

Chapter 30.70 DEFINITIONS

30.70.010 Definitions, in general.

Words not defined in this chapter shall be as defined in the City Code, the Washington Administrative Code, or the Revised Code of Washington. Words not found in either Code shall be as defined in the Webster's Third New International Dictionary, latest edition.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.020 A definitions.

"Active fault" means a fault that is considered likely to undergo renewed movement within a period of concern to humans. Faults are commonly considered to be active if the fault has moved one or more times in the last 10,000 years, but faults may also be considered active in some cases if movement has occurred in the last 500,000 years.

"Adaptive management" relies on scientific methods to evaluate how well regulatory and nonregulatory actions protect the critical area. An adaptive management program is a formal and deliberate scientific approach to taking action and obtaining information in the face of uncertainty.

"Adjacent" means immediately adjoining (in contact with the boundary of the influence area) or within a distance that is less than that needed to separate activities from critical areas to ensure protection of the functions and values of the critical areas. Adjacent shall mean any activity or development located:

- (a) On a site immediately adjoining a critical area;
- (b) A distance equal to or less than the required critical area buffer width and building setback;
- (c) A distance equal to or less than one-half mile (2,640 feet) from a bald eagle nest;
- (d) A distance equal to or less than 300 feet upland from a stream, wetland, or water body;
- (e) Bordering or within the floodway, floodplain, or channel migration zone; or
- (f) A distance equal to or less than 200 feet from a critical aquifer recharge area.

"Advance mitigation" means mitigation of an anticipated critical area impact or hazard completed according to an approved critical area report and prior to site development.

"Agricultural land" means land primarily devoted to the commercial production of horticultural, viticulture, floricultural, dairy, apiary, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw, turf, seed, Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, or livestock, and or that has been designated as long-term commercial significance for agricultural production.

"Agricultural activities, existing and ongoing" means those activities conducted on lands defined in RCW 84-34-020(2), and those activities involved in the production of crops and livestock, including but not limited to operation, maintenance and conservation measures of farm and stock ponds or drainage ditches, irrigation systems, changes between agricultural activities, and normal operation, maintenance or repair of existing serviceable structures, facilities or improved areas. Activities that bring an area into agricultural use are not part of an ongoing activity. An operation ceases to be ongoing when the area in which it was conducted is proposed for conversion to

a nonagricultural use or has lain idle for a period of longer than five years, unless the idle land is registered in a federal or state soils conservation program.

"Alkali wetlands" See Wetlands with special characteristics.

"Alluvial fan flooding" means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and is characterized by high velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.

"Alteration" means any human induced change in an existing condition of a critical area or its buffer. Alterations include, but are not limited to, grading, filling, channelizing, dredging, clearing (vegetation), construction, compaction, excavation, or any other activity that changes the character of the critical area or its buffer.

"Anadromous fish" means fish that spawn and rear in freshwater and mature in the marine environment. While Pacific salmon die after their first spawning, adult char (bull trout) can live for many years, moving in and out of saltwater and spawning each year. The life history of Pacific salmon and char contains critical periods of time when these fish are more susceptible to environmental and physical damage than at other times. The life history of salmon, for example, contains the following stages: upstream migration of adults, spawning, inter-gravel incubation, rearing, smoltification (the time period needed for juveniles to adjust their body functions to live in the marine environment), downstream migration, and ocean rearing to adults.

"Applicant" means a person who files an application for permit under this title and who is either the owner of the land on which that proposed activity would be located, a contract purchaser, or the authorized agent of such a person.

"Aquifer" means a geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

"Aquifer, confined" means an aquifer bound above and below by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself and that contains groundwater under sufficient pressure for the water to rise above the top of the aquifer.

"Aquifer recharge areas" means areas that, due to the presence of certain soils, geology, and surface water, act to recharge groundwater by percolation.

"Aquifer, sole source" means an area designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, Section 1424(e). The aquifer(s) must supply 50 percent or more of the drinking water for an area without a sufficient replacement available.

"Aquifer susceptibility" means the ease with which contaminants can move from the land surface to the aquifer based solely on the types of surface and subsurface materials in the area. Susceptibility usually defines the rate at which a contaminant will reach an aquifer unimpeded by chemical interactions with the vadose zone media.

"Aquifer, unconfined" means an aquifer not bounded above by a bed of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself and containing groundwater under pressure approximately equal to that of the atmosphere. This term is synonymous with the term "water table aquifer."

"Area of shallow flooding" means an area designated AO or AH zone on the flood insurance map(s). The base flood depths range from one to three feet; a clearly defined channel does not exist; the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and velocity flow may be evident. AO is characterized as sheet flow and AH indicates ponding.

"Atypical wetland" means a wetland whose "design" does not match the type of wetland that would be found in the geomorphic setting of the proposed site (i.e., the water source and hydroperiod proposed for the mitigation site are not typical for the geomorphic setting). Designs that provide exaggerated morphology or

require a berm or other engineered structures to hold back water would also be considered atypical. Note: An atypical wetland resulting from an inappropriate hydrogeomorphic class is different from the “atypical situation” defined in the Corps 1987 wetland delineation manual.

"Avalanche hazard" means an area susceptible to a large mass of snow or ice, sometimes accompanied by other material, moving rapidly down a mountain slope.


(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.030 B definitions.

