

## GLOSSARY

Definitions. As used in this Master Plan, the masculine includes the feminine and neuter, the singular includes the plural, the present includes the future, the word shall is mandatory and not permissive. Nothing in these definitions shall be considered to exempt any use or activity from complying with the provisions of other State and local regulations.

The following words and phrases, unless the context otherwise requires, shall mean:

The Act. The Shoreline Management Act of 1971 (Chapter 90.58 R.C.W.. as amended.)

Accessory Building, Structure, or Use. A building, part of a building or structure, or use which is subordinate to, and the use of which is customarily incidental to that of the main building, structure or use on the same lot.

Administrator. That person as appointed by the legislative body of Klickitat County to administer the provisions of these Regulations within Klickitat County.

Agriculture, extensive. Those agricultural practices, such as grazing, which require relatively small investments of capital or labor Per acre.

Agriculture, intensive. Those agricultural practices, such as irrigated cultivating, which require large investments of capital or labor per acre.

Average grade level. 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: Provided, that in the case of structures to be built over water, average grade level shall be the elevation of the ordinary high water line.

Biophysical Development Limitation. Severe biophysical limitations, presence of unique natural, cultural, or aesthetic features, intolerant of intensive human use and considered valuable in its natural or original condition.

Department. The Washington State Department of Ecology.

Development. A use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals including the grading of land; 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 these regulations at any state of water level.

Dike. An embankment to prevent flooding by a stream or other water body, often referred to as a levee.

Director. The director of the department of ecology.

Dock. A structure built over or floating upon the water, used as a landing place for marine transport or for recreational purposes.

Exemption. The authorization from local government which establishes that an activity is exempt from substantial development requirements under WAC 173-27-040, but subject to regulations of the act and local master program.

Farm Oriented. An agricultural activity in which fifty (50) percent of the raw material for such an activity is produced on the owner's adjacent property and the activity is accessory to the farm operation.

Feed Lots. The confined feeding of animals for food, fur, or pleasure purposes in lots or pens which are not normally used for raising crops, and in which no vegetation intended for animal food is growing.

Floodplain. Is synonymous with the one hundred year floodplain and means 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 limit of this area shall be based upon flood ordinance regulation maps or a reasonable method which meets the objective of the act.

Floodway. Means those portions of the area of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily

annually, said floodway being identified, under normal condition, by changes in surface soil conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover condition. The floodway shall not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state. The limit of the floodway is that which has been established in flood regulation ordinance maps or by a reasonable method which meets the objective of the act.

Groin. A bank or shore-protection structure in the form of a barrier oblique to primary motion of water, designed to control movement of bed material.

Jetty. An elongated artificial obstruction projecting into a stream from the bank to control shoaling or scour by deflection of currents.

Lake. Means a body of standing water in a depression of land or expanded part of a river, including reservoirs, of twenty acres or greater in total area. A lake is bounded by the ordinary high water mark or, where a stream enters a lake, the extension of the elevation of the lake's ordinary high water mark within the stream.

Lot. A lot is a fractional part of subdivided lands having fixed boundaries. The term includes tracts and parcels.

Marina. A dock or basin providing moorage for watercraft and offering supply, repair, or other support facilities. A marina may be either open to the public or for private use.

Marshes, bogs, and swamps. Are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining plant and animal communities and soil development.

Master Program. Shall mean the comprehensive use plan for Klickitat County and the master program regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, policies, and standards developed in accordance with the Act.

Mobile Home. A single family dwelling, more than thirty-two (32) feet in length and eight (8) feet or more in width, designed for transportation, after fabrication, on streets and highways on its own wheels or on flatbed or other trailers, and arriving at the site where it is to be occupied as a dwelling complete and ready for occupancy, except for minor and incidental unpacking and assembly operations, location on jacks or permanent foundations, connection to utilities and the like. This definition does not include modular homes.

Mobile Home Park. A parcel of land under single ownership which has been planned and improved for the placement of two or more mobile homes for dwelling or sleeping purposes.

Modular Home. Any factory built housing designed primarily for residential occupancy by human beings which does not contain a permanent frame and must be mounted on a permanent foundation.

Natural Buffer Zone: The purpose of this zone is to establish an undisturbed conservation buffer of natural vegetation in order to preserve the shoreline natural riparian zone; to assure water quality; to preserve the aesthetic qualities along shorelines, and to enhance and preserve unique natural resources for the benefit of existing and future generations and the public interest. Measured 50 feet shoreward on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water line.

Natural or existing topography. The topography of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property immediately prior to any site preparation or grading, including excavation or filling.

Normal nondestructive pruning and trimming. Pruning (not cutting down or removing) minimally necessary to allow pedestrian access to the shoreline such that no more than 20% of the natural vegetation on the shoreline of any single ownership is shaped, modified, or disturbed. Selective pruning shall include the physical removal of native vegetation only when it is determined by the Planning Department that such vegetation poses a physical hazard to persons or properties.

Ordinary High Water Line. That mark on all lakes and streams that will be 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 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 .

Partial Cut. Defined in WAC 222-16-010 as “the removal of a portion of the merchantable volume in a stand of timber so as to leave an uneven-aged stand of well-distributed residual, healthy trees that will reasonably utilize the productivity of the soil. Partial cutting does not include seed tree or shelterwood or other types of regeneration cutting.”

Permit. Any form of permission required under the act prior to undertaking activity on shorelines of the state, including substantial development permits, variances, conditional use permits, permits for oil or natural gas exploration activities, permission which may be required for selective commercial timber harvesting, and shoreline exemptions.

