

SECTION 7 – SMP DEFINITIONS

<u>Act</u>	Act means the Washington State Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Chapter 90.58 RCW, as amended.
<u>Amendment</u>	Amendment means a revision, update, addition, deletion, and/or reenactment to the Federal Way SMP.
<u>Aquaculture</u>	Aquaculture means the farming or culturing of food fish, shellfish or other aquatic plants and animals in streams, inlets, and other natural or artificial water bodies. Activities include the hatching, cultivating, planting, feeding, raising and harvesting of aquatic plants and animals, and the maintenance and construction of necessary equipment, buildings, and growing areas. Cultivation methods include but are not limited to fish pens, fish traps, or other similar apparatuses.
<u>Average grade level</u>	Average grade level means, for structure built on land, the average of the natural or existing topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property which will be directly under the proposed building or structure. In the case of structures to be built over the water, average grade level shall be the elevation of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Calculation of the average grade level shall be made by averaging the ground elevations at the midpoint of all exterior walls of the proposed building or structure.
<u>Backshore</u>	Backshore means a berm, together with associated marshes or meadows, on marine shores landward of the ordinary high water mark which is normally above high tide level and has been gradually built up by accretion.
<u>Bank</u>	Bank means a steep rise or slope at the edge of a body of water or water course.
<u>Beach nourishment</u>	Beach nourishment means the artificial replenishing of a beach by delivery of materials dredged or excavated elsewhere.
<u>Berm</u>	Berm means a ledge or shoulder consisting of mounded earth or rock.
<u>Boating Facility</u>	Boating facility means a facility or structure providing access in and out of the water for vessels, such as a launching ramp, rails, or lift station open to the public. For purposes of the Shoreline Master Program, boating facilities do not include docks, piers, moorage piles, mooring buoys, or floats associated with single-family residences or other joint-use structures not accessible to the public.
<u>Breakwater</u>	Breakwater means an off-shore structure, either floating or not, which may or may not be connected to the shore, such structure being designed to absorb and/or reflect back into the water body the energy of the waves.
<u>Bulkhead</u>	Bulkhead means a wall, seawall, embankment or other structure erected at or near the OHWM and roughly parallel to the shoreline that retains or prevents sliding or erosion of land or protects land and/or structures from wave or current action.

<u>Bluff</u>	Bluff means a steep slope, which abuts and rises from Puget Sound. Bluffs contain slopes predominantly in excess of 40 percent, although portions may be less than 40 percent. The toe of the bluff is the beach of Puget Sound. The top of a bluff is typically a distinct line where the slope abruptly levels out. Where there is no distinct break in slope, the slope is either the line of vegetation separating the unvegetated slope from the vegetated uplands plateau or, when the bluff is vegetated, the point where the bluff slope diminishes to less than 15 percent.
<u>Commercial Use</u>	Commercial use means the uses allowed in the commercial zones and the nonindustrial uses permitted in the commercial enterprise zone.
<u>Conditional use</u>	Conditional use means a use, development, or substantial development which is classified as a shoreline conditional use or is not classified within the SMP.
<u>Critical salmonid habitats</u>	<p>Critical salmonid habitats means habitats that are used by Pacific salmonid species that migrate between fresh water and salt water during their life cycle. These habitats include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gravel bottomed streams used for spawning;2. Streams, lakes, and wetlands used for rearing, feeding, and cover and refuge from predators and high waters;3. Streams and salt water bodies used as migration corridors;4. Shallow areas of salt water bodies used for rearing, feeding, as well as cover and refuge from predators and currents, including, but not limited to, forage fish habitats such as sandy beaches and eelgrass beds; and5. Pocket estuaries including stream mouths and deltas where fresh water mixes with salt water and provides rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids. <p>All saltwater shorelines in Federal Way are critical salmonid habitats.</p>
<u>Department</u>	Department means the department of community development services, unless the context indicates otherwise.
<u>Development</u>	Development means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; 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 overlying lands subject to the SMA (RCW 90.58) at any state of water level.
<u>Development regulations</u>	Development regulations means the controls placed on development or land uses by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, critical areas ordinances, all portions of a shoreline master program other than goals and policies approved or adopted under chapter 90.58 RCW, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances together with any amendments thereto.
<u>Dock</u>	Dock means all platform structures floating upon water bodies and connected to land to provide moorage or landing for waterborne pleasure craft.
<u>Dredging</u>	Dredging means the removal of earth from the bottom of a stream, marine water body, lake or other water body for the purposes of deepening and/or maintaining a navigational channel.

