Appendix A
Definitions and Acronyms

Accessory Dwelling Unit - Separate living quarters contained within, or detached from, a single-family dwelling on a single lot; provided no recreational vehicle shall be an accessory dwelling unit.

Accessory Building or Structure - A subordinate building or structure incidental to the principal building or structure on the same lot. Accessory dwelling units are not considered accessory buildings or structures.

Accessory Use - A use that is customarily incidental and related to the principal use.

Accretion - The growth of a beach by the addition of material transported by wind and/or water. Included are such shoreforms as barrier beaches, points, spits, hooks, and tombolos.

Act - The Shoreline Management Act, Chapter 90.58 RCW or its successor.

Adjacent Lands - Lands adjacent to the shorelines of the state (outside of shoreline jurisdiction). The Shoreline Management Act directs local governments to develop land use controls (i.e., zoning, etc.) for such lands consistent with the policies of the Shoreline Management Act, related rules, and the local master program. See RCW 90.58.340 or its successor.

Administrator - Director of the Department of Planning and Community Development, or designee, charged with responsibility for administering the Shoreline Master Program.


Anadromous Fish - Species such as salmon, which are born in fresh water, spend a large part of their lives in the sea, and return to fresh water rivers and streams to procreate.

Applicant - An individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of the state or local governmental unit, however designated [RCW 90.58.030(1d) or its successor].

Appurtenance - A structure or development necessarily connected to the use and enjoyment of a single-family residence. "Normal appurtenance" means a garage, boat house, deck, driveway, utilities, fences, and grading not exceeding two hundred fifty (250) cubic yards, except to construct a conventional drainfield [WAC 173-4-040(g) or its successor]. Appurtenances must be landward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and the perimeter of marshes, bogs, and swamps.

Aquaculture - The cultivation of fish, shellfish, and/or other aquatic animals or plants, including the harvesting and incidental preparation of these products for human use. Activities include hatching, cultivating, planting, feeding, raising and harvesting aquatic plants and animals, and constructing and maintaining necessary equipment, buildings, and growing areas. Cultivation methods include, but are not limited to, fish pens, shellfish rafts, racks and long lines, seaweed floats and nets, and the culture of clams and oysters on tidelands and subtidal areas.

Archaeological - Having to do with the scientific study of material remains of past human life and activities.
Average Grade Level - The average of the natural or existing topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property directly under the proposed building or structure. In the case of structures built over water, average grade level shall be the ordinary high water level. Calculation of the average grade level shall be made by averaging the elevations at the center of all exterior walls of the proposed building or structure. Note: This definition of "average grade level" differs from the definition in the City of Lynnwood Zoning Code (Chapter 21 of the City of Lynnwood Municipal Code). Structures within shoreline jurisdiction shall comply with the definition contained herein.

Backshore - The accretion or erosion zone, located landward of the line of ordinary high tide, which is normally wetted only by storm tides. A backshore may take the form of a more or less narrow storm berm (ridge of wave-heaped sand and/or gravel) under a bluff, or it may constitute a broader complex of berms, marshes, meadows, or dunes landward of the line of ordinary high water. It is part of the littoral drift process along its seaward boundary.

Backshore marina - See Marina.

Beach - The zone of unconsolidated material that is moved by waves, wind, and tidal currents, extending landward to the coastline.

Beach Enhancement/Restoration - The process of restoring a beach to a state more closely resembling a natural beach using beach feeding, vegetation, drift sills, and other non-intrusive means, as applicable.

Beach Feeding - The process of replenishing a beach by delivery of materials dredged or excavated elsewhere.

Beach Scarp - A steep slope produced by wave erosion.

Benthic Organisms - Organisms that live in or on the bottom of a body of water.

Berm - A linear mound, or series of mounds, of sand and/or gravel generally paralleling the water at, or landward of the line of ordinary high tide. Also, a linear mound used to screen an adjacent activity, such as a parking lot, from transmitting excess noise and glare.

Best Available Technology - The most effective method, technique, or product available, generally accepted in the field, and demonstrated to be reliable, effective, and (preferably) low maintenance.

Best Management Practice (BMP) - See LMC Title 17.

Biofiltration System - A stormwater or other drainage treatment system that utilizes the ability of plant life to screen out and metabolize sediment and pollutants as a primary feature. Typically, biofiltration systems are designed to include grassy swales, retention ponds, and other vegetative features.

Biota - The animals and plants that live in a particular location or region.

BMP - see Best Management Practices.

BNSF - Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (right-of-way within Lynnwood shoreline jurisdiction)

Boat House - An upland building used primarily for boat storage.
**Boat Launch or Ramp** - Graded slopes, slabs, pads, planks, or rails used for launching boats by means of a trailer, hand, or mechanical device.

**Boating Facilities** - Includes marinas, boat launch facilities, dry storage facilities, marine travel lifts, and marine railways.

**Breakwater** - Offshore structure, usually aligned parallel to shore, sometimes shore-connected, that provides protection from waves.