"Base flood" means a flood event having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also referred to as the 100-year flood. Designations of base flood areas on flood insurance map(s) always include the letters A or V.

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor below ground level on all sides.

"Best available science" means current scientific information used in the process to designate, protect, or restore critical areas that is derived from a valid scientific process as defined by WAC 365-195-900 through 925.

 "Best management practices (BMPs)" means conservation practices or systems of practices and management measures that:

- (a) Control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by high concentrations of nutrients, animal waste, toxics, and sediment;
- (b) Minimize adverse impacts to surface water and groundwater flow and circulation patterns and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of wetlands;
- (c) Protect trees and vegetation designated to be retained during and following site construction and use native plant species appropriate to the site for revegetation of disturbed areas; and
- (d) Provide standards for proper use of chemical herbicides within critical areas.

The City shall monitor the application of best management practices to ensure that the standards and policies of this title are adhered to.

"Biodiversity" means the variety of animal and plant life and its ecological processes and interconnections means represented by the richness of ecological systems and the life that depends on them, including human life and economies.

"Bog" See Wetlands with special characteristics.

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

"Buffer" or "buffer area" means vegetated areas adjacent to wetlands or aquatic resources that can reduce impacts from adjacent land uses through various physical, chemical, and/or biological processes.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.040 C definitions.

 "Calcareous fans" See Wetlands with special characteristics

"Carbon sequestration" means the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide through biologic, chemical, geologic, or physical processes (RCW 70A-45-010).

"Channel migration zone (CMZ)" means the lateral extent of likely movement along a stream or river during the next 100 years as determined by evidence of active stream channel movement over the past 100 years. Evidence of active movement over the 100-year time frame can be inferred from aerial photos or from specific channel and valley bottom characteristics. The time span typically represents the time it takes to grow mature trees that can provide functional large woody debris to streams. A CMZ is not typically present if the valley width is generally less than two bank-full widths, if the stream or river is confined by terraces, no current or historical aerial photographic evidence exists of significant channel movement, and there is no field evidence of secondary channels with recent scour from stream flow or progressive bank erosion at meander bends. Areas separated from the active channel by legally existing artificial channel constraints that limit bank erosion and channel avulsion without hydraulic connections shall not be considered within the CMZ.

"Clean Water Act (CWA)" means the federal law that establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Under the CWA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has implemented pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry. The EPA has also developed national water quality criteria recommendations for pollutants in surface waters.

"Coastal high hazard area" means an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. The area is designated on the flood insurance map(s) as zone V1-30, VE, or V.

"Compensation project" means actions necessary to replace project-induced critical area and buffer losses, including land acquisition, planning, construction plans, monitoring, and contingency actions.

"Compensatory mitigation" The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of wetlands for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

"Conservation easement" means a legal agreement that the property owner enters into to restrict uses of the land. Such restrictions can include, but are not limited to, passive recreation uses such as trails or scientific uses and fences or other barriers to protect habitat. The easement is recorded on a property deed, runs with the land, and is legally binding on all present and future owners of the property, therefore, providing permanent or long-term protection.

"Creation" means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland that did not previously exist at an upland site. Creation results in a gain in wetland area and functions. A typical action is the excavation of upland soils to elevations that will produce a wetland hydroperiod and hydric soils, and support the growth of hydrophytic plant species.

"Critical aquifer recharge area" means areas designated by WAC 365-190-080(2) with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, including areas where an aquifer that is a source of drinking water is vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water, or is susceptible to reduced recharge. WAC 365-190-030. .

"Critical areas" means critical areas include any of the following areas or ecosystems: areas areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and wetlands, as defined in RCW 36.70A and this title.

"Critical area tract" means land held in private ownership and retained in an open condition in perpetuity for the protection of critical areas. Lands within this type of dedication may include, but are not limited to, portions and combinations of forest habitats, grasslands, shrub steppe, on-site watersheds, 100-year floodplains, shorelines or shorelines of statewide significance, riparian areas, and wetlands.

"Critical facility" means a facility for which even a slight chance of flooding, inundation, or impact from a hazard event might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, and installations that produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

"Critical habitat" means a term defined and used in the Endangered Species Act. It is specific geographic areas that contain features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species and may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may also include areas that are not currently occupied by the species but are needed for its recovery.

"Critical species" means all animal and plant species listed by the state or federal government as threatened or endangered.

"Cumulative impacts or effects" means the combined, incremental effects of human activity on ecological or critical areas functions and values. Cumulative impacts result when the effects of an action are added to or interact with other effects in a particular place and within a particular time. It is the combination of these effects, and any resulting environmental degradation, that should be the focus of cumulative impact analysis and changes to policies and permitting decisions.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.050 D definitions.

"Developable area" means a site or portion of a site that may be utilized as the location of development, in accordance with the rules of this title.

"Development" means any activity upon the land consisting of construction or alteration of structures, earth movement, dredging, dumping, grading, filling, mining, removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals, driving of piles, drilling operations, bulk heading, clearing of vegetation, or other land disturbance. Development includes the storage or use of equipment or materials inconsistent with the existing use. Development also includes approvals issued by the [city/county] that binds land to specific patterns of use, including, but not limited to, subdivisions, short subdivisions, zone changes, conditional use permits, and binding site plans. Development activity does not include the following activities:

- (a) Interior building improvements.
- (b) Exterior structure maintenance activities, including painting and roofing.
- (c) Routine landscape maintenance of established, ornamental landscaping, such as lawn mowing, pruning, and weeding.
- (d) Maintenance of the following existing facilities that does not expand the affected area: septic tanks (routine cleaning); wells; individual utility service connections; and individual cemetery plots in established and approved cemeteries.

