Appendix I
Meeting Habitat Conservation Plan Goals Through the Operating Conservation Program

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Appendix I- Meeting Habitat Conservation Plan Goals Through the Operating Conservation Program

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (Washington DNR) identified the goals and objectives of the Aquatic Lands Habitat Conservation Plan in Chapter 5, Section 1. These goals are also listed on the following pages. Chapter 5, Section 2 of the plan identifies the *conservation measures* specific to each covered activity. Chapter 5, Section 2 also identifies the *standards* and *programmatic measures* that will be applied to *all uses* of state-owned aquatic lands, including not only the activities that are covered under the habitat conservation plan, but also activities that are not. Appendix J identifies which of the conservation measures, standards and programmatic measures meet the goals and associated objectives of the habitat conservation plan. This appendix is broken into two parts:

Part 1 identifies which of the activity-specific conservation measures contribute to Goals 1 and 2. Implementation of these conservation measures will be required for all use authorizations issued for activities covered under the habitat conservation plan.

Part 2 identifies the standards and programmatic measures that contribute to Goals 1, 2, and 3. Standards and programmatic measures apply to all uses of state-owned aquatic lands, including not only the activities that are covered under the habitat conservation plan, but also activities that are not.

The following are the three goals of the aquatic lands habitat conservation plan and associated objectives:

Goal 1. Avoid or minimize effects on covered species and their habitats

Authorized activities on state-owned lands have the potential to affect species covered under this habitat conservation plan, their habitat, and ecosystem processes that shape habitat (such as sediment transport and light transmission).

Objectives

- Avoid or minimize impacts to water and sediment quality.
- Avoid or minimize alteration of natural, habitat-forming processes, such as wave and current energy, and sediment transport.

- Avoid or minimize alterations to, and loss of, physical habitat features (for example, connectivity and substrate composition) and biological communities that support the covered species (such as native, submerged, aquatic vegetation and prey resources).
- Avoid or minimize disturbance and displacement of, or harm to, species covered under the Habitat conservation plan.
- Avoid or minimize permanent and temporary loss of habitat.

Goal 2. Identify and protect habitats that are important to covered species

Washington DNR will identify and protect habitats that directly or indirectly support species covered under this HCP.

Objectives

1. Identify state-owned aquatic lands that are important to species covered under the habitat conservation plan and prioritize them for protection, restoration, or habitat creation.
2. Avoid future impacts from uses authorized by Washington DNR that affect the value and function of the habitat of covered species whose populations in Washington state are either extremely vulnerable or limited to small home ranges.

Goal 3. Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities

Beyond avoiding and minimizing direct and indirect effects from authorized activities, Washington DNR will compensate for unavoidable impacts from DNR-authorized activities. This objective will be met through the implementation of this plan's programmatic measures, as identified in Chapter 5, Section 2.3.

Objectives

1. Restore or improve habitat in areas where natural habitat functions and habitat-forming processes have been altered.
2. Identify and reduce or eliminate sources of habitat degradation.

Part 1. Activity-specific conservation measures

Overwater structures

New and reconfigured overwater structures: Conservation measures established to avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats **(Goal 1)**

1. Floating structures and boats must not rest on the substrate.
    a. New overwater structures must be located in water that is sufficiently deep to prevent the structure from grounding at the lowest low water. Alternatively, stoppers must be installed to prevent grounding; the bottom of the structure must remain at least 0.5 meters (1.5 feet) above the level of the substrate.
    b. Boat moorage systems must be deployed in a manner that prevents dragging of the vessel or line. Midline floats or other technologies that prevent the line from dragging and scouring must be used on anchor lines
2. At the time of application or reauthorization, applicants and lessees shall assess water drainage and runoff patterns, and shall develop and implement a plan to alter them, as necessary, to reduce direct inputs of contaminants and nutrients into state waters.
3. To prevent prop scour, boat mooring areas for new marinas, shipyards and terminals, docks, wharves, piers, mooring buoys, rafts, and floats must be located either where the water will be deeper than 2 meters (7 feet) at the lowest low water, or where it can be shown that prop scour will not adversely impact aquatic vegetation or increase suspended sediment loads.
4. Grounding of boats and the need for dredging must be avoided through the use of naturally deep water.
    a. Locate slips for deeper draft boats in deeper water, or moor deeper draft boats offshore.
    b. Orient new construction or expansions of complex facilities so that entrances align with natural channels.
    c. Extend piers and docks into naturally deep water.
5. Multiple element structures must maximize water flow to reduce effects on water quality. Measures to achieve this include but are not limited to:
    a. Locating facility openings in a manner that promotes flushing to prevent water stagnation and to prevent or reduce the need for dredging.
    b. Orienting docks with currents or prevailing winds to prevent trapping surface debris and oily residue.
    c. Maintaining dredged basins in a manner that prevents internal deeper pockets that can act as unflushed holding basins. Generally, depth should increase with distance from the shore.

6. The portions of piers and elevated docks that are over the nearshore (littoral) area must have unobstructed grating over 100 percent of the surface area. Floats that are 1.5 meters (5 feet) or greater in width, must have unobstructed grating over at least 50 percent of their surface. Floats less than 1.5 meters (5 feet) in width must have unobstructed grating over at least 30 percent of the surface. All grating material must have at least 60 percent functional open space. Grating requirements can also be met if the combination of grated surface area and percent functional open space of the grating material are equal or better (have less obstruction) than the above standards.
7. No-wake advisories must be posted and enforced in order to minimize effects on sediments and important habitats and to prevent stranding of juvenile fish.
8. Work on overwater structures and associated vessels that could introduce toxins into the water is prohibited, unless the following protective measures are enacted to prevent discharge to the water:
    a. In-water repair and refinishing of boats is limited to decks and superstructures.
    b. In-water hull scraping, or any process that removes paint from the boat hull underwater, is prohibited.
    c. Refinishing work from boats and temporary floats is prohibited, unless permitted by an industrial
    d. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
    e. Dust, drip, and sand spill control measures, such as tarps placed to contain spills, are mandatory to ensure that there is no discharge to waterways.
9. The surface area of gangways must be constructed entirely of grating; the grating materials must have at least 60 percent functional open space.
10. Marinas, shipyards, and terminals must incorporate and post best management practices to prevent the release of chemical contaminants, wastewater (grey and black water), garbage, and other pollutants, as specified in *Resource Manual for Pollution Prevention in Marinas* (Washington State Department of Ecology, 1998). As those guidelines are updated or new regulatory standards are established by the Washington State Department of Ecology or any future agency charged with water quality regulation, the most current guidance or standard will apply.
11. Docks and marinas with moorage for more than 10 boats must have a written plan that identifies sewage management, including options for disposing of wastewater from vessels that have holding tanks or portable toilets and availability of upland restroom facilities.
12. Docks and marinas with moorage for 5 to 10 boats that lack a pumpout, must clearly post the location of the nearest sewage pumpout facility and upland restroom.
13. Skirting is prohibited. When existing structures undergo maintenance or repair, or when the structure is reauthorized (whichever comes first), the replaced portions must meet these standards.
14. Floating homes are considered *water-oriented uses*. Washington DNR will only authorize new, expanded, or additional nonwater-dependent uses or water-oriented uses in the exceptional circumstances defined under Section 332-30-137 of the Washington Administrative Code, and when compatible with water-dependent uses existing in or planned for the area. Water-oriented uses are those that, historically, depended upon a waterfront location, but can be located away from the waterfront. Examples include, but are not limited to, wood products manufacturing, watercraft sales, and house boats. See

Section 79.105.060(25) of the Revised Code of Washington and Section 332-30-106(77) Washington Administrative Code.

