

Lori Hunter
Valley County Planning & Zoning Planner II
208-382-7115
700 South Main Street • P.O. Box 1350
Cascade, ID 83611

Service T ransparent A ccountable R esponsive



February 17, 2026

Cynda Herrick, Planning & Zoning Director
Valley County Planning & Zoning
700 S. Main Street, Cascade, ID 83611
cherrick@valleycountyid.gov

Subject: Valley County PZ Meeting - March 12, 2026 - Notice

Dear Cynda Herrick:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your request for comment. While DEQ does not review every project on a project-specific basis, we attempt to provide the best review of the information provided. DEQ encourages agencies to review and utilize the Idaho Environmental Guide to assist in addressing project-specific conditions that may apply. This guide can be found at: <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/15083>.

The following information does not cover every aspect of this project; however, we have the following general comments to use as appropriate:

1. AIR QUALITY D1, D3, D4

- Please review IDAPA 58.01.01 for all rules on Air Quality, especially those regarding fugitive dust (58.01.01.651), trade waste burning (58.01.01.600-617), and odor control plans (58.01.01.776).
For questions, contact David Luft, Air Quality Manager, at (208) 373-0201.
- IDAPA 58.01.01.201 requires an owner or operator of a facility to obtain an air quality permit to construct prior to the commencement of construction or modification of any facility that will be a source of air pollution in quantities above established levels. DEQ asks that cities and counties require a proposed facility to contact DEQ for an applicability determination on their proposal to ensure they remain in compliance with the rules.
- For questions, contact the DEQ Air Quality Permitting Hotline at 1-877-573-7648.

2. AIR QUALITY C1, D2, D5

- Please review IDAPA 58.01.01 for all rules on Air Quality, especially those regarding fugitive dust (58.01.01.651), and trade waste burning (58.01.01.600-617).
- For new development projects, all property owners, developers, and their contractors must ensure that reasonable controls to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne are utilized during all phases of construction activities per IDAPA 58.01.01.651.
- DEQ recommends the city/county require the development and submittal of a dust prevention and control plan for all construction projects prior to final plat approval. Dust prevention and control plans incorporate appropriate best management practices to control fugitive dust that may be generated at sites.

- Citizen complaints received by DEQ regarding fugitive dust from development and construction activities approved by cities or counties will be referred to the city/county to address under their ordinances.
- Per IDAPA 58.01.01.600-617, the open burning of any construction waste is prohibited. The property owner, developer, and their contractors are responsible for ensuring no prohibited open burning occurs during construction.
- For questions, contact David Luft, Air Quality Manager, at (208) 373-0550.

3. WASTEWATER AND RECYLED WATER

- DEQ recommends verifying that there is adequate sewer to serve this project prior to approval. Please contact the sewer provider for a capacity statement, declining balance report, and willingness to serve this project.
- IDAPA 58.01.16 and IDAPA 58.01.17 are the sections of Idaho rules regarding wastewater and recycled water. Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval. IDAPA 58.01.03 is the section of Idaho rules regarding subsurface disposal of wastewater. Please review this rule to determine whether this or future projects will require permitting by the local public health district.
- All projects for construction or modification of wastewater systems require preconstruction approval. Recycled water projects and subsurface disposal projects require separate permits as well.
- DEQ recommends that projects be served by existing approved wastewater collection systems or a centralized community wastewater system whenever possible. Please contact DEQ to discuss potential for development of a community treatment system along with best management practices for communities to protect groundwater.
- DEQ recommends that cities and counties develop and use a comprehensive land use management plan, which includes the impacts of present and future wastewater management in this area. Please schedule a meeting with DEQ for further discussion and recommendations for plan development and implementation.
- For questions, contact Valerie Greear, Water Quality Engineering Manager at (208) 373-0459.

4. DRINKING WATER

- DEQ recommends verifying that there is adequate water to serve this project prior to approval. Please contact the water provider for a capacity statement, declining balance report, and willingness to serve this project.
- DEQ recommends verifying if the current and/or proposed drinking water system is a regulated public drinking water system. A drinking water system is a Public Water System (PWS) if it has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of 25 or more people per day for at least 60 days per year (refer to the DEQ website at: <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water/>). For non-regulated systems, DEQ recommends annual testing for total coliform bacteria, nitrate, and nitrite.
- IDAPA 58.01.08 is the section of Idaho rules regarding public drinking water systems. Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval.
- All projects for construction or modification of public drinking water systems require preconstruction approval.
- If any private wells will be included in this project, we recommend that they be tested for total coliform bacteria, nitrate, and nitrite prior to use and retested annually thereafter.
- DEQ recommends using an existing drinking water system whenever possible or construction of a new community drinking water system. Please contact DEQ to discuss this project and to explore options to both best serve the future residents of this development and provide for protection of groundwater resources.

- DEQ recommends cities and counties develop and use a comprehensive land use management plan which addresses the present and future needs of this area for adequate, safe, and sustainable drinking water. Please schedule a meeting with DEQ for further discussion and recommendations for plan development and implementation.
- For questions, contact Valerie Greear, Water Quality Engineering Manager at (208) 373-0459.

5. SURFACE WATER

- A Construction General Permit from DEQ may be required for projects that meet the eligibility criteria and have an allowable discharge of storm water or authorized non-storm water associated with construction activities. For questions, contact Emily Montague, IPDES Compliance Supervisor, at (208) 813-0872.
- Please contact DEQ to determine whether this project will require an Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) Permit. A Multi-Sector General Permit from DEQ may be required for facilities that have an allowable discharge of storm water or authorized non-storm water associated with the primary industrial activity and co-located industrial activity.
- For questions, contact Emily Montague, IPDES Compliance Supervisor, at (208) 373-0433.
- If this project is near a source of surface water, DEQ requests that projects incorporate construction best management practices (BMPs) to assist in the protection of Idaho's water resources. Additionally, please contact DEQ to identify BMP alternatives and to determine whether this project is in an area with Total Maximum Daily Load stormwater permit conditions.
- The Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act requires a permit for most stream channel alterations. Please contact the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), Western Regional Office, at 2735 Airport Way, Boise, or call (208) 334-2190 for more information. Information is also available on the IDWR website at: <https://idwr.idaho.gov/streams/stream-channel-alteration-permits.html>
- The Federal Clean Water Act requires a permit for filling or dredging in waters of the United States. Please contact the US Army Corps of Engineers, Boise Field Office, at 10095 Emerald Street, Boise, or call 208-345-2155 for more information regarding permits.
- For questions, contact Lance Holloway, Surface Water Manager, at (208) 373-0564.

6. SOLID WASTE, HAZARDOUS WASTE AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

- **Solid Waste.** No trash or other solid waste shall be buried, burned, or otherwise disposed of at the project site. These disposal methods are regulated by various state regulations including Idaho's Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards (IDAPA 58.01.06), Rules and Regulations for Hazardous Waste (IDAPA 58.01.05), and Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution (IDAPA 58.01.01). Inert and other approved materials are also defined in the Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards.
- **Hazardous Waste.** The types and number of requirements that must be complied with under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Idaho Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste (IDAPA 58.01.05) are based on the quantity and type of waste generated. Every business in Idaho is required to track the volume of waste generated, determine whether each type of waste is hazardous, and ensure that all wastes are properly disposed of according to federal, state, and local requirements.
- **Water Quality Standards.** Site activities must comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) regarding hazardous and deleterious-materials storage, disposal, or accumulation adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of state waters (IDAPA 58.01.02.800); and the cleanup and reporting of oil-filled electrical equipment (IDAPA 58.01.02.849); hazardous materials (IDAPA 58.01.02.850); and used-oil and petroleum releases (IDAPA 58.01.24.060 and 58.01.24.061). Petroleum releases must be reported to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.24.060.01 and 58.01.24.061.04. Hazardous material

releases to state waters, or to land such that there is likelihood that it will enter state waters, must be reported to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.850.

- **Groundwater Contamination.** DEQ requests that this project comply with Idaho's Ground Water Quality Rules (IDAPA 58.01.11), which states that "No person shall cause or allow the release, spilling, leaking, emission, discharge, escape, leaching, or disposal of a contaminant into the environment in a manner that causes a ground water quality standard to be exceeded, injures a beneficial use of ground water, or is not in accordance with a permit, consent order or applicable best management practice, best available method or best practical method."
- For questions, contact Matthew Pabich, Waste & Remediation Manager, at (208) 373-0510.

7. ADDITIONAL NOTES

- If an underground storage tank (UST) or an aboveground storage tank (AST) is identified at the site, additional regulations may apply. If an UST is present, the site should be evaluated to determine whether the UST is regulated by DEQ. If an AST is identified, EPA may have additional requirements. Both UST and AST sites should be assessed to determine whether there is potential soil and ground water contamination. Please call DEQ at (208) 373-0550, or visit the DEQ website <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-management-and-remediation/storage-tanks/leaking-underground-storage-tanks-in-idaho/> for assistance. If applicable to this project, DEQ recommends that BMPs be implemented for any of the following land uses: wash water from cleaning vehicles, fertilizers and pesticides, animal facilities, composted waste, ponds and outdoor gun ranges. Please contact DEQ for more information on any of these conditions.

We look forward to working with you in a proactive manner to address potential environmental impacts that may be within our regulatory authority. If you have any questions, please contact me, or any of our technical staff at (208) 373-0550.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Troy Smith". The signature is stylized with a large initial "T" and "S".