**Buffer** - A parcel or area of land that is designed and designated to permanently remain vegetated in an undisturbed and natural condition to protect an adjacent aquatic or wetland area from upland impacts and to provide habitat for wildlife. The "native vegetation zone" is a buffer protecting the ecology and resources of Puget Sound. A buffer may be used to protect any sensitive area.

**Building** - Any structure having a roof, designated for shelter of persons, animals or property.

**Bulkhead** - A solid or open pile wall erected generally parallel to and near the ordinary high water mark to protect adjacent uplands from waves or current action. Bulkheads may be built of posts and timbers, concrete, large rocks (ripprap), or other materials. The normal purpose of a bulkhead is to protect land from erosion, not to create land. It is essentially a vertical structure (differentiated from a revetment, which slopes) that absorbs some of the wave energy.

**Channel** - An open conduit for water, either naturally or artificially created, but not including artificially created irrigation, return flow, or stock watering channels. See also Stream.

**City** - The City of Lynnwood.

**Clean Water Act** - The primary federal law providing water pollution prevention and control. This was previously known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (See 33 USC 1251 et seq.)

**Clearing** - An activity associated with property modification or maintenance. Clearing means the destruction or removal of vegetative ground cover and/or trees including, but not limited to, root material removal and/or topsoil material.

**Coastline** - The line where terrestrial processes give way to marine processes - tidal currents, wind waves, etc.

**Community Structure** - A building, dock, or other structure intended for the common use of the residents of a particular subdivision or community. It is not intended to serve as a public facility.

**Community or Joint-use Dock** - A structure or structures intended for the common use of the residents of adjoining parcels or subdivision, short subdivision or community located on adjacent uplands. A community dock is not for the purpose of serving the public. If a community dock accommodates six (6) or more vessels, it is considered a marina.

**Conditional Use** - A use or expansion of a use permitted on shorelines which, because of certain characteristics, requires a special degree of control to make it consistent with the intent and provisions of the Act and these regulations, and compatible with other uses permitted on shorelines.

**Conditional Use Permit** - Local governments are authorized under the Shoreline Management Act to include provisions for authorizing land uses and developments that may be permitted by Conditional Use
permits (CUP). The purpose of the Conditional Use permit is to allow greater flexibility in varying the application of the use regulations of the Master Program.

**Council** - Legislative body of the City of Lynnwood.

**Covered Moorage** - Boat moorage, with or without walls, that has a roof to protect a vessel or vessels.

**CUP** - see Conditional Use Permit

**Day** - Means a calendar day beginning at midnight and ending on the following midnight. When counting the number of days for notices required by the Master Program, the day a notice is mailed, posted, or published is not counted, but the day of any hearing is counted. The day of the hearing shall be counted as an entire day, even though the hearing takes place before midnight and an entire twenty-four hour period has not passed. When counting the number of days or years for other time limits established by this title, the day a decision is made is not counted in computing the time limit.

**Degradation** - To scale down in desirability or salability, to impair in respect to some physical property, or to reduce in structure or function.

**Department** - The City of Lynnwood Community Development Department.

**Development** - A use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; pile driving; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters of the state, subject to Chapter 90.58 RCW or its successor, at any state of water level [RCW 90.58.030(3d) or its successor].

**DFW** - Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

**Director** - The director of the department.

**Dock** - A floating platform which abuts the shoreline, extending waterward from ordinary high water, or from the bottom of a ramp extending from a pier, generally used as a landing or moorage place for commercial and/or pleasure craft.

**DoE** - Washington State Department of Ecology - see "Ecology"

**DNR** - Washington State Department of Natural Resources

**Dredge Spoil** - The material removed by dredging. Same as dredge material.

**Dredged Material Disposal** - Depositing dredged materials on land or into water bodies. The purpose may be to create additional lands, to dispose of dredging by-products, or to enhance or remedy an environmental condition.

**Dredging** - Removal or displacement of earth or sediments such as gravel, sand, mud or silt, and/or other materials or debris from any stream, river, lake or marine water body, and associated shorelines and wetlands. Dredging is normally done for specific purposes or uses such as constructing and maintaining navigation channels, turning basins, harbors and marinas; installing submarine pipelines or cable crossing; or repairing and maintaining dikes or drainage systems. Dredging can be accomplished
with mechanical or hydraulic machines. Most dredging is done to maintain channel depths or berths for navigational purposes; other dredging is for shellfish harvesting or cleanup of polluted sediments.

**Drift Sector** - A particular reach of marine shore in which littoral drift may occur without significant interruption, and which contains any and all natural sources of such drift as well as any shoreform(s) accreted by such drift. Each normal drift sector contains these shore process elements: feeder bluff or estuary, driftway, littoral drift, and accretionshoreform.

**Drift Sills** - Small groins that hold sediments in place without blocking longshore drift.

**Driftway** - That portion of the shore process corridor, primarily the lower backshore and the upper intertidal area, through which sand and gravel are transported by the littoral drift process. It is the critical link between the feeder bluff and the accretion shoreform.

