



Redmond Shoreline Master Program Update

Definitions

May 2004

20A.20 Definitions

Adaptive Management: The modification of management practices to address changing conditions and new knowledge. Adaptive management is an approach that incorporates monitoring and research to allow projects and activities, including projects designed to produce environmental benefits, to go forward in the face of some uncertainty regarding consequences. The key provision of adaptive management is the responsibility to change adaptively in response to new understanding or information after an action is initiated. (SMP)

Aquaculture: The cultivation of fish, shellfish, and/or other aquatic animals or plants, including the incidental preparation of these products for human use. (SMP)

Aquatic: Those areas waterward of the ordinary high water mark. (SMP)

Appurtenance: For the purposes of the Shoreline Master Program, uses typically associated with single family residences, such as a garage, deck, driveway, utilities, fences, installation of a septic tank and drainfield, and grading which does not exceed two hundred fifty cubic yards and which does not involve placement of fill in any wetland or waterward of the ordinary high water mark. An appurtenance is necessarily connected to the use and enjoyment of a single-family residence and is located landward of the ordinary high water mark and the perimeter of a wetland. (SMP)

Arterial: A right-of-way that serves as a distributor of traffic. Arterials are delineated as principal and minor depending upon intensity of use. Principal arterials, for example, connect major activity areas and move traffic from community to community. (SMP)

Basin (or watershed): The area of land drained by a particular creek or river, a geographic unit defined by the flows of rainwater and melting snow, in which all land drains to a common outlet. (SMP)

Bioswale: A constructed, linear depression lined with vegetation, designed to filter pollutants from storm water runoff prior to discharge to a catch basin or receiving waters. (SMP)

Dock: A structure that floats on the surface of the water, without piling supports, but which is attached to land. Typically used for boat moorage, swimming, public access, and other activities that require access to deep water. (SMP)

Dredging: The removal of earth, sand and/or gravel from the bottom of a stream, river, lake or other water body for the purposes of deepening or constructing a navigational channel or marina, increasing or maintaining flood conveyance capacity of a channel, installing submarine pipelines, or similar purposes, or to obtain the use of the bottom materials for landfill. (SMP)

Ecological Functions: 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. (SMP)

Ecologically Intact Shoreline: Those shoreline areas that retain the majority of their natural shoreline functions, as evidenced by the shoreline configuration and the presence of native vegetation. Generally, but not necessarily, ecologically intact shorelines are free of structural shoreline modifications, structures, and intensive human uses. This term is intended to delineate those shoreline areas that provide valuable functions for the larger aquatic and terrestrial environments which could be lost or significantly reduced by human development. (SMP)

Ecosystem-wide Processes: 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 that are present and the associated ecological functions and their processes. (SMP)

Equestrian Facility: A facility used to board, train or exercise more than six adult horses at any one time for commercial purposes, which may be private or public and may include facilities for spectators and competitions. (SMP)

Fill: For the purposes of the Shoreline Master Program, the addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, earth-retaining structure, or other material to areas waterward of the ordinary high water mark, in wetland, or on shorelands in a manner that raises the elevation or creates dry land. (SMP)

Float: A structure that floats on the surface of the water, which is not attached to the shore but that may be anchored to submerged land. Floats are typically used for swimming, diving and similar recreational activities. (SMP)

Gabions: Structures composed of masses of rocks or rubble held tightly together by wire mesh (typically) so as to form upright blocks or walls. Often constructed as a series of overlapping blocks or walls. Used primarily in retaining earth, steep slopes or embankments, to retard erosion or wave action, or as foundations for breakwaters or jetties. (SMP)

Grading: For the purposes of the Shoreline Master Program, 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. (SMP)

Incidental (use): Subordinate and minor in significance and bearing a reasonable relationship with the primary or principal use. (SMP)

Infiltration: The flow of water into soil material. It is also used to describe the process of storm water inflow into a sanitary sewer system. (SMP)

In-Water Structure: A structure that is typically associated with water dependent uses and activities or that, by its nature, requires a location waterward of the ordinary high water mark of a stream, river, wetland or lake. Examples of in-water structures include: a marina, residential dock, fishing pier, boat house, public boardwalk, car-top boat launch, motorized boat launch, swimming float, fish weir or ladder, and culvert. (SMP)