Troy Smith
Regional Administrator

From: Chad Plager <chad@rockymtncranes.com>
Sent: Monday, February 16, 2026 5:15 AM
To: trevor@timberlandassociates.org <trevor@timberlandassociates.org>; Cynda Herrick <cherrick@valleycountyid.gov>
Subject: Newton Subdivision

Hello Sir,

Has there been any traffic impact studies to determine the effects of the additional traffic on Pearson, and Idaho Highway 55? I am concerned about the entrance to the subdivision being on the 90 degree turn. Already cars crowd that corner, and there are several missed turns in the winter. Additionally, southbound traffic turning onto Pearson from Highway 55 can cause reason for concern. During off peak times, northbound traffic often requires someone to completely stop southbound traffic waiting for an opening. During peak times (both weekends and summer traffic), it is a daunting task and southbound traffic is stopped and backed up several vehicle lengths.

I reside at 17 Michelle Place, and although I am out of the area of notification, the proposal has generated concerns to our neighborhood.

Thank you for your consideration.\,

Chad Plager
chad@rockymtncranes.com
208-634-4243



Lissa and Willy Beebe
100 Magnetic Rock Road, McCall, Idaho
1503 N 7th Street, Boise, Idaho
[REDACTED]

March 3, 2026

Cynda Herrick
Planning and Zoning Director
PO Box 1350
Cascade, ID 83611

RE: SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing with concerns about the proposed Newton Subdivision. We were unable to attend the neighborhood meeting because we were out of the country at the time of the meeting.

My husband and I own the home and property at 100 Magnetic Rock Road, directly to the east of the proposed subdivision. Additionally, we own the twenty-six acre parcel directly east of the proposed subdivision and we also own a lot in Pearson Corners (19 Boulder View Place) immediately to the south (and contiguous to) the proposed subdivision. Below are a few of my concerns:

Seasonal watering hole- In the warmer months, we sustain livestock via a seasonal watering hole located on our twenty-six acre parcel directly east of Lot 4 in the proposed Newton Subdivision. The pond is approximately 50 yards east of Magnetic Rock Road, directly east from the southeast corner of the proposed subdivision. Lots 3 and 4 both have wetlands that feed our pond via a ditch running through both lots. We are concerned that development will detrimentally impact the seasonal pond that we depend on to raise cattle each year on our pasture.

Access to Lot 4- On the preliminary plat, one test hole is indicated for Lot 4. The test hole is located to the east of the irrigation ditch. This demonstrates to me that the Lot 4 building envelope is likely planned for the east side of the irrigation canal and not accessible by the proposed subdivision gravel road. As the developer has indicated no plans to construct an automobile bridge across the irrigation canal, how is access to the eastern portion of Lot 4, to the east of the irrigation ditch, proposed?

We are further concerned/confused as to how the test well was drilled without traversing our property. No access was granted by us or Pearson Corners to access the portion of Lot 4 where the test hole was drilled.

Dust, Noise and a lack of CC & Rs- A gravel road is proposed for access to this subdivision. Gravel roads are noisy and dusty. Are any other nearby subdivisions accessed via a gravel road? I'm not aware of any. Additionally, is there any restricted use on these lots? Right now the property owner is operating two motorcycle tracks on this exact land. Now, with the addition of NINE new neighbors, can we anticipate the possibility of nine new motorcycle tracks or shooting ranges or businesses? While industrial businesses are technically not allowed in this area, Valley County has done nothing to stop the ongoing business operations by Cody Monroe on a nearby property on Pioneer Road (I testified at the county hearing several years ago in which the county denied his request for a variance to conduct commercial business on that property, yet storage sheds have been built and large diesel trucks continue to use his residential property for commercial uses.) What guardrails (from the developer) are there to protect neighbors from dust, noise and commercial activities?

Parcel Division Rules- Over a decade ago, when we purchased our property in and around this proposed subdivision, we understood that Valley County parcels could be divided no more than two times. How many times has this parcel already been divided? Given property division rules established by the county, we did not anticipate, nor do we desire, nine more homes to be developed next to our properties.

We appreciate your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

Lissa Beebe

Owners 58, 60, 62 Pearson Lane

Robert & Jeanie

Jeremiah & Debbie

Phill & Cindy

McCall, Idaho



RE: Public Comment – SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision Preliminary Plat

Dear Planning & Zoning Commission,

The property owners from 58, 60, and 62 Pearson Lane respectfully submit the following concerns for the record and request that these items be addressed with specific conditions prior to approval of the preliminary plat.

1. Septic Setbacks & Nitrate Loading

a. The septic test hole on proposed Lot 7 is located **less than 100 feet from the existing well at 58 Pearson Lane.**

b. Nitrate Loading for the adjacent subdivision, Pearson Corners requires an ETP with reduction to 27 mg/c or less with 12" to 21" below grade depth (Central District Health Requirement). **Newton Subdivision, based on drainage from proposed lots 7, 8 and 9, should match this requirement.**

Given:

- Individual wells and septic systems are proposed per lot (per P&Z invite mailer)
- No hydrologic study has been conducted to determine impacts to nearby wells (per Newton Subdivision Timberland Associates mailer).
- 2026 has been an extremely low precipitation year for testing septic test holes and levels will naturally be lower than normal based on a lack of accumulation of 2025/2026 snow pack. Ground water levels have not reached mandated levels for testing as of the writing of this letter (currently at 71%).

We request:

- Written confirmation of all septic-to-well separation distances.

- Verification that Idaho DEQ and Central District Health nitrate loading standards are fully met.
- A hydrologic review specific to cumulative nitrate loading in this area.

****The density of wells in this immediate vicinity is already significant. Approval without groundwater impact analysis places neighboring domestic water supplies at risk.****

2. Drainage Toward Wetlands / Pearson Corners Drainage Area

The documents acknowledge:

- Roadside ditches, swales, and retention ponds are planned (per Timberland Associates mailer)
- Wetlands are likely present in the area (per Timberland Associates mailer)
- The Clara Flotz Ditch flows through the subdivision (per P&Z Newton subdivision 2026 mailer).

****The topography clearly slopes toward the natural drainage/wetland area adjacent to Pearson Corners, including the southeast boundary near Lot 7, 8, 9 (visible on the site layout map, page 2 (per P&Z Newton Subdivision mailer)).****

Concerns:

- Drainage from proposed Lots 7, 8, and 9 is directed toward this wetland area.
- Spring saturation already impacts adjacent properties.
 - Lot 7 appears functionally positioned as a drainage catchment for Lots 7, 8 and 9.

We request:

- A full engineered drainage study demonstrating zero increase in volume or velocity leaving the subdivision.
- Specific grading plans showing drainage flow paths.
- Clarification whether Lot 7 is being designated as a stormwater detention area.
- Wetland delineation and protection measures reviewed by appropriate agencies.

***“Post-development runoff shall not exceed pre-development runoff” is stated per Timberland Associates mailer, but no supporting engineering analysis has been provided to neighboring property owners.**

3. Gravel Road – Dust, Erosion, and Sediment Impacts

The proposal states:

- Access will be from a private gravel road (per P&Z Newton Subdivision mailer)
- A gravel road meeting county standards is planned (per Timberland Associates mailer)

Given the slope and soil conditions:

- Gravel roads create continual dust issues.
- Erosion from traffic and runoff will increase sediment transport.
- Silt will move into the adjacent natural wetland/drainage basin.
- The topography will accelerate erosion during heavy precipitation and spring melt.

We request:

- Dust mitigation requirements.
- Engineered erosion and sediment control plan.
- Hydrologic study to determine potential impact to nearby wells and wetland area.
- Consideration of paved access to reduce long-term environmental degradation.

4. Leach Field Placement

County rule generally requires leach fields to be placed on the higher side of properties. Existing homes at 60, and 62 Pearson have systems located toward the front/high side of the lot.

I request:

- Clarification that leach fields for Lots 7, 8, and 9 will be located on the higher portions of those properties and not downgradient toward existing wells.

Improper placement increases nitrate migration risk.

5. Well Density and Risk of Wells Running Dry

The subdivision proposes nine additional individual wells (per P&Z Newton subdivision mailer)

Given:

- No hydrologic study has been conducted (per Timberland Associates mailer)
- High density of existing domestic wells in this immediate area

We request:

- Aquifer capacity evaluation.
- Impact analysis on static water levels.
- Monitoring requirements prior to and after development.

If wells in this area begin to experience reduced yield or failure, remediation responsibility must be clearly assigned.

6. Lot 7 as Potential Drainage Pond Designation

Based on site grading and drainage patterns, Lot 7 appears properly positioned to serve as a collection area for runoff from adjacent lots.

- The natural topography and contours of the land direct runoff from proposed Lots 8 and 9 toward lower elevations and the adjacent wetland/drainage area near Pearson Corners.
- Without a centralized detention feature, concentrated stormwater flow could increase erosion, sediment transport, and downstream impacts.
- Lot 7 appears appropriately positioned, based on elevation and grading, to serve as a centralized catchment location for runoff from Lots 8 and 9.
- An engineered drainage pond on Lot 7 would provide controlled detention and help ensure post-development runoff does not exceed pre-development conditions.
- This facility should be supported by engineered plans and clearly defined maintenance responsibility to ensure long-term effectiveness.

****Without formal designation, runoff concentration could create long-term instability and groundwater contamination risks.***

7. CCR (Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions)

The Neighborhood Meeting Summary states that the applicant has not drafted CCRs yet (per P&Z Newton Subdivision 2026 mailer).

