3. Applicability, Exemptions, and Nonconforming Uses

3.1 Applicability

All new or expanded uses and development within shoreline jurisdiction shall be carried out in a manner consistent with this Program and the policy of the Act as required by RCW 90.58.140(1), regardless of whether a SLE, SSDP, Shoreline Variance, or SCUP is required. Unless described otherwise, this Program does not apply to the continuance of legally established and permitted uses and developments.

A. This Program shall apply to all of the shorelands and waters within the City of Woodland that fall under the jurisdiction of RCW 90.58. Such shorelands shall include those lands extending two hundred (200) feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward two hundred feet from such floodways, associated wetlands, river deltas associated with the streams, and lakes and tidal waters that are subject to the provisions of this Program, as may be amended; the same to be designated as to location by Ecology, as defined by RCW 90.58.

   Within the City of Woodland, the following waters are considered "shorelines" and are subject to the provisions of this Program: Lewis River and Horseshoe Lake. A copy of the Woodland Shoreline Environment Designations Map is shown in Appendix A.

   All shoreline uses and development activities outside of the city limits are subject to the provisions of either the Cowlitz County or Clark County Shoreline Master Program. The City's Program will apply concurrent with annexation, and no additional procedures are required by Ecology at the time of annexation (WAC 173-26-150) unless a re-designation is requested.

B. The Shoreline Environment Designation (SED) Map, found in Appendix A, shall be the official map identifying the shoreline environment designations (SEDs) in the City of Woodland. The SED Map is to be used in conjunction with the most current, accurate, and complete scientific and technical information available; field investigations; and on-site surveys to accurately establish the location and extent of shoreline jurisdiction when a project is proposed. All areas meeting the definition of a shoreline or a Shoreline of Statewide Significance, whether mapped or not, are subject to the provisions of this Program.

C. This Program shall apply to every person, individual, firm, partnership, association, organization, corporation, local or state governmental agency, public or municipal corporation, or other non-federal entity that develops, owns, leases, or administers lands, wetlands, or waters that fall under the jurisdiction of the Act and within the external boundaries of federally owned lands.

D. Non-federal agency actions undertaken on federal lands must comply with this Program and the Act.

E. Native American Tribes' actions on tribal lands and federal agencies' actions on federal lands are not required, but are encouraged, to comply with the provisions of this Program and the Act. Nothing in this Chapter shall affect any rights established by treaty to which the United States is a party.

F. Hazardous substance remedial actions pursuant to a consent decree, order, or agreed order issued under RCW 70.105(D) are exempt from all procedural requirements of this Program.

G. Applicants that are responding to an emergency that requires a water withdrawal or facility shall be provided an expedited permit decision from the City, no longer than fifteen (15) calendar days after the date of application in accordance with RCW 90.58.370.

H. Certain forest practices that are not regulated by the Act and are regulated under RCW 76.09 are not subject to additional requirements of this Program.

I. The administrative regulations of this Program are superseded in authority by the terms and provisions of an environmental excellence program or agreement, entered into under RCW 43.21(K), Environmental Excellence Program. The environmental excellence agreement must meet the substantive requirements of this Program. An environmental excellence program agreement must achieve more effective or efficient environmental results than the results that would be otherwise achieved.

J. Unless specifically exempted by statute, all proposed uses and development occurring within shoreline jurisdiction must conform to Chapter 90.58 RCW, the Shoreline Management Act and this Program whether or not a permit is required.

3.2 Exemptions from a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit

A. Substantial development, as defined in RCW 90.58.030, and found in Chapter 2, Definitions) requires approval from the City through a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit (SSDP) (See Chapter 8 for permit review and approval procedures), except that:

1. An SSDP is not required for projects that meet the precise terms of one or more of the listed exemptions established in WAC 173-27-040(2), Developments Exempt from Substantial Development Permit Requirement (See Appendix E).

2. An SSDP is not required for those actions described in WAC 173-27-045, Developments Not Subject to the Shoreline Management Act (See Appendix E).

B. Any person claiming exemption from the permit requirements of this Program as a result of the exemptions specified in this Section shall make application for a Shoreline Letter of Exemption (SLE) as described in Chapter 8.

C. If any part of a proposed development is not eligible for exemption, then a shoreline permit is required for the entire proposed development project.