"Development permit" means any permit issued by the City or other authorized agency, for construction, land use, or the alteration of land.

"Director" means the Director of the City Planning Department or other responsible official, or other City staff granted the authority to act on behalf of the Director.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).



30.70.060 E definitions.

"Elevated building" means a building that has no basement and its lowest elevated floor is raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.


"Emergencies" means those activities necessary to prevent an immediate threat to public health, safety, or welfare, or that pose an immediate risk of damage to private property and that require remedial or preventive action in a timeframe too short to allow for compliance with the requirements of the critical areas regulations.

"Emergent wetland" means a wetland with at least 30 percent of the surface area covered by erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation extending above the water surface as the uppermost vegetative strata.

"Enhancement" means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected function(s), but may also lead to a decline in other function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in wetland area.

"Erosion" means the process whereby wind, rain, water, and other natural agents mobilize and transport particles.

"Erosion hazard areas" means at least those areas identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service as having a "severe" rill and inter-rill erosion hazard.

 "Establishment" is the same as "Creation"

"Estuarine wetland" See Wetlands with special characteristics.


"Exotic" means any species of plants or animals, which are foreign to the planning area.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).



30.70.070 F definitions.

"Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas" means areas necessary for maintaining species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created as designated by WAC 365-190-080(5). These areas include:

- (a) Areas with which state or federally designated endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association;
-  (b) Habitats of local importance, including, but not limited to, areas designated as priority habitat by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife;
- (c) Commercial and recreational shellfish areas;
- (d) Kelp and eelgrass beds;
- (e) Herring and smelt spawning areas;
- (f) Naturally occurring ponds under 20 acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat, including those artificial ponds intentionally created from dry areas in order to mitigate impacts to ponds;
- (g) Waters of the state, including lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, undergroundwaters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington;
- (h) Lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with game fish by a governmental or tribal entity;

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- (i) State natural area preserves and natural resource conservation areas; and
 - (j) Land essential for preserving connections between habitat blocks and open spaces.

"Fish habitat" means habitat that is used by fish at any life stage at any time of the year, including potential habitat likely to be used by fish that could be recovered by restoration or management and includes off-channel habitat.

"Flood" or "flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland waters and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood insurance map" means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated the areas of special flood hazards and include the risk premium zones applicable to the community. Also known as "flood insurance rate map" or "FIRM."

"Flood insurance study" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the flood boundary-floodway map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Floodplain" means the total land area adjoining a river, stream, watercourse, or lake subject to inundation by the base flood.

"Flood protection elevation" means the elevation that is one foot above the base flood elevation.

"Flood-resistant material" means materials designed to be resistant to the impacts associated with flooding and defined and described in detail in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Technical Bulletin #2-93, 1993 and FEMA publication FEMA-348, Protecting Building Utilities from Flood Damage.

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land area that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the surface water elevation more than one foot. Also known as the "zero rise floodway."

"Forested wetland" means a wetland with at least 30 percent of the surface area covered by woody vegetation greater than 20 feet in height that is at least partially rooted within the wetland.

"Formation" means an assemblage of earth materials grouped together into a unit that is convenient for description or mapping.

"Formation, confining" means the relatively impermeable formation immediately overlying a confined aquifer.

"Frequently flooded areas" means lands in the floodplain subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year and those lands that provide important flood storage, conveyance, and attenuation functions, as determined by the [Director] in accordance with WAC 365-190-080(3). Frequently flooded areas perform important hydrologic functions and may present a risk to persons and property. Classifications of frequently flooded areas include, at a minimum, the 100-year floodplain designations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Flood Insurance Program.

"Functions and values" means the beneficial roles served by critical areas including, but are not limited to, water quality protection and enhancement; fish and wildlife habitat; food chain support; flood storage, conveyance and attenuation; groundwater recharge and discharge; erosion control; wave attenuation; protection from hazards; historical, archaeological, and aesthetic value protection; educational opportunities; and recreation. These beneficial roles are not listed in order of priority. Critical area functions can be used to help set targets (species composition, structure, etc.) for managed areas, including mitigation sites.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.080 G definitions.

"Geologically hazardous areas" means areas that may not be suited to development consistent with public health, safety, or environmental standards, because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events as designated by WAC 365-190-080(4). Types of geologically hazardous areas include: erosion, landslide, seismic, mine, and volcanic hazards.

"Groundwater" means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or a surface water body.

"Groundwater management area" means a specific geographic area or subarea designated pursuant to Chapter 173-100 WAC for which a groundwater management program is required.

"Groundwater management program" means a comprehensive program designed to protect groundwater quality, to ensure groundwater quantity, and to provide for efficient management of water resources while recognizing existing groundwater rights and meeting future needs consistent with local and state objectives, policies, and authorities within a designated groundwater management area or subarea and developed pursuant to Chapter 173-100 WAC.

"Groundwater, perched" means groundwater in a saturated zone is separated from the underlying main body of groundwater by an unsaturated rock zone.

"Growth Management Act" means RCW 36.70A and 36.70B, as amended.
(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.090 H definitions.