Given that this subdivision proposes:

- Individual wells
- Individual septic systems (per P&Z newton subdivision 2026 mailer)
- A private gravel road (per P&Z newton subdivision 2026 mailer)
- Stormwater management through roadside ditches, swales, and retention features (per Timberland Associates 2026 mailer)
- Homes could be as small as 1,500 square feet (per Timberland Associates 2026 mailer). However, the subdivision application references a 2,500 square foot minimum (per Timberland Associates 2026 mailer). A 1,500 square foot minimum would be materially inconsistent with the established character of adjacent Pearson Corners, where homes are generally 2,500 square feet and above.

Allowing a substantially smaller minimum:

- Alters neighborhood character and scale.
- Increases development intensity relative to surrounding lots.
- *Potentially increases short term rental or higher turnover housing patterns.*
- Reduces long-term compatibility with adjacent properties.

**The absence of drafted CCRs is a significant concern.

Without recorded and enforceable CCRs in place prior to final plat approval, there is no clear mechanism ensuring:

- A. Septic System Maintenance & Nitrate Protection
- B. Well Use Restrictions
- C. Stormwater & Drainage Maintenance
- D. Gravel Road & Dust Control
- E. Wetland & Open Space Protection
- F. Home size

H. Short term rental use

We request that:

- Draft CCRs be submitted and reviewed by Planning & Zoning prior to final plat approval.
- CCRs specifically address groundwater protection, septic density, drainage management, and road maintenance.
- Any stormwater or drainage easements be clearly disclosed and recorded.
- Maintenance responsibility for all shared infrastructure be legally defined.
- Home size be limited to a minimum of 2500 sq/ft not 1500 sq/ft.
- Short Term Rentals (STR) should include a condition expressly prohibiting short-term rental use within the subdivision. The introduction of short-term rentals would materially alter the intensity and character of this area.

**Given that this subdivision directly abuts Pearson Corners, development standards should be reasonably compatible with the surrounding built environment.

Given the environmental sensitivity of this area — including wetlands, individual wells, septic systems, and documented drainage toward adjacent properties — enforceable CCR protections are essential to prevent future impacts to neighboring landowners.

Requested Conditions of Approval

We respectfully request the Commission require the following prior to final plat approval:

1. Hydrologic study addressing cumulative nitrate loading and well impacts.
2. Engineered drainage plan with stamped certification.
3. Wetland delineation and protection review.
4. Verified septic-to-well setback compliance.
5. Erosion and sediment control plan.
6. Well impact monitoring requirement.
7. Drainage designation for Lot 7 as stormwater detention.

8. CCRs be addressed and implemented as outlined above.

Closing

We are not opposed to responsible development. However, this proposal introduces significant groundwater, drainage, and environmental risks to immediately adjacent property owners.

The absence of a hydrologic study, combined with increased well density, individual septic systems, gravel road erosion, and drainage toward an existing wetland basin, warrants careful review and additional conditions before approval.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Owners

58, 60 and 62 Pearson Lane

Attached:

1. Central District Health Septic Requirements for Pearson Lane Subdivision
2. Newton Subdivision Timberland Associates Mailer
3. P&Z Newton Subdivision Mailer

320574



MAIN OFFICE • 707 N. ARMSTRONG PL. • BOISE, ID 83704-0825 • (208) 375-5211 • FAX 327-8500

To prevent and treat disease and disability; to promote healthy lifestyles; and to protect and promote the health and quality of our environment.

07-0291

February 20, 2007

Valley County Recorder
P O Box 1350
Cascade, ID 83611

Instrument # 320574
VALLEY COUNTY, CASCADE, IDAHO
2007-04-19 03:09:49 No. of Pages: 2
Recorded for : SECESH ENG
ARCHIE N. BANBURY Fee: 6.00
Ex-Officio Recorder Deputy
Index to: SANITATION RESTRICTION

RE: Pearson Corners Subdivision

Good Morning,

Central District Health Department, Environmental Health Division has reviewed the final plat for this subdivision. If drainfields are proposed in locations other than those already approved by this office, additional test pits and groundwater monitoring will be required. Based upon data presented, nutrient-reducing sewage systems will be required on all lots within the development and must be capable of achieving a total Nitrogen reduction to 27 mg/l or less.

All lots within the development, with the exception of Lot 3, will have system installation depths ranging from twelve (12) inches below grade to twenty-one (21) inches below grade. The system for Lot 3 may be installed at thirty-six (36) inches below grade.

If homes are to be built with basement drains, grinder pumps or lift stations will be required to raise the wastewater to the specified drainfield depth. Installation depth for drainfields may vary between twelve (12) inches and thirty-six (36) inches below grade due to groundwater levels observed. If suitable soils are greater than the specified installation depth below original grade, the backfilling material must meet the ASTM C-33 medium sand gradation. Due to inconsistency in soils, test holes are required at each proposed drainfield site.

Wells shall be a minimum of one hundred (100') feet from any subsurface sewage disposal system.

No lot size may be reduced without approval from this office.

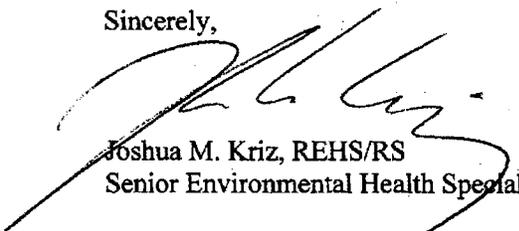
Based upon the above requirements, this department has approved this subdivision on February 16, 2007.

Serving Valley, Elmore, Boise, and Ada Counties

Ada / Boise County Office 707 N. Armstrong Pl. Boise, ID 83704 Enviro. Health: 327-7499 Family Planning: 327-7400 Immunizations: 327-7450 Senior Nutrition: 327-7460 WIC: 327-7488 FAX: 327-8500	Elmore County Office 520 E. 8th St. North Mountain Home, ID 83647 Enviro. Health: 587-9225 Family Health: 587-4407 WIC: 587-4409 FAX: 587-3521	Valley County Office 703 N. 1st St. P.O. Box 1448 McCall, ID 83638 Ph. 634-7194 FAX: 634-2174
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If you have any questions, please call 327-8517.

Sincerely,

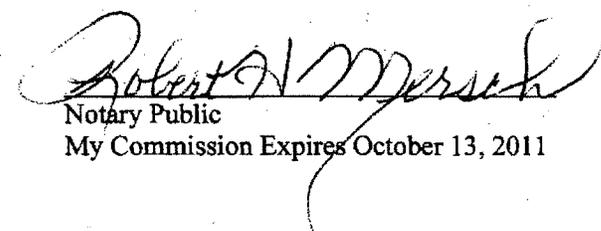

Joshua M. Kriz, REHS/RS
Senior Environmental Health Specialist

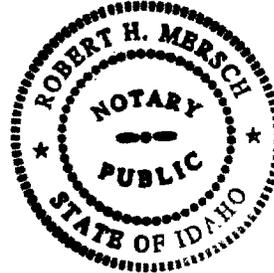
Cc: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Pearson Partners, LLC
Cynda Herrick, Planning and Zoning Administrator
Secesh Engineering, Inc.

JMK

State of Idaho, County of Ada

On this 20th day of February 2007 before me Robert H. Mersch, a notary public in and for said State, personally appeared Joshua M. Kriz known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.


Notary Public
My Commission Expires October 13, 2011





"Healthy People"

07-0291

June 7, 2017

Valley County Recorder
PO Box 1350
Cascade, ID 83611

Instrument # 406394

VALLEY COUNTY, CASCADE, IDAHO
6-16-2017 02:13:18 PM No. of Pages: 2
Recorded for : CENTRAL DISTRICT HEALTH
DOUGLAS A. MILLER Fee: 0.00
Ex-Officio Recorder Deputy
Index to: SANITATION RESTRICTION

RE: Pearson Corners Subdivision Revised

Good Morning,

Central District Health Department, Environmental Health Division has reviewed the final plat for this subdivision. If drainfields are proposed in locations other than those already approved by this office, additional test holes and groundwater monitoring will be required. Based upon data presented, nutrient-reducing sewage systems will be required on all lots within the development and must be capable of achieving a total Nitrogen reduction to 27 mg/L or less.

All lots within the development, with exception of Lot 3, will have system installation depths ranging from three (3) inches below grade to twelve (12) inches below grade. The system for Lot 3 may be installed at thirty-six (36) inches below grade.

If homes are to be built with basement drains, grinder pumps or lift stations will be required to raise the wastewater to the specified drainfield depth. Installation depth for drainfields may vary between three (3) inches and twelve (12) inches below grade due to groundwater levels observed. If suitable soils are greater than the specified installation depth below original grade, the backfilling material must meet the ASTM C-33 medium sand gradation. Due to inconsistency in soils, test holes are required at each proposed drainfield site.

Wells shall be a minimum of one hundred (100') feet from any subsurface sewage disposal system.

No lot size may be reduced without approval from this office.

Based upon the above requirements, this department has approved this subdivision on February 16, 2007.

If you have any questions, please call 327-8522.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Reno, REHS
Supervisor, Land Based Programs *Serving Valley, Elmore, Boise, and Ada Counties*

Ada / Boise County Office
707 N. Armstrong Place
Boise, ID 73704
Enviro. Health: 327-7499
Reproductive Health: 327-7400
Immunizations: 327-7450
WIC: 327-7488
FAX: 327-8500

Elmore County Office
520 E. 8th Street North
Mountain Home, ID 83647
Enviro. Health: 587-9225
Family Health: 587-4407
WIC: 587-4409
FAX: 587-3521

Valley County Office
703 1st Street
McCall, ID 83638
Ph: 634-7194
FAX: 634-2174

State of Idaho, County of Valley

On this 13 day of JUNE, 2017, before me Suzanne C Mack, a notary public in and for said State, personally appeared Michael H. Reno known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Suzanne C Mack

Notary Public

My Commission Expires on JUN. 05, 2023



Cc: Department of Housing of Housing and urban Development
Pearson Partners, LLC.
Cynda Herrick, Valley County Planning and Zoning
Secesh Engineering, Inc.