D. Unless specifically exempted by statute, all proposed uses and development occurring within shoreline jurisdiction must conform to Chapter 90.58 RCW, the Shoreline Management Act, and this Master Program whether or not a permit is required.

3.3 Nonconforming Use and Development

A. Existing uses, structures, and lots legally established prior to the effective date of this Program are allowed to continue. Where lawful uses, structures, and lots exist that could not be established under the terms of this Program, such uses, structures, and lots are deemed nonconforming and are subject to the provisions of this Section, unless specific exceptions are provided for in this Section.

B. Uses and developments that were legally established and are nonconforming with regard to the use regulations of this Program may continue as legal nonconforming uses.

C. A use which is listed as a conditional use, but which existed prior to adoption or applicability of this Program or any relevant amendment and for which an SCUP has not been obtained, shall be considered a legal nonconforming use.

D. A structure for which a variance has been issued shall be considered a legal nonconforming structure and the requirements of this Section shall apply as they apply to preexisting nonconformities.

E. A structure which is being or has been used for a nonconforming use within the past twelve (12) months may be used for a different nonconforming use only upon the approval of an SCUP. An SCUP may be approved only upon a finding that:

1. No reasonable alternative conforming use is practical; and

2. The proposed use will be at least as consistent with the policies and provisions of the Act and this Program and as compatible with the uses in the area as the preexisting use.

In addition, such conditions may be attached to the permit as are deemed necessary to assure compliance with the above findings, the requirements of this Program and the Act, and to assure that the use will not become a nuisance or a hazard.

F. A nonconforming structure which is moved any distance must be brought into conformance with this Program and the Act.

G. If a nonconforming development is damaged to an extent not exceeding seventy-five percent of the replacement cost of the original development, it may be reconstructed to those configurations existing immediately prior to the time the development was damaged, provided that application is made for the permits necessary to restore the development within one (1) year of the date the damage occurred, all permits are obtained, and the restoration is completed within two (2) years of permit issuance or the conclusion of any appeal on the permit.

H. If a nonconforming use is discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months, the nonconforming rights shall expire and any subsequent use shall be conforming. A use authorized pursuant to Subsection E of this Section shall be considered a conforming use for purposes of this Section.

I. An undeveloped lot, tract, parcel, site, or division of land located landward of the OHWM which was established in accordance with City and state subdivision requirements prior to the effective date of the Act or this Program, but which does not conform to the present lot size standards, may be developed if permitted by other land use regulations of the City and so long as such development conforms to all other requirements of this Program and the Act.

J. Vegetation conservation standards of this Program shall not apply retroactively in a way which requires lawfully existing uses and developments, including residential landscaping and gardens, to be removed except as required as mitigation for new and expanded development.

K. Notwithstanding Sections 3.3.A through 3.3.J, the following shall apply only to pre-existing legal residential structures constructed prior to the effective date of this Program:

1. Residential structures and appurtenant structures that were legally established and are used for a conforming use, but that do not meet standards for the following, shall be considered a conforming structure: Setback, buffers, or yards; area; bulk; height; or density.

2. The City shall allow maintenance and repair, redevelopment, expansion, or change with the class of occupancy, of the residential structure if it is consistent with this Program, including requirements for no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. For example, vertical or anterior expansions that do not intrude farther into a required buffer and which are consistent with the maximum height allowed by this Program and underlying zoning may be allowed. Lateral expansions may also be allowed provided they only extend into lawfully disturbed or altered areas.

3. Pre-existing legal residential structures that are damaged or destroyed may be replaced to their prior size and location provided:

    a. All other requirements of the Woodland Municipal Code and the Cowlitz County Health Department are satisfied; and

    b. A complete application for a building permit shall be submitted within one (1) year of the act causing damage or destruction to the dwelling unit.

4. Nothing in this Section shall:

    a. Restrict the ability of this Program to limit development, expansion, or replacement of over-water structures located in hazardous areas, such as floodplains and geologically hazardous areas; or

    b. Affect the application of other federal, state, or City requirements to residential structures.

