

GLOSSARY

ACCESS: Physical contact with or use of the water;

COASTAL SHORELAND: Those areas immediately by oceans, and land next to estuaries.

COASTAL WATERS: Territorial ocean waters of the continental shelf; estuaries; and coastal lakes.

CRITERIA: A standard on which a judgment or decision may be based

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: Cumulative impacts are those that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, combined with the potential impacts of the project.

DEVELOP: To bring about growth or availability; to construct or alter a structure, to conduct a mining operation, to make a physical change in the use or appearance of land, to divide land into parcels, or to create or terminate rights to access.

ECOSYSTEM: The living and nonliving components of the environment which interact or function together, including plant and animal organisms, the physical environment, and the energy systems in which they exist. All the components of an ecosystem are inter-related.

ENCOURAGE: Stimulate; give help to; foster.

ESTUARY: A body of water semi-enclosed by land, connected with the open ocean, and within which salt water is usually diluted by freshwater derived from land. The estuary includes: (1) estuarine water; (2) tidelands; (3) tidal marshes; and (4) submerged lands. Estuaries normally extend upstream to the head of tidewater.

FLEXIBLE DEVELOPMENT: capable of being flexed with regards to density, setbacks or other siting standards to accommodate a use, development or activity.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE: When nature is used as an infrastructural system it is called “green infrastructure”. The main components of this approach include stormwater management, climate adaptation, less heat stress, more biodiversity, food production, better air quality, sustainable energy production, clean water and healthy soils, as well as the more anthropocentric functions such as increased quality of life through recreation and providing shade and shelter in and around towns and cities. This approach can be used to provide important services for communities such as protecting them against flooding or excessive heat, or helping to improve air, soil and water quality.

HABITAT: The place or site where a plant or animal naturally lives and grows.

HISTORIC: Of, relating to, or having the character of history.

INVENTORIES: Inventories include maps and data in which all decisions are based on. The maps include all resources designated for protections (habitats, natural hazards, historical/archeological, etc.).

LIKE-FOR-LIKE MITIGATION: Mitigating in areas with highly comparable biodiversity components as those affected by a project, including species diversity, functional diversity and composition, ecological integrity or condition, landscape context (e.g., connectivity, adjacent land uses, patch size, etc), and ecosystem services (including people’s us and cultural values).

LOCAL JURISDICTION: in this document refers to the Coos County, Coos Bay and North Bend. These are jurisdictions that have jurisdictional authority over land use in Coos Bay Estuary.

LOW-IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID): A type of green infrastructure, Low-Impact Development is a management approach that uses land planning and engineered designs that emphasize natural features to address stormwater management.

MANAGEMENT UNIT: A discrete geographic area, defined by biophysical characteristics and features, within which particular uses and activities are promoted, encouraged protected, or enhanced, and others are discouraged, restricted, or prohibited. Management units are delineated on the Plan map, and provide a framework for policy decisions embodied in Volume II, Part 1, Section 5.2 of the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan.

Aquatic Management Units include: Natural Aquatic Areas; Conservation Aquatic; Development Aquatic

Shoreland Management Units include: Natural Shoreland Areas; Conservation Shoreland Areas; Rural Shoreland Areas; Urban Development Areas; Urban Water-dependent Areas; Development Shorelands; Water-Dependent Development Shorelands

MITIGATION: The creation, restoring, or enhancing of an estuarine area to maintain the functional characteristics and processes of the estuary, such as its natural biological productivity, habitats, and species diversity, unique features and water quality (ORS 196.830).

NATURAL HAZARD: Natural occurring physical phenomena including: floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, coastal erosion, and wildfires.

OPEN SPACE: An open or enclosed lot parcel or tract of land set apart and devoted for the purposes of pleasure, recreation, ornamentation, or light and air.

ORDINANCE: A document containing zoning regulations set out to implement the comprehensive plan.

OREGON ESTUARY CLASSIFICATION: To assure diversity among the estuaries of the State, by June 15, 1977, LCDC with the cooperation and participation of local governments, special districts, and state and federal agencies shall classify the Oregon estuaries to specify the most intensive level of development or alteration which may be allowed to occur within each estuary. After completion for all estuaries of the inventories and initial planning efforts, including identification of needs and potential conflicts among needs and goals and upon request of any coastal jurisdiction, the Commission will review the overall Oregon Estuary Classification.

OREGON STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS: Oregon's state land use policies, expressed as a set of 19 goals.

Goal 16: Estuarine Resources - To recognize and protect the unique environmental, economic, and social values of each estuary and associated wetlands; and To protect, maintain, where appropriate develop, and where appropriate restore the long-term environmental, economic, and social values, diversity and benefits of Oregon's estuaries.

Goal 17: Coastal Shorelands - To conserve, protect, where appropriate, develop and where appropriate restore the resources and benefits of all coastal shorelands, recognizing their value for protection and maintenance of water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, water-dependent uses, economic resources and recreation and aesthetics. The management of these shoreland areas shall be compatible with the characteristics of the adjacent coastal waters; and To reduce the hazard to human life and property, and the adverse effects upon water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, resulting from the use and enjoyment of Oregon's coastal shorelands.

POST-CATESTROPHIC DISASTER RECOVERY PLANS: A documented process of actions for communities to take to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster.

RECREATION: Any experience voluntarily engaged in largely during leisure (discretionary time) from which the individual derives satisfaction:

RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL OBSERVATION: Activities such as sampling of water and vegetation, surveying, inventorying, trapping or taking of fish, birds or other animals for the purposes of scientific research or education.

RESILIENCY PLANS: Often called climate change planning, this is a document that guides communities as they adapt to changing conditions (e.g., sea level rise).

SEA LEVEL RISE (SLR): An increase in global average sea level due to an increase in volume of water in the oceans. Sea level rise rates vary across locations from tides, tectonics, land subsidence, storms etc.

SHORELANDS: Areas located between the Coastal Shoreland Boundary and the line of non- aquatic vegetation fringing the Coos Bay Estuary

VARIANCES: A device which may grant a property owner relief from certain provisions of the Ordinance when because of the particular physical surroundings, shape or topographical conditions of the property, compliance would result in a particular hardship upon the owner, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience.

WATER-DEPENDENT: A use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body for water-borne transportation, recreation, energy production, or source of water. The following definitions also apply:

- **ACCESS:** means physical contact with or use of the water;
- **ENERGY PRODUCTION:** means uses which need quantities of water to produce energy directly (e.g., hydroelectric facilities, ocean thermal energy conversion);
- **RECREATIONAL:** e.g., recreational marinas, boat ramps and support;
- **REQUIRE:** means the use either by its intrinsic nature (e.g., fishing, navigation, boat moorage) or at the current level of technology cannot exist without water access;
- **SOURCE OF WATER:** means facilities for the appropriation of quantities of water for cooling processing or other integral functions;
- **WATER-BORNE TRANSPORTATION:** means uses of water access:
 - which are themselves transportation (e.g., navigation);
 - which require the receipt of shipment of goods by water; or
 - which are necessary to support water-borne transportation (e.g., access: means physical contact with or use of the water;

Typical examples of water-dependent uses include the following:

- **AQUACULTURE;**
- **CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES** which, by their nature, require access to coastal waters: estuarine research activities and equipment mooring and support;
- **COMMERCIAL:** e.g., commercial fishing marinas and support; fish processing and sales; boat sales, rentals, and supplies;
- **INDUSTRIAL:** e.g., manufacturing to include boat building and repair; waterborne transportation, terminals, and support; energy production which needs quantities of water to produce energy directly; water intake structures for facilities needing quantities of water for cooling, processing, or other integral functions.
- **RECREATION:** means water access for fishing, swimming, boating, etc. Recreational uses are water-dependent only if use of the water is an integral part of the activity;

Examples of uses that are not “water dependent uses” include restaurants, hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, residences, parking lots not associated with water-dependent uses, and boardwalk.

WATER-RELATED: Uses which are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependent land or waterway use, and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered. Except as necessary for water-dependent or water-related uses or facilities, residencies, parking lots, spoil and dump sites, roads and highways, restaurants, businesses, factories, and trailer parks are not generally considered dependent on or related to water location needs.

WETLANDS: Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.