"Habitat conservation areas" means areas designated as fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

"Habitats of local importance" means these areas include a seasonal range or habitat element with which a given species has a primary association, and which, if altered may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long term. These might include areas of high relative density or species richness, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors. These might also include habitats that are of limited availability or high vulnerability to alterations such as cliffs, talus, and wetlands. (WAC 365-190-030)

"Hazard areas" means areas designated as frequently flooded areas or geologically hazardous areas due to potential for erosion, landslide, seismic activity, mine collapse, or other geological condition.

"Hazardous substances" means any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the physical, chemical, or biological properties described in WAC 173-303-090 or 173-303-100.

"High intensity land use" means land uses which are associated with high levels of human disturbance or substantial habitat impacts including, but not limited to, medium- and high-density residential (more than one home per five acres), multifamily residential, some agricultural practices, and commercial and industrial land uses.

"High quality wetlands" means those wetlands that meet the following criteria:

- (a) No, or isolated, human alteration of the wetland topography;
- (b) No human-caused alteration of the hydrology or the wetland appears to have recovered from the alteration;
- (c) Low cover and frequency of exotic plant species;
- (d) Relatively little human-related disturbance of the native vegetation or recovery from past disturbance;

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- (e) If the wetland system is degraded, it still contains a viable and high quality example of a native wetland community; and
 - (f) No known major water quality problems.

"Historic condition" means condition of the land, including flora, fauna, soil, topography, and hydrology that existed before the area and vicinity were developed or altered by human activity.

"Hydraulic project approval (HPA)" means a permit issued by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for modifications to waters of the state in accordance with Chapter 75.20 RCW.

"Hydric soil" means a soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The presence of hydric soil shall be determined following the methods described in the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual.

"Hydrologic soil groups" means soils grouped according to their runoff-producing characteristics under similar storm and cover conditions. Properties that influence runoff potential are depth to seasonally high water table, intake rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a low permeable layer. Hydrologic soil groups are normally used in equations that estimate runoff from rainfall, but can be used to estimate a rate of water transmission in soil. There are four hydrologic soil groups:

Low runoff potential and a high rate of infiltration potential;

Moderate infiltration potential and a moderate rate of runoff potential;

Slow infiltration potential and a moderate to high rate of runoff potential; and

High runoff potential and very slow infiltration and water transmission rates.

"Hydrophytic vegetation" means macrophytic plant life growing in water or on a substrate that is 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.

"Hyporheic zone" means the saturated zone located beneath and adjacent to streams that contains some portion of surface waters, serves as a filter for nutrients, and maintains water quality.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.100 I definitions.


"Impervious surface" means a hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development or that causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of storm water.

"In-kind compensation" means to replace critical areas with substitute areas whose characteristics and functions closely approximate those destroyed or degraded by a regulated activity. It does not mean replacement "in-category."

"Isolated wetlands" means those wetlands that are outside of and not contiguous to any 100-year floodplain of a lake, river, or stream and have no contiguous hydric soil or hydrophytic vegetation between the wetland and any surface water.

"Infiltration" means the downward entry of water into the soil.

"Injection well(s)" means:

- (a) Class I means a well used to inject industrial, commercial, or municipal waste fluids beneath the lowermost formation containing, within one quarter mile of the well bore, an underground source of drinking water.
- (b) Class II means a well used to inject fluids:
 - (1) Brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas exploration or production and may be commingled with wastewaters from gas plants that are an integral part of production operations, unless those waters are classified as dangerous wastes at the time of injection;
 - (2) For enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas; or
 - (3) For storage of hydrocarbons that are liquid at standard temperature and pressure.
- (c) Class III means a well, used for extraction of minerals, including, but not limited to, the injection of fluids for:
 -  (1) In-situ production of uranium or other metals that have not been conventionally mined;
 - (2) Mining of sulfur by Frasch process; or
 - (3) Solution mining of salts or potash.
- (d) Class IV means a well, used to inject dangerous or radioactive waste fluids.
- (E) Class V means all injection wells not included in Classes I, II, III, or IV.

"Inter-rill" means areas subject to sheet wash.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.110 J definitions.

"Joint aquatic resource permits application" means a single application form that may be used to apply for hydraulic project approvals, shoreline management permits, approvals of exceedance of water quality standards, water quality certifications, coast guard bridge permits, Washington State Department of Natural Resources use authorization, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.120 L definitions.

"Lahars" means mudflows and debris flows originating from the slopes of a volcano.

"Land use, high intensity" — See "High-intensity land use."

"Land use, low intensity" — See "Low-intensity land use."

"Land use, moderate intensity" — See "Moderate-intensity land use."

"Landslide hazard areas" means areas that are potentially subject to risk of mass movement due to a combination of geologic landslide resulting from a combination of geologic, topographic, and hydrologic factors. These areas are typically susceptible to landslides because of a combination of factors including: bedrock, soil, slope gradient, slope aspect, geologic structure, groundwater, or other factors.

"Low-intensity land use" means land uses which are associated with low levels of human disturbance or low habitat impacts, including, but not limited to, passive recreation, open space, or forest management land uses.