**Dune** - A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind and/or wave action.

**Ecology** - A broad biological science that can be divided into many sub-disciplines using various criteria. For example, one such categorization, based on overall complexity (from the least complex to the most), is: Behavioral ecology, which studies the ecological and evolutionary basis for animal behavior, focusing largely at the level of the individual; Population ecology (or autecology), which deals with the dynamics of populations within species, and the interactions of these populations with environmental factors; Community ecology (or synecology) which studies the interactions between species within an ecological community; Ecosystems ecology, which studies how flows of energy and matter interact with biotic elements of ecosystems.

**Ecology (Washington State Department of Ecology)** - Use of "Ecology" or "Washington State Department of Ecology" is preferred over "DOE" to avoid confusing the Washington State Department of Ecology with the federal Department of Energy.

**Ecological Functions (or Shoreline Functions)** - Means the work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline's natural ecosystem. See WAC 173-26-200 (2)(c).

**Ecosystem** - A combination of all living and non-living elements of an area. Ecosystems are the smallest level of organization in nature that incorporates both living and non-living factors. They can range in scale from a wide geographical area such as the Sahara Desert to something as small as a puddle. The term microecosystem may be used to describe a very small (often closed) ecosystem.

**Ecosystem ecology** - The study of the movement of energy and matter through ecosystems. It is one of the fundamental disciplines of ecology. Ecosystem ecology operates at a scale above that of communities but it is defined more by subject matter than scale. The discipline deals with locally defined ecosystems which exchange matter and energy with their surroundings. The discipline concerns itself with such areas as nutrient cycling (especially carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus cycles), Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) and Net Primary Productivity (NPP), trophic dynamics and food chains.

**Ecosystem-wide Processes** - Means the suite of naturally occurring physical and geological processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; and specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and associated ecological functions.

**Ecotope** - The smallest ecologically distinct landscape features in a landscape mapping and classification system. As such, they represent relatively homogeneous, spatially-explicit landscape units useful for
stratifying landscapes into ecologically distinct features for the measurement and mapping of landscape structure, function, and change.

**Emergency** - An unanticipated and imminent threat to public health, safety, or the environment which requires immediate action within a time too short to allow full compliance with the Master Program. Emergency construction is construed narrowly as that necessary to protect property from the elements [RCW 90.58.030(3eiii) or its successor].

**Enhancement** - Alteration of an existing wetland or habitat to improve or increase its characteristics and processes without degrading other existing functions. Enhancements are distinguished from wetland/habitat creation or restoration projects.

**Envelope** - The enclosing shell of a building's volume.

**Environmentally Critical Areas** - Areas with especially fragile biophysical characteristics and/or with significant environmental resources as identified by the City or by a scientifically documented inventory accomplished as part of the SEPA/NEPA process or other recognized assessment. Environmentally sensitive areas include, but are not limited to, aquifer recharge areas; wildlife habitat areas; fish breeding; rearing or feeding areas; frequently flooded areas; geologically hazardous areas (e.g., steep, unstable slopes); wetlands; streams; tidal lagoons; mud flats; salt marshes; and marine vegetation areas.

**Erosion** - The wearing away of land by the action of natural forces.

**Estuary** - The zone in which fresh and salt water mingle and affect the total land and water habitat.

**Estuarine Zone, Estuary** - The zero-gradient sector of a stream where it flows into a standing body of water, together with associated wetlands. Tidal flows reverse flow in this zone twice daily, determining its upstream limit. It is characterized by low bank channels branching off the main streamway to form a broad, near-level delta. The bank, bed, and delta materials are typically silt and clay. Banks are stable, with vegetation ranging from marsh to forest, and the water is usually brackish due to daily mixing and layering of fresh and salt water. Estuarine shores are rich in aquatic and other bird and animal life, and in their natural condition are the most productive of all shoreline habitats of the marine food chain.

**Exemption** - Certain developments are exempt from the definition of substantial developments and, therefore, from the substantial development permit process of the Shoreline Management Act. An activity exempt from the substantial development provisions of the Shoreline Management Act must still be carried out in compliance with the policies and standards of the Act and the local master program. Conditional use and/or Variance permits may be required even if the activity does not need a substantial development permit. [RCW 90.58.030(3e) or its successor].

**Extreme Low Tide** - The lowest line on the land reached by a receding tide [RCW 90.58.030(2a) or its successor]. For the purposes of the Shoreline Master Program, it is the contour 4.5 feet below Mean Lower Low Water (datum plane 0.0). [WAC 332-30-106 (18) or its successor].