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4. Shoreline Master Program Goals and Policies

4.1 General Shoreline Goals

4.1.1 Goal

Ensure appropriate conservation and development of City of Woodland's shorelines by allowing those uses which are water-dependent, as well as other development which provides an opportunity for a substantial number of people to enjoy the shorelines. This should be done in a manner which will achieve an orderly balance of shoreline uses that improve the quality of the environment.

4.1.2 Policies

A. Ensure that all uses and developments are compatible with the site, the surrounding area and the environment, and do not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

B. Water-dependent and associated water-related uses are the highest priority for shorelines unless protection of the existing natural resource values of such areas precludes such uses.

C. Water-related and water-enjoyment uses that are compatible with ecological protection and restoration objectives are the second highest priority.

D. Limit non-water-oriented uses to those locations where access to the water is not provided or where the non-water-oriented use contributes to the objectives of the Act in providing ecological restoration and public access.

E. Reserve the shoreline areas for uses which allow optimal uses for future generations by recognition of potential long term benefits to the public, and discouragement of short term gain or convenience.

F. Allow multiple uses of shoreline areas where integration of compatible uses or activities is feasible.

G. Work with the public to increase awareness of the Shoreline Management Act, and the importance of protecting shorelines.

H. Respect and protect private property rights.

4.2 Historic, Cultural, Archaeological and Educational Resources

4.2.1 Goal

Protect, preserve and encourage restoration of those sites and areas on the shoreline which have significant historical, cultural, educational or scientific value.

4.2.2 Policies

A. Identify historic, cultural and archaeological resources within the shoreline in cooperation with federal, state, local and tribal agencies.

B. Preserve permanently for their inherent cultural value and for scientific study, as well as public enjoyment and observation, all areas known to contain significant archaeological data.

C. Preserve for the public benefit, with opportunity for appropriate public utilization, significant historic, scientific, and educational areas of the shoreline.

D. Ensure that the review of development permits includes appropriate assessment of historic, cultural and archaeological resources.

4.3 Conservation and Restoration

4.3.1 Goal

Ensure protection, preservation, and restoration of Woodland's shoreline resources, while encouraging the use of best management practices to ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

4.3.2 Policies

A. Existing natural resources should be conserved through implementation of this Program, the City's Comprehensive Plan, and other local development regulations; incorporation of critical areas regulations; and cooperation as feasible with adjacent jurisdictions to implement regional watershed plans.

B. Facilitate publicly and privately initiated restoration projects through adoption of a Shoreline Restoration Plan (Appendix C). The plan identifies degraded areas, sets overall goals and priorities for restoring these areas, identifies existing and proposed restoration projects and programs, and provides implementation strategies.

C. Provide for beneficial utilization of shoreline- and floodplain-related resources without harming other natural systems or the overall quality of the natural environment.

D. Conserve natural features and resources as well as scenic vistas, parkways and habitats of rare or endangered species.

E. Preserve the natural, scenic and aesthetic qualities of shorelines and vistas.

4.4 Economic Development

4.4.1 Goal

Give priority to those industrial, commercial and recreational developments that are particularly dependent on their location on City of Woodland's shorelines. Encourage development that will provide the public an opportunity to enjoy the shorelines. Ensure no net loss of ecological function in the implementation of this goal.

4.4.2 Policies

A. Minimize the adverse effects of new commercial, industrial and recreational development upon the physical environment and natural processes through careful siting and design.

B. Ensure that commercial, industrial, and recreational uses and developments are of an intensity appropriate to the ecological setting and are provided with existing public services appropriate to the use.

C. Ensure that commercial, industrial, and recreational uses and developments do not increase flood hazards, are adequately protected from damage by flooding, and do not require shoreline stabilization.

4.5 Flood Prevention and Flood Damage Minimization

4.5.1 Goal

Minimize flood hazards to human life and to property while enhancing the ecological processes of the shoreline in the City of Woodland.

4.5.2 Policies

A. Manage flood protection based on National Flood Insurance Program development regulations, applicable watershed management plans, comprehensive flood hazard management plans, and other comprehensive planning efforts for the Lewis River.

B. Integrate bioengineering and/or soft engineering approaches where feasible into local and regional flood control measures, infrastructure, and related capital improvement projects.

C. Support measures to increase the natural functions of the Lewis River floodplain.

D. Recognize that flood control works are an existing and important feature to protect life and property in the City of Woodland and the region. Maintenance and expansion of existing flood control works should be allowed provided that no net loss of ecological functions results.