Large Woody Debris (LWD): Trunks and branches of trees that have fallen into a stream or have been placed in a stream, stabilizing the streambed and providing for fish and aquatic insects. (SMP)

Littoral Drift: The mud, sand, or gravel material moved parallel to the shoreline in the nearshore zone by waves and currents. (SMP)

Littoral Zone: The zone in a body of fresh water where light penetration is sufficient for the growth of plants. (SMP)

Livestock Facility: A facility used for housing, raising, boarding, training or showing livestock, such as cattle, horses, llamas, goats and swine, excluding kennels and feed lots. A livestock facility may be used for agricultural, commercial or recreations purposes. (SMP)

Marina, Recreational: A private or public facility for storing, servicing, fueling, berthing and securing of more than four motorized boats or watercraft, that includes accessory facilities for providing incidental services to users of the marina, such as fuel, food services, waste collection, etc. This does not include

commercial marinas, which may provide repair services, in addition to the above services, for commercial and industrial watercraft. (SMP)

Native Vegetation: Those plants which are indigenous to the coastal Pacific Northwest. It does not include lawns, but does include native grasses, such as bunchgrass. (Resource for identifying native plants: Pojar, Jim and Andy MacKinnon. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska*. Redmond, WA: Lone Pine Publishing, 1994). (SMP)

Non-Water-Oriented Use: A use that has little or no relationship to the shoreline, is not a water-dependent, water-related nor water-enjoyment use, and is not considered a priority use under the Shoreline Management Act. Examples include professional offices, auto sales lots, multi-family residential development, typical grocery stores, contractor storage yards, telecommunications towers, and most industrial uses. (SMP)

Ordinary High Water Mark(OHWM): The mark that will be found on all lakes and streams 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 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 exists 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: provided, that in any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water. (SMP)

Outfall: A structure used for the discharge of a storm water or sewer system into a receiving water. (SMP)

Pier: A structure supported by pilings that projects over, and is raised above the water but is attached to land, and that is used for boat moorage, swimming, fishing, public access, float plane moorage, or similar activities requiring access to deep water. (SMP)

Piling: The structural supports for piers, usually below the pier decking and anchored in the water. (SMP)

Preferred Shoreline Use: A single-family residence or appurtenance, a water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment use, and shoreline recreation. (SMP)

Public Access Facility: A water-oriented structure, such as a trail, pier, pedestrian bridge, boat launch, viewing platform, fishing pier, that provides access for the public to or along the shoreline. (SMP)

Revetment: A shoreline protective structure constructed on a slope, and used to prevent erosion. Construction materials may be rock riprap, gabions, interlocking concrete blocks, or similar materials. (SMP)

Riparian Zone: The area of vegetation adjacent to a body of water that influences (and is influenced by) the water, an area typically used by more species of wildlife than other land areas. (SMP)

Salmon and Steelhead Habitat: Submerged areas that provide significant habitat or critical habitat components for salmon and steelhead at various life cycle stages, including: gravel-bottomed streams and rivers used for spawning; streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands and side channels used for rearing or feeding, and refuge from predators and high waters; and shallow areas along lakeshores used for rearing, feeding and refuge. Salmon and steelhead habitat is mapped on the Stream Map in the Shoreline Master Program. (SMP)

Salmonid: A species of the family *salmonidae*, the salmon, trouts, chars, and whitefishes. (SMP)

Shorelands or Shoreland Areas: 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; all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act. That portion of a one hundred year floodplain may be included as long as such portion includes, as a minimum, the floodway and adjacent land extending landward two hundred feet there from. (SMP)

Shoreline Modification: Modification of the existing shoreline channel, bank or beach for the purpose of creating upland, relocating the channel or beach, bank stabilization, protecting shoreline upland areas from the erosive action of waves or floods. Shoreline modification activities include installing shoreline protective structures, dredging and excavation, beach enhancement, channel straightening, and bank re-alignment. (SMP)

