

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

LAND USE & TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM 1600 SE 190TH Ave, Suite 116 Portland OR 97233 Ph 503.988.3043 Fax 503.988.3389 http://www.multco.us/landuse Significant Environmental Concern for Wildlife Habitat (SEC-h) Worksheet

PROPERTY ID			
Address:			Site Size:
Township	Range	Section	Tax lot(s):
minimum, include	you will be doing including	uctures you are proposing	posal. This should, at a g. Also include a description of graded or excavated and the
		0 ,	es and improvements on your ntify them on your site plan.
_	se of the visit is to verify the in	<u>-</u>	o the application being deemed nd to verify that no violations of

The questionnaire on the following pages asks you to provide information needed to review your proposal under the standards for a Significant Environmental Concern permit. Please answer each question as fully as you are able. The responses and supporting documents you provide will be the basis for determining whether or not your application can be approved.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS

REQUIRED DRAWINGS FOR SEC-h PERMIT

The check list below lists all of the information needed on drawings that are required when making an SEC-h application. You will need to provide 2 copies of each of the drawings listed below, preferably on $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inch or 11×17 inch paper. All drawings must be drawn to an even scale such as 1 inch = 20 feet, 1 inch = 40 ft. or $\frac{1}{4} \text{ inch} = 1 \text{ foot.}$

A map of the property drawn to scale showing:
O Boundaries, dimensions, and size of the subject parcel (if zoned Farm or Forest use, include all contiguous properties in your ownership);
 Contour lines and topographic features such as ravines or ridges with the direction of the slope; or provide slope percent;
 Location of natural streams, drainageways, springs, seeps, and wetlands on the site; Proposed fill, grading, site contouring or other landform changes;
 Location and predominant species of existing vegetation on the parcel, areas where vegetation will be removed, and location and species of vegetation to be planted, including landscaped areas; Location and width of existing and proposed roads, driveways, parking and maneuvering areas, and service corridors and utilities such as wells, underground wires, septic and stormwater systems.
A scaled drawing of the building design and elevations (side views) that show the relationship between the building and existing and finished grades and existing or proposed vegetation.
An area map with the following information that shows all properties which are adjacent to, or entirely or partially within 200 feet of the proposed development, when such information can be gathered without trespass:
O Location of all existing forested areas (including areas cleared pursuant to an approved forest management plan) and non-forested "cleared" areas.
 For the purposes of this section, <i>a forested area</i> is defined as an area that has: At least 75 percent crown closure, or
 80 square feet of basal area per acre, of trees 11 inches DBH and larger, or An area which is being reforested pursuant to Forest Practice Rules of the Department of Forestry.
A <i>non-forested "cleared" area</i> is defined as an area which does not meet the description of a forested area and which is not being reforested pursuant to a forest management plan.
O Location and width of existing driveways within 200 feet of the subject parcel's boundaries on all adjacent parcels.
O Existing and proposed type and location of all fencing on the subject property and on adjacent properties and on properties entirely or partially within 200 feet of the subject property.

CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF SEC-h PERMIT

There are three ways to seek approval of an SEC-h permit. The first is through meeting the development standards. Second, if your project cannot meet the development standards, it is eligible for review under a Wildlife Conservation Plan. First answer the development standards questions. If your project cannot meet these standards, then proceed to the Wildlife Conservation Plan section. The third option is if your proposal could meet the development standards, but the applicant chooses not to meet the standards and demonstrates that the alternative conservation measures exceed the development standards and will result in the proposed development having a less detrimental impact on forested wildlife habitat than the development standards.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The objective of the development standards is to retain forested wildlife habitat in undisturbed swaths. As such, the SEC-h Overlay requires clustering development near existing roads and existing development to minimize the amount of land clearing and habitat impact needed to establish the proposed development. It also requires new buildings to be built in close proximity to existing buildings in order to keep habitat from becoming fragmented. The entries in bold text are the standards for approval. The questions below each standard are intended to allow staff to determine whether or not your proposal meets each specific standard. Please answer each question as fully as you can. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If your proposal does not meet one or more of the standards, a Wildlife Conservation Plan is required.