15. Washington DNR may authorize the maintenance, repair, replacement, remodeling, and reauthorization of existing floating homes, as long as there is no net increase in the exterior dimensions (footprint). A minor increase in the net footprint may be allowed when necessary to comply with federal, state, or local building, health, and safety codes. Washington DNR will not authorize new or additional floating homes in new locations.
16. Floating or suspended watercraft lifts must be located greater than 2.7 meters (9 feet) waterward from ordinary high water or a sufficient distance that they do not ground at any time. For covered watercraft lifts, the lowest edge of the canopy must be at least 2.5 meters (8 feet) above the ordinary high water elevation, with the canopy oriented in a north-south direction to the maximum extent practicable. While joint-use watercraft lifts are encouraged, only one canopy will be authorized for each lift.
17. New or renovated ramps and launches in marine waters must have an elevated design or be level with the beach slope within the nearshore area. For an elevated design, the height above the substrate within the nearshore area must be sufficient to minimize the obstruction of currents, minimize the alteration of sediment transport, and eliminate the accumulation of drift logs and debris under the ramps. In instances where the substrate is suitable for forage fish spawning, the structure must also span the spawning area with a gangway or other design feature that avoids placing any portion of the structure in the spawning area.
18. Private recreational docks must meet the standards of the Aquatic Lands Habitat Conservation Plan. In cases in which a more protective restriction applies from a regulatory entity, Washington DNR will defer to that standard.
19. New covered moorage and boat houses will not be allowed on state-owned aquatic lands. Where Washington DNR determines that existing covered moorage, covered watercraft lifts, and boathouses are impacting predicted habitats for covered species and their prey, the structures must be moved from the nearshore (littoral) area to deeper water or removed without replacement either when the structure is in need of repair or replacement, or when the authorization expires, whichever occurs first. In areas not identified as predicted habitat for covered species or their prey, the structures must be replaced or renovated with structures that maximize light transmission within a period defined in the authorizing agreement. Where covered moorage, boathouses, and covered watercraft lifts are allowed to continue, the replacement structures must include translucent or transparent roofing materials over at least 50 percent of the roof surface and 100 percent of horizontal surfaces; these materials must be rated by the manufacturer as having 85 percent or greater light transmittance. No side walls or barrier curtains are allowed.
20. For existing overwater structures, the authorizing document will define a schedule for removal of the structure or renovation to maximize light transmission. The authorization will identify the appropriate construction materials and light transmission levels.
21. New and expanded docks, wharves, piers, marinas, rafts, shipyards, and terminals must be at least a specified buffer distance from existing native aquatic vegetation attached to or rooted in substrate.
22. For structures not associated with watercraft, the buffer distance between the edge of the structure and native aquatic vegetation is either 8 meters (25 feet), or the maximum distance shade will be cast by the structure, whichever is larger.

23. For structures associated with motorized watercraft, the applicable conservation measure to avoid dredging and scour caused by propellers is as follows:
    a. In areas where there is a vertical distance of 2 meters (7 feet) of water above the vegetative canopy at the lowest low water within the diameter of the vessel turning circle, the buffer distance between the outside of the vessel and the vegetation is 8 meters (25 feet). For this measure, the turning circle is defined as 3.5 times the length of the longest vessel to use the structure.
    b. In areas where the vertical distance of water above the vegetative canopy at the lowest low water is less than 2 meters (7 feet) within the diameter of the turning circle, the buffer distance will be either 8 meters (25 feet) from the outside of the vessel, the maximum distance that shade will be cast by the structure, or the diameter of the turning circle, whichever is greater. For this measure, the turning circle is defined as 3.5 times the length of the longest vessel to use the structure.

New and existing overwater structures: Conservation measures established to identify and protect habitats important to covered species **(Goal 2)**

1. Unless the aquatic vegetation present at a site can be accurately delineated from available information, proponents of new activities will be required to conduct a vegetation survey to determine the location of aquatic vegetation on a proposed leasehold.
2. New or renovated ramps and launches in marine waters must have an elevated design or be level with the beach slope within the nearshore area. For an elevated design, the height above the substrate within the nearshore area must be sufficient to minimize the obstruction of currents, minimize the alteration of sediment transport, and eliminate the accumulation of drift logs and debris under the ramps. In instances where the substrate is suitable for forage fish spawning, the structure must also span the spawning area with a gangway or other design feature that avoids placing any portion of the structure in the spawning area.
3. New or renovated nearshore buildings must be at least a specified buffer distance from existing native aquatic vegetation attached to or rooted in substrate. The buffer between the building and the aquatic vegetation must be equal to or greater than the longest shadow cast by the structure.
4. New and expanded docks, wharves, piers, marinas, rafts, shipyards and terminals must be at least a specified buffer distance from existing native aquatic vegetation attached to or rooted in substrate.