"Low Impact Development (LID) methodology" means a stormwater and land-use management strategy that tries to mimic natural hydrologic conditions by emphasizing the following techniques: conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater best management practices (BMPs) integrated into a project design.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including the basement. An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area, which is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable requirements of this title.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.130 M definitions.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

"Mine hazard areas" means areas that are underlain by, adjacent to, or affected by mine workings such as adits, gangways, tunnels, drifts, or airshafts, and those areas of probable sink holes, gas releases, or subsidence due to mine workings. Factors that should be considered include: proximity to development, depth from ground surface to the mine working, and geologic material.

"Mitigation" means avoiding, minimizing, or compensating for adverse critical areas impacts. Mitigation, in the following sequential order of preference, is also known as Mitigation Sequencing:

- (a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps, such as project redesign, relocation, or timing, to avoid or reduce impacts;
- (c) Rectifying the impact to wetlands, critical aquifer recharge areas, and habitat conservation areas by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment to the conditions existing at the time of the initiation of the project;
- (d) Minimizing or eliminating the hazard by restoring or stabilizing the hazard area through engineered or other methods;
- (e) Reducing or eliminating the impact or hazard over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;
- (f) Compensating for the impact to wetlands, critical aquifer recharge areas, and habitat conservation areas by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and
- (g) Monitoring the hazard or other required mitigation and taking remedial action when necessary.

Mitigation for individual actions may include a combination of the above measures.

"Moderate intensity land use" means land uses which are associated with moderate levels of human disturbance or substantial habitat impacts including, but not limited to, low-density residential (no more than one home per five acres), active recreation, and moderate agricultural land uses.

"Monitoring" means evaluating the impacts of development proposals on the biological, hydrological, and geological elements of such systems, and assessing the performance of required mitigation measures throughout the collection and analysis of data by various methods for the purpose of understanding and documenting changes in natural ecosystems and features, including gathering baseline data.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.140 N definitions.

"National Wetland Inventory (NWI)" means a publicly available resource provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that provides detailed information and maps showing the abundance, characteristics, and distribution of wetlands in the U.S.

"Native vegetation" means plant species that occur naturally in a particular region or environment and were present before European colonization.

"Native growth protection area (NGPA)" means an area where native vegetation is preserved for the purpose of preventing harm to property and the environment, including, but not limited to, controlling surface water runoff and erosion, maintaining slope stability, buffering, and protecting plants and animal habitat;

"Natural waters" means waters, excluding water conveyance systems that are artificially constructed and actively maintained for irrigation. See WAC 222-16-030(5)(d) and WAC 222-16-031(6)(d).

"Non-conformity" means a legally established existing use or legally constructed structure that is not in compliance with current regulations.

"Non-federally regulated wetland" means a wetland that is not jurisdictional under the federal Clean Water Act. Sometimes referred to as "isolated wetlands", these wetlands remain regulated under state and local laws and rules, whether or not they are protected by federal law.

"Non-indigenous" — See "Exotic."

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.150 O definitions.

"Off-site compensation" means to replace critical areas away from the site on which a critical area has been impacted.

"On-site compensation" means to replace critical areas at or adjacent to the site on which a critical areas has been impacted.

"Ordinary high water mark (OHM)" means that mark which is 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, that the soil has a character distinct from that of the abutting upland in respect to vegetation.

"Out-of-kind compensation" means to replace critical areas with substitute critical areas whose characteristics do not closely approximate those destroyed or degraded. It does not refer to replacement "out-of-category".

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.160 P definitions.

"Perched groundwater" — See "Groundwater, perched."

"Permeability" means the capacity of an aquifer or confining bed to transmit water. It is a property of the aquifer or confining bed and is independent of the force causing movement.

"Porous soil types" means soils, as identified by the National Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, that contain voids, pores, interstices, or other openings which allow the passing of water.

"Potable water" means water that is safe and palatable for human use.

"Practical alternative" means an alternative that is available and capable of being carried out after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes, and has less impacts to critical areas.

"Preservation" means the removal a threat to, or preventing the decline of, wetland conditions by an action in or near a wetland. This term includes activities commonly associated with the protection and maintenance of wetlands through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms (such as recording conservation easements and providing structural protection like fences and signs). Preservation does not result in a gain of wetland area and functions (but may result in a gain in functions over the long term).

"Primary association area" means the area used on a regular basis by, is in close association with, or is necessary for the proper functioning of the habitat of a critical species. Regular basis means that the habitat area is normally, or usually known to contain a critical species, or based on known habitat requirements of the species, the area is likely to contain the critical species. Regular basis is species and population dependent. Species that exist in low numbers may be present infrequently yet rely on certain habitat types.

"Priority area" means the known limiting habitats (e.g., breeding areas) or areas that support a relatively high number of individuals (e.g., regular concentrations) identified in WDFW's Priority Habitats and Species List.

"Priority habitat" means habitat type or elements with unique or significant value to one or more species as classified by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife. A priority habitat may consist of a unique vegetation type or dominant plant species, a described successional stage, or a specific structural element. See WAC 173-26-020(34).

"Priority species" as defined by WDFW, State Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, and Candidate species; animal aggregations (e.g., heron colonies, bat colonies) considered vulnerable; and species of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance that are vulnerable. "Project area" means all areas within 50 feet of the area proposed to be disturbed, altered, or used by the proposed activity or the construction of any proposed structures. When the action binds the land, such as a subdivision, short subdivision, binding site plan, planned unit development, or rezone, the project area shall include the entire parcel, at a minimum.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.170 Q definitions.