(1) Where a parcel contains any non-forested "cleared" areas, development shall only occur in these areas, except as necessary to provide access and to meet minimum clearance standards for fire safety. Does your property contain any non-forested "cleared" areas? \(\begin{aligned} \text{Yes} \\ \emptyset \text{No} \\ \end{aligned} \) If yes, will your proposed development be contained in the existing cleared area? \(\begin{aligned} \text{Yes} \\ \ext{D} \\ \text{No} \end{aligned} If your development will not be contained in the existing cleared area, explain what portions of your development will be outside the existing cleared area. Explain why any new land clearing is the minimum needed to site the proposed buildings, provide access, and meet fire safety standards. (2) Development shall occur within 200 feet of a public road capable of providing reasonable practical access to the developable portion of the site. What is the distance between your proposed development and the nearest public road? _____ feet (3) The access road/driveway and service corridor serving the development shall not exceed 500 feet in length. What is the length of the driveway serving your development? _____ feet (all areas of travel) (4) For the purpose of clustering access road/driveway approaches near one another, one of the following two standards shall be met:

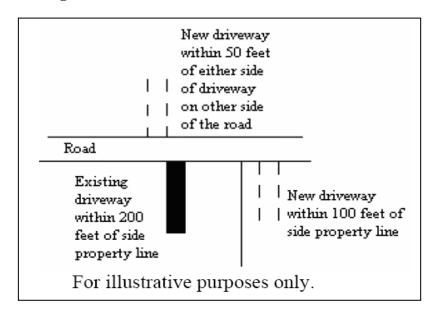
(b) The access road/driveway approach onto a public road shall be located within 50 feet of

road or driveway approach within 200 feet of that side property line; or

(a) The access road/driveway approach onto a public road shall be located within 100 feet of a side property line if adjacent property on the same side of the road has an existing access

either side of an existing driveway on the opposite side of the road.

(c) Diagram showing the standards in (a) and (b) above.

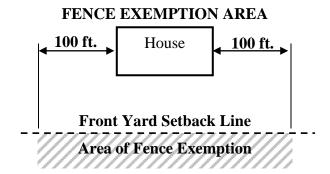


- (d) The standards in this subsection (4) may be modified upon a determination by the County Road Official that the new access road/driveway approach would result in an unsafe traffic situation using the standards in the Multnomah County "Design and Construction Manual" adopted June 20, 2000 (or all updated versions of the manual). Standards to be used by the Road Official from the County manual include Table 2.3.2, Table 2.4.1, and additional referenced sight distance and minimum access spacing standards in the publication A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and the Traffic Engineering Handbook by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE).
 - 1. The modification shall be the minimum necessary to allow safe access onto the public road.
 - 2. The County Road Official shall provide written findings supporting the modification.

Is there an existing access road/driveway on the same side of a public road on the neighboring proper within 200 feet of the common side property lines? Yes No	ties
Is there an existing access road/driveway on the opposite side of a public road within 50 feet of any point on the property? Yes No	
The County Road Official has granted a modification to (a) and/or (b) above based upon written find in support of (d) Yes No	ings
If yes, written findings have been submitted with this form Yes No	
(5) The development shall be within 300 feet of a side property line if adjacent property has structures and developed areas within 200 feet of that common side property line.	
Are there structures and developed areas on the neighboring properties within 200 feet of the commo side property lines? Yes No	n
(6) Fencing within a required setback from a public road shall meet the following criteria:	
(Please note the purpose of the fencing standards is to allow for wildlife passage so that animals are r	ot

trapped on the road. These standards only apply in the front setback from a public road.)