Shellfish aquaculture

Shellfish aquaculture: Conservation measures established to avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats **(Goal 1)**

1. Predator-exclusion devices such as nets or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe must be installed securely so they do not break free and litter surrounding areas.
2. Intertidal areas must not be used for long-term storage of materials such as bags, marker stakes, rebar, or nets. Materials to be stored for longer than seven days shall be stored above the high tide line. The site will be kept clean of litter. All excess or unsecured material and trash must be removed from state-owned aquatic lands prior to the next incoming tide.
3. Gravel used for amending the substrate must first be washed in an upland location where wash water is not discharged to surface waters.
4. Operators of vehicles or machinery must reduce contamination from vehicles and equipment used on state-owned aquatic lands. This should be achieved by the following means:
    a. All pump intakes (for geoduck harvest, washing down gear, etc.) that use seawater should be screened in accordance with criteria established by NOAA Fisheries and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. (Note: This does not apply to work boat motor intakes (jet pumps).
    b. Wash water from all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) must be treated to remove contaminants before it is discharged.
5. Vehicles shall be stored, fueled and maintained in a vehicle staging area placed 150 feet or more from any stream, water body, or wetland. Where this is not possible, documentation that explains the circumstances must be provided to Washington DNR, written approval from DNR must be obtained, and the operators must have a spill prevention plan and maintain a spill prevention kit, which shall be readily available. To detect fuel leaks, operators shall inspect daily all vehicles operated within 150 feet of any stream, water body, or wetland before the vehicle is allowed to leave the vehicle staging area. Any leaks detected should be repaired in the vehicle staging area before the vehicle resumes operation. Operators must document inspections in a record that is available for review upon request by Washington DNR.
6. Fuels and other toxic materials must be stored in a location and in a manner that ensures that they do not pose a risk of contaminating intertidal or nearshore areas. This can be achieved by:
    a. Maintaining pumps, boat motors, and other equipment in good condition, without leaks.
    b. Storing equipment free of fuel or in secure containment areas where any accidental leaks will be contained.
    c. Containing and cleaning up spills of fuels or other fluids without delay. Absorbent materials must be available on site for this purpose.
    d. Removing broken-down vehicles promptly from beaches and intertidal areas.
    e. Periodically washing vehicles in an appropriate upland location to ensure that they are free of oil and other toxic fluids.

Shellfish aquaculture: Conservation measures established to identify and protect habitats important to covered species **(Goal 2)**

1. If mechanical and hydraulic harvest, grading, cleaning, tilling, harrowing or other bed preparation activities are proposed within a mapped tidal reference area and outside the specified work windows for Pacific herring, Washington DNR will require the work area to be surveyed for the presence of herring spawn. Vegetation, substrate, and aquaculture materials shall be inspected by trained and certified personnel. If Pacific herring spawn is present, these activities are prohibited in the areas where spawning has occurred until such time as the eggs have hatched and herring spawn is no longer present.
2. Activities that disturb the spawning substrate of documented surf smelt and sand lance spawning areas—above 1.5 to 1.8 meters (5 to 6 feet) mean lower low water (MLLW), as defined by local tidal datums—may not occur during the no-work window of the species that use the site. Alternatively, Washington DNR may authorize shellfish growers to work within the no-work window, provided that the growers monitor for surf smelt or sand lance spawn to evaluate if the area is spawning habitat and whether spawning is occurring. If the results indicate forage fish or spawn are present, work will be halted for 14 days to allow eggs to hatch. Work may be resumed once a subsequent survey shows no viable eggs are present. All monitoring work shall be conducted in accordance with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife protocols using workers certified by the agency to conduct this work.
3. Beach access routes to shellfish aquaculture leaseholds for vehicles, equipment, or personnel on foot will be established to minimize impacts to sensitive aquatic resources, such as forage fish spawning areas and aquatic vegetation. Specific access methods will be defined by the lessee in conjunction with Washington DNR and designated in the lease.
4. For existing leases containing native aquatic vegetation (as defined in Chapter 5, Section 2.2 of this habitat conservation plan), the following applies:[1]
    a. Buffers and adaptive management for native aquatic vegetation shall only apply to expanded footprints of existing leases or lease renewals which have new footprints.
    b. In the case of new areas of existing leases or new leases[2] with native aquatic vegetation, longlines or other similar culture systems that are suspended, but attached to the bottom culture of oysters, may be allowed: The lines may be attached to or rooted in substrate if a distance of 1.5 meters (5 feet) is maintained between each line. Alternatively, groups of two to four lines may be spaced 0.3 to 0.8 meters (1–2.5 feet) apart, provided that an open space of 10 feet is left between each group.
5. For new leases with native aquatic vegetation: In the case of new or expanded leases (outside of an existing leased area) in which leased areas contain native aquatic vegetation, the culture of species or use of methods other than suspension above and attachment to the bottom culture of oysters must comply with one of the following conservation measures:

[1] For this measure, native aquatic vegetation exists prior to placement of aquaculture. If native aquatic vegetation migrates to the site after aquaculture has begun, these conservation measures do not apply.

