

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

A. DEFINITIONS

In addition to the definitions contained in the Puyallup Zoning Code (PMC 20.15) and Critical Areas (PMC 21.06), the following definitions shall apply for purposes of administering the Puyallup SMP.

“A”

Act

The Washington State Shoreline Management Act, chapter [90.58](#) RCW.

Administrator

The Shoreline Administrator, which shall be the Puyallup Director of Planning or his or her designee.

Agricultural activities

Agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to: producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.

Agricultural equipment and agricultural facilities

Equipment and facilities including, but not limited to:

1. The following used in agricultural operations: equipment; machinery; constructed shelters, buildings, and ponds; fences; upland finfish rearing facilities; water diversion, withdrawal, conveyance, and use equipment and facilities including, but not limited to, pumps, pipes, tapes, canals, ditches, and drains;
2. Corridors and facilities for transporting personnel, livestock, and equipment to, from, and within agricultural lands;
3. Farm residences and associated equipment, lands, and facilities; and
4. Roadside stands and on-farm markets for marketing fruit or vegetables.

Agricultural land

Those specific land areas on which agricultural activities are conducted as of the date of adoption of the master program pursuant to the Ecology guidelines 173-26 WAC as evidenced by aerial photography or other documentation. After the effective date of the master program, land converted to agricultural use is subject to compliance with the requirements of the master program.

Agricultural products

Includes, but is not limited to, horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, vegetable, fruit, berry, grain, hops, hay, straw, turf, sod, seed, and apiary products; feed or forage for livestock; Christmas trees; hybrid cottonwood and similar hardwood trees grown as crops and harvested within twenty years of planting; and livestock including both the animals themselves and animal products including, but not limited to, meat, upland finfish, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products.

Amendment

A revision, update, addition, deletion, and/or reenactment to the Puyallup SMP.

Approval

An official action by the City of Puyallup agreeing to submit a proposed shoreline master program or amendments to the Department of Ecology for review and official action pursuant to the act.

Appurtenance

An associated use which is 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. Normal appurtenances include a garage; all detached accessory buildings, including those under 200 square feet in floor area; deck; driveway; utilities; fences; installation of a septic tank and drainfield and grading which does not exceed one-hundred (100) cubic yards and which does not involve placement of fill in any wetland or waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture means the culture or farming of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals.

Associated Wetlands

Those wetlands which are in proximity to and either influence or are influenced by tidal waters or a lake or stream subject to the Shoreline Management Act.

Average grade level

The lower of the existing or finished topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property which will be directly adjacent to the proposed building or structure. For structures located on sloping sites, calculation of the average grade level shall be made by averaging the ground elevations at the midpoint of all exterior walls of the proposed building or structure. In the case of structures to be built over water, average grade level shall be the elevation of the ordinary high water mark.

“B”

Bank

A steep rise or slope at the edge of a body of water or water course.

Berm

A ledge or shoulder consisting of mounded earth or rock.

Best management practices (BMPs)

Conservation practices, or systems of practices and management measures, that:

1. Control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by high concentrations of nutrients, animal waste, toxics, and/or sediment;
2. Minimize adverse impacts to surface water and ground water flow, circulation patterns, and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of wetlands and streams;
3. Protect trees and other vegetation designated to be retained during and following site construction; and
4. Provide standards for proper use of chemical herbicides and pesticides within critical areas.

Bioengineering

Project designs or construction methods which use live woody vegetation or a combination of live woody vegetation and specially developed natural or synthetic materials to establish a complex root grid within the existing bank which is resistant to erosion, provides bank stability, and maintains a healthy riparian environment with habitat features important to fish life. Use of wood structures or limited use of clean angular rock may be allowable to provide stability for establishment of the vegetation.

Boating facilities

Non-motorized boat launch ramps and structures providing public recreational access to the waters of the state, including, but not limited to, public docks/piers, docks/piers in private residential development projects with five or more single family residential lots where public access easements/signage provide public access and use of the dock or pier; etc. Boating facilities does not refer to docks, piers or non-motorized boat launch ramps that serve four or fewer single family residences.