E. Protect existing development from flood damage:

1. Provide for maintenance dredging of the Lewis River affected by continuing deposition of Mt. St. Helens volcanic deposits to maintain flow capacity and control risk of flooding.

2. New structural flood hazard reduction measures shall be avoided whenever possible in order to avoid reducing floodplain functions crucial to fish and wildlife species, bank stability, and water quality. When necessary, they shall be consistent with an adopted comprehensive flood hazard management plan and accomplished in a manner that assures no net loss of ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes.

3. Long-term programs for flood hazard reduction should include measures to prevent or remove development in flood-prone areas, to manage storm water within the floodplain, and to maintain or restore river and stream systems' natural hydrological and geomorphological processes in addition to structural flood control measures such as levees.

4. Removal of gravel, as opposed to volcanic deposits, for flood management purposes should be avoided unless identified as a necessary part of an adopted flood hazard reduction plan and allowed only after a biological and hydraulic study shows that extraction has a long-term benefit to flood hazard reduction, and does not result in a net loss of ecological functions.

F. Reduce potential hazard to new development by reducing exposure to flood hazards to the extent feasible.

1. New development should be located outside of floodways and should avoid location in floodplains to the maximum extent feasible.

2. New development should be designed and located to preclude the need for flood control structures. New or expanded development or uses in the shoreline, including subdivision of land, that would likely require flood control structures within a stream, channel migration zone, or floodway should be prohibited.

3. Development should be discouraged in the channel migration zone if it would result in interference with the process of channel migration which may cause significant adverse impacts to property or public improvements and/or result in a net loss of ecological functions associated with the rivers and streams.

G. Support measures to restore floodplain and channel migration zone functions, including flood storage, off-channel habitat, associated wetlands, and buffers of native vegetation, through levee setbacks and similar programs.

4.6 Public Access

4.6.1 Goal

Increase the general public's ability to safely enjoy the publicly owned shorelines in the City of Woodland and ensure that public access will not encroach upon the rights of private property owners and will not adversely affect fragile natural areas.

4.6.2 Policies

A. Public access should be provided consistent with the existing character of the shoreline and with consideration of opportunities and constraints for physical and visual access, as well as consideration of ecological functions and public safety.

B. Public access to and along the water's edge should be available throughout publicly owned shoreline areas, although direct physical access to the water's edge may be restricted to protect shoreline ecological values.

C. Future developments and redevelopments shall not adversely affect existing public access, and should provide new opportunities for the public to reach, touch and enjoy the water's edge.

D. Locate, design and maintain public access development in a manner that enhances the natural environment.

E. As opportunities and funds arise, purchase, or otherwise make available to the public, shoreline properties if their value for public use merits such action.

F. Existing highway and road corridors along shorelines should better accommodate public access to the shoreline and provide safe overcrossings to shoreline public access facilities.

G. Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure shoreline public access is consistent with regional parks recreation, open space and trails plans.

H. Respect and protect private property rights when considering public access in development.

4.7 Recreation

4.7.1 Goal

Provide additional opportunities for diverse forms of recreation for the public and improvement of present facilities with an emphasis on water-dependent recreation in both the City of Woodland's shorelines and the region.

Policies

A. Water-oriented recreational development is a priority and facilities should be located, designed, and operated in a manner consistent with the purpose of the environmental designation in which they are located and such that no net loss of shoreline ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes result.

B. Identify, obtain, preserve and protect areas with high values for recreation.

C. Allow location, design and operation of recreational uses as part of private development where compatible with other uses and activities.

   1. Water-oriented recreational uses are preferred, and the SMP should allow shoreline recreational development in order to provide access, use, and enjoyment of shorelines that does not displace water-dependent uses.

D. Encourage a balanced choice of recreational opportunities, including those requirements of the elderly and the physically challenged.

E. Cultivate innovative and cooperative techniques among public agencies and private persons or groups which increase and diversify recreation opportunities.

F. Provide compatible recreational uses including bicycle and foot paths in transportation and utility corridors where feasible.

G. Prepare management plans for recreation facilities that provide a balance between provision of a range of water-dependent and other water-oriented recreational opportunities and ecological preservation and enhancement to result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes.

H. Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies so that shoreline recreational developments are consistent with the City and regional parks recreation, open space and trails plans.

   1. In providing space for public recreation along the shorelines, give primary emphasis to providing for the local recreation needs for boating, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, bicycling, fishing, picnicking, and other activities benefiting from shoreline access as well as retaining and expanding regional trail systems.

Continue to work with neighboring jurisdictions and other governments to support local and regional opportunities for public recreation, shoreline access and use.

2. Develop recreational activity areas in a manner which complements commercial and residential uses and/or natural habitats.

I. Prioritize recreational development in coordination with the City of Woodland Comprehensive Plan goals and policies for recreation.

4.8 Transportation, Utilities, and Essential Public Facilities

4.8.1 Goal

Develop safe, convenient, and multi-modal shoreline circulation and utility systems to ensure efficient movement of goods and people within the City of Woodland and throughout the region with minimum disruptions to the shoreline environment and minimum conflict between the different users.

4.8.2 Policies

A. Locate and design major circulation systems and new non-water oriented utilities outside shoreline jurisdiction, except for necessary crossings, unless alternative locations are infeasible, a shoreline location is required, or the improvement is necessary to support an approved shoreline use.

B. New or expanded facilities should be designed to result in no net loss of ecological functions and processes in shoreline jurisdiction.

C. Encourage existing corridors for transportation facilities along shorelines to better accommodate public access to the shoreline and provide safe overcrossings to shoreline public access facilities.

D. Allow parking facilities within shoreline jurisdiction only to support an authorized use when locations outside of shoreline jurisdiction are not suitable or feasible.

E. Encourage multi-modal uses of any necessary roads.

F. Encourage alternate forms of transportation such as walking and bicycling.

G. Linear utilities that must be located within shoreline jurisdiction should be located within existing rights of way or corridors whenever feasible.

H. Ensure new utilities utilize existing transportation and utility rights-of-way easements, or existing cleared areas to the greatest extent feasible.

4.9 Shoreline Uses

4.9.1 Goal

Establish specific shoreline use standards in accordance with the provisions of the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, WAC 173-26, WAC 173-27, the Woodland Comprehensive Plan, the Woodland Municipal Code, and this Master Program.

4.9.2 Policies

A. Agriculture

There are currently no existing agricultural uses within the City of Woodland and agricultural uses are not consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. New agricultural uses within shoreline jurisdiction should be restricted.

B. Aquaculture

1. New aquaculture uses within the Shoreline should be restricted to projects that support ecological restoration.

C. Boating Facilities

1. New or expanded boating facilities should be located at sites with suitable environmental conditions, shoreline configuration, access, and neighboring upland and aquatic uses.

2. Boating facilities should be located and designed to ensure no net loss of ecological functions or other significant adverse impacts, and should, where feasible, enhance degraded and/or scarce shoreline features.

3. Boating facilities that minimize the amount of shoreline modification, in-water structures, and overwater cover are preferred.

4. Joint use of boating facilities is encouraged.

5. Moorage buoys are preferred over docks where appropriate to minimize shallow water impacts.

6. Residential boating structures, including docks, buoys, and marine railways, should be designed and constructed to avoid or, if that is not possible, to minimize and mitigate the impacts to ecological functions, critical areas and aquatic habitats, and ecosystem-wide processes.

D. Commercial

1. Priority should be given to water-dependent commercial uses within shoreline jurisdiction.

2. New commercial development that is not water-oriented should be discouraged in shoreline jurisdiction unless such development provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives, such as public access and ecological restoration, or if the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property, or public right-of-way.

3. The design of commercial uses should not cause a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

E. Forest Practices

1. Ensure compliance with the State's Forest Practices Act for commercial forest management.

2. Ensure forest practice conversions and other Class IV-General forest practices are conducted in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions or significant adverse impacts to other shoreline uses, resources and values such as navigation, recreation and public access.

F. Industrial

1. Priority should be given to water-dependent industrial uses within shoreline jurisdiction.

2. New industrial development that is not water-oriented should be discouraged in shoreline jurisdiction unless navigation is severely limited and such development provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives, such as public access and ecological restoration, or if the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property, or public right-of-way.