**Fair Market Value** - Of a development is the open market bid price for conducting the work, using the equipment and facilities, and purchase of the goods, services and materials necessary to accomplish the development. This would normally equate to the cost of hiring a contractor to undertake the development from start to finish, including the cost of labor, materials, equipment and facility usage, transportation and contractor overhead and profit. The fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed or found labor, equipment or materials.
Feeder Bluff, Erosional Bluff - Any bluff (or cliff) experiencing periodic erosion from waves, sliding, or slumping, whose eroded earth, sand, or gravel material is naturally transported (littoral drift) via a driftway to an accretion shoreform. These natural sources of beach material are limited and vital for the long-term stability of driftways and accretion shoreforms.

Fill - Means the addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, earth retaining structure, or other material to an area waterward of the OHWM, in wetlands, or on shorelands in a manner that raises the elevation or creates dry land.

Floating Home - A non-vessel structure designed and operated substantially as a permanent over-water residence. Floating homes lack adequate self-propulsion and steering equipment to operate as a vessel. They are typically served by permanent utilities and semi-permanent anchorage/moorage facilities.

Flood Hazard Management - A program or major project carried out on a single parcel or coordinated on a series of parcels for the primary purpose of preventing or mitigating damage due to flooding. Flood hazard management projects or programs may employ physical and/or regulatory controls.

Floodplain - Synonymous with one hundred-year floodplain, this is that land area susceptible to being inundated by stream-derived waters with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The limits of this area are based on flood regulation ordinance maps or a reasonable method that meets the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act.

Floodway - Those portions of the area of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse, and upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, though not necessarily annually. The floodway is identified, under normal conditions, by changes in surface soil conditions, or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover conditions. The floodway does not include lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or under license from the Federal Government, the State, or a political subdivision of the State. The limits of the floodway are based on flood regulation ordinance maps or by a reasonable method that meets the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act.

Foreshore - In general terms, the beach between mean higher high water and mean lower low water.

Foreshore Marina - See Marina.

Forest Practice - Any activity conducted on, or directly related to, forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber. This includes: 1) site preparation and regeneration, 2) protection from insects, fire, and disease, 3) silvicultural practices such as thinning, fertilization, and release from competing vegetation, and 4) harvesting. Forest practices do not include log storage. (See industrial use.) These activities include, but are not limited to, road and trail construction, final and intermediate harvesting, pre-commercial thinning, reforestation, fertilization, prevention and suppression of disease and insects, salvage of trees, and brush control. See WAC 222-16-010(21) or its successor.

Forest Land - Land capable of supporting merchantable stands of timber, and not being actively used in a way incompatible with timber growing. [WAC 222-16-010 or its successor].

Gabions - Structures of masses of rocks, rubble, or masonry held tightly together, usually by wire mesh, to form blocks or walls. Sometimes used on heavy erosion areas to retard wave action, or as foundations for breakwaters or jetties.
Geotechnical Report or Geotechnical Analysis – Means a scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, the affected land form and its susceptibility to mass wasting, erosion, and other geologic hazards or processes, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of a proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site for development, the impacts of the proposed development, alternative approaches to the proposed development, and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and cumulative geological and hydrological impacts of a proposed development, including potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties. Geotechnical reports shall conform to accepted technical standards and must be prepared by qualified professional engineers or geologists who have professional expertise about the regional and local shoreline geology and processes.

GMA - Washington Growth Management Act (Chapter 36.70A RCW)

Grading – The movement or redistribution of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, or other material on a site in a manner altering the natural contour of the land.

Grassy Swale - A vegetated drainage channel designed to remove various pollutants from storm water runoff through biofiltration.

Groin - A barrier-type structure extending from the backshore or streambank into a water body, generally perpendicular to the shore, to protect a shoreline and adjacent upland by influencing the movement of water and/or deposition of materials - also referred to as a spur dyke or rock weir.

Habitat - The place or type of site where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

Height - The distance from the average grade level to the highest point of a structure. Television antennas, chimneys, and similar structures or appurtenances are not used in calculating height except where they obstruct the view of residences adjoining such shorelines. Temporary construction equipment is excluded in this calculation. For over-water structures, height is measured from the ordinary high water mark.

Hook - A spit or narrow cape of sand or gravel that turns landward at its outer end.

Houseboat - A particular type of vessel licensed and designed for use as a mobile structure with adequate self-propulsion and steering equipment to be operated as a vessel, but also characterized by detachable utilities or facilities for residential use. When principally used as an over-water residence, it is a "live-aboard vessel."

HPA - Hydraulic Project Approval. The permit issued by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to the State Hydraulic Code Chapter 75.20.100-140 RCW or its successor.

Hydric Soils - Hydric soil means soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The presence of hydric soil shall be determined by following the methods described in the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, or as revised.

Hydrophytes - Hydrophytic vegetation means macrophytic plant life growing in water or on a substrate at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content. The presence of hydrophytic vegetation shall be determined following the methods described in the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, or as revised.
**Industrial Use** - Uses intended primarily to provide for ship and boat building, haul out and repair and related uses serving boating needs.

**In-kind** - Replacing wetlands, biota or other organisms with substitute flora or fauna whose characteristics closely match those destroyed, displaced, or degraded by an activity.