Buffer or buffer area

The area or zone contiguous to a critical area that protects the integrity or functions and values of a critical area from potential adverse impacts, or areas that are an integral part of an affected resource's ecosystem.

Building

A structure built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals or property of any kind, in conformance with the adopted Uniform Building, Plumbing and Mechanical Codes as adopted by Puyallup Municipal Code Title 17.

Bulkhead

A wall-like structure normally constructed parallel to the shore and near the high water mark to protect the shore and uplands from erosion by current and wave action. They may also be constructed to retain uplands and fills that are prone to sliding, mass movement or erosion. For purposes of this Program, the former shall be known as normal protective bulkheads when constructed to protect single-family residences and properties.

“C”

Channel migration zone (CMZ)

The area along a river within which the channel(s) can be reasonably predicted to migrate over time as a result of natural and normally occurring hydrological and related processes (e.g. stream bank destabilization and erosion, rapid stream incision, aggradation, avulsions, and shifts in location of stream channels) when considered with the characteristics of the river and its surroundings.

Channelization

The straightening, deepening or lining of river and stream channels, or preventing natural meander progression of streamways, through artificial means such as relocating channels, dredging and placing of continuous levees or bank revetments along portions of the river or stream. Channelization does not include dredging sediment or debris without further construction.

Clearing

The removal of timber, brush, grass, ground cover or other vegetative matter from a site, which exposes the earth's surface of the site.

Commercial use

A use that involves the purchase, sale, lease, rental, repair or other transaction involving the handling of any article, service, substance or commodity commonly used for consumer or household use. Typical uses include arcades, art specialty and retail shops, consumer services enterprises (laundries, dry cleaners, shoe repair, appliance and electronic repair, tailoring, printing shops and photo finishing, etc.), shopping centers or malls, food stores and supermarkets, health spas and studios, hotels and motels, indoor theaters, and restaurants (including sale of alcoholic beverages). Commercial uses may be for profit or nonprofit and are typically conducted entirely within an enclosed building and do not involve outdoor storage of materials. The term does not include “road service uses.”

Conditional use

A use or development that is conditionally permitted pursuant to Chapter 7 of this Program.

Conservation

The prudent management of rivers, streams, wetlands, wildlife and other environmental resources in order to preserve and protect them. This includes the careful use of natural resources to prevent depletion or harm to the environment.

Critical area(s)

Wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat areas, critical aquifer recharge areas, geologically hazardous areas, and frequently flooded areas as defined in Puyallup Municipal Code Chapter 21.06, Critical Areas.

“D”**Date of filing**

Date of filing of a local government final decision involving approval or denial of a substantial development permit is the date of actual receipt by the department of a local government's final decision on the permit. Date of filing involving approval or denial of a variance or conditional use permit, is the date of transmittal of the department's final decision on the variance or conditional use permit to local government and the applicant.

Development

A use within shoreline planning areas consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to this chapter at any state of water level.

Development regulations

The controls placed on development or land uses by the City of Puyallup, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, critical areas ordinances, all portions of a shoreline master program other than goals and policies approved or adopted under chapter 90.58 RCW, planned development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances together with any amendments thereto.

Dike

An artificial embankment or revetment normally set back from the bank or channel in the floodplain for the purpose of keeping floodwaters from inundating adjacent land.

Docks

Structures generally built from the shore extending over the water to for publically accessible water-oriented recreational use. Docks may be either anchored and floating or permanently fixed to pilings. They do not include floats or launch ramps.

Document of record

The most current shoreline master program officially approved or adopted by rule by the Department of Ecology for the City of Puyallup, including any changes resulting from appeals filed pursuant to RCW 90.58.190.

Dredge spoil

The material removed by dredging.

Dredging

The removal, displacement, and disposal of material such as gravel, sand, mud, silt, debris or other material from the Puyallup River, Clark's Creek or associated wetlands. Dredging is normally done for a specific purpose such as constructing and maintaining submarine pipelines or cable crossings, obtaining material for fill or construction, as part of an aquacultural operation or for dike repair and maintenance.

"E"**Ecological functions or shoreline 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. See WAC 173-26-200 (2)(c).