TIMBERLAND ASSOCIATES, LLC

60 Difficult Dr
Idaho City, Id 83631
Phone 208.559.2663

Newton Subdivision Neighborhood Meeting Summary

In addition to the 4 neighbors that attended the meeting (See attached sign in sheet), I met personally with Mr and Mrs Balkins at 7 Boulder View Place and discussed the project with John Humphries via telephone.

Information provided at the Neighborhood Meeting included

- a full-size (24x36) copy of the attached exhibit
- This will be a 9-lot subdivision accessed by a single gravel private road
- The private road is planned to be gravel
- Lots will be served by individual wells and septic
- The road will be designed and constructed so that post-development stormwater runoff will not exceed pre-development storm water runoff. This will be accomplished with roadside ditches, swales and retention ponds as needed
- Individual lot owners will be responsible for managing storm water runoff in accordance with Valley County requirements in the future
- The Applicant has not drafted CCRs yet
- A hydrologic study has not been conducted to determine potential impacts to nearby wells. This is not a standard requirement for a 9-lot subdivision
- The applicant intends to submit the preliminary plat application to the County on January 26, 2026, so that it may be reviewed at the March P&Z meeting
- The intent is to construct the road and install utilities in 2026

Questions/Comments and Responses

1. Will the road be paved? Gravel roads are dusty

A gravel road meeting Valley County road standards is planned.

2. How big are the lots?

The lot sizes vary. No lot is smaller than 1 acre as allowed by Valley County ordinances.

3. How will the new wells impact the neighboring wells?

A hydrologic study has not been conducted to determine potential impacts to nearby wells. This is not a standard requirement for a 9-lot subdivision

4. What will the minimum house size be?

The minimum house size had not been determined at the time of the neighborhood meeting. At the meeting, the applicant indicated that it would likely be no smaller than 1,500 SF. The subdivision Application was submitted with 2,500 minimum square footage.

5. How will adjacent properties be protected from storm water runoff? More specifically 58 Pearson lane and 15 Boulder View Place. Water typically ponds in the area adjacent to the southeast boundary of Lot 8 and these properties in the spring.

The road will be constructed prior to recording the final plat. Roadside ditches, swales, and detention ponds will be designed so that the stormwater runoff leaving the subdivision after construction of the road does not increase (post-development run off does not exceed pre-development run off).

Individual lot owners will be responsible to develop their lots so that post-development run off does not exceed pre-development run off in accordance with Valley County ordinances.

6. What about wetlands?

National Wetland Inventory Mapping indicates that wetlands are likely present along the irrigation canal and crossing Lots 3 and 5. Improvements required for the subdivision will not impact the wetlands. The plat will include a note requiring development on individual lots to comply with county, state, and federal requirements

7. How was lot 5 accessed to install the pipe for groundwater monitoring?

Lot 5 was accessed by the irrigation canal from Boulder View Place

8. Do you have any interest in selling the piece of your property, or a lot that contains the piece of your property, that lies east of the canal?

Lot 5 on the neighborhood meeting exhibit (Lot 4 on January 26, 2026 preliminary plat) includes the property east of the irrigation canal. This lot is planned to be available for purchase.

9. I arrived at the meeting shortly after 3:00 PM, and nobody was there.

I was able to meet with the Balkins on January 14, 2026, and discussed the project with John Humphries by telephone on January 22, 2026. Mr. Humphries may request an in-person meeting to address additional comments or concerns after February 7, 2026.

Comments and responses from those conversations are included above.

Any additional comments or concerns and the written response will be submitted to Valley County Planning and Zoning to become a part of the public record.



Valley County Planning & Zoning Commission Invites You to Participate in a PUBLIC HEARING

SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision Preliminary Plat

Applicant / Property Owner: Growth Enterprises LLC

Location: Pearson Lane Area
Portions of parcels RP18N03E276760 and
RP18N03E275256 in the SW ¼ Section 27,
T.18N, R.3E, Boise Meridian, Valley
County, Idaho

Project Description: Growth Enterprises LLC is
requesting a conditional use permit for a nine-lot single-
family residential subdivision on 22.37 acres. Proposed
lot sizes range from 1 acre to 4.4 acres.

Individual septic systems and individual wells are
proposed.

Access would be from a new private gravel road onto
Pearson Lane, a public road

The Clara Flotz Ditch flows through the proposed
subdivision. Any wetlands will be designated as "no
build areas" on a final plat.

A Wildlife Urban Interface Fire Protection Plan (short
form) has been submitted.

CCRs are proposed but a draft has not been submitted.

This is an action item. The agenda, information such as
maps and proposed site plans, and a flyer that details
the public hearing process are attached.

Applications and the contents of the files can be
reviewed at the Planning and Zoning office located in
the Valley County Annex at 700 S Main Street,
Cascade, Idaho.

**More information, including the
application and staff report, will be
posted on the Valley County website:**

www.co.valley.id.us/meetingdashboard

PUBLIC HEARING

March 12, 2026

6:00 p.m.

**Valley County Courthouse
2nd Floor
219 North Main Street
Cascade, Idaho**

You are invited to participate in the
public hearing and/or comment
on the proposal.

You may view the hearing by going
to our website www.co.valley.id.us
and click on "Watch Meetings Live"

The meeting is in-person.

You may comment in person, by U.S.
Postal Service mail, or by email. Written
comments greater than one page must
be received at least seven days prior
to the public hearing. To be included
in the staff report, comments must
be received by
5:00 p.m., Wednesday,
March 4, 2026.

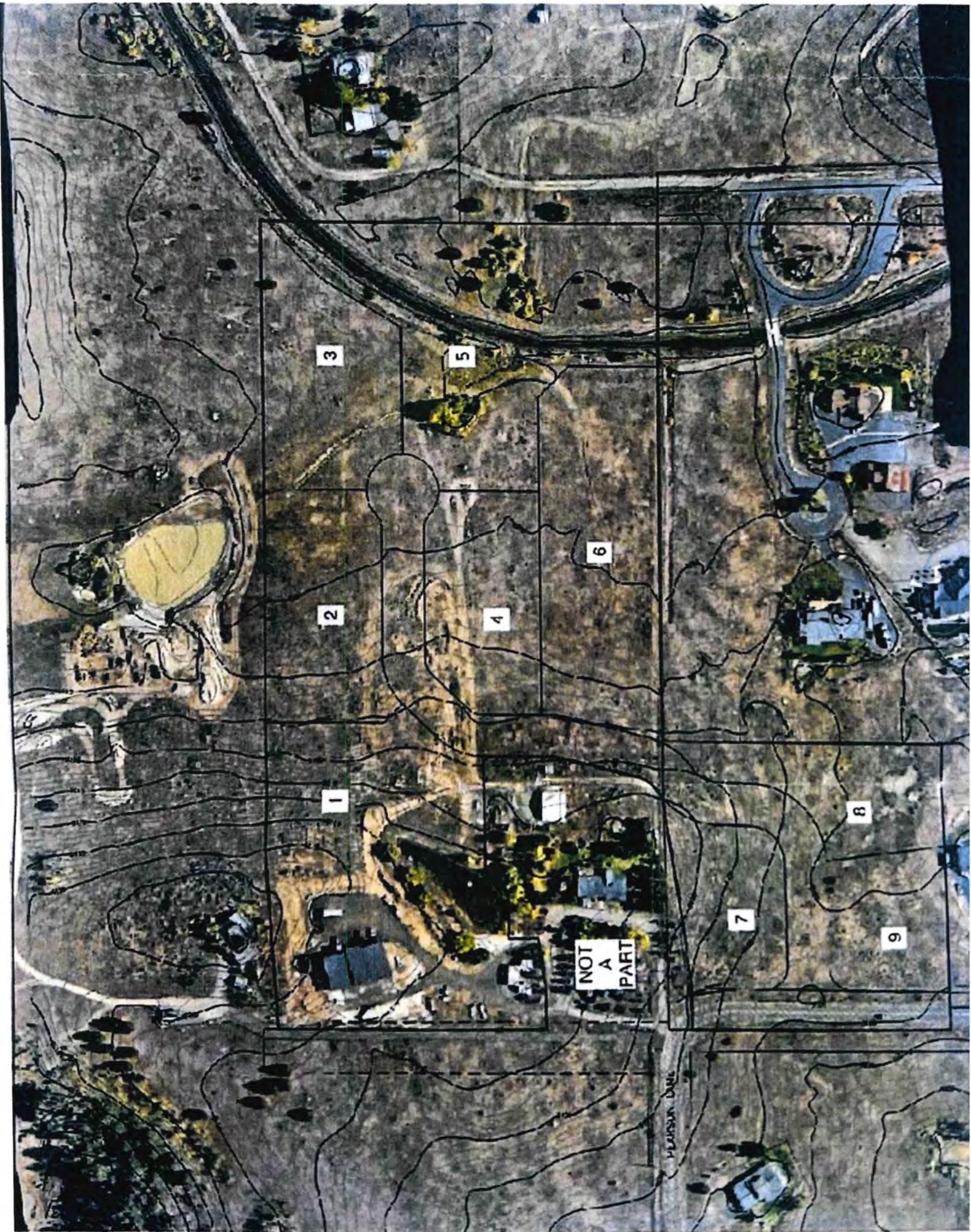
If you do not submit a comment, we will
assume you have no objections.