**Intertidal** - The substratum from the extreme low water of spring tides to the upper limit of spray or influence of ocean-driven salts. It includes all land sometimes submerged, but sometimes exposed to air. (Source: M.N. Dethier, A Marine and Estuarine Habitat Classification System for Washington State 10 [Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington Natural Heritage Program, 1990]).

**Jetty** - A structure projecting out into the sea at the mouth of a river for the purpose of protecting navigation channel or harbor, or to influence water currents.

**Lagoon** - See Tidal Lagoon.

**Landscape ecology** – A subdiscipline of ecology and geography that is the study of spatial variation and one interested in landscape elements (such as fields, hedgerows, woodlots, rivers, or towns) and how their distribution affects the distribution and flow of energy and individuals in the environment (which, in turn, may influence the distribution of the elements themselves). Landscape ecology typically deals with problems in an applied and holistic context.

**Levee** - A large dike or embankment, often having an access road along the top, designed as part of a system to protect land from floods.

**Limited Utility Extension** - The extension of natural gas, electricity, telephone, water, or sewer service where all of the following are met: 1) the extension is categorically exempt under the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (See WAC 197-11-800(24 or its successor) for utility improvements categorically exempt under SEPA), 2) the extension will serve existing uses in compliance with the Act, and 3) the project does not involve construction of more than 2,500 linear feet of utility lines or pipes within shoreline jurisdiction.

**Littoral** - Living on, or occurring on, the shore.

**Littoral Drift** - The movement of mud, sand, or gravel material parallel to the shoreline in the nearshore zone by waves and currents.

**Live-aboard Vessel** - A vessel licensed and designed for use as a mobile structure with adequate self-propulsion and steering equipment to be operated as a vessel, but principally used as an over-water residence. Principal use as an over-water residence means essentially full-time occupancy within the City's jurisdiction for a total of more than sixty (60) days, consecutive or not, in any calendar year.

**LMC** – Lynnwood Municipal Code.

**Marina** - A commercial or public facility primarily to provide moorage for six (6) or more vessels, which consists of a system of piers, buoys, or floats. Foreshore marinas are located in the intertidal or offshore zone (the Aquatic environment). Backshore marinas are landward of the OHWM. There are two common types of backshore marinas, one with wet moorage dredged out of the land to artificially create a basin, and the other, dry moorage, with upland storage and a hoist, marine travel lift, or ramp for water access.
**Marine Travel Lift** - A mechanical device to hoist vessels off trailers and transport them into the water. Often associated with dry land moorage.

**Marine Railway** - A set of rails running from an upland area into the water upon which a cart or dolly can carry a boat to be launched.

**Mean Higher High Tide (MHHT)** - The plane of the arithmetic mean of the higher of two (2) daily high tides calculated from the most recent 19-year tidal cycle.

**Mean Low Water (MLW)** - The plane of the arithmetic mean of all low tides calculated from the most recent 19-year tidal cycle.

**Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW)** - The plane of the arithmetic mean of the lower of two (2) daily low tides calculated from the most recent 19-year tidal cycle (datum plane 0.0).

**Midden** - An ancient refuse heap. Often a source of archaeological material.

**Mining** - Removal and primary processing of naturally occurring materials from the earth for economic use. "Processing" includes screening, crushing, stockpiling - all of which utilize materials removed from the site where the processing activity is located. Processing does not include the manufacture of molded or cast concrete, or asphalt products, asphalt mixing operations, or concrete batching operations.

**Mooring Buoy** - A floating object anchored to the bottom of a water body providing vessel tie-up capability.

**Muds** - Sediments with particle size smaller than 1/16 mm. For sediments in a tidal inlet to be classified as critical habitat, they must contain at least 30% (by weight) mud (i.e., 30% of the sediments have to pass through a 1/16 mm mesh sieve).

**Multi-family Dwelling or Residence** - A building containing two or more dwelling units including, but not limited to, duplexes, apartments, and condominiums.

**Natural Riparian Habitat Corridor** - The streamside environment maintained in its natural state, primarily for fisheries and wildlife habitat, and water quality improvement, and, secondarily, for flood control works, while allowing controlled access to avoid damage to the resource.

**Native Vegetation Zone** - A required vegetation buffer measured horizontally upland from and perpendicular to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

**Nonconforming Use or Development** - A shoreline use or development lawfully constructed or established prior to the effective date of the Act or the SMP, or amendments thereto, but which does not conform to present program regulations or standards. [WAC 173-27-080(1) or its successor].

**Nonwater-oriented** - Uses with little or no relationship to the shoreline and not considered priority uses under the Act. Nonwater-oriented uses are not water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment uses.

**Normal appurtenance** - See Appurtenance.

**Normal Maintenance** - Those usual acts to prevent the decline, lapse, or cessation of a lawfully established condition. [WAC 173-27-040(2b) or its successor]. (See Normal Repair.)
Normal Protective Bulkhead - See Bulkhead.