Person. An individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of the state or local government unit however designated.

Planned Unit Development. A residential development which permits departures from the conventional siting, setback, and density requirements of other sections of this code in the interest of achieving superior site development, creating open space, and encouraging imaginative design by permitting design flexibility.

Plat. A map or representation of a subdivision showing thereon the division of a tract or parcel of land into lots, blocks, streets, and alleys, or other divisions or dedications.

Prime farmland, unique farmland, farmland. Prime or unique farmland or farmlands means farmland that the appropriate state or local agency or agencies determine to be of state-wide importance. (The following definitions are provided by the State Conservation Commission:)

- A. Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion, as determined by the Secretary. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics but is being used currently to produce livestock feed, and timber. It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage.
- B. Unique farmland is land other than Prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables; and
- C. Farmlands of State-wide Importance are farmlands, other than Prime or Unique farmland, that is of state-wide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, or oilseed crops, as determined by the appropriate State or unit of government agency or agencies, and that the Secretary determines should be considered as farmland for the purposes of this subtitle.

Criteria for defining and delineating Farmlands of State-wide Importance are to be determined by the appropriate State agency or agencies. Generally, Farmlands of State-wide Importance include those that are near Prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some may produce as high a yield as Prime farmlands if conditions are favorable

- D. Additional farmland of local importance. In some local areas, there is concern for certain additional farmlands for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage and oilseed crops, even though these lands are not identified as having national or state-wide importance. Where appropriate, these lands are to be identified by the local agency or agencies concerned.

Residential Development. One or more buildings, structures, lots, parcels or portions thereof which are designed for and used or intended to be used to provide a place of abode for human beings, including single-family residences, duplexes, other detached dwellings, floating homes, multi-family residences, apartments, townhouses, mobile home parks, other similar group housing, condominiums, subdivisions and short subdivisions, together with accessory uses and structures normally applicable to residential uses including but not limited to: garages, driveways, parking areas, sheds, swimming pools, decks, fences, utilities, sewage disposal systems, wells, lawns, etc. Residential development does not include hotels, motels, or any other type of overnight or transient housing or camping facilities.

Riprap. Broken stone placed on shoulders, slopes, or other such place to protect them from erosion.

River Delta. Means those lands formed as an aggradational feature by stratified clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited at the mouths of streams where they enter a quieter body of water. The upstream extent of a river delta is that limit where it no longer forms distributary channels.

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 all wetlands, and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes and tidal waters which are subject to RCW 90.58.

Shoreline Management Act. The Shoreline Management Act of 1971 (Chapter 90.58 R.C.W., as amended.)

Shorelines Permits. A Substantial Development Permit is required for an activity of development which is classified as a Substantial Development by the Act RCW 90.58.030 (3) (E).

Shorelines of Statewide Significance.

1. The lakes, whether natural, artificial, or a combination thereof, with a surface acreage of 1,000 acres or more measured at the ordinary high water line and associated wetlands.
2. Those natural streams, downstream of a point where the mean annual flow is measured at 200 cubic feet per second or more, or downstream from the first 300 square miles of drainage area; whichever is the longer, and associated wetlands

Sign, directional and informational. A sign designed to guide or direct pedestrians or vehicles.

Sign, Off-Premises. Any sign used to advertise goods or services not generally available on the premises on which the display is located.

Sign, On-Premise. Any sign identifying the premises on which located or the occupant(s) thereof, or relating to goods or services manufactured, Produced, or available on the Premises.

Stream. Is a naturally occurring body of periodic or continuously flowing water where:

- (a) The mean annual flow is greater than twenty cubic feet per second; and
- (b) The water is contained within a channel. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created. This definition does not include artificially created irrigation, return flow, or stockwatering channels.

Structure. Anything constructed in the ground, or anything erected which required location on the ground or water, or is attached to something having location on or in the ground or water.

Substantial Development. This term means any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds two thousand five hundred (\$2500) dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state.

Undisturbed conservation buffer. Undisturbed allows only minor vegetative modification that does not substantially alter the visual character or adversely affect the riparian structure and function (see Natural Buffer Zone definition, Page 3-1).

Water Dependency. The degree of dependency of any use of the land upon a shoreline location.

Water-dependent Uses. All uses that cannot exist in any other location and require a location on the shoreline by reason of the intrinsic nature of their operations. Water-dependent used include, but are not limited to:

- Aquaculture
- Boat launch facilities
- Ferry terminals

- Hydroelectric power plants
- Marinas
- Marine construction, dismantling and repair
- Marine and limnological research and education
- Private and public docks
- Shoreline recreation including parks, bike and walking trails, beaches, etc.
- Terminal and transfer facilities for marine commerce and industry
- Water intakes and outfalls

Water-oriented Uses are classed by Commercial and Industrial types.

Water-oriented Commercial Uses are those commercial uses which do not depend on a waterfront location to successfully continue their operation but whose operation would facilitate public access to and enjoyment of a shoreline area through design and aesthetic appearance of the facility.

Water-oriented Industrial Uses are those industrial uses which do not depend on a waterfront location to continue their operation but whose operation would be facilitated economically by a shoreline location. Water oriented uses as described above include, but are not limited to:

- Restaurants
- Motels
- Hotels
- Resorts
- Processing plants which require large volumes of water
- Thermal power plants
- Sewage treatment plants
- Lumber mills

A determination of whether proposed uses not specifically listed above are shoreline-dependent or shoreline-oriented shall be made by the Administrator who shall follow the intent of this Section.

Wetlands. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface 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 do not include artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland 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 non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.