<u>Drift cell, drift sector, or littoral cell</u>	Drift cell (also referred to as “drift sector” or “littoral cell”) means a particular reach of marine shore in which littoral drift may occur without significant interruption and which contains any natural sources of such drift and also accretion shore forms created by such drift.
<u>Ecological functions</u>	Ecological functions means the work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes in the shoreline 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).
<u>Ecosystem-wide processes</u>	Ecosystem-wide processes means the suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic 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 the associated ecological functions.
<u>Exemptions</u>	Exemptions means those development activities which are not required to obtain a Substantial Development Permit, but which must obtain an authorized statement of exemption and which must otherwise comply with applicable provisions of the Shoreline Management Act and the city’s local shoreline master program.
<u>Extreme low tide</u>	Extreme low tide means the lowest line on the land reached by a receding tide.
<u>Fair market value</u>	Fair market value means 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.
<u>Feasible</u>	<p>Feasible means, that an action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, meets all of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results;2. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and3. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project’s primary intended legal use. <p>In determining an action’s feasibility, the reviewing agency may weigh the action’s relative public costs and public benefits considered in the short- and long-term time frames.</p>
<u>Fill</u>	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.

Float Float means a structure or device which is not a breakwater and which is moored, anchored, or otherwise secured in the waters of Federal Way, and which is not connected to the shoreline.

Floodplain Floodplain means one hundred-year flood plain and means that land area susceptible to inundation with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The limit of this area shall be based upon flood ordinance regulation maps or a reasonable method which meets the objectives of the Act.

Geologically hazardous areas

Geologically hazardous areas means areas which because of their susceptibility to erosion, land-sliding, seismic, or other geological events are not suited to siting commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns. Geologically hazardous areas include the following areas:

1. Erosion hazard areas are those areas having a severe to very severe erosion hazard due to natural agents such as wind, rain, splash, frost action, or stream flow.
2. Landslide hazard areas are those areas potentially subject to episodic downslope movement of a mass of soil or rock including, but not limited to, the following areas:
 - a. Any area with a combination of:
 - i. Slopes greater than 15 percent;
 - ii. Permeable sediment, predominately sand and gravel, overlying relatively impermeable sediment or bedrock, typically silt and clay; and
 - iii. Springs or groundwater seepage.
 - b. Any area which has shown movement during the Holocene epoch, from 10,000 years ago to the present, or which is underlain by mass wastage debris of that epoch.
 - c. Any area potentially unstable as a result of rapid stream incision, stream bank erosion, or undercutting by wave action.
 - d. Any area located in a ravine or on an active alluvial fan, presently or potentially subject to inundation by debris flows or flooding.
 - e. Those areas identified by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service as having a severe limitation for building site development.
 - f. Those areas mapped as class U (unstable), UOS (unstable old slides), and URS (unstable recent slides) by the Department of Ecology.
 - g. Slopes having gradients greater than 80 percent subject to rockfall during seismic shaking.
3. Seismic hazard areas are those areas subject to severe risk of earthquake damage as a result of seismically induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement or soil liquefaction, or surface faulting. These conditions occur in areas underlain by cohesionless soils of low density usually in association with a shallow groundwater table.
4. Steep slope hazard areas are those areas with a slope of 40 percent or greater and with a vertical relief of 10 or more feet, a vertical rise of 10 feet or more for every 25 feet of horizontal distance. A slope is delineated by establishing its toe and top, and measured by averaging the inclination over at least 10 feet of vertical relief.

