**Sec. 104-28-3. - Important *wildlife* habitat areas.**

(a)

Preservation of important *wildlife* habitat and preventing the fragmentation of important *wildlife* habitat are encouraged. When new residential or commercial development is proposed within important *wildlife* habitat areas, mitigation methods shall be designed and implemented, such as those listed below:

(1)

Development standards.

a.

Limitations in areas of *wildlife* habitat as shown on the Ogden Valley Sensitive Lands Wildlife Map. All development subject to this subsection shall incorporate the following principles in establishing the limits of disturbance and siting of buildings, structures, roads, trails, and other similar facilities to protect important *wildlife* habitat areas and their functions: Wildlife movement is facilitated across areas dominated by human activities by:

1.

Maintaining connectivity between open space parcels on adjacent and near-by parcels and subdivisions such that the result will be a larger contiguous area of open space;

2.

Locating roads and development away from natural travel corridors used by *wildlife,* such as riparian areas;

3.

Minimizing fencing types that inhibit the movement of big game species. Use of fencing within subdivisions or boundaries of subdivisions, commercial, industrial or multifamily development shall be minimized;

4.

Minimizing the visual contrast between human-dominated areas, including individual lots, and less disturbed terrain in surrounding areas, for example, by retaining or planting native vegetation and trees around a house or accessory building and maintaining consistent grading between developed and natural areas.

(2)

Mimic features of the local natural landscape in developed areas by:

a.

Retaining as much pre-development, high quality habitat as possible, including large patches of natural, vegetated areas that have not yet been fragmented by roads or residential development;

b.

Minimizing levels of disturbance to trees, the under-story vegetation, and other structural landscape features during construction;

c.

Designing house lots in a fashion consistent with local natural habitats, for example, by preserving and landscaping with natural, native vegetation;

d.

Reclaiming disturbed areas, such as degraded landscapes, roadsides, and other infrastructure disturbances by using seed and other selective plantings.

(b)

When development occurs in mapped important *wildlife* habitat areas, the state division of *wildlife*resources (DWR) may provide written recommendations. These recommendations will be considered advisory only, however, the property owner is encouraged to review the recommendations and implement those that are feasible.