

Shoreline Habitat and Natural Systems Enhancement Projects

- 10.3.1. Restoration and enhancement of shorelines should be designed using principles of landscape and conservation ecology and should restore or enhance chemical, physical, and biological watershed processes that create and sustain shoreline habitat structures and functions.
- 10.3.2. Restoration and enhancement actions should improve shoreline ecological functions and processes and should target meeting the needs of sensitive plant, fish and wildlife species as identified by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Natural Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 10.3.3. The City should, and private entities are encouraged to, seek funding from State, Federal, private and other sources to implement restoration, enhancement, and acquisition projects, particularly those that are identified in the Restoration Plan of this SMP or the local watershed plans.
- 10.3.4. The City should develop processing guidelines that will streamline the review of restoration-only projects.
- 10.3.5. Allow for the use of tax incentive programs, mitigation banking, grants, land swaps, or other programs, as they are developed, to encourage restoration and enhancement of shoreline ecological functions and to protect habitat for fish, wildlife and plants.

Flood Hazard Management Element

- 10.3.6. The City should ensure public and private development applications site and design flood control measures consistent with appropriate engineering principles, including guidelines of the Natural Resource Conservation Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Yakima County Flood Hazard Management Plan, watershed plans, restoration plans, critical area regulations, floodplain regulations, and stormwater management plans and regulations in order to prevent flood damage, maintain the natural hydraulic capacity of floodways, and conserve limited resources such as fish habitat, water, and soil.
- 10.3.7. Where feasible, non-structural methods to protect, enhance, and restore shoreline ecological functions and processes and other shoreline resources should be encouraged as an alternative to structural flood control works. Non-structural methods may include, but are not limited to, shoreline buffers, land use controls, use relocation, wetland restoration, dike removal, biotechnical measures, stormwater management programs, land or easement acquisition, voluntary protection and enhancement projects, or incentive programs.
- 10.3.8. New or expanding development or uses in shoreline jurisdiction, including subdivision of land, that would likely require structural flood control works, such as dikes, levees, revetments, floodwalls, channel realignment, gabions or rip-rap, within a river, floodway, or lake should not be allowed.
- 10.3.9. New structural flood control works should only be allowed in shoreline jurisdiction when it can be demonstrated by a scientific and engineering analysis that they are

necessary to protect existing development, that impacts to ecological functions and priority species and habitats can be successfully mitigated so as to assure no net loss, that appropriate vegetation conservation actions are undertaken, and where non-structural flood hazard reduction measures are infeasible.

10.3.10. Flood control works and shoreline uses, development, and modifications should be located, designed, constructed and maintained so their resultant effects on geo-hydraulic shoreline processes will not cause significant damage to other properties or shoreline resources, and so that the physical integrity of the shoreline corridor is maintained.