Normal Repair - To restore a development to a state comparable to its original condition within a reasonable period after decay or partial destruction, except where repair involves total replacement when that is not a common repair method for the type of structure or development, or causes substantial adverse effects to the shoreline resource or environment. [WAC 173-27-040(2b) or its successor]. (See Normal Maintenance.)

OHWM, Ordinary High Water Mark - A mark found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in ordinary years, that the soil has a character distinct from the abutting upland in respect to vegetation as that condition existed on June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by the City or Washington State Department of Ecology. In any area the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining salt water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water. [See RCW 90.58.030(2)(b) or its successor].

Oil/Water Separator - Specialized catch basins designed to trap oil and other lighter than water materials in the basin while allowing water to escape through the drainage system.

Open Space - See LMC Title 21.

Parking - The temporary storage of automobiles or other motorized vehicles.

Periodic - Occurring at regular intervals.

Person(s) - Includes organizations and corporations.

Point - A low profile, more or less triangular shoreline promontory, the top of which extends seaward.

Pier - A fixed platform above the water which abuts the shoreline, and extends waterward from ordinary high water, generally used as a landing or moorage place for watercraft.

Principal Building, Adjacent - A principal building located on a lot abutting an applicant's lot.

PSDDA - Puget Sound Dredged Disposal Analysis (see Section 6.D)

RCW - Revised Code of Washington.

Recreation - Refreshment of body and mind through play, sports, relaxation, amusement or contemplation.

Recreational Development, Active - activities generally requiring use of constructed facilities such as playgrounds, athletic fields, boat ramps, and marinas.

Recreational Development, Passive - activities requiring minimal constructed facilities such as swimming, picnicking, hiking, canoeing and fishing.

Recreational Floats - Anchored off-shore platforms for water-dependent recreational activities such as swimming and diving.
Replacement Area - An area of replacement native vegetation compensating for disturbance of part of the required Native Vegetation Zone. (See Section III.E. regulations 10 and 11 for requirements to allow for such disturbance.)

Residential Development - Construction or alteration of one or more buildings, structures, or portions thereof designed for and used to provide a dwelling place for human beings. This includes single and multi-family dwellings, accessory uses, and structures normally associated with residential uses and structures. Residential development includes land divisions, including short plats, of residually zoned land. It also includes modifications to land and vegetation associated with construction, preparation, or maintenance of residential structures or accessory structures.

Restoration - To revitalize or reestablish the characteristics and natural processes of a degraded shoreline resource.

Revetment - A sloping structure built to protect a scarp, embankment, or shore against erosion by waves or currents. Usually built of riprap, with a heavy armor layer, one or more filter layers of smaller rock or filter cloth, and "toe" protection. A revetment slopes shoreward and has a rough or jagged facing. Its sloping face absorbs wave energy and differentiates it from a bulkhead, which is a vertical structure.

Riparian - Of, on, or pertaining to the banks of a river.

Riparian Management Zone - A specified area alongside a shoreline where the Forest Practice Regulations sets out specific measures to protect water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. [WAC 222-30 or its successor].

Riprap - A layer, facing, or protective mound of stones placed to prevent erosion, scouring, or sloughing of a structure or embankment.

Rock Weir - See Groin.

Runoff - Water not absorbed into the soil, but rather flowing along the ground surface following the topography.

Salmon and Steelhead Habitats - Gravel bottom streams, creeks, and rivers used for spawning; streams, creeks, rivers, side channels, ponds, lakes, and wetlands used for rearing, feeding, cover and refuge from predators and high water; streams, creeks, rivers, estuaries, and shallow areas of saltwater bodies used as migration corridors; and salt water bodies used for rearing, feeding, and refuge from predators and currents.

Salt Tolerant Vegetation - Vegetation tolerant of interstitial soil salinities greater than or equal to 0.5 parts per thousand.

Scarification - Loosening topsoil and/or disrupting forest floor in preparation for regeneration.

SDP/SSDP - see Shoreline Substantial Development Permit

Seawall - Structure separating land and water areas primarily to prevent erosion and wave damage; Generally more massive and capable of resisting greater wave forces than a bulkhead or revetment.

Seaward - To or toward the Puget Sound.
Sediment - Material deposited by water or wind.

SEPA - Washington State Environmental Policy Act (Chapter 43.21C RCW)

Setback - The required horizontal distance from the ordinary high water mark to an allowed development.

Shoreland areas - Those lands extending landward for two hundred feet horizontally in all directions from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplains landward two hundred feet from such floodways; and all wetlands, including river deltas associated with streams, rivers and tidal waters subject to the provisions of this chapter; location of same to be designated by the Dept. of Ecology.

Shorelands - See "Shoreland areas."

Shoreline Armoring - Structural protection from wave erosion including revetments, bulkheads, sea walls, gabions, and so forth.

Shoreline Environment Designations - The categories of shorelines established by local Shoreline Master Programs to provide a uniform basis for applying policies and use regulations within distinctively different shoreline areas.