[2] *New leases* as used in these conservation measures include only leases of new areas that have not been previously subject to shellfish aquaculture.

a. Setback option: Uncontained bottom culture of oysters (single or clusters), higher concentrations of culture systems, shade-creating systems, alternative species, higher density bottom culture, and mechanical harvest methods of cultivation must not be placed within 8 m (25 ft) of existing native aquatic vegetation attached to or rooted in substrate. Washington DNR will consider buffers of less than 8 m on a case-by-case basis through the adaptive management option, provided that monitoring is included.[3]

b. Adaptive management option: Uncontained bottom culture of oysters (single or clusters), higher concentrations of culture systems, shade-creating systems, alternative species, higher density bottom culture and mechanical harvest methods of cultivation in areas with native aquatic vegetation will be evaluated through adaptive management. Such adaptive management evaluation shall monitor adverse impacts on species covered under the habitat conservation plan. Results will inform revisions to conservation measures based on observed impacts to species covered under the habitat conservation plan.

6. Water access to shellfish aquaculture leaseholds will be established to the extent practicable to minimize impacts to sensitive aquatic resources, such as forage fish spawning areas and aquatic vegetation. Specific access methods will be defined by the lessee in conjunction with Washington DNR and will address the following items as is practical:

   a. Minimize the grounding of work boats and barges in native aquatic vegetation (defined in Chapter 5, Section 2.2) that is attached to or rooted in substrate.

   b. Prevent anchors, chains, and ropes from dragging on the bottom in native aquatic vegetation that is attached to or rooted in substrate.

   c. Moor and operate boats and barges to minimize impacts from propeller scour or anchoring on native aquatic vegetation that is attached to or rooted in substrate.

Shellfish aquaculture floating rafts: Conservation measures established to avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats **(Goal 1)**

1. Benthic surveys will be conducted to ensure the bottom dwelling organisms are not adversely impacted in a way that causes harm to species covered under the habitat conservation plan.
2. Installation of floating structures would necessarily occur over a period of time, and may occur in phases to make sure the area has the productive capacity to sustain additional three-dimensional shellfish culture. Each phase will proceed based on evidence provided by the shellfish grower that the increase in shellfish production is not damaging the ecological health as it relates to species covered under this habitat conservation plan.
3. To prevent adverse impacts to habitat-forming processes or features and biological communities critical to the species covered in this habitat conservation plan, the

[3] Final buffers will be based upon science available at inception of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.

following conservation measures will be applied to all new and expanded shellfish floating raft culture activities:

a. Floating shellfish rafts shall not be located above existing aquatic vegetation (native eelgrass or kelp) and shall be located with an appropriate buffer to avoid shading or deposition of materials from the aquaculture operation.

b. Benthic surveys will be conducted to ensure the bottom dwelling organisms are not adversely impacted in a way that causes harm to species covered under the habitat conservation plan.

c. Predator-exclusion devices such as nets or PVC pipes must be installed securely so they do not break free and litter surrounding areas.

Shellfish aquaculture floating rafts: Conservation measures established to identify and protect habitats important to covered species **(Goal 2)**

1. Floating shellfish rafts shall not be located above existing aquatic vegetation (such as native eelgrass or kelp).
2. . Harvest and replanting of shellfish areas will be allowed on situations where vegetation grows within, or encroaches on, a shellfish growing area that was originally situated so that an appropriate buffer separated it from the native aquatic vegetation.