<u>Geotechnical report or geotechnical analysis</u>	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 the proposed development on geologic conditions; the adequacy of the site to be developed; 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 the proposed development, including the 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.
<u>Grading</u>	Grading means the movement or redistribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land.
<u>Groin</u>	Groin means a barrier type structure extending from the backshore into the water across the beach. The purpose of a groin is to interrupt sediment movement along the shore.
<u>Hearings Board</u>	Hearings Board means the shoreline hearings board established by the SMA.
<u>Height</u>	Height means that distance measured from average grade level to the highest point of a structure; provided, that television antennas, chimneys, and similar appurtenances shall not be used in calculating height, except where such appurtenances obstruct the view of the shoreline of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines, or the applicable master program specifically requires that such appurtenances be included; provided further, that temporary construction equipment is excluded in this calculation.
<u>Jetty</u>	Jetty means an artificial barrier used to change the natural littoral drift to protect inlet entrances from clogging by excess sediment.
<u>Landslide</u>	Landslide means an episodic downslope movement of a mass of soil or rock that includes but is not limited to rockfalls, slumps, mudflows, and earthflows.
<u>Littoral drift</u>	Littoral drift means the natural movement of sediment along marine or lake shorelines by wave action in response to prevailing winds.
<u>Lot</u>	Lot means a parcel of land having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, by reference to metes and bounds, or by reference to section, township, and range.
<u>Major stream</u>	Major stream means any stream, and the tributaries to any stream, which contains or supports, or under normal circumstances contains or supports, resident or migratory fish. If there exists a natural permanent blockage on the stream course which precludes the upstream movement of anadromous salmonid fish, then that portion of the stream which is downstream of the natural permanent blockage shall be regulated as a major stream.
<u>Marine</u>	Marine means pertaining to tidally influenced waters, including Puget Sound and the bays, estuaries, and inlets associated therewith.

<u>Master program</u>	Master program means the comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020.
<u>Minor stream</u>	Minor stream means any stream that does not meet the definition of “major stream.”
<u>Mooring Buoys</u>	Mooring buoys means a floating object anchored to the bottom of a water body that provides tie up capabilities for vessels.
<u>Native shoreline vegetation</u>	Native shoreline vegetation means trees, shrubs, and other plant species that are indigenous to a specific area or region. Plants native to western Washington are referenced in <i>Flora of the Pacific Northwest</i> (Hitchcock and Cronquist). Ornamental landscaping and invasive species shall not be considered native shoreline vegetation.
<u>Natural or existing topography</u>	Natural or existing topography means the topography of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property immediately prior to any site preparation or grading, including excavating or filling.
<u>Nearshore</u>	Nearshore means either nearshore environment or nearshore habitat and refers generally to an area along the Puget Sound shoreline that extends from the top of bluffs or upland area immediately adjacent to the beach to the point where sunlight penetrates marine waters to a depth where aquatic plant life is supported.
<u>Nonconforming use or development</u>	Nonconforming use or development means a shoreline use or development which was lawfully constructed or established prior to the effective date of the Act or the applicable SMP, or amendments thereto, but which does not conform to present regulations or standards of the SMP.
<u>Non-water-oriented uses</u>	Non-water-oriented uses means those uses that are not water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, and which have little or no relationship to the shoreline and are not considered priority uses under the SMA. Examples include professional offices, automobile sales or repair shops, mini-storage facilities, multi-family residential development, department stores, and gas stations.
<u>Normal maintenance</u>	Normal maintenance includes interior and exterior repairs and incidental alterations. Normal maintenance and repair may include, but is not limited to, painting, roof repair and replacement, plumbing, wiring and electrical systems, mechanical equipment replacement, and weatherization. Incidental alterations may include construction of nonbearing walls or partitions.
<u>Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)</u>	Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) means the mark on all lakes, streams, and tidal waters that will be found by examining the beds and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long continued in all ordinary years as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation, as that condition existed on June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by a local government or the Department of Ecology. In any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining saltwater shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining freshwater shall be the line of mean high water.