"Qualified professional" means a person with experience and training in the pertinent scientific discipline, and who is a qualified scientific expert with expertise appropriate for the relevant critical area subject in accordance with WAC 365-195-905(4). A qualified professional must have obtained a B.S. or B.A. or equivalent degree in biology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology, or related field, and two years of related work experience.

- (a) A qualified professional for habitats or wetlands must have a degree in biology and professional experience related to the subject species, and completion of additional wetland-specific training programs or is certified as a Professional Wetland Scientist through the Society of Wetland Scientists professional certification program.

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- (b) A qualified professional for a geological hazard must be a professional engineer or geologist, licensed in the State of Washington.
 - (c) A qualified professional for critical aquifer recharge areas means a hydrogeologist, geologist, engineer, or other scientist with experience in preparing hydrogeological assessments.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.180 R definitions.

"Recharge" means the process involved in the absorption and addition of water to groundwater.

"Reclaimed water" means municipal wastewater effluent that has been adequately and reliably treated so that it is suitable for beneficial use. Following treatment it is no longer considered wastewater. (Treatment levels and water quality requirements are given in the water reclamation and reuse standards adopted by the State Departments of Ecology and Health.)

"Recreation vehicle" means a vehicle that is:

- (a) Built on a single chassis;
- (b) Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
- (d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Re-establishment" means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions and environmental processes to a former wetland. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former wetland and results in a gain in wetland area and functions.

"Rehabilitation" means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions and environmental processes to a degraded wetland. Rehabilitation results in a gain in wetland function, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres.

"Repair" or "maintenance" means an activity that restores the character, scope, size, and design of a serviceable area, structure, or land use to its previously authorized and undamaged condition. Activities that change the character, size, or scope of a project beyond the original design and drain, dredge, fill, flood, or otherwise alter critical areas are not included in this definition.

"Restoration" means measures taken to restore an altered or damaged natural feature including:

- (a) Active steps taken to restore damaged wetlands, streams, protected habitat, or their buffers to the functioning condition that existed prior to an unauthorized alteration; and
- (b) Actions performed to reestablish structural and functional characteristics of the critical area that have been lost by alteration, past management activities, or catastrophic events.

"Rills" means steep-sided channels resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill is generally a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery. Rill erosion tends to occur on slopes, particularly steep slopes with poor vegetative cover.

"Riparian habitat" means areas adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contain elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that mutually influence each other. The width of these areas extends to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that directly influences the aquatic ecosystem by providing shade, fine or large woody material, nutrients, organic and inorganic debris, terrestrial insects, or habitat for riparian-associated wildlife. Widths shall be measured from the ordinary high water mark or from the top of bank if the ordinary high

water mark cannot be identified. It includes the entire extent of the floodplain and the extent of vegetation adapted to wet conditions as well as adjacent upland plant communities that directly influence the stream system. Riparian habitat areas include those riparian areas severely altered or damaged due to human development activities. (See Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats — Riparian, 1997, page 4.)

"River" — See "Watercourse."

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.190 S definitions.

"Scientific process" means a valid scientific process is one that produces reliable information useful in understanding the consequences of a decision. The characteristics of a valid scientific process are as follows:

- (a) Peer Review. The information has been critically reviewed by other qualified scientific experts in that scientific discipline.
- (b) Methods. The methods that were used are standardized in the pertinent scientific discipline or the methods have been appropriately peer reviewed to ensure their reliability and validity.
- (c) Logical Conclusions and Reasonable Inferences. The conclusions presented are based on reasonable assumptions supported by other studies and are logically and reasonably derived from the assumptions and supported by the data presented.
- (d) Quantitative Analysis. The data have been analyzed using appropriate statistical or quantitative methods.
- (e) Context. The assumptions, analytical techniques, data, and conclusions are appropriately framed with respect to the prevailing body of pertinent scientific knowledge.
- (f) References. The assumptions, techniques, and conclusions are well referenced with citations to pertinent existing information.

"Scrub-shrub wetland" means a wetland with at least 30 percent of its surface area covered by woody vegetation less than 20 feet in height as the uppermost strata.

"Section 404 permit" means a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the placement of dredge or fill material or clearing in waters of the United States, including wetlands, in accordance with 33 USC § 134(4) Section 404 permits may also be for endangered species consultation. They require a consultation under Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act.

"Seeps" means a spot where water oozes from the earth, often forming the source of a small stream.

"Seismic hazard areas" means areas that are subject to severe risk of damage as a result of earthquake-induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement, or soil liquefaction.

"Serviceable" means presently usable.

"SEPA" means Washington State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 43.21C RCW.

"Shoreline Management Act (SMA)" means Chapter 90-58 RCW, which is the law that requires all counties, towns, and cities with shorelines to develop and implement shoreline master programs.

"Shorelines" means all of the water areas of the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030, including reservoirs and their associated shore lands, together with the lands underlying them except:

- (a) Shorelines of statewide significance;

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- (b) Shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is 20 cubic feet per second (20 cfs) or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and
 - (c) Shorelines on lakes less than 20 acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.

"Shorelines of the state" means the total of all "shorelines," as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(d), and "shorelines of statewide significance" within the state, as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(c).

"Shorelines of statewide significance" means those areas defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(e).

"Shorelands" or "shoreland areas" means those lands extending landward for 200 feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 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 Chapter 90.58 RCW.