Shoreline Jurisdiction (Associated Wetlands [Jurisdictional]) - The proper term for all geographic areas covered by the Shoreline Management Act, related rules, and applicable master programs. Lands extending landward for 200 feet horizontally in all directions, from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 feet from such floodways; and all marshes, bogs, swamps, and deltas associated with streams, lakes, and tidal waters subject to the Act. See RCW 90.58.030 (2f) or its successor, WAC 173-16-030(17) or its successor; WAC 173-22-030(10) or its successor. Also, such areas within a specified local government's authority. See definitions of shorelines, shorelands, shorelines of the state, and Shorelines of Statewide Significance, and wetlands, jurisdictional.

Shoreline Management Act (SMA) - The Shoreline Management Act of 1971, RCW Ch. 90.58, as amended, also "the Act."

Shoreline Stabilization and Flood Protection - Actions to reduce adverse impacts caused by current, flood, wake, or wave action. These include structural and nonstructural means to reduce impacts from flooding, erosion, and accretion. Examples of specific structural and nonstructural shoreline modifications include revetments, riprap, bulkheads, and bank stabilization.

Shoreline Permit - A Substantial Development, Conditional Use or Revision permit, or Variance, or combination thereof.

Shoreline Substantial Development Permit - A mechanism the City uses to determine whether a proposed development or activity complies with the Shoreline Management Act (Chapter 90.58 RCW or its successor) and the Master Program.

Shorelines - All water areas of the State, including reservoirs and associated wetlands, together with the lands underlying them, except those areas excluded under RCW 90.58.030(2)(d) or its successor and shorelines of statewide significance.
Shorelines Hearings Board (SHB) - A six-member, quasi-judicial body, created by the Shoreline Master Program, which hears appeals by aggrieved parties on the issuance of shoreline permits and appeals by local governments of State Dept. of Ecology approval of master programs, rules, regulations, guidelines, or designations under the Shoreline Management Act. [RCW 90.58.170 or its successor; 90.58.180 or its successor].

SMA - see Shoreline Management Act

SMP - Shoreline Master Program

Shorelines of State-wide Significance - A select category of shorelines of the State, defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(e) or its successor, where special preservation policies apply and where greater planning authority is granted by the Shoreline Management Act [RCW 90.58.020 or its successor]. Within the City’s jurisdiction, all areas lying seaward of the extreme low tide line are shorelines of statewide significance [RCW 90.58.030 (1)(e)(iii) or its successor].

Shorelines of the State - Shorelines including shorelines of state-wide significance.

Sign - Any structure, device, object or display used to identify, advertise, direct or attract attention to a business, product, service, activity, place, person, institution or event using words, figures, graphics, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination or projected images.

Single-family Residence (SFR) - A detached dwelling designed for and occupied by one family, including those structures and developments within a contiguous ownership that are a normal appurtenance. [WAC 173-27-040(2)(g) or its successor].

Soil Bioengineering - An applied science combining structural, biological, and ecological concepts to construct living structures that stabilize the soil to control erosion, sedimentation, and flooding using live plant materials as a main structural component.

Solid Waste Disposal - Discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste, including hazardous waste, on land or in the water.

Solid Waste - Solid and semi-solid wastes, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, wood wastes, and sortyard wastes associated with commercial logging activities, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts of vehicles, household appliances, and other discarded commodities. Solid waste does not include wastewater, dredge material, agricultural, or other commercial logging wastes not specifically listed above. See landfill and dredging material.

Spit - An accretion shoreform that extends seaward from and parallel to the shoreline. They are usually characterized by a wave-built berm on the windward side and a more gently sloping, muddy, or marshy shore on the leeward side. A curved spit is normally called a hook.

Spur Dock - See Groin.

SSDP - Shoreline Substantial Development Permit.

Structure - A permanent or temporary edifice or building, or any piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of the ground or water, except for vessels. [WAC 173-27-030(15) or its successor].
**Subdivision** - The division or redimension of land, including short subdivisions, for the purpose of sale, lease, or conveyance.

**Substantial Development** - Any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds five thousand dollars ($5,000) [or another amount established in 90.58.030(3)(e) RCW or its successor], or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the State, except as specifically exempted pursuant to RCW 90.58.030(3)(e) or its successor. See definitions for Development and Exemption.

**Substantial Progress** - Substantial progress toward completion of a permitted activity includes all of the following, where applicable: the making of contracts, signing of notice to proceed, completion of grading and excavation and the laying of major utilities; or, where no construction is involved, commencement of the activity.

**Subtidal** - The area of the marine environment below extreme low tide.

**Sustainable Development** - Development that maintains a balance between the health of the natural environment and the needs of the human community living within it.

**Systems Ecology** – A transdisciplinary which studies ecological systems, or ecosystems. As an environmental science, systems ecology has also been associated with the notion of field physiology which applies the concept of metabolism as understood in physiology and bioenergetics to ‘the field’, like a ‘field’ of wheat for example. Like systems biology, systems ecology seeks a holistic view of the interactions and transactions within and between biological and ecological systems. Moreover, systems ecologists realize that the function of any ecosystem can be influenced by human economics in fundamental ways. They have therefore taken an additional transdisciplinary step by including economics in the consideration of ecological-economic systems.

**Terrestrial** - Of or relating to land as distinct from air or water.

**Tidal Inlet** - A salt-water bay, subject to the daily influence of tides, whose mouth is narrower than its length. The inlet is all lands and waters seaward of the ordinary high water mark, and extending to its mouth. Within tidal inlets, specific areas constituting critical habitat are designated for special protection under the Master Program.

**Tidal Flats** - Marshy or muddy areas of seabed covered and uncovered by the rise and fall of tidal water.

**Tidal Lagoon** - A body of saline water (salinity greater than 0.5 parts per thousand) with a constricted or subsurface outlet subject to periodic, but not necessarily daily, exchange of water with Puget Sound or a tidal inlet. The exchange may occur seasonally, during storms, or during the highest spring tides. The connection between the sea and the lagoon is not necessarily on the surface, and can be subsurface through permeable gravel or sand berm.

**Tidal Water** - Includes marine and estuarine waters bounded by the ordinary high water mark. Where a stream enters the tidal water, the tidal water is bounded by the extension of the elevation of the marine ordinary high water mark within the stream.

**Tidelands** - Land on the shore of marine water bodies between the line of ordinary high tide and the line of extreme low tide.
**Toxic Material** - Any material damaging marine life including, but not limited to, paints, varnishes, anti-fouling agents, bleaches, petroleum, and contaminated bilge waste water.

**Transient Moorage** - Moorage for a stay of less than two (2) weeks.

**Transportation Facilities** - Structures and developments that aid in land and water surface movement of people, goods, and services. They include roads and highways, bridges and causeways, bikeways, trails, railroad facilities, ferry terminals, float plane terminals, heliports, and other related facilities.

**Upland** - Generally described as the area above and landward of the OHWM.

**Utilities, Accessory** - Small scale distribution systems directly serving a permitted shoreline use. They include power, telephone, cable, water, sewer, septic, and stormwater lines.

**Utilities, Primary** - Facilities to produce, transmit, carry, store, distribute, or process electric power, gas, water, sewage, or information. Primary utilities include solid waste handling and disposal facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, utility lines, electrical power generating or transfer facilities, radio, cellular telephone and microwave tower, and gas distribution and storage facilities.

**Variance** - A means to grant relief from specific dimensional, or performance standards specified in the applicable Master Program, and not a means to vary the use of a shoreline. Variance permits must be specifically approved, approved with conditions, or denied by the Washington State Department of Ecology. (See WAC 173-27-030 (17) or its successor).

**Vessel** - A ship, boat, barge, or other floating craft designed and used for navigation and which does not interfere with normal public use of the water.

**View Corridor** - An area free of buildings and other view-blocking structures that provides visual access to water and/or the shoreline.

**WAC** - Washington Administrative Code.

**Water-bar** - A diversion ditch and/or hump in a trail or road for the purpose of carrying surface water runoff into the vegetation duff, ditch, or other dispersion area so it does not gain the volume and velocity to cause soil movement and erosion.

**Water-dependent Use** - A use or a portion of a use which requires direct water contact and cannot exist at a nonwater location due to its intrinsic nature. Examples of water-dependent uses may include ship cargo terminal loading areas, ferry and passenger terminals, barge loading facilities, ship building and dry docking, marinas, aquaculture, float plane facilities, and sewer outfalls.

**Water-enjoyment Use** - A recreational use, or other use facilitating public shoreline access as a primary characteristic of the use, or that provides for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use and which through location, design, and operation ensures public ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. To qualify as a water-enjoyment use, the use must be open to the general public, and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that foster shoreline enjoyment. Primary water-enjoyment uses may include, but are not limited to, parks, piers, and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines of the State. General water-enjoyment uses may include, but are not limited to, restaurants, museums, aquariums, educational/scientific
reserves, resorts, and mixed use commercial, provided such uses conform to the above water-enjoyment specifications and provisions of the Master Program.

**Water-oriented Use** - Any combination of water-dependent, water-related and/or water-enjoyment uses.

**Water-related** - A use or a portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location, but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

1. Of a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water or,

2. The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent commercial activities and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient. Examples include: 1) manufacturers of ship parts large enough that transportation becomes a significant factor in the product(s) cost, 2) professional services serving primarily water-dependent activities, and 3) storage of water-transported foods.

Examples of water-related uses may include warehousing of goods transported by water, seafood-processing plants, hydroelectric generating plants, gravel storage when transported by barge, oil refineries where transport is by tanker, and log storage.

**Wave Direction** - The direction from which waves approach an observer..


**Wetlands** - Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands that were created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

**Wetlands, Jurisdictional** - See "shoreland areas."

**Zoning** - To designate by ordinance, including maps, areas of land reserved and regulated for specific land uses.