**Direct questions and
written comments to:**

Cynda Herrick, AICP, CFM
Planning & Zoning Director
PO Box 1350

Cascade, ID 83611
208-382-7115

cherrick@valleycountyid.gov



3

5

2

4

6

1

8

7

9

NOT A PART

PLEASANT DALE

To: Valley County Planning and Zoning Commissioners

Subject: SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision

Date: March 3, 2026

From: John Humphries

I am an adjacent property owner to this planned 9 lot subdivision and am opposed to this C.U.P. for several reasons.

I received an invitation to a Neighborhood Meeting to be held on January 14, 2026 at the Idaho First Bank in McCall between the hours of 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM. Upon arriving at 3:30 PM the meeting room was vacant. A neighbor also went at 3:00 PM only to find no one there. As this meeting is a requirement before submitting an application for a C.U.P, I was surprised and disappointed that I was not able to discuss this project with the applicant on a person to person basis. Upon contacting the applicants Project Engineer, Trevor Howard, he said I could ask him any questions or voice any concerns about the proposal over the phone or request an in-person meeting after February 7th. The applicant filed with the County on January 26th so a in-person meeting after the filing would have accomplished nothing.

The applicant apparently trespassed on private property in order to dig a test hole on Lot #4. He crossed a Pearson Corners Subdivision Common area, without permission, to access the Lake Irrigation ditch road with equipment to excavate the test hole.

It is unclear what the access will be to reach the test hole and building site on Lot #4. I have heard from several people who attended the Neighborhood Meeting that Newton has no intention on building a bridge across the irrigation canal.

There is a pond on adjacent property just to the north of Lot #2 which drains into a ditch running through Lot #3 and the west portion of Lot #4 feeding into the irrigation canal. There is a pond to the east of the proposed subdivision which is used for livestock watering and may be adversely affected by any disturbance to the wetlands on Lots #3 and #4. I suggest you look at the USGS wetlands-mapper site which shows these features and has classified them PUBFh and PEM1A. I'm also concerned about all the septic drain fields flowing towards the irrigation canal and further exasperating the problem of water quality entering our creeks, rivers and reservoirs.

The newly constructed road off of Pearson Lane is proposed to be a gravel road.

To my knowledge there is no road in any adjacent or local subdivision that is a gravel road. There is a reason for that. Gravel roads create a lot of dust! Also, what about emergency vehicle access on a one way road in and out of the proposed subdivision?

I'm very concerned that there a no planned CCR's for this subdivision. There are no building envelopes. No plans for maintaining any open space. No restrictions from building motorcycle or snowmobile courses. No restrictions from having a shooting range on your lot. No limits on how long you can take to finish a house or other structure. No restrictions on mobile homes or RV's used as living quarters while a house might be built. The adjacent Pearson Corners Subdivision to the south of this proposal is a good example of how thoughtful CCR'S and planning go a long way in creating a decent subdivision. This application has none of those attributes.

I have lived on my property for 46 years. Seen a lot of changes. Some good, some bad. This subdivision as proposed is one of the worst. It will negatively impact me for the rest of my time here.

Thank you for accepting my comments. Please do the right thing and deny this C.U.P.

John Humphries
108 Magnetic Rock Rd.
McCall, ID

From: Jeenie Balkins [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, March 3, 2026 8:49 PM
To: Cynda Herrick <cherrick@valleycountyid.gov>
Subject: Newton Development concerns

Cynda,

My apologies for not presenting in person. I am unable as we are away from McCall at the appointed time.

I understand Shane Newton is planning to develop land adjacent to ours, located at 7 Boulder View place. As presently planned, I am opposed.

I spoke with his developer, and the following items need to be addressed before I can get excited about a new development nearby.

Firstly, he accessed lots four/five for test holes via Boulder view place without permission from the home owners association or us, right on Boulder view. This to my knowledge is trespassing.

Secondly, there are no CC&R's for his development. What preserves the quality of living around the area, like Pearson corners or Carefree subdivisions? They have CC&Rs.

There are no land envelopes to ensure home placements are reasonable for all neighbors. And I see he's excluded himself in the "subdivision" for what?

There are wetland and drainage issues that concern me, and I see nothing noted to reduce the impact on farmland and existing damp areas where birds and wildlife dwell.

Lastly, I'm an asthmatic with quite severe reactions to dust and choose a location purposefully on a paved road to limit my exposure to dust. As it stands now, Newton is to be a graveled road. I believe it is in keeping with the surrounding neighbors to require a paved road.

I want to be excited for this to happen but these issues are deep for me. I really appreciate the county really looking at norms for the area and making recommendations accordingly and with the best interest of all neighbors.

Best,

Jeenie Balkins

From: Glenn Balkins [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, March 3, 2026 8:25 PM
To: Cynda Herrick <cherrick@valleycountyid.gov>
Subject: Newton subdivision

Cyndra Herrick
Valley County Planning and Zoning

RE: SUB 26-002 Newton Subdivision

Dear Ms. Herrick,

I am opposed to this subdivision because it is poorly planned and inconsistent with the surrounding neighborhoods. My specific objections are as follows:

1. There are no CC&Rs proposed to regulate how land owners will use their properties. This proposed subdivision is immediately adjacent to Pearson Corners Subdivision which has significant CC&Rs preserving the integrity and living quality of the area. It would be completely inappropriate to fail in having consistent property use limitations in this adjacent neighborhood.
2. The road for the Newton Subdivision is proposed to be graveled. This is inconsistent with the surrounding neighborhoods such as the Care Free and Pearson Corners Subdivisions which both have paved roads to the lots. Dusty roads are inconsistent with the surrounding neighborhoods.
3. Lots #3 & 4 both include wetlands which have impact on the agricultural land to the east. I believe management regulation for the wetlands is an appropriate responsibility of the developer. Simply stating this is a "no build area" does nothing to protect the wetlands from other damaging abuses by the future land owners.
4. There are no building envelopes defined for any of the lots. This also is an inconsistency to the integrity of the greater neighborhood area. Misplaced houses can have negative impact on neighbors.
5. Access to Lot #4 seems to be problematic. Most of that lot is on the east side of the Clara Flotz irrigation ditch with no access to it. There is no bridge connecting the east and west part of the lot and there is no access from the east side which is surrounded by private property. It is worth noting that this private property has been trespassed over, including a backhoe to dig a test site on the east side of lot #4.

In conclusion, I oppose the proposal submitted for the Newton Subdivision because it is not consistent with the surrounding neighborhoods and land use.

Respectfully submitted,

Glenn Balkins

The installation of mercury vapor lamps is prohibited.

Flashing or intermittent lights, lights of changing degree of intensity, or moving lights shall not be permitted. This shall not be construed so as to prohibit holiday lights during the holiday season.

Sensor activated lights It is located in such a manner as to prevent glare and lighting onto properties of others or into a public right of way, set to only go on when activated and to go off within five (5) minutes after activation. The lights shall not be triggered by activity off the property.

Uplighting for flags is allowed provided the flag is of a government and the maximum lumen output is 1300 lumens. Flags are encouraged to be taken down at sunset to avoid the need for lighting. LED lighting shall not exceed 3000 degrees Kelvin.

Tod Costello Code Compliance
208-382-7145 ext., 1390

ALL OTHER OUTDOOR LIGHTING SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS

The height of any light fixture or illumination source shall not exceed thirty feet (30').

All lighting or illumination units or sources **shall be hooded or shielded in a downward direction** so they do not produce glare or cause light trespass on any adjacent lot or real property as depicted in section Valley County Code 6-2-7.

Lights or illumination units shall not direct light, either directly or through a reflecting device, upon any adjacent lot or real property. **Lighting should not illuminate the sky or reflect off adjacent water bodies or produce glare or cause light trespass on any adjacent lot or real property.**

All outdoor lights used for parking areas, walkways, and similar uses mounted on poles eight feet (8') or greater in height shall be directed downward. The light source shall be shielded so that it will not produce glare or cause light trespass on any adjacent lot or real property.



Outdoor Lighting Dark Sky Compliance

Valley County Code 6-2-5
PURPOSE

The purpose is to promote the health, safety and welfare, the quality of life, and the ability to view the night sky, by establishing regulations and a process for review of exterior lighting.

APPLICABILITY

These standards shall apply to all outdoor lighting including, but not limited to, search, spot, or flood light.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

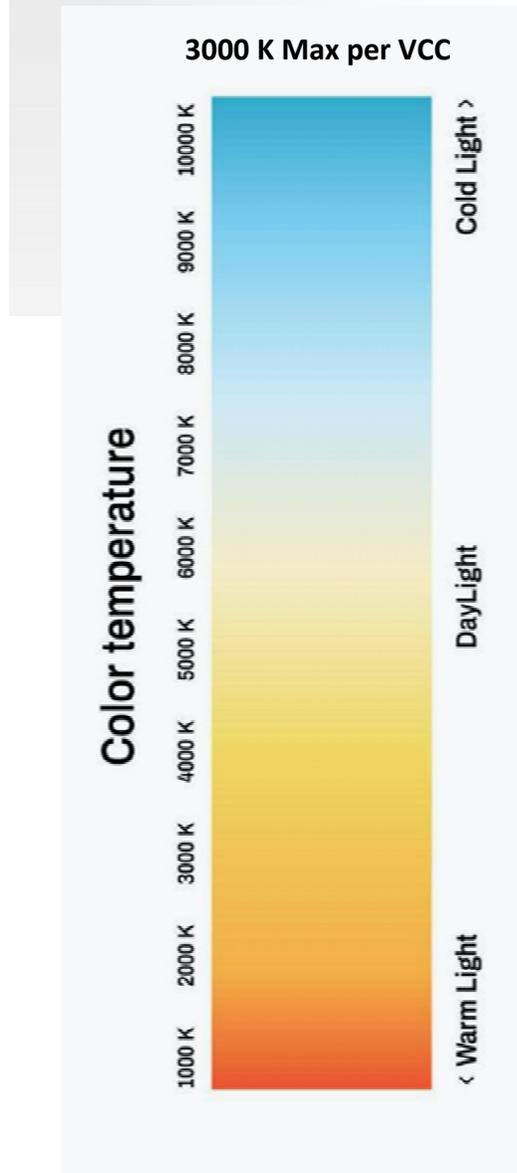
All nonessential exterior commercial and residential lighting is encouraged to be turned off after business hours and/or when not in use. Lights on a timer are encouraged. Sensor activated lights are encouraged to replace existing lighting that is desired for security purposes.

Examples of Shielded Lights



NOTE : "Cannot See the Bulb"

Basic LED Colors/Kelvin Temperatures



Here are some examples of options to bring your lights into Dark Sky Compliance



Contact your local irrigation entity before you begin any construction, landscaping or other activity within a ditch easement.

Any unauthorized encroachments will be removed at your expense, in accordance with Idaho law.

Can I relocate and/or pipe the irrigation facility on my property?

Yes. But you must first obtain written permission from the entity operating the irrigation facility.

To obtain permission, contact your local irrigation entity to determine what information they will need to review your request. They will also advise you of any standards and/or specifications relating to moving or piping an irrigation facility.



Generally, canals and lateral ditches may only be relocated or piped during the non-irrigation season, after water is out of the delivery system.

Will the irrigation entity work with me to address my questions?

Yes. Contact your local irrigation entity if you have questions about the ditch easement on your property.

The irrigation entity can give you information about the irrigation facility in question. This may include:

- The scope of the ditch easement, including the access necessary to operate, clean, maintain and repair the facility; and
- Any policies and/or procedures regarding encroachments and/or modifications.

We appreciate your cooperation in working to protect our irrigation facilities. Feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

PO Box 3126
McCall, Idaho 83638

Shirley Florence
SECRETARY
208-634-9235

John Leedom
MANAGER
208-634-9672

Board Members
Justin Florence
Will Maki
Art Troufner

**LAKE
IRRIGATION
DISTRICT**

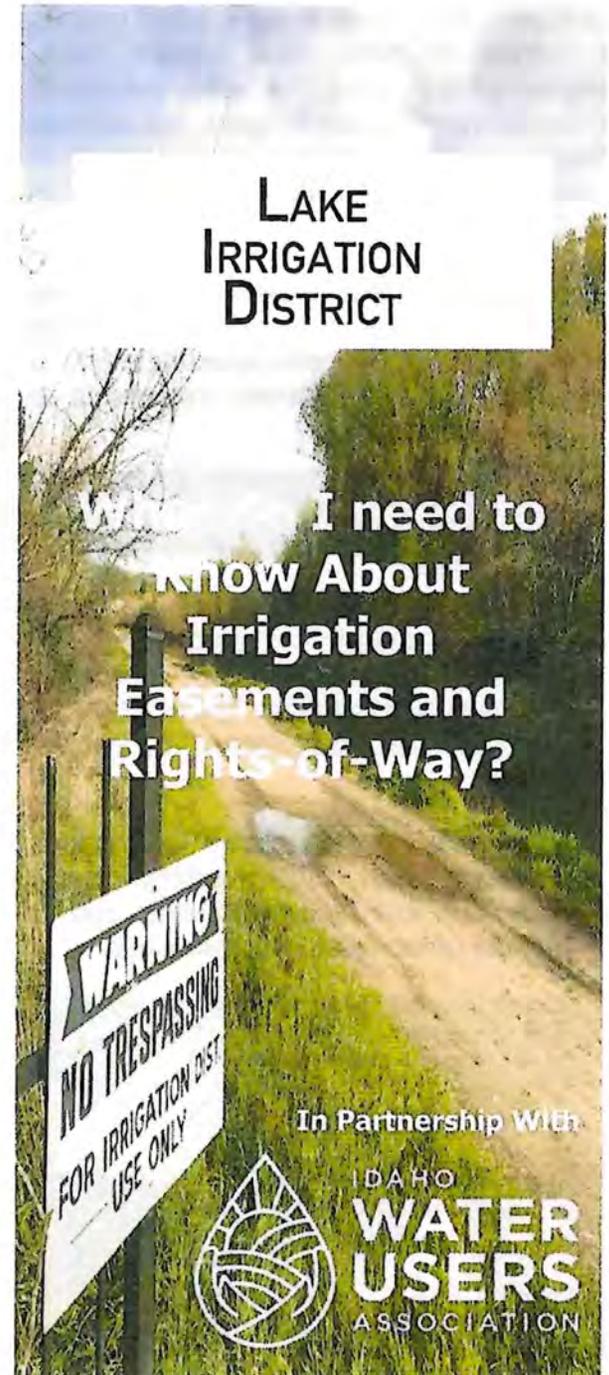
**What do I need to
know About
Irrigation
Easements and
Rights-of-Way?**

**WARNING
NO TRESPASSING
FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICT
USE ONLY**

In Partnership With



IDAHO
**WATER
USERS**
ASSOCIATION



Each year, Idaho's water users divert millions of gallons of water from Idaho's rivers, reservoirs and aquifers. This water is delivered to farms, neighborhoods, parks and schools throughout the state through thousands of miles of canals, laterals, ditches and other facilities.

Since many of these facilities cross private property, it is important for you to understand the rights and obligations associated with a ditch easement or right-of-way (referred to as a "ditch easement").

What is a ditch easement?

- A ditch easement includes the irrigation facility and enough land along both banks to allow access for operation, cleaning, maintenance and repair. The width of the easement will vary depending on the facility.
- Access allows operators to remove sediment and other debris, mow, spray/burn and refurbish facilities and to perform other maintenance activities.



- The ditch easement includes the right to deposit any removed debris or other material on the banks of that facility.
- It is not required for a ditch easement to be recorded or notated on your deed(s). Mere existence of the facility constitutes notice of the ditch easement.
- Ditch easements are not public property and are not open to public use. Unauthorized third-party use of this land is a trespass.

Is there a ditch easement on my property?

If your land is crossed by a water delivery facility, there is likely an easement on your land.

You may use the easement area. However, you cannot interfere with access for operation, cleaning, maintenance or repair activities.

What are the irrigation entity's duties?

Irrigation entities must operate and maintain the facilities to minimize the risk of overtopping the banks, failure of the facility and/or blockage. This includes regular monitoring of water flows, ditch banks and irrigation structures.

Ditch easements are necessary to perform these duties. Access must not be blocked.

What happens if I encroach on a ditch easement?

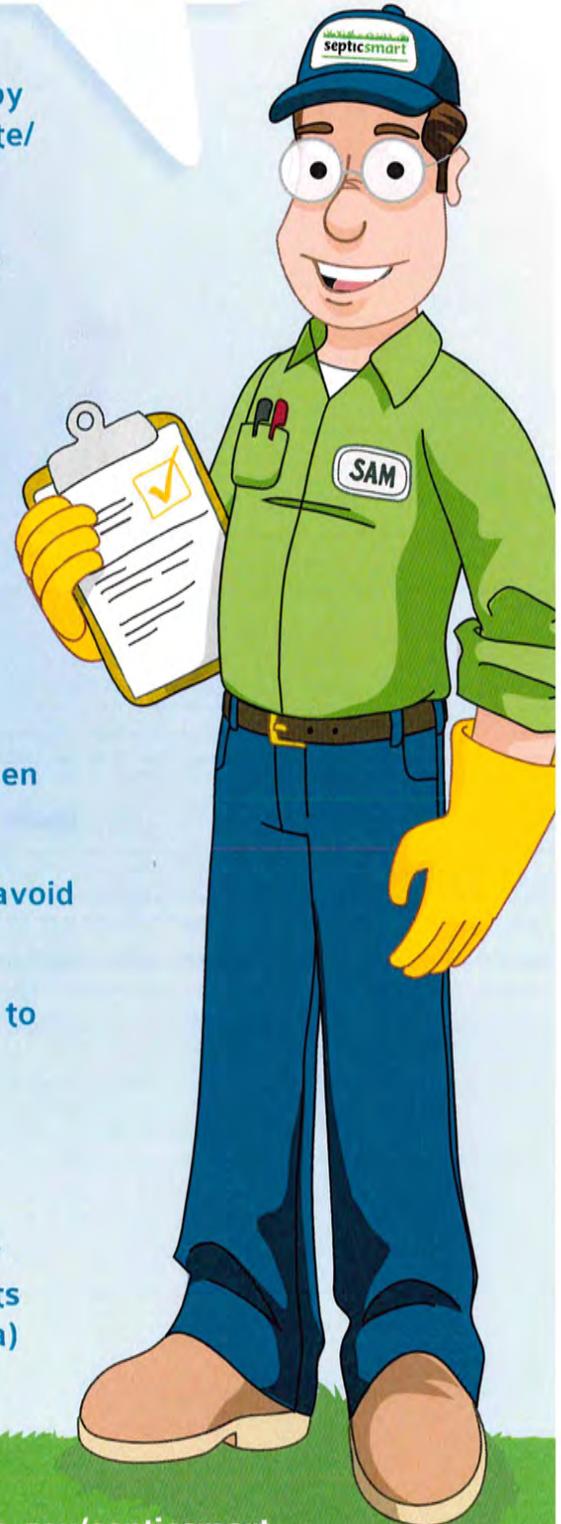
Encroachments onto ditch easements interferes with access for operation, cleaning, maintenance and repair activities.

Idaho statute (42-1209) prohibits the placement of any encroachment within a ditch easement – including buildings, parking areas, fences, landscaping and other structures or activities within the ditch easement.



Top 10 Ways to Be a Good Septic Owner

- ✓ Have your system inspected every three years by a qualified professional or according to your state/ local health department's recommendations
- ✓ Have your septic tank pumped, when necessary, generally every three to five years
- ✓ Avoid pouring harsh products (e.g., oils, grease, chemicals, paint, medications) down the drain
- ✓ Discard non-degradable products in the trash (e.g., floss, disposable wipes, cat litter) instead of flushing them
- ✓ Keep cars and heavy vehicles parked away from the drainfield and tank
- ✓ Follow the system manufacturer's directions when using septic tank cleaners and additives
- ✓ Repair leaks and use water efficient fixtures to avoid overloading the system
- ✓ Maintain plants and vegetation near the system to ensure roots do not block drains
- ✓ Use soaps and detergents that are low-suds, biodegradable, and low- or phosphate-free
- ✓ Prevent system freezing during cold weather by inspecting and insulating vulnerable system parts (e.g., the inspection pipe and soil treatment area)



A Homeowner's Guide to Septic Systems



**Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706**

January 2001

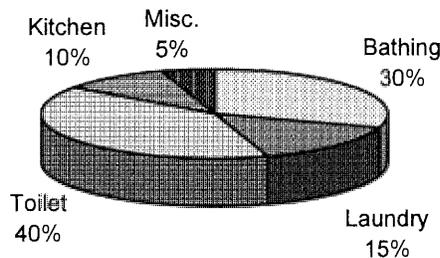


Do you have a home septic system? As an Idaho resident, there is a good chance you do—thirty-six percent of Idaho’s homes, or about 210,000 residences, use septic systems to treat their sewage. These systems discharge more than 53 million gallons of wastewater into Idaho’s soils annually, and this figure grows each year. In 1999, Idaho’s seven health districts issued over 6,100 permits for new septic systems.

Septic systems dispose of household sewage, or wastewater, generated from toilet use, bathing, laundry, and kitchen and cleaning activities. Because septic systems are underground and seldom require daily care, many homeowners rarely think about routine operations and maintenance. However, if a septic system is not properly designed, located, constructed, and maintained, groundwater may become contaminated.

Household Wastewater

Households that are not served by public sewers depend on septic tank systems to treat and dispose of wastewater. Household wastewater carries with it all wastes that go down the drains in our homes, including human waste, dirt, food, toilet paper, soap, detergents, and cleaning products. It contains dissolved nutrients, household chemicals, grease, oil, microorganisms (including some that cause disease), and solid particles. If not properly treated by your septic system, chemicals and microorganisms in wastewater can travel through the soil to groundwater and pose a health hazard.



The average person uses between 50 and 75 gallons of water per day; mostly in the bathroom. Reducing your water use will help your septic system to work more efficiently.

Your Septic System

A conventional septic system has three working parts: a septic tank, a drainfield, and surrounding soil.

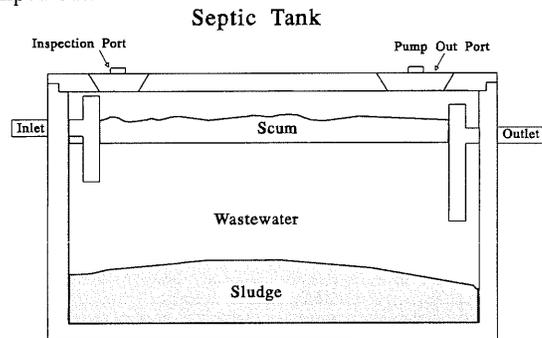
Septic Tank

Septic tanks can be made of concrete, fiberglass, or plastic and must be approved by the state. Minimum sizes of tanks have been established for residences based on the number of bedrooms in the dwelling. In Idaho, a 1,000-gallon septic tank is required for homes with three or four bedrooms. Larger tanks are required for larger homes. Local district health departments issue permits for septic systems and specify the minimum size tank. Some systems installed before the current rules and regulations may have smaller septic tanks.

A septic tank has three main functions:

- to remove as many solids as possible from household wastewater before sending the liquid, called “effluent,” to a drainfield;
- to decompose solids in the tank; and
- to store solids that do not decompose.

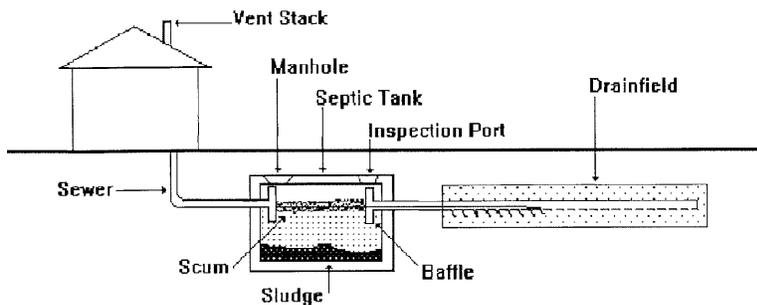
When raw wastewater enters the tank, heavy solids sink to the bottom of the tank as sludge. Light solids, such as grease and paper, float to the surface as scum. During the wastewater storage period, bacteria digest organic material in the wastewater. During this process, the solid material is reduced in volume and composition. Solids that do not decompose accumulate in the tank and eventually must be pumped out.



Tees, or baffles, are provided at the tank’s inlet and outlet pipes. The inlet tee slows the incoming wastes and reduces disturbance of the settled sludge. The outlet tee keeps the solids and scum in the tank. As new wastewater enters the tank through the inlet tee, an equal amount of wastewater is pushed out of the tank through the outlet tee. The effluent that leaves the tank has been partially treated but still contains disease-causing bacteria and other pollutants.

Drainfield

Each time raw wastewater enters the tank it forces an equal amount of effluent into a drainfield. A standard drainfield is composed of a series of perforated pipes buried in gravel-filled trenches in the soil. The effluent seeps out of the perforated pipes and percolates through the gravel to the soil.



Soil

The soil below the drainfield provides the final treatment and disposal of the septic tank effluent. After the effluent has passed into the soil, most of it percolates downward and outward, eventually entering the groundwater. Soils are critical to the treatment of septic tank wastewater.

A system that is not functioning properly will release nutrient-rich and bacterial-laden wastewater into the groundwater and/or surface water. These contaminated waters pose a significant public health threat to people that come into contact with them. Wastewater that moves with groundwater can transport bacteria considerable distances. This can result in a threat to public health and adversely affect the quality of ground and surface waters.

Caring for Your Septic System

Installing Your System

In order to have a septic system installed on your property, you must first obtain a permit. Permit applications are available from your local district health department. Next, you must have a site evaluation performed. Make arrangements for this with your district health department and with a licensed septic system installer. Note that not all property is suitable for septic systems, so some permits may be denied. It is recommended that you have a site evaluation performed before you purchase property. Finally, have your system installed by a licensed installer and inspected by your local health district. Provide regular, preventative, maintenance to keep your system running smoothly.

Inspecting Your System

When too much sludge and scum are allowed to accumulate in your tank, the incoming sewage will not have enough time in the septic tank for solids to settle. Solids may flow to the drainfield and clog the pipes, causing the sewage to overflow to the ground surface, where it exposes humans and animals to disease-causing organisms. To prevent this from happening, it is very important to inspect your tank regularly and have it serviced when needed. All tanks have accessible manholes for inspecting and pumping. Some excavation work may be needed to uncover the manhole.

Properly designed tanks should have enough capacity for three to eight years of use before needing service. This is dependent upon the amount of wastewater generated. It is recommended that an average family of four have its septic tank pumped out every three to five years. Don't wait for signs of system failure to have your tank pumped. Your tank should be checked annually to measure sludge and scum levels. A licensed septic tank pumper can provide a septic tank inspection and recommend when the tank should be pumped. A tank inspection should include measuring the depth of scum and sludge and inspecting the tees in the septic tank.

If you do the inspection yourself, it is important to understand that septic tanks always appear full because both the inlet and the outlet are at the top of the tank. What you will need to know is how much of the tank's volume is being taken up by scum and sludge. When sludge and scum take up more than 35 percent of the tank volume, these solids need to be removed by pumping. A pole wrapped in a coarse weave cloth can be used to check the sludge depth. An extension on the pole can be used to measure the scum depth. Record these measurements as part of your pumping records. To check the tees, uncover the inspection ports.

Never allow anyone to enter your septic tank. Dangerous gases and the lack of oxygen can kill in minutes.

While it is impractical to inspect the pipes in your drainfield, it is important to watch for drainfield failure or overuse. See "Warning Signs of System Failure" in this booklet for information.

Maintaining Your System

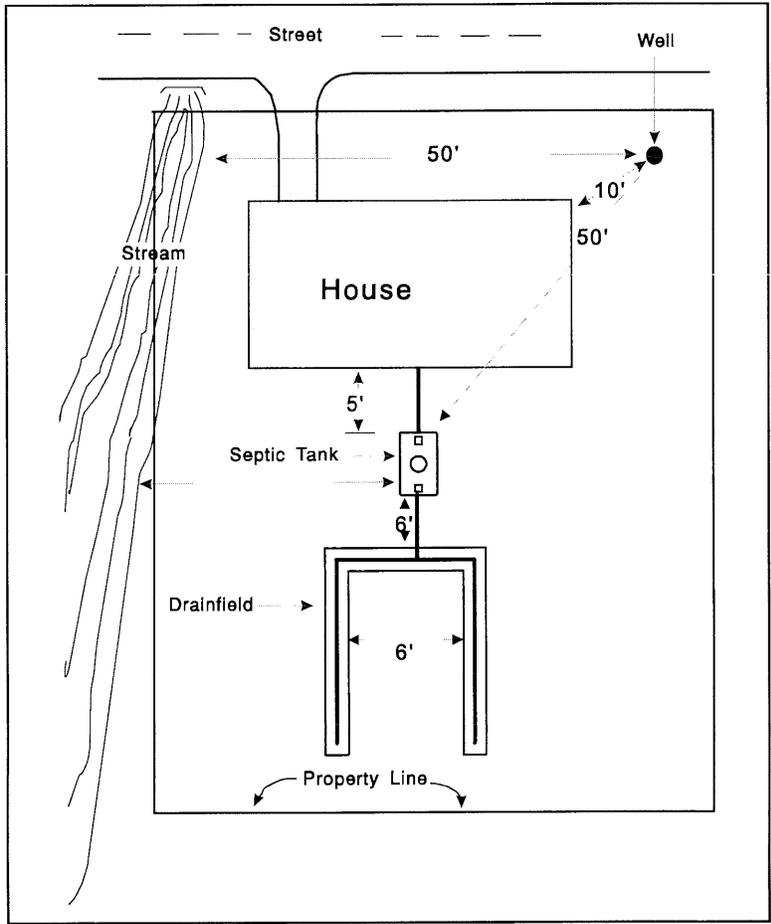
Pumping your septic tank every three years (or as determined by your inspections) will remove accumulations of solids, help keep the drainfield from becoming clogged, and help prevent you from experiencing sewage backups or septic system failure. An accumulation of sludge exceeding 35% of the total water depth in the septic tank could cause solids to enter the drainfield and clog the system. Hire a licensed septic tank pumper to pump your tank for you.

Mapping Your System

In order to take proper care of your septic system, you must know the location of the septic tank and drainfield. The location of your septic tank can be determined from plot plans, septic system inspection records, architectural or landscape drawings, or from observations of the house plumbing. If you do not have access to drawings, find where the sewer pipe leaves your house. Some installers mark the location where the waste pipe comes out of the house with an "S" on the foundation. You may want to do this as well. Probe in the ground 10 to 15 feet directly out from the location where the pipe leaves your house to find your tank.

Once the septic tank has been located, make several plot plan diagrams (with measurements) that include a rough sketch of your house, septic tank cover, drainfield area, well, and any other permanent reference points (such as trees or large rocks) and place them with your important papers. You'll find a sample system diagram on the next page, and a place to draw your own inside the front cover of this booklet. You may also want to hang a diagram in your garage and provide one to your local district health office.

Maintain a permanent record of any septic system maintenance, repair, sludge and scum levels, pumping, drainfield condition, household backups, and operations notes.



Create a septic system diagram, similar to this one, for your system.

Warning Signs of System Failure

While proper use, inspections, and maintenance should prevent most septic tank problems, it is still important to be aware of changes in your septic system and to act immediately if you suspect a system failure. There are many signs of septic system failure:

- surfacing sewage or wet spots in the drainfield area;
- plumbing or septic tank backups;
- slow draining fixtures;
- gurgling sounds in the plumbing system;
- sewage odors in the house or yard (note that the house plumbing vent on the roof will emit sewage odors and this is normal); and
- tests showing the presence of bacteria in well water.

If you notice any of these signs, or if you suspect your septic tank system may be having problems, contact a licensed septic system professional or your local district health agency for assistance.

Septic System Dos and Don'ts

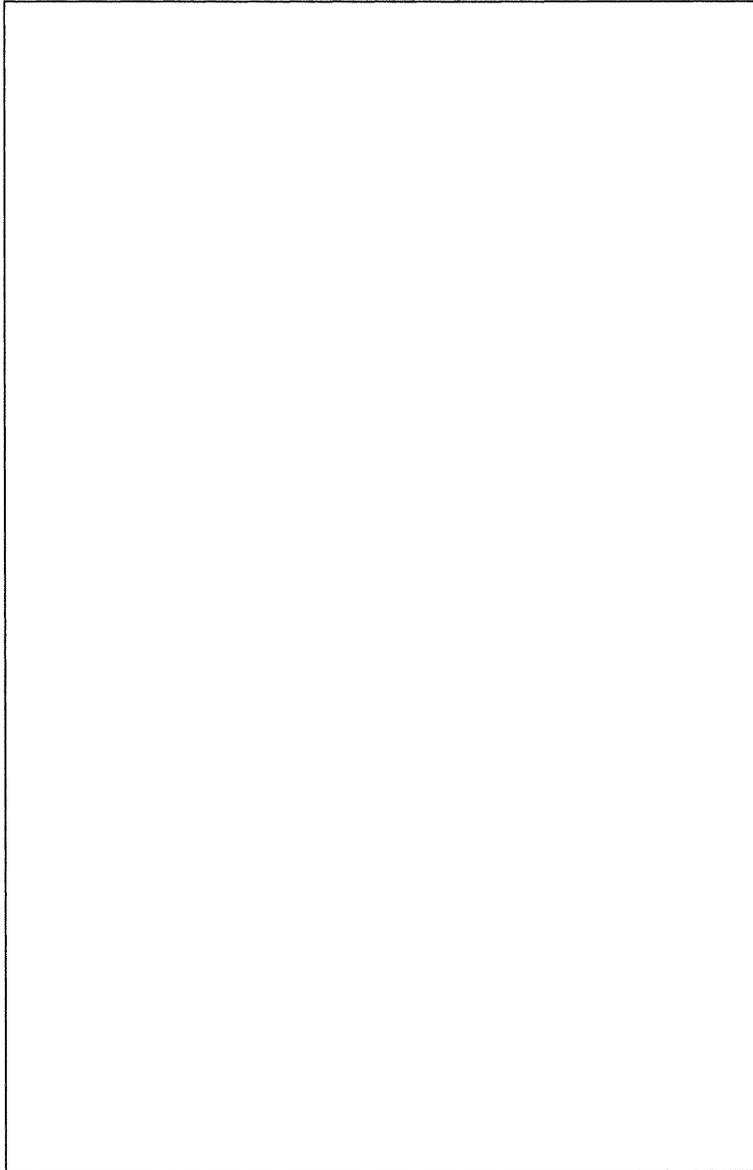
Proper operation of a septic system can prevent costly repairs or replacement. Observing the following guidelines will help to keep your system running efficiently.

Do

- ...practice water conservation. The more wastewater you produce, the more wastewater your system must treat and dispose. By reducing and balancing your use, you can extend the life of your system and avoid costly repairs.
 - Use water saving devices such as low flow showerheads.
 - Repair leaky faucets and plumbing fixtures immediately.
 - Reduce toilet reservoir volume or flow.
 - Take short showers.
 - Take baths with a partially filled tub.
 - Wash only full loads of dishes and laundry.
 - Shut off the water while shaving or brushing your teeth.
 - Balance your water use (e.g., avoid washing several loads of laundry in one day).
- ...keep accurate records. Know where your septic tank is, keep a diagram of its location using the space provided in this booklet, and keep a record of system maintenance.
- ...inspect your system annually. Check the sludge and scum levels inside the tank and periodically check the drainfield for odors, wet spots, or surfacing sewage.
- ...pump your system routinely. Pumping your septic tank is probably the single most important thing you can do to protect your system.
- ...keep all runoff away from your system. Water from roofs and driveways should be diverted away from the septic tank and drainfield area. Soil over your system should be mounded slightly to encourage runoff.
- ...protect your system from damage. Keep vehicles and livestock off your drainfield. The pressure can compact the soil or damage the pipes. Before you dig for any reason, check the location of your system and drainfield area.
- ...landscape your system properly. Plant grass over the drainfield area. Don't plant trees or shrubs or place impermeable materials, such as concrete or plastic, over the drainfield.
- ...use cleaning chemicals in moderation and only according to manufacturer's directions.

Don't

- ...flood irrigate over your system or drainfield area. The best way to irrigate these areas is with sprinklers.
- ...use caustic drain openers for clogged drains. Use boiling water or a drain snake to clean out clogs.
- ...enter a septic tank. Poisonous gases or a lack of oxygen can be fatal.
- ...use septic tank additives. They are not necessary for the proper functioning of your tank and they do not reduce the need for pumping. In fact, some additives can even harm your system.
- ...flush harmful materials into your tank. Grease, cooking oil, coffee grounds, sanitary napkins, and cigarettes do not easily decompose in septic tanks. Chemicals, such as solvents, oils, paints, and pesticides, are harmful to your systems operation and may pollute groundwater.
- ...use a garbage disposal. Using a garbage disposal will increase the amount of solids entering the septic tank and will result in the need for more frequent pumping.



Map your septic system here

For More Information

If you need to obtain a permit for a new or replacement septic system, or if you have questions about septic systems and their operation and maintenance, please contact your local health district.

Panhandle District Health Department
8500 N. Atlas Road
Hayden, ID 83835
208-415-5100

North Central District Health Department
215 10th Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
208-799-0353

Southwest District Health Department
920 Main Street
Caldwell, ID 83605
208-455-5400

Central District Health Department
707 N. Armstrong Place
Boise, ID 83704
208-327-7499

South Central District Health Department
1020 Washington Street North
Twin Falls, ID 83303
208-734-5900

Southeastern District Health Department
1901 Alvin Ricken Drive
Pocatello, ID 83201
208-239-5270

District 7 Health Department
254 "E" Street
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
208-523-5382