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 and the associated ecological functions.

Emergency

An unanticipated and imminent threat to public health, safety, or the environment which requires immediate action within a time too short to allow full compliance with this SMP. Emergency construction does not include development of new permanent protective structures where none previously existed.

Excavation

The mechanical removal of earth material such as silt, sand, gravel, soil, rock or other material from all areas landward of the ordinary high water mark.

Exempt developments

Those development activities set forth in Appendix D of the Puyallup SMP which are not required to obtain a Substantial Development permit but which must otherwise comply with applicable provisions of the act and the SMP. Permit-exemptions are established in the Shoreline Management Act at WAC 173-27-040, RCW 90.58.030(3)(e), RCW 90.58.140(9), 90.58.147, 90.58.355, and 90.58.515.

“F”

Fair market value

The open market bid price for conducting the work, using the equipment and facilities, and purchase of the goods, services and materials necessary to accomplish the development. This would normally equate to the cost of hiring a contractor to undertake the development from start to finish, including the cost of labor, materials, equipment and facility usage, transportation and contractor overhead and profit. The fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed or found labor, equipment or materials.

Feasible

An action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, which meets all of the following conditions:

1. The action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results;
2. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and
3. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project's primary intended legal use.

Fill

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

Filling

The process of creating, extending or raising land area by filling with materials such as sand, soil, gravel, dredge spoils or other material on a shoreline and also refers to the resulting land, as indicated by the context. Landfill does not refer to dikes, levees or compacted fill flood retention or floodproofing structures.

Flood or flooding

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 control works and flood protection

All structures and works on the Puyallup and Clark's Creek designed to prevent bank erosion, to reduce flooding of adjacent lands, to control or divert stream flow or to create a reservoir, including but not limited to revetments, dikes, levees, channelization, dams, vegetative stabilization, weirs, and flood and tidal gates. Excluded are water pump facilities. Flood

protection may also include techniques of floodplain, river basin and watershed management applied alone or in combination with structural measures.

Floodplain

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

Floodway

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.” This area shall be identified as established in federal emergency management agency flood insurance rate maps or floodway maps.

Freestanding sign

A sign erected on a self-supporting structure erected and supported from the ground.

“G”

Geologically hazardous areas

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 processes as designated by WAC 365-190-080(4). Types of geologically hazardous areas include: erosion, landslide, seismic, and volcanic hazards.

Geotechnical report or geotechnical analysis

A scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, the affected land form and its susceptibility to mass wasting, erosion, and other geologic hazards or processes, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of the proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site to be developed, the impacts of the proposed development, alternative approaches to the proposed development, and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and cumulative geological and hydrological impacts of the proposed development, including the potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties.

Grading

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.

Guidelines

Those standards adopted by the Department of Ecology to implement the policy of chapter 90.58 RCW for regulation of use of the shorelines of the state prior to adoption of master

programs. Such standards shall also provide criteria for local governments and the Department of Ecology in developing and amending master programs.

“H”

Height, Building or Structure

Defined as a measurement from average grade level to the highest point of a structure: Provided, that television antennas, chimneys, overhead utility lines/poles and similar non-habitable appurtenances shall not be used in calculating height, except where such appurtenances obstruct the view of the shoreline of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines, or the applicable master program specifically requires that such appurtenances be included: Provided further, that temporary construction equipment is excluded in this calculation.

Historic, cultural, scientific, and educational resources

All scientific, archaeological, historic and cultural areas, sites, objects, structures, buildings, districts, and objects, landscapes and traces that are or may be of educational, cultural and scientific value to citizens of the city, state, nation or affected tribes.

Historic site

Those buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, and landscapes that are listed in, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register or the Puyallup Register of Historic Places.

“I”

Impervious surface

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 compared to natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, 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. Impervious surfaces do not include surface created through proven low impact development techniques.

Industrial Use

The manufacture, assembly, processing or treatment of parts, materials, goods, foodstuffs and products intended for general distribution. Production processes may not employ the extensive use of hazardous or volatile materials or chemicals, or continuous high levels of noise. Typical uses include contractors shops, metal fabrication, custom boat building, indoor storage of bulk materials and machinery, nonflammable gas production, warehouse and distribution facilities, publishing plants, or vehicle repair facilities.