<u>Permit</u>	Permit means any substantial development, variance, conditional use permit, or revision authorized under chapter 90.58 RCW.
<u>Pier</u>	Pier means any fixed platform structure upon water bodies that is supported by piles and connected to land.
<u>Primary structure</u>	Primary structure means the structure associated with the principal use of the property. If more than one structure is associated with the principal use of the property, the one with the highest value shall be considered the primary structure.
<u>Public access</u>	Public access means the general public's ability to view, reach, touch, and enjoy the water's edge and use the State's public waters, the water/land interface, and associated public shoreline area. Public access also includes actual, physical, unobstructed access from land to the ordinary high water mark or adjacent shorelands.
<u>Public utility</u>	Public utility means the facilities of a private business organization such as a public service corporation, or a governmental agency performing some public service and subject to special governmental regulations, the services which are paid for directly by the recipients thereof. Such services shall include but are not limited to: water supply, electric power, telephone, cablevision, natural gas, and transportation for persons and freight. The term also includes broadcast towers, antennas, and related facilities operated on a commercial basis.
<u>Priority habitat</u>	<p>Priority habitat means a habitat type with unique or significant value to one or more species. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comparatively high fish or wildlife density;• Comparatively high fish or wildlife species diversity;• Fish spawning habitat;• Important wildlife habitat;• Important fish or wildlife seasonal range;• Important fish or wildlife movement corridor;• Rearing and foraging habitat;• Important marine mammal haul-out;• Refugia habitat;• Limited availability;• High vulnerability to habitat alteration;• Unique or dependent species; or• Shellfish bed. <p>A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife (such as oak woodlands or eelgrass meadows). A priority habitat may also be described by a successional stage (such as, old growth and mature forests). Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat element (such as a consolidated marine/estuarine shoreline, talus slopes, caves, snags) of key value to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may contain priority and/or nonpriority fish and wildlife.</p>

<u>Priority Species</u>	<p>Priority species means species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their persistence at genetically viable population levels. Priority species are those that meet any of the criteria listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Criterion 1. State-listed or state proposed species. State-listed species are those native fish and wildlife species legally designated as endangered (WAC 232-12-014), threatened (WAC 232-12-011), or sensitive (WAC 232-12-011). State proposed species are those fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife (POL-M-6001) for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC 232-12-297.(b) Criterion 2. Vulnerable aggregations. Vulnerable aggregations include those species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to congregate. Examples include heron colonies, seabird concentrations, and marine mammal congregations.(c) Criterion 3. Species of recreational, commercial, and/or tribal importance. Native and nonnative fish, shellfish, and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes that are vulnerable to habitat loss or degradation.(d) Criterion 4. Species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act as either proposed, threatened, or endangered.
<u>Provisions</u>	<p>Provisions means policies, regulations, standards, guideline criteria, or environmental designations.</p>
<u>Public access</u>	<p>Public access means the public's ability to get to and use the State's public waters, the water/land interface, and associated public shoreline area.</p>
<u>Public interest</u>	<p>Public interest means the interest shared by the citizens of the state or community at large in the affairs of government, or some interest by which their rights or liabilities are affected including, but not limited to, an effect on public property or on health, safety, or general welfare resulting from a use or development;</p>
<u>Recreational development</u>	<p>Recreational development means commercial and public facilities designed and used to provide recreational opportunities to the public.</p>
<u>Replacement structure</u>	<p>Replacement structure means the construction of a new structure to perform the same function as an existing structure that can no longer adequately serve its purpose. Additions to or increases in size of existing structures shall not be considered replacement structures.</p>
<u>Residential development</u>	<p>Residential development means developments and occupancy in which persons sleep and prepare food, other than developments used for transient occupancy. Residential development includes the creation of new residential lots through subdivision of land.</p>

<u>Restoration</u>	Restoration means, in the context of “ecological restoration,” the reestablishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures, and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions.
<u>Riprap</u>	Riprap means a layer, facing, or protective mound of angular stones randomly placed to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of a structure or embankment; also, the stone so used.
<u>Shall</u>	Shall means a mandate; the action must be done.
<u>Shorelands</u>	Shorelands, also referred to as “shoreland areas,” means those lands extending landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways, and contiguous floodplain areas landward two hundred feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of this chapter; the same to be designated as to location by the Department of Ecology.
<u>Shoreline administrator</u>	Shoreline administrator means the Director of the Department of Community Development or his or her designee and is responsible for administering the Federal Way SMP.
<u>Shoreline environment designation</u>	Shoreline environment designation means the categories of shorelines of the state established by the City of Federal Way shoreline management master program to differentiate between areas whose features imply differing objectives regarding their use and future development.
<u>Shoreline jurisdiction</u>	Shoreline jurisdiction means all “shorelines of the state” and “shorelands” as defined in the Federal Way SMP and RCW 90.58.030.
<u>Shoreline Master Program (SMP)</u>	Shoreline Master Program (SMP) means the comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020.
<u>Shoreline modifications</u>	Shoreline modifications means those actions that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the shoreline area, usually through the construction of a physical element such as a dike, breakwater, pier, weir, dredged basin, fill, bulkhead, or other shoreline structure. They can include other actions, such as clearing and grading.
<u>Shoreline stabilization</u>	Shoreline stabilization means structural and nonstructural actions taken to address erosion impacts to property, dwellings, businesses, or structures caused by natural shoreline processes such as currents, floods, tides, wind or wave action. Expansion or enlargement of existing stabilization measures is considered new stabilization.
<u>Shoreline variance</u>	Shoreline variance is a means to grant relief from the specific bulk, dimensional, or performance standards in the local SMP, but not a means to vary a “use” of a shoreline.

