

5.0 Glossary

Accrete: To add new material gradually to pre-existing material; opposite of erode.

Accretion: Enlargement of a beach area caused by either natural or artificial means. Natural accretion on a beach is the build-up or deposition of sand or sediments by water or wind. Artificial accretion is a similar build-up due to human activity, such as the accretion due to the construction of a groin or breakwater, or beach fill deposited by mechanical means.

Anaerobic Soil: Soil that is devoid of interstitial oxygen. In wetlands this condition most normally occurs because of the sustained presence of water, which limits contact with the atmosphere.

Anchorage Area: A water area outside of navigation channels designated for the temporary anchorage of vessels, using their own anchoring tackle.

Appealable Area: That portion of the coastal zone within an appealable area boundary adopted pursuant to Section 30603 of the Coastal Act and approved by the Coastal Commission and depicted on the Permit and Appeal Jurisdiction Map.

Appealable Development: After certification of the Newport Beach Local Coastal Program, an action taken by the City of Newport Beach on a coastal development permit application may be appealed to the Coastal Commission for only the following types of developments:

1. Developments approved by the City between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide line of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance.
2. Developments approved by the City not included within paragraph (1) that are located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, or stream, within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff.
3. Developments approved by the City not included within paragraph (1) or (2) that are located in a sensitive coastal resource area.
4. Any development approved by a coastal county that is not designated as the principal permitted use under the zoning ordinance or zoning district

map approved pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 30500 of the Coastal Act).

5. Any development which constitutes a major public works project or a major energy facility.

Aquaculture: A form of agriculture as defined in Section 17 of the Fish and Game Code. Aquaculture products are agricultural products, and aquaculture facilities and land uses shall be treated as agricultural facilities and land uses in all planning and permit-issuing decisions governed by this division.

Aquifer: An underground layer of porous rock, sand, or other earth material containing water, into which wells may be sunk.

Armor: To fortify a topographical feature to protect it from erosion (e.g., constructing a wall to armor the base of a sea cliff).

Armor Rock (armor stone): Natural or man-made rock or rock-like structures that are used for shoreline protection. Commonly, armor rock is used as the outermost layer of a groin or revetment. Many forms of these rocks are utilized; their overall stability depends largely on the type of mechanical interlock between the units, and in-place fitting.

Artificial Hard Structure: Docks, floats, boat bottoms, bulkheads, seawalls, and other hard surfaces that provide attachment surfaces for marine organisms.

ASBS: Area of Special Biological Significance designation by the California Water Resources Control Board for a coastal habitat that is susceptible to the effects of waste discharge.

Backbeach (Dry Beach): The sand area inundated only by storm tides or extreme high tides. These areas supply sands to the dune system.

Bathymetry: Related to submarine contours or topography; also refers to depth measurements.

Beach: The expanse of sand, gravel, cobble or other loose material that extends landward from the low water line to the place where there is distinguishable change in physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation. The seaward limit of a beach (unless specified otherwise) is the mean low water line.

Beach Nourishment Program: Plan for conducting a series of beach nourishment projects at a specific location, typically over a period of 50 years. The program would be based on establishing the technical and financial feasibility of beach nourishment

for the site and would include plans for obtaining funding and sources of sand for its duration.

Beach Nourishment Project: Placement of sand on a beach to form a designed structure in which an appropriate level of protection from storms is provided and an additional amount of sand (advanced fill) is installed to provide for erosion of the shore prior to the anticipated initiation of a subsequent project. The project may include dunes and/or hard structures as part of the design.

Bedrock: Solid rock underlying soil and younger rock layers; generally the oldest exposed geological unit.

Berm: A nearly horizontal portion of the beach or backshore formed by the deposit of material by wave action. Some beaches have no berms and others may have one or several.

Berth: A generic term defining any location, such as a floating dock, slip, mooring and the related water area (berthing area) adjacent to or around it, intended for the storage of a vessel in water.

Biodiversity: A term used to quantitatively or qualitatively describe the species richness and abundance of plants and animals within an ecosystem.

Biological Community: A naturally occurring group of different plant and animals species that live in a particular environment.

Bluff: A high bank or bold headland with a broad, precipitous, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water. A bluff may consist of a steep cliff face below and a more sloping upper bluff above.

Bluff, Coastal: A bluff overlooking a beach or shoreline or that is subject to marine erosion. Many coastal bluffs consist of a gently sloping upper bluff and a steeper lower bluff or sea cliff. The term "coastal bluff" refers to the entire slope between a marine terrace or upland area and the sea. The term "sea cliff" refers to the lower, near vertical portion of a coastal bluff. For purposes of establishing jurisdictional and permit boundaries coastal bluffs include, (1) those bluffs, the toe of which is now or was historically (generally within the last 200 years) subject to marine erosion; and (2) those bluffs, the toe of which is not now or was not historically subject to marine erosion, but the toe of which lies within an area otherwise identified as an Appealable Area.

Bluff Edge: The upper termination of a bluff, cliff, or seacliff: In cases where the top edge of the bluff is rounded away from the face of the bluff as a result of erosional processes related to the presence of the steep bluff face, the bluff line or edge shall

be defined as that point nearest the bluff beyond which the downward gradient of the surface increases more or less continuously until it reaches the general gradient of the bluff. In a case where there is a steplike feature at the top of the bluff face, the landward edge of the topmost riser shall be taken to be the bluff edge. Bluff edges typically retreat landward due to coastal erosion, landslides, development of gullies, or by grading (cut). In areas where the bluff top or bluff face has been cut or notched by grading, the bluff edge shall be the landwardmost position of either the current or historic bluff edge. In areas where fill has been placed near or over the historic bluff edge, the original natural bluff edge, even if buried beneath fill, shall be taken to be the bluff edge.

Bluff Face: The portion of a bluff between the bluff edge and the toe of the bluff.

Bluff Top Retreat (or cliff top retreat): The landward migration of the bluff or cliff edge, caused by marine erosion of the bluff or cliff toe and subaerial erosion of the bluff or cliff face.

BMPs (Best Management Practices): Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, operation and maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the conveyance of pollution in stormwater and urban runoff, as well as, treatment requirements and structural treatment devices designed to do the same.

Buffