

Regulated Wetland Type	Minimum Ratio of Replaced Wetland to Lost Wetland
Classification 1 Wetland	Not applicable
Classification 2 Wetland	3 to 1
Classification 3 Wetland	2 to 1
Classification 4 Wetland	1.25 to 1

d. Wetland Delineation. For the purposes of this chapter, wetland delineations shall be performed in accordance with the procedures as specified in the Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual. (Ord. 978 (part), 2003).

18.12.090 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation.

A. Designation of Critical Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas. Critical fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are designed according to the classification in the following table.

Classifications	Description
1. Areas with which state or federally designated endangered, threatened or sensitive species have a primary association.	Areas that, if significantly altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will reproduce over the long term. Habitats associated with these species are those identified by federal agencies or by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's current system for mapping species of concern. These habitats are designated as critical areas, where endangered, threatened and sensitive species are verified to have a primary association.

Classifications	Description
2. Species and habitats of local importance.	<p>Habitat: Unique or significant habitats which regionally rare wildlife species depend upon or that have high wildlife concentrations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rock Cove and islands</li> <li>b. Talus slopes</li> <li>c. Snag rich areas</li> </ul> <p>Species: Wildlife species which require protective measures for their continued existence due to their population status or sensitivity to habitat alterations or are highly valued by the local citizens. Those Priority Species and Habitats as listed by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.</p>
3. Naturally occurring ponds under twenty acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat.	<p>Naturally occurring ponds are waters with a surface area of less than twenty acres but greater than one acre and manmade ponds developed as mitigation as part of a permitting process or mitigation agreement. Naturally occurring ponds do not include ponds deliberately created such as canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, temporary construction ponds (of less than three years duration), and landscape amenities.</p>
4. Waters of the state.	<p>Waters of the state shall be those defined in WAC 222-16-031, Forest Practices Board, Definitions.</p>
5. Lakes, ponds, streams and rivers planted with a game fish by a governmental or tribal entity.	<p>Included are Rock Cove, Rock Creek, the Columbia River and any other natural body of water planted with game fish.</p>

B. Development Performance Standards. Development or regulated activity shall conform and be governed by the following items in this subsection, and in subsections C through F of this section.

1. When impacts to critical fish and wildlife habitat cannot be avoided, the performance standards contained in this section shall be used to develop plans submitted for regulated activities. Critical area permits may be conditioned to reflect the following performance standards;

2. Consider habitat in site planning and design;

3. Locate buildings and structures in a manner that preserves the habitat or minimizes adverse impacts;

4. Consolidate habitat and vegetated open space in contiguous blocks, and where possible locate habitat contiguous to other habitat, open space or landscaped areas to contribute to a continuous system or corridor that provides connections to adjacent habitat areas;

5. Use native species in any landscaping of disturbed or undeveloped areas and in any enhancement of habitat or buffers;

6. Emphasize heterogeneity and structural diversity of vegetation in landscaping;

7. Remove and/or control any noxious, or undesirable species of plants as identified by the Skamania County Weed Control Board;

8. Preserve trees to the extent possible, preferably in consolidated areas;

9. Preserve and introduce native plant species which serve as food, shelter from climatic extremes and predators, and structure and cover for reproduction and rearing of young for critical wildlife;

10. Preserve the natural hydraulic and ecological functions of drainage systems;

11. Preserve critical fish and wildlife habitat areas through maintenance of stable channels, adequate low flows, management of stormwater runoff, erosion and sedimentation;

12. Manage access to critical fish and wildlife habitat areas to protect species which are sensitive to human disturbance;

13. Maintain or enhance water quality through control of runoff and use of best management practices.

C. Overlap of Critical Areas. Where a fish and wildlife habitat area and a wetland area both exist and there is conflict in the required buffer areas, the greater protective buffer shall apply.

D. Habitat Management Plan--Classification 1 Only. A habitat management plan may be required (Appendix E) if the regulated activity is within two hundred fifty feet of a classification 1 habitat area, or identified within five hundred feet of a point location (nests, dens, etc.) for a classification 1 habitat area.

1. Habitat Management Plan Requirements.

a. The habitat management plan will be prepared by a qualified expert (see Appendix E).

b. Habitat management plans will be sent to the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and other state and federal agencies with jurisdiction for comment with the SEPA checklist of a specific development proposal.

E. Habitat Protection for Classifications 2, 3 and 4. Protection for these habitat areas shall be through the development performance standards listed in subsection B of this section.

F. Buffer Requirements for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas. Minimum buffer requirements for naturally occurring ponds under twenty acres and waters of the state classifications 3 and 4 shall be those in Table 2, below

Table 2

Water Body	Minimum Buffer Requirement
Naturally Occurring Ponds Under Twenty Acres	Dependent Upon Habitat Management Plan
Waters of the State, WAC 222-16-031	
Type I	100 ft.
Type II	100 ft.
Type III	50 ft.
Type IV	25 ft.
Type V	25 ft.

7. Exception to Minimum Buffer Requirement. Proposed new development shall be set back according to the provisions contained herein, unless a variance is obtained as provided by Section 18.12.140 or through buffer averaging as provided by Section 18.12.070(C)(5). (Ord. 978 (part), 2003).