3. The location, design, construction and operation of industrial uses should not cause a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

G. Institutional

1. Priority should be given to water-oriented institutional uses within shoreline jurisdiction.

2. New or expanded institutional development that is not water-oriented should be discouraged in shoreline jurisdiction unless navigation is severely limited on the shoreline and such development provides a significant public benefit with

respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives, such as public access and ecological restoration, or if the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right-of-way.

3. Institutional uses that foster appreciation of shoreline historic, cultural, scientific, and educational resources are encouraged.

4. The location, design, construction and operation of institutional uses should not cause a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

H. In-stream Structures

1. Ensure the location, design, construction and maintenance of in-stream structures give due consideration to the full range of public interests, ecological functions and processes, and environmental concerns.

2. Encourage non-structural and non-regulatory approaches as an alternative to in-stream structures.

I. Mining

1. Mining activities should be prohibited in Residential and Urban Conservancy SEDs.

2. Mining activities should be sited, designed, operated and completed to result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes after final reclamation of the site.

3. Give preference to mining proposals that result in the creation, restoration or enhancement of habitat for priority species.

J. Residential

1. Recognize single-family uses as a preferred use when developed in a manner that does not result in a net loss of ecological functions.

2. The design of residential uses should minimize the need for shoreline stabilization.

3. New multi-family and single-family residential development in shoreline jurisdiction comprising more than four (4) dwelling units should provide for public access to the shoreline consistent with this Program.

4.10 Shoreline Modifications

4.10.1 Goal

Establish specific standards to limit and guide modifications to shoreline areas in accordance with the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act, the Woodland Comprehensive Plan, the Woodland Development Regulations, and the provisions of the Master Program.

4.10.2 Policies

A. General Policies

1. Allow shoreline modifications only where it can be demonstrated that the proposed activities are necessary to support or protect an allowed use or development.

2. Allow shoreline modifications only when adverse impacts are avoided, minimized, and mitigated resulting in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

3. The individual and cumulative effects of shoreline modification should not result in a net loss of ecological functions. Ecological impacts should be avoided and mitigated in accordance with the mitigation sequence of this Program.

4. Shoreline modifications should only be approved if they are appropriate to the specific type of shoreline and environmental conditions for which they are proposed.

5. As much as possible, the number and extent of shoreline modifications should be limited.

B. Shoreline Stabilizations

1. New structural shoreline stabilization should be allowed only where demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed primary structure or legally existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage or where structural modifications are necessary for mitigation or enhancement purposes.

2. Types of shoreline stabilization that have a lesser impact on ecological functions are preferred.

3. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable from stabilization measures, mitigation should be required to assure no net loss of ecological function.

4. Where feasible, plan for enhancement of impaired ecological functions while accommodating permitted uses.

C. Breakwaters, Jetties, Rock Weirs, and Groins

1. Breakwaters, jetties, groins and weirs should only be allowed when demonstrated to be necessary to protect a water-dependent use, public access project, shoreline restoration project, or shoreline stabilization structure.

D. Fill and Excavation

1. Fills and excavation should be located, designed, and constructed to protect shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes including channel migration.

E. Dredging and Dredge Material Disposal

1. Dredging and dredge material disposal are allowed provided they are done in a manner which avoids or minimizes significant ecological impacts, and impacts which cannot be avoided should be mitigated in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

2. Dredging operations should conform to the operating standards specified on any federal and state permits required for such operations.

3. New development should be sited and designed to avoid or, if that is not possible, to minimize the need for new and maintenance dredging.

4. Any necessary dredging of the Lewis River for flood control purposes, including actions by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, should be supported.

F. Shoreline Habitat and Ecological Enhancement Projects

1. Facilitate the projects described within the Shoreline Restoration Plan (Appendix C).

2. Shoreline restoration and enhancement activities designed to restore shoreline ecological functions and processes and/or shoreline features should be targeted toward meeting the needs of sensitive and/or regionally important plant, fish, and wildlife species.

3. Shoreline restoration and enhancement activities should be designed to create or improve dynamic and sustainable ecosystems.

4. All shoreline restoration and enhancement projects should protect the integrity of adjacent natural resources, including aquatic habitats and water quality.

5. Where possible, restoration and enhancement activities should be integrated and coordinated with other parallel natural resource management efforts.