In-stream structure

A structure placed by humans within a stream or river waterward of the ordinary high water mark that either causes or has the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow. In-stream structures may include those for hydroelectric generation, irrigation, water supply, flood control, transportation, utility service transmission, fish habitat enhancement, or other purpose.

“L”

Landscaping

Landscape elements including plant materials (grass, ground cover, annuals, perennials, shrubs, vines and trees), landscape light fixtures, trash receptacles, benches, fountains and other street furniture and including paving or decking used for ornamental purposes.

Levee

A natural or man-made embankment on the bank of a river or stream to keep floodwaters from inundating adjacent land. Some levees have revetments on their sides.

“M”

Master Program

The City of Puyallup Shoreline Master Program.

May

The action is acceptable, provided it conforms to the provisions of this chapter.

Mixed-use development

A tract of land, building or structure with a variety of complementary and integrated uses, such as, but not limited to, residential, office, manufacturing, retail, public or entertainment, in a compact urban form.

Mixed-use structure

A single structure containing at least two complementary, integrated, or mutually supporting uses (such as housing, offices, manufacturing, retail, public service, or entertainment). The structure must achieve physical and functional integration within itself.

Must

A mandate; the action is required.

“N”**Native vegetation**

Plant species that are indigenous to the Puget Sound area.

No Net Loss

A standard intended to ensure that shoreline development or uses, whether permitted or exempt, are located and designed to avoid loss or degradation of shoreline ecological functions that are necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources. The standard is met when proposed uses or developments are in compliance with the provisions of this master program. In cases where unavoidable loss results from allowed uses or developments, the standard is met through appropriate mitigation, consistent with the provisions of this master program.

Nonconforming structure

An existing structure lawfully erected and maintained which does not conform to the density, coverage, height, setback or other requirements of the applicable regulations and policies of this Program, either as of the effective date of adoption or amendment, or as a result of prior subsequent regulations and policies which make such structures nonconforming.

Nonconforming use

An existing use lawfully established and continued which is not listed as a permitted use in the applicable city zoning code classifications, either as of the effective date of the ordinance, or as a result of prior or subsequent ordinances which make such use nonconforming.

Nonwater-oriented uses

Those uses that are not water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment.

Normal Maintenance

Those usual acts to prevent a decline, lapse-or cessation from a lawfully established condition.

Normal protective bulkhead

Structural and nonstructural developments installed at or near, and parallel to, the ordinary high water mark for the sole purpose of protecting an existing single-family residence and appurtenant structures from loss or damage by erosion

Normal Repair

To restore a development to a state comparable to its original condition, including but not limited to its size, shape, configuration, location and external appearance, within a reasonable period after decay or partial destruction, except where repair causes substantial adverse effects to shoreline resource or environment.

“O”

Open Space

Land, including wetlands, that retains its natural or semi-natural character because it has not been developed.

Ordinary high water mark (OHWM)

That mark 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 City of Puyallup or Ecology: provided, that in any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining salt water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water;

“P”

PMC

Puyallup Municipal Code

Priority habitat

A habitat type with unique or significant value to one or more species. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must have one or more of the following attributes: comparatively high fish or wildlife density; comparatively high fish or wildlife species diversity; fish spawning habitat; important wildlife habitat; important fish or wildlife seasonal range; important fish or wildlife movement corridor; rearing and foraging habitat; important marine mammal haul-out; refugia habitat; limited availability; high vulnerability to habitat alteration; unique or dependent species; or shellfish bed. A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife (such as oak woodlands or eelgrass meadows). A priority habitat may also be described by a successional

stage (such as, old growth and mature forests). Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat element (such as a consolidated marine/estuarine shoreline, talus slopes, caves, snags) of key value to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may contain priority and/or nonpriority fish and wildlife.

Priority species

Species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their persistence at genetically viable population levels. Priority species are those that meet any of the criteria listed below.

1. *Criterion 1.* State-listed or state proposed species. State-listed species are those native fish and wildlife species legally designated as endangered (WAC 232-12-014), threatened (WAC 232-12-011), or sensitive (WAC 232-12-011). State proposed species are those fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife (POL-M-6001) for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC 232-12-297.
2. *Criterion 2.* Vulnerable aggregations. Vulnerable aggregations include those species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to congregate. Examples include heron colonies, seabird concentrations, and marine mammal congregations.
3. *Criterion 3.* Species of recreational, commercial, and/or tribal importance. Native and nonnative fish, shellfish, and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes that are vulnerable to habitat loss or degradation.
4. *Criterion 4.* Species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act as either proposed, threatened, or endangered.

Program

The City of Puyallup Shoreline Master Program.

Project area

A proposed development site and the lands within fifty (50) feet of the area proposed to be disturbed, altered, or used by the proposed activity.

Protected Area

The lands that lie within the boundaries of the floodway, the riparian habitat zone, and the channel migration area.

Provisions

Policies, regulations, standards, guideline criteria or environment designations.

Public interest

The interest shared by the citizens of the state or community at large in the affairs of government, or some interest by which their rights or liabilities are affected including, but not limited to, an effect on public property or on health, safety, or general welfare resulting from a use or development.

Public Access

The protection of the public's right to use navigable waters and the provision of both physical and visual access to and from the water.

“R”

RCW

Revised Code of Washington

Recreation

The recreation and refreshment of body and mind through forms of play, sport, relaxation, amusement, education or contemplation. Water-oriented recreational uses include boating, fishing, floating, swimming, diving, and enjoying the natural beauty of the shoreline and/or its wildlife and aesthetic values through walking, biking, hiking, photography and wildlife observation. Water-oriented recreational uses vary in intensity from passive to active -

1. **Passive shoreline recreation** is light to moderate intensity recreational use of the shoreline, such as hiking, kayaking, fishing and non-sport bicycling.
2. **Active shoreline recreation** is recreational use of the shoreline that is more intensive or land consumptive by virtue of the activity or associated facilities. See “Recreation development.”

Recreation development

Recreational development includes commercial and public facilities designed and used to provide recreational opportunities to the public.

Residential Development

Buildings, subdivision and use of land primarily for human residence; including one-family, two-family and multiple dwellings, but not including hotels and motels, lodging houses, rooming houses, clubs and fraternity houses.

Restore, restoration or ecological restoration

The reestablishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions.

Revetment

A sloped wall constructed of riprap or other material placed on stream banks or other shorelines to retard bank erosion and minimize lateral stream movement. A revetment typically slopes waterward and has rough or jagged facing. The slope differentiates it from a bulkhead, which is a vertical structure.

Riparian habitat

Areas adjacent to streams and rivers 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. Riparian habitat areas include those riparian areas severely altered or damaged due to human development activities.

Riprap

Hard, angular quarry rock used for river or stream bank stabilization or other flood control works.

Road service use

A highway-oriented use catering to the needs and convenience of motor vehicle operators. Typical uses include motor vehicle sales, rental, storage, service and/or repair, body shops, gasoline or diesel service stations, electric vehicle battery exchange stations and rapid charging stations, recreational vehicle parks, hotels and motels, and, when not part of a commercial center or business park, taverns, fast-food restaurants, and convenience markets. Such uses often involve outdoor storage as an integral but not predominant element of the use, as in the case of a retail building supply center, and often generate higher volumes of traffic than general commercial uses

“S”

Setback levee.

An embankment constructed to prevent flooding that is positioned some distance from the edge of the river or channel in order to allow the river to occupy a portion of its floodplain. Setback levees allow wildlife habitat to develop between the levee and the river or stream.

Shall

A mandate; the action must be done.

Shoreline areas and shoreline jurisdiction

All "shorelines of the state" and "shorelands" as defined in RCW 90.58.030.

Shoreline permit

A permit issued by the City of Puyallup pursuant to RCW 90.58.140 as required for substantial development on shorelines of the state (also includes shoreline substantial development, conditional use and variance permits).

Shorelines of the state

The total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of statewide significance" within the state.

Shorelines

All of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs, and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them; except for the following:

1. Shorelines of statewide significance;
2. 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
3. Shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.

Shorelines of statewide significance

As defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(e), those natural rivers or segments where the mean annual flow is measured at one thousand (1,000) cubic feet per second or more. In the City of Puyallup the Puyallup River is a Shoreline of Statewide Significance.

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; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of the Act.

Shoreline master program (SMP)

The comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020.

Shoreline modifications

Those actions that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the shoreline area, usually through the construction of a physical element such as a dike, breakwater, pier, weir, dredged basin, fill, bulkhead, or other shoreline structure. They can include other actions, such as clearing, grading, or application of chemicals.

Shoreline Stabilization

Structural or non-structural modifications to the existing shoreline intended to reduce or prevent erosion of stream banks or adjacent uplands. Shoreline stabilization is generally located parallel to the shoreline at or near the OHWM. It is distinct from flood control works in that it is

intended to prevent bank erosion only, rather than protect upland property from overbank flood hazards.

Should

The particular action is required unless there is a demonstrated, compelling reason, based on policy of the Shoreline Management Act and this chapter, against taking the action.

Sign

A sign is any word, placard, board, notice, logo, insignia, symbol, flag, banner, balloon or inflatable device or pennant, which uses graphics, symbols, or written copy and is used to advertise or promote the interest of any person, institution, or business. Works of art, fountains, mosaics and building or structural design features that do not contain a commercial message, logo, symbol, or identification are not signs according to this definition.

Sign area

The square footage of a sign measured from the outermost edge of the sign, including the frame. The square footage of a sign composed only of letters, words, or symbols shall be determined from imaginary straight lines drawn around the entire copy or group of such letters, words, or symbols. Double-faced signs shall be calculated as the area of one side only. Three-dimensional signs shall be calculated as the maximum area visible from any single direction at any point in time.

Sign height

For residential properties, the vertical distance from the average adjoining grade level at the sign or supporting structure base to the highest point of the sign, including its supporting structure. For commercial properties, sign height is the vertical distance from the average grade level of the centerline of the adjoining street to the highest point of the sign, including its supporting structure.

Significant vegetation removal

The removal or alteration of trees, shrubs, and/or ground cover by clearing, grading, cutting, burning, chemical means, or other activity that causes significant ecological impacts to functions provided by such vegetation. The removal of invasive or noxious weeds does not constitute significant vegetation removal. Tree pruning, not including tree topping, where it does not affect ecological functions and in accordance with best management practices for pruning as defined by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), does not constitute significant vegetation removal.

Single-family residence

A detached dwelling designed for and occupied by one (1) family, including those structures and developments within a contiguous ownership which are a normal appurtenance.

SMA

Shoreline Management Act

SMP

Shoreline Master Program

Special Flood Hazard Area

Land subject to inundation by the base flood. Special Flood Hazard Areas are designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps with the letters "A" or "V" including AE, AO, AH, A1-99 and VE. The Special Flood Hazard Area is also referred to as the area of special flood hazard, or SFHA.

Statement of exemption

A written statement by the Administrator that a particular development proposal is exempt from a Substantial Development permit requirement and is generally consistent with this program, including the Act, Chapter 90.58 RCW.

Storm water conveyance facilities

Biofiltration swales, dispersal trenches, storm water pipes, and other facilities that carry storm water from a detention or treatment facility to a discharge location.

Storm water facility

Structures or lands used for the specific purpose of treating or managing storm runoff. Storm water facilities include detention/retention ponds, wet ponds, media filtration facilities, vaults, lagoons, infiltration basins, and other approved facilities constructed in accordance with the city's storm water management regulations.

Structure

A permanent or temporary edifice or building, or any piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of the ground or water (regardless of depth), except for vessels.

Substantial development

Any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds \$6,416 dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. The dollar threshold established in this subsection (3)(e) must be adjusted for inflation by the office of financial management every five years, beginning July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. "Consumer price index" means, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index, Seattle, Washington area, for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the bureau of labor and statistics, United States department of labor. The office of financial management must calculate the new dollar threshold and transmit it to the office of the code reviser for publication in the Washington State Register at least one month before the new dollar threshold is to take effect.

Substantially degrade

To cause significant ecological impact.

“T”

Transportation facilities

Structures and developments that facilitate land and water surface movement of people, goods and services, and shall include:

1. All forms of roads and roadways, including bikeways and equestrian trails.
2. Parking areas for vehicles of all types
3. Bridges and causeways
4. Rail transportation

“U”

Upland

Those shoreline areas landward of the OHWM except backshores, wetlands and floodplains.

Utilities

Facilities for generating, distributing, processing, or storage of water, sewage, solid waste, storm drainage, electrical energy including electronic communications, and their administrative structures, as well as pipelines for petroleum, fuel, oil and natural gas products, and fire suppression.

Utility line

Pipe, conduit, cable or other similar facility by which services are conveyed to the public or individual recipients. Such services shall include, but are not limited to, water supply, electric power with an associated voltage of 55,000 volts or less, natural gas, communications and sanitary sewer.

“V”

Variance

A means to grant relief from the specific bulk, dimensional or performance regulations of this Program granted by the Hearing Examiner in accordance with the terms of Chapter 8 of this Master Program. Variances are not a means to vary a use of a shoreline.

Vegetation conservation

Activities to protect and restore vegetation along or near marine and freshwater shorelines that contribute to the ecological functions of shoreline areas. Vegetation conservation provisions include the prevention or restriction of plant clearing and earth grading, vegetation restoration, and the control of invasive weeds and nonnative species.

“W”

WAC

Washington Administrative Code

Water-dependent use

A use that requires direct access to the water to accomplish its primary function. 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 operations. Possible examples include: marinas, aquaculture, boat launching facilities, viewing platforms, shoreline recreation and intakes or outfalls when allowed under relevant legislation.

Water-enjoyment use

A use that does not require access to the water, but is enhanced by a waterfront location. This includes uses that facilitate public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or uses that provide for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use. To qualify water-enjoyment, the use must be open to the general public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment. Possible examples include: restaurants, aquariums.

Water-oriented use

A use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.

Water quality

The physical characteristics of water within shoreline jurisdiction, including water quantity, hydrological, physical, chemical, aesthetic, recreation-related, and biological characteristics. Where used in this SMP, the term "water quantity" refers only to development and uses regulated under this SMP and affecting water quantity, such as impermeable surfaces and storm water handling practices. Water quantity, for purposes of this SMP, does not mean the withdrawal of ground water or diversion of surface water pursuant to RCW 90.03.250 through 90.03.340.

Water-related use

A use that does not require direct access to the water, but provides goods or services associated with water dependent uses. 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:

1. 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
2. The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.

Possible examples include: boater supply or kayak rental

Watershed restoration project

A public or private project authorized by the sponsor of a watershed restoration plan that implements the plan or a part of the plan and consists of one or more of the following activities:

1. A project that involves less than ten (10) miles of streamreach, in which less than twenty-five (25) cubic yards of sand, gravel, or soil is removed, imported, disturbed or discharged, and in which no existing vegetation is removed except as minimally necessary to facilitate additional plantings;
2. A project for the restoration of an eroded or unstable stream bank that employs the principles of bioengineering, including limited use of rock as a stabilization only at the toe of the bank, and with primary emphasis on using native vegetation to control the erosive forces of flowing water; or
3. A project primarily designed to improve fish and wildlife habitat, remove or reduce impediments to migration of fish, or enhance the fishery resource available for use by all of the citizens of the state, provided that any structure, other than a bridge or culvert or instream habitat enhancement structure associated with the project, is less than two hundred (200) square feet in floor area and is located above the ordinary high water mark of the stream.

Watershed restoration plan

A plan, developed or sponsored by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Ecology, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Transportation, a federally recognized Indian tribe acting within and pursuant to its authority, a city, a county, or a conservation district that provides a general program and implementation measures or actions for the preservation, restoration, re-creation, or enhancement of the natural resources, character, and ecology of a stream, stream segment, drainage area, or watershed for which agency and public review has been conducted pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW, the State Environmental Policy Act.

Wetlands

Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water 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 nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and

drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.