<u>Shorelines</u>	Shorelines means all of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs, and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them; except (i) shorelines of statewide significance; (ii) shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and (iii) shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.
<u>Shorelines of statewide significance</u>	Shorelines of statewide significance means those areas of Puget Sound in the City of Federal Way lying seaward from the line of extreme low tide.
<u>Shorelines of the state</u>	Shorelines of the state means the total of all “shorelines” and “shorelines of statewide significance” within the City of Federal Way.
<u>Should</u>	Should means that the particular action is required unless there is a demonstrated, compelling reason, based on policy of the Shoreline Management Act and this title, against taking the action.
<u>SMA</u>	SMA means the Shoreline Management Act.
<u>SMP</u>	SMP means the Shoreline Master Program.
<u>Soft-shore bank stabilization</u>	Soft-shore bank stabilization means the use of bioengineering or biotechnical bank stabilization measures where vegetation, logs, rock, and beach nourishment are used to address erosion control and slope stability.
<u>Stringline setback</u>	Stringline setback means a straight line drawn between the points on the primary structures having the greatest projection waterward on the two adjacent properties. If one of the adjacent properties is unimproved, the line shall be drawn to the point of the standard shoreline setback at the side property line of the unimproved lot.
<u>Structure</u>	Structure means 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.
<u>Substantial accessory structure</u>	Substantial accessory structure means non-primary structures equal to or larger than 400 square feet and in good repair.
<u>Substantial development</u>	Substantial development means any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds five thousand dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. The dollar threshold must be adjusted for inflation by the Office of Financial Management every five years, beginning July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. Consumer price index means, for any calendar year, that year’s annual average consumer price index, Seattle, Washington area, for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, United States Department of Labor. The Office of Financial Management must calculate the new dollar threshold and transmit it to the office of the code reviser for publication in the Washington State Register at least one month before the new dollar threshold is to take effect.

<u>Substantially degrade</u>	Substantially degrade means to cause significant ecological impact.
<u>Vegetation Conservation Area</u>	Vegetation conservation area means an upland area adjacent to the ordinary high water mark or top of bluff where existing native vegetation and native trees shall be retained per the requirements of the Federal Way Shoreline Master Program. The width of the vegetation conservation area is consistent with setback requirements for specific uses and shoreline environment designations.
<u>Vessel</u>	Vessel means ships, boats, barges, or any other floating craft which are designed and used for navigation and do not interfere with the normal public use of the water.
<u>Water quality</u>	Water quality means the physical characteristics of water within shoreline jurisdiction, including water quantity, hydrological, physical, chemical, aesthetic, recreation-related, and biological characteristics. Where used in this section, the term “water quantity” refers only to development and uses regulated under this section and affecting water quantity, such as impermeable surfaces and storm water handling practices. Water quantity, for purposes of this section, does not mean the withdrawal of ground water or diversion of surface water pursuant to RCW 90.03.250 through 90.03.340.
<u>Water-dependent use</u>	Water-dependent use means a use or portion of a use which cannot exist in any other location and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. 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.
<u>Water-enjoyment use</u>	Water-enjoyment use means a recreational use or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or a use 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 the public’s ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. In order 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 fosters shoreline enjoyment.
<u>Water-oriented use</u>	Water-oriented use means a use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.
<u>Water-related</u>	Water-related means a use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic vitality is dependent upon a waterfront location because: <ol style="list-style-type: none">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; or2. 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 professional services serving primarily water-dependent activities and storage of water-transported foods.

Wetland

Wetland means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do 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 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.