"Significant portion of its range" means that portion of a species range likely to be essential to the long-term survival of the population in Washington.

"Soil survey" means the most recent soil survey for the local area or county by the National Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Special flood hazard areas" means the land in the floodplain within an area subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Designations of special flood hazard areas on flood insurance map(s) always include the letters A or V.

"Special protection areas" means aquifer recharge areas defined by WAC 173-200-090 that require special consideration or increased protection because of unique characteristics, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Groundwaters that support an ecological system requiring more stringent criteria than drinking water standards;
- (b) Groundwater recharge areas and wellhead protection areas that are vulnerable to pollution because of hydrogeological characteristics; and
- (c) Sole source aquifer status.

"Sole source aquifer" — See "Aquifer, sole source."

"Species" means any group of animals classified as a species or subspecies as commonly accepted by the scientific community.

"Species, endangered" means any fish or wildlife species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and is listed by the state or federal government as an endangered species.

"Species of local importance" means those species of local concern due to their population status or their sensitivity to habitat manipulation, or that are game species.

"Species, priority" means any fish or wildlife species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their persistence as genetically viable population levels as classified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, including endangered, threatened, sensitive, candidate and monitor species, and those of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance.

"Species, threatened" means any fish or wildlife species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range without cooperative management or removal of threats, and is listed by the state or federal government as a threatened species.

"Stream" — See "Watercourse."

"Sub-drainage basin or sub-basin" means the drainage area of the highest order stream containing the subject property impact area. "Stream order" is the term used to define the position of a stream in the hierarchy of

tributaries in the watershed. The smallest streams are the highest order (first order) tributaries. These are the upper watershed streams and have no tributaries of their own. When two first order streams meet, they form a second order stream, and when two second order streams meet they become a third order stream, and so on.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either: before the improvement or repair is started; or if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.200 U definitions.

"Unavoidable" means adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization have been achieved. (See RCW 90.84.010(9).)

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.210 V definitions.

"Volcanic hazard areas" means areas that are subject to pyroclastic flows, lava flows, debris avalanche, or inundation by debris flows, mudflows, or related flooding resulting from volcanic activity.

"Vulnerability" means the combined effect of susceptibility to contamination and the presence of potential contaminants.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.220 W definitions.

"Water dependent" means a use or portion of a use that cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water but is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. A use that can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water. Examples of water dependent uses include: ship cargo terminal loading areas; fishing; ferry and passenger terminals; barge loading, ship building, and dry docking facilities; marinas, moorage, and boat launching facilities; aquaculture; float plane operations; surface water intake; and sanitary sewer and storm drain outfalls.

"Water resource inventory area (WRIA)" means one of 62 watersheds in the State of Washington, each composed of the drainage areas of a stream or streams, as established in Chapter 173-500 WAC as it existed on January 1, 1997.

"Water table" means that surface in an unconfined aquifer at which the pressure is atmospheric. It is defined by the levels at which water stands in wells that penetrate the aquifer just far enough to hold standing water.

"Water table aquifer" — See "Aquifer, unconfined."

"Water typing system" means waters classified according to WAC 222-16-031 as follows:

- (a) Type 1 Water. All waters, within their ordinary high water mark, as inventoried as "shorelines of the state" under Chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW, but not including those waters' associated wetlands as defined in Chapter 90.58 RCW.

(b) Type 2 Water. Segments of natural waters that are not classified as Type 1 Water and have a high fish, wildlife, or human use. These are segments of natural waters and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, which:

- (1) Are diverted for domestic use by more than 100 residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than ten persons, where such diversion is determined by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to be a valid appropriation of water and only considered Type 2 water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, or whichever is less;
- (2) Are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal, or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered Type 2 water upstream from the point of diversion for 1,500 feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality;
- (3) Are within a federal, state, local, or private campground having more than 30 camping units: Provided, that the water shall not be considered to enter a campground until it reaches the boundary of the park lands available for public use and comes within 100 feet of a camping unit;
- (4) Are used by fish for spawning, rearing or migration. Waters having the following characteristics are presumed to have highly significant fish populations:
 - (A) Stream segments having a defined channel 20 feet or greater within the bank-full width and having a gradient of less than four percent.
 - (B) Lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of one acre or greater at seasonal low water; or
- (5) Are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria:

WAC 222-16-030 has been converted to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources' new water typing system — S, F, Np, Ns — and the previous water typing system, shown here. It is now documented under WAC 222-16-031. Jurisdictions are encouraged to convert to the new water typing system when critical areas maps and information for the local area using the new system is available.

- (A) The site must be connected to a fish bearing stream and be accessible during some period of the year; and
- (B) The off-channel water must be accessible to fish through a drainage with less than a five percent gradient.