Shoreline Stabilization: Means for protecting shoreline upland areas and shoreline uses from the effects of shoreline wave action, flooding or erosion. Shoreline stabilization includes structural and non-structural methods, riprap, bulkheads, gabions, jetties, dikes and levees, flood control weirs, and bioengineered walls or embankments. (SMP)

Shorelines: 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. (SMP)

Sign, Directional: A permanent sign not exceeding six square feet in area, without commercial message, that guides pedestrian or vehicular traffic with directional messages, such as "one-way," or "exit only;" guides the public to specific on-site locations such as an entrance, exit, parking or service area, or to a particular aspect of a business or establishment such as a cocktail entrance; or that contains non-commercial information or directions provided by a public agency, such as safety warnings or user rules and regulations. (SMP)

Sign, Informational: A sign not exceeding six square feet in area commonly associated with, but not limited to, information and directions necessary or convenient for visitors coming on the property, including signs marking entrances and exits, parking areas, circulation direction, rest rooms, and pickup and delivery areas. (SMP)

Sign, Interpretive: A permanent sign not exceeding six square feet in area, without commercial message, located on a publicly-accessible site, that provides public educational and interpretive information related to the site on which the sign is located, such as information on natural processes, habitat restoration programs, or cultural history, or that is associated with an adopt-a-stream, adopt-a-park or similar agency-sponsored program. (SMP)

Significant Ecological Impact: An effect or consequence of a human-caused action if any of the following apply:

- The action degrades or changes an ecological function or ecosystem-wide process to such a degree that the ecosystem can no longer perform the function at levels within its natural range of variability or that the performance of the function falls outside the range needed to maintain the integrity of other ecological processes in shoreline areas.
- Scientific evidence or objective analysis indicates that the action could cause degradation or change to those ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes described above under foreseeable conditions.
- Scientific evidence indicates that the action could contribute to degradation or change to ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes described above as part of cumulative impacts, due to similar actions that are occurring or likely to occur. (SMP)

Solid Waste: Unwanted or discarded material, including waste material with insufficient liquid content to be free flowing. (SMP)

Sustained Yield: A level of harvest of a renewable resource per year (or other time period) that can be continued without jeopardizing the ability of the ecosystem to be fully renewed, and thus to continue to provide an undiminished level of harvest each year long into the future. (SMP)

Upland: Generally described as the dry land area above and landward of the ordinary high water mark. (SMP)

Utilities: Services, facilities and infrastructure that produce, transmit, carry, store, process or dispose of electric power, gas, water, sewage, communications, oil, storm water, and the like. (SMP)

Utilities, Regional: Utilities that are provided by a public agency, utility or franchise which convey essential services throughout the area beyond but including Redmond. These facilities include, but are not limited to, regional water storage tanks and lines, reservoirs and booster stations, waste water interceptors, sewage pump stations and treatment facilities, electrical transmission substations and high-tension power lines, regional natural gas pipelines and gate stations. Regional utilities also include regional telecommunications facilities, including, but not limited to, cellular communications towers, provided by a public or private entity. (SMP)

Vehicle Use Area: An area used primarily for parking, circulation and storage of autos, trucks, delivery and service trucks, and other vehicles, including, but not limited to parking lots, drive aisles, and loading bay areas. Vehicle use areas do not include fire lanes or temporary parking areas that are predominately landscaped, or covered with turf or pervious grids covered by turf. (SMP)

Water-Dependent: Refers to a use or portion of a use which cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operation. Examples include ship building facilities, marinas, floatplane facilities, and boat ramps. (SMP)

Water-Enjoyment: Refers to 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-orientated space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment. (SMP)

Water-Oriented: Refers to a use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment or a combination of such uses. See also definition for "non-water-oriented use." (SMP)

Water-Related: Refers to a use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location, but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

- (a) The use has 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
- (b) The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes it services less expensive and/or more convenient. (SMP)

Weed, Noxious: A plant that is injurious to humans, animals, fish, wildlife, or other plants or property and that has been designated as such by the Administrator. The Administrator may utilize a list of noxious weeds set forth by the State Noxious Weed Control Board or the King County Noxious Weed Control Board. (SMP)