- (a) Fences shall have a maximum height of 42 inches and a minimum 17 inch gap between the ground and the bottom of the fence.
- (b) Wood and wire fences are permitted. The bottom strand of a wire fence shall be barbless. Fences may be electrified, except as prohibited by County Code.
- (c) Cyclone, woven wire, and chain link fences are prohibited.
- (d) Fences with a ratio of solids to voids greater than 2:1 are prohibited.
- (e) Fencing standards do not apply in an area on the property bounded by a line along the public road serving the development, two lines each drawn perpendicular to the principal structure from a point 100 feet from the end of the structure on a line perpendicular to and meeting with the public road serving the development, and the front yard setback line parallel to the public road serving the development.



(f) Fencing standards do not apply where needed for security of utility facilities in the West of Sandy River Plan Area (Chapter 36).

Does your proposal include the installation of any fencing? If yes, indicate the location of the proposed fencing on your site plan.	Yes	No
Is the proposed fencing within the required front setback? If yes, then answer the following questions. If no, go to standard (7).	_Yes	No
There is a fence exemption area as described above and illustrated in the fencing in the fence exemption area? Yes No. If yes, to go standard (7). If no, answer the following questions.	ne drawing. Is y	your proposed
Your proposed fence cannot exceed 42 inches. How tall is your propos	ed fence?	inches
Your proposed fence must have a gap of at least 17 inches between the ground. How tall of a gap will your fence have between the bottom of to inches		
Cyclone, woven wire, and chain link fences are prohibited.		
If a fence is proposed, what material will your proposed fence be made	of?	
(7) The nuisance plants listed in the table attached to the end of thi the subject property and shall be removed from cleared areas of the		_
Are any of the listed nuisance plants present on your property? If yes, list the species which are present:	Yes	No

Show the location of the nuisance species on your site plan.			
Do you acknowledge that you cannot plant any of the listed nuisance species on your property as landscaping or for any other reason? Yes No			
Describe how the listed nuisance plant species will be controlled in the cleared areas on your property.			
Have you met ALL of the above criteria? Yes No			
If Yes , then your application package is complete. If No , you will need to address the criteria under the section Wildlife Conservation Plan.			
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN			
If your proposal does not meet all of the Development Standards listed above, you are eligible for review through the submission of a Wildlife Conservation Plan. The purpose of a Wildlife Conservation Plan is to ensure that your proposal provides equal or better protection for wildlife habitat than the development standards would. Remember, the intent is to minimize the amount of land clearance and retain as much in-tact habitat as possible. There are two ways to qualify for review through a Wildlife Conservation Plan. You must describe how your project meets either one or two below.			
(1) The proposed development cannot meet the development standards because of physical characteristics unique to the property. The applicant must show that the wildlife conservation plan results in the minimum departure from the standards required in order to allow the use;			
Can you meet all of the development standards? Yes No If yes, go to option (2). If no, please explain which development standard(s) you cannot meet and why.			
Explain how your proposal results in the minimum departure from the development standards that will still allow your proposed use.			
(2) The applicant can meet the development standards, but demonstrates that the alternative conservation measures <u>exceed the development standards</u> and will result in the proposal having a <u>less detrimental impact</u> on forested wildlife habitat than if the development standards were			

followed.

If you can meet the development standards but are choosing not to, then your project must result in better protection of wildlife habitat than the development standards. Please explain why your proposal will result in a less detrimental impact on forested wildlife habitat than if you followed the development standards. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
STANDARDS FOR REVIEW OF A WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN
If you are submitting for review through a wildlife conservation plan, the plan must meet the standards below. Keep in mind that if you qualify due to physical characteristics related to your property, you must show your plan results in the minimum departure from the development standards to allow the use. If you can meet the development standards but are choosing not to, remember that your plan must exceed the development standards and result in your proposal having a less detrimental impact on forested wildlife habitat than if you met the development standards.
(3) The wildlife conservation plan must demonstrate the following:
(a) That measures are included in order to reduce impacts to forested areas to the minimum necessary to serve the proposed development by restricting the amount of clearance and length/width of cleared areas and disturbing the least amount of forest canopy cover.
(b) That any newly cleared area associated with the development is not greater than one acre, excluding from this total the area of the minimum necessary accessway required for fire safety purposes.
How much land clearance are you proposing? sq. ft. Show the area proposed for clearance on your site plan. You cannot exceed 1 acre of clearing (43,560 square feet).
Explain why this amount of land clearance is the minimum necessary to serve your proposal. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
(c) That no fencing will be built and that existing fencing will be removed outside of areas cleared for the site development except for existing cleared areas used for agricultural purposes.
Does your proposal include any new fencing? Yes No
If yes, is the fencing within the cleared areas of the site?YesNo
Is the fencing proposed in an existing cleared area used for agriculture?YesNo Show the location of the proposed fencing on your site plan.
Is there exiting fencing outside the cleared areas on the property? Yes No
If yes, this fencing must be removed from the property. Discuss where fence removal will occur and clearly label all fencing to be removed on your site plan:

areas occurs if such cleared areas exist of Do you have any existing cleared areas on the			No
Are you proposing new land clearance?			
If yes, how much land clearing are you proposi			
If you have an existing cleared area but are proexisting clearing. The amount of newly planted Show the areas to be replanted on your site planted	posing to clear	new land, the	•
How much land are you proposing to replant?	s	q. ft.	
Describe your plan to revegetate the existing cl number and type of species you will plant, whe and how you plan on ensuring the survival of the	ere the planting	will occur, w	hen the planting will occur,
(e) That revegetation and enhancement of drainages and streams located on the pro-		ream riparia	n areas occurs along
	operty.	-	C
drainages and streams located on the pro	property. property? psing along the species, the number gill occur, a	Yes stream or drai	No nage. This should, at of species you will plant,
drainages and streams located on the proposition of you have any streams or drainages on your of yes, describe the enhancement you are propositionimum, discuss the any removal of invasive where the planting will occur, when the planting	property. property? psing along the species, the number gill occur, a	Yes stream or drai	No nage. This should, at of species you will plant,

ed in the Goal 5 protection program that has been adopted by Multnomah County for the site as part of the program to achieve the goal.

If your property is in the PAM overlay, ask staff to provide you a copy of the Goal 5 protection program for the specific aggregate and mineral site that affects your property.

Nuisance Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Chelidonium majus	Lesser celandine
Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Common Thistle
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western Clematis
Clematis vitalba	Traveler's Joy
Conium maculatum	Poison hemlock
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Morning-glory
Convolvulus	Night-blooming
nyctagineus	Morning-glory
Convolvulus seppium	Lady's nightcap
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass
Crataegus sp. except C.	hawthorn, except
douglasii	native species
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch broom
Daucus carota	Queen Ann's Lace
Elodea densa	South American
Etodea densa	Water-weed
Equisetum arvense	Common Horsetail
Equisetum telemateia	Giant Horsetail
Erodium cicutarium	Crane's Bill
Geranium roberianum	Robert Geranium
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Hypericum perforatum	St. John's Wort
llex aquafolium	English Holly
Laburnum watereri	Golden Chain Tree
Lemna minor	Duckweed, Water
Lemma minor	Lentil

Scientific Name	Common Name
Loentodon autumnalis	Fall Dandelion
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian Watermilfoil
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary grass
Poa annua	Annual Bluegrass
Polygonum coccineum	Swamp Smartweed
Polygonum convolvulus	Climbing Binaweed
Polygonum sachalinense	Giant Knotweed
D	English, Portugese
Prunus laurocerasus	Laurel
Rhus diversiloba	Poison Oak
Rubus discolor	Himalayan Blackberry
Rubus laciniatus	Evergreen Blackberry
Senecio jacobaea	Tansy Ragwort
Solanum dulcamara	Blue Bindweed
Solanum nigrum	Garden Nightshade
Solanum sarrachoides	Hairy Nightshade
Taraxacum otficinale	Common Dandelion
Ultricularia vuigaris	Common Bladderwort
Utica dioica	Stinging Nettle
Vinca major	Periwinkle (large leaf)
Vinca minor	Periwinkle (small leaf)
Xanthium spinoseum	Spiny Cocklebur
various genera	Bamboo sp.