(c) Type 3 Water. Segments of natural waters that are not classified as Type 1 or 2 waters and have a moderate to slight fish, wildlife, and human use. These are segments of natural waters and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands which:

- (1) Are diverted for domestic use by more than ten residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than ten persons, where such diversion is determined by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to be a valid appropriation of water and the only practical water source for such users. Such waters shall be considered to be Type 3 water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, whichever is less; or
- (2) Are used by fish for spawning, rearing, or migration. The requirements for determining fish use are described in the State Forest Practices Board Manual, Section 13. If fish use has not been determined:
 - (A) Waters having the following characteristics are presumed to have fish use:

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- (i) Stream segments having a defined channel of two feet or greater within the bank-full width in Western Washington; or three feet or greater in width in Eastern Washington; and having a gradient of 16 percent or less;
 - (ii) Stream segments having a defined channel of two feet or greater within the bank-full width in Western Washington; or three feet or greater within the bank-full width in Eastern Washington; and having a gradient greater than 16 percent and less than or equal to 20 percent, and having greater than 50 acres in contributing basin size in Western Washington or greater than 175 acres contributing basin size in Eastern Washington, based on hydrographic boundaries;
 - (iii) Ponds or impoundments having a surface area of less than one acre at seasonal low water and having an outlet to a fish stream; and
 - (iv) Ponds or impoundments having a surface area greater than one-half acre at seasonal low water.
- (B) The Washington State Department of Natural Resources shall waive or modify the characteristics in a. of this subsection where:
- (i) Waters have confirmed, long-term, naturally occurring water quality parameters incapable of supporting fish;
 - (ii) Snowmelt streams have short flow cycles that do not support successful life history phases of fish. These streams typically have no flow in the winter months and discontinue flow by June 1; or
 - (iii) Sufficient information about a geomorphic region is available to support a departure from the characteristics in a. of this subsection, as determined in consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Department of Ecology, affected tribes, and interested parties.
- (d) Type 4 Water. All segments of natural waters within the bank-full width of defined channels that are perennial non-fish habitat streams. Perennial streams are waters that do not go dry any time of a year of normal rainfall. However, for the purpose of water typing, Type 4 waters include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow. If the uppermost point of perennial flow cannot be identified with simple, nontechnical observations (see State Forest Practices Board Manual, Section 23), then Type 4 waters begin at a point along the channel where the contributing basin area is:
- (1) At least 13 acres in the Western Washington coastal zone (which corresponds to the Sitka spruce zone defined in Franklin and Dryness, 1973);
 - (2) At least 52 acres in other locations in Western Washington; or
 - (3) At least 300 acres in Eastern Washington.
- (e) Type 5 Waters. All segments of natural waters within the bank-full width of the defined channels that are not Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 waters. These are seasonal, non-fish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of the year and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a Type 4 water. Type 5 waters must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 waters.

"Watercourse" means any portion of a channel, bed, bank, or bottom water ward of the ordinary high water line of waters of the state including areas in which fish may spawn, reside, or through which they may pass, and tributary waters with defined beds or banks, which influence the quality of fish habitat downstream. This definition

includes watercourses that flow on an intermittent basis or which fluctuate in level during the year and applies to the entire bed of such watercourse whether or not the water is at peak level. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water runoff devices, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

"Watershed approach" means a watershed approach means an analytical process for making compensatory mitigation decisions that support the sustainability or improvement of wetlands in a watershed. It involves consideration of watershed needs, and how locations and types of compensatory mitigation projects address those needs. A landscape perspective is used to identify the types and locations of compensatory mitigation projects that will benefit the watershed and offset losses of wetland functions and services caused by authorized activities. The watershed approach may involve consideration of landscape scale, historic and potential wetland conditions, past and projected wetland impacts in the watershed, and terrestrial connections between wetlands when determining compensatory mitigation requirements.

"Watershed plan" means a plan developed by federal, tribal, state, and/or local government agencies and/or appropriate non-governmental organizations, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, for the specific goal of aquatic resource restoration, establishment, enhancement, and preservation. A watershed plan addresses aquatic resource conditions in the watershed, multiple stakeholder interests, and land uses. Watershed plans may also identify priority sites for aquatic resource restoration and protection. Examples of watershed plans include special area management plans, advance identification programs, and wetland management plans.

"Well" means a bored, drilled, or driven shaft, or a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension for the purpose of withdrawing or injecting water or other liquids.

"Wellhead protection area (WHPA)" means the portion of a zone of contribution for a well, well field, or spring, as defined using criteria established by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

"Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater 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 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. For identifying and delineating a wetland, local government shall use the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual.

"Wetland classes," "classes of wetlands," or "wetland types" means the descriptive classes of the wetlands taxonomic classification system of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Cowardin, et al. 1979).

"Wetland delineation" means the method used to establish the existence (location) and physical limits (size) of a wetland for purposes of federal, state, and local regulations.

"Wetland edge" means the boundary of a wetland as delineated based on the definitions contained in this title.

"Wetlands mitigation bank" means a site where wetlands are restored, created, enhanced, or in exceptional circumstances, preserved expressly for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation in advance of authorized impacts to similar resources. In general, a mitigation bank sells compensatory mitigation credits to permittees whose obligation to provide compensatory mitigation is then transferred to the mitigation bank sponsor. The operation and use of a mitigation bank are governed by a mitigation banking instrument.

"Wetlands with special characteristics for Western Washington" means bogs, estuarine wetlands, forested wetlands, interdunal wetlands, wetlands in coastal lagoons, and Wetlands of High Conservation Value. Detailed

information about these individual wetland types is found in the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington: 2014 Update (Ecology Publication #14-06-029), or as revised.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

30.70.230 Z definitions.

"Zone of contribution" means the area surrounding a well or spring that encompasses all areas or features that supply groundwater recharge to the well or spring.

(Ord. 1456 § 7, Dec. 20th, 2016).

