

Definitions

A number of the terms used in coastal management have specific regulatory or procedural meaning. To clarify the intent of the coastal management policies, the following definitions apply to language used in the plan policies.

ACMP is the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Active floodplain of watercourses is the portion of a floodplain that is periodically inundated or encompassed by a mean annual flood ($Q = 2.33$ flood frequency) and is characterized by active following channels, high water channels and adjacent unvegetated or sparsely vegetated bars.

Adjacent has the same meaning as in State law.

AMSA has the same meaning as in State law.

Aquatic Farming means the growing, farming, or cultivating of aquatic plants, fish, or shellfish in captivity or under positive control to be sold or offered for sale.

Avoid has the same meaning as in State law.

Base Flood means the flood having one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also referred to as the 100-year flood.

Coastal Processes are the collective results of physical, oceanographic, and meteorologic influences on the geographic landforms and nearshore waters of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Coastal processes are also influenced by freshwater discharges from major river drainage systems and suspended sediments transported by rivers to coastal waters. Key features of coastal processes are shoreline erosion and accretion.

Coastal Waters has the same meaning as in state law.

Consistency means compliance with the standards of the ACMP, including the enforceable policies of this approved coastal plan.

Consistent to the maximum extent practicable means that federal government activities or uses, including development projects affecting the coastal zone of Alaska, are fully consistent with the standards of the ACMP unless compliance would violate another federal law (15 CFR 930.32.(a)).

Cumulative Impacts has the same meaning as in State law.

DEC is the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

DF&G is the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Direct and significant impact has the same meaning as in State law.

Development means any man-made change to improved or unimproved lands and coastal waters, including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling.

DNR is the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Due deference has the same meaning as in State Law.

Environmentally Responsible means consistent with coastal resource protection and performance standards of this plan, and incorporating current best management practices with protection measures commensurate with the values of habitats affected.

Estuary has the same meaning as in State law.

Facilities related to commercial fishing and seafood processing has the same meaning as in State law.

Feasible and prudent means consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the standard which is modified by the term "feasible and prudent".

Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height, usually one foot, at any point.

Geophysical Hazard is a condition created by a geological process, topography, water drainage, or unique weather condition that presents a significant hazard to life and property.

Important fishing areas are areas used consistently over time for commercial, sport, or subsistence fishing. Fishing includes harvesting marine invertebrates and plants.

Important habitats has the same meaning as in State law.

Local knowledge has the same meaning given in State law except that "generally accepted by the local community" is that body of knowledge that is reflected in local plans, studies, policies and standards.

Maintain means to provide for continuation of current conditions and functions.

Mariculture is the captive cultivation of plants and animals in marine and estuarine waters for human consumption.

Mean High Water has the same meaning as in State law.

Mean Higher High Water is the average of all the daily higher high water recorded over a 19-year period or a computed equivalent period. It is usually associated with a tide exhibiting mixed characteristics.

Mean Low Water has the same meaning as in State law.

Mean Lower Low Water has the same meaning as in State law.

Minimize has the same meaning as in State law (see Avoid, Minimize and Mitigate).

Mitigate has the same meaning as in State law (see Avoid, minimize and Mitigate).

Natural Hazards has the same meaning as in State law.

One Hundred Year Flood is a flood of a magnitude, which can be expected to occur on an average of once every 100 years. It is possible for this size flood to occur during any year, and possible in successive years. It would have a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year. Statistical analysis of available stream flow or storm records, or analysis of rainfall or runoff characteristics of the watershed, or topography and storm characteristics are used to determine the extent and depth of the 100-year flood.

OPMP is the Office of Project Management and Permitting with the Department of Natural Resources.

Ordinary high water has the same meaning as in State law.

Practicable has the same meaning as in State law.

Proper and improper uses are the can-do and can't-do uses for the area.

Public need has the same meaning as in State law except that “documented” includes those needs expressed in locally adopted plans, studies, policies and standards.

Resource agency has the same meaning as in State law.

Saltwater wetlands has the same meaning as in State law. (see also “wetlands”)

Shall means mandatory; it requires a course of action or set of conditions to be achieved.

Should states intent for a course of action or set of conditions to be achieved. This implies that case-specific discretion may be applied for achieving the intent of the action.

Significant adverse impact means an impact as indicated in state law by “direct and significant impact”.

Subject uses is a description of the land and water uses and activities which are subject to the district plan.

Subsidence is a lowering in elevation of ground surface due to underground geologic or hydrologic change. It can be a common occurrence in areas susceptible to seismic activity and where excessive water table depletion occurs.

Subsistence Use Areas are coastal habitat areas, used traditionally or occasionally in response to seasonal or cyclic resource abundance, where subsistence harvests of fish, wildlife, and other biological resources are conducted.

Subsistence uses has the same meaning as in State law.

Surface Waters include streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and contiguous open water wetlands.

Tsunami is a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movements or volcanic eruption.

Uses of state concern has the meaning as in State law.

Water-Dependent has the same meaning as in State law.

Waterfront means the area along the coastline between mean higher high water and mean high sea level.

Water-Related has the same meaning in State law.

Wetlands has the same meaning as in State law.