Log booming and storage

Log booming and storage: Conservation measures established to avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats **(Goal 1)**

1. At the time that Washington DNR reauthorizes a previously allowed use, existing log booming and storage facilities must be moved or reconfigured as necessary to reduce impacts to nearshore (littoral) areas. Where navigational and harbor line designations allow, facilities must be moved beyond the nearshore (littoral) area and out of areas that are documented as habitat important to covered species.
2. Operators must monitor log handling facilities to ensure that logs are not grounding. If grounding is occurring, either the facility must be moved to deeper water, or the leasehold must be reconfigured.
3. Where the infrastructure exists, lessees shall be required to debark logs prior to placing them in the water.
4. If debarking infrastructure is not available the following measures are required:
   a. Bundle logs prior to water transport and storage; store only bundled logs in water.
   b. Assemble bundles, sort individual logs, or break bundles apart in upland areas away from water.
   c. Maintain a containment boom to collect floating debris, and retain all wood debris for disposal at an appropriate upland location.

d. Use a crane to move logs into the water from barges, rather than roll the logs off of barges, which loosens the bark.

e. Retain all loose bark and wood debris that accumulates on transport vessels and dispose of it at an upland location.

5. Operators must implement measures to prevent chains and ropes on anchorage, mooring, and containment boom systems from dragging on the bottom. Measures include, but are not limited to, the use of embedded anchors and midline floats.
6. Log handling facilities must control and properly dispose of wood waste at all log handling sites, including upland operations. Control methods include limiting accumulations around transfer sites, constructing bark trash boxes at log dump racks, and installing trash containment screens.
7. Lessees shall complete underwater surveys for wood debris to determine rates of accumulation. This must be done at the beginning of the authorization term, at predefined intervals during the term, and at the termination of the agreement. The surveys must include the leasehold and areas outside the leasehold boundary that may have been impacted by the use, and they must be performed according to standardized protocols defined by Washington DNR. Based on the rate of accumulation, interim cleanup may be required during the authorization term in order to reduce the scale and cost of cleanup required at the close out of the authorization. Interim cleanup would be required based on the weight of evidence from the required surveys, including total accumulation of wood debris and the percent of the substrate covered with wood debris. When the agreement is terminated, the weight of evidence will also be used to determine the extent to which material must be removed.
8. New and expanded log transfer sites and in-water storage facilities will not be established in areas that do not meet state or federal water or sediment quality standards.
9. Proponents of new and expanded log booming and storage authorizations shall conduct underwater surveys to establish baseline benthic conditions prior to approval for the facility. Surveys shall be performed according to Washington DNR-approved sampling plans sufficient to characterize the chemical and physical properties of the surface and subsurface sediment.
10. To avoid impacts to nearshore and shoreline areas, new log booming and storage facilities will not be allowed unless located outside the littoral zone or where the activity has historically occurred in the nearshore.

Log booming and storage: Conservation measures established to identify and protect habitats important to covered species **(Goal 2)**

1. At the time that Washington DNR reauthorizes a previously allowed use, existing log booming and storage facilities must be moved or reconfigured as necessary to reduce impacts to nearshore (littoral) areas. Where navigational and harbor line designations allow, facilities must be moved beyond the nearshore (littoral) area and out of areas that are documented as habitat important to species covered under the aquatic lands habitat conservation plan.

Part 2 – Washington DNR standards and programmatic measures and associated habitat conservation plan goals

Standards[4] for all State-owned Aquatic Lands	Aquatic Lands Habitat Conservation Plan Goals
Artificial lighting	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Bank armoring	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Breakwaters	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Covered species work windows	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species
Derelict structures and abandoned equipment	Goal 3: Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities
Dredging and sediment removal	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Fill	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Foam material	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Pesticide application	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species
Pressure washing	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Tires	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Treated wood	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats
Salmon early life stages	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats

[4] Standards that apply to all uses of state-owned aquatic lands.

Programmatic Measures[5]	Habitat Conservation Plan Operating Conservation Program Goals
Protection of native aquatic vegetation (NAV)	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species Goal 3: Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities
Removal of derelict vessels from state-owned aquatic lands	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species Goal 3: Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities
Protection of forage fish spawning habitat	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species
Managing and creating aquatic reserves	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species Goal 3: Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities
Conservation leasing on state-owned aquatic lands	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species
Commissioner's orders	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species Goal 3: Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities
Restoration of aquatic lands	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 3: Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities
Aquatic landscape prioritization	Goal 1: Avoid and minimize effects to covered species and their habitats Goal 2: Identify and protect habitats important to covered species Goal 3: Improve and restore habitat quality to compensate for unavoidable effects of covered activities

[5] Agency programs designed to restore or protect aquatic habitat, independent of activity-specific land use authorizations.

References

Washington State Department of Ecology. 1998. *Resource Manual for Pollution Prevention in Marinas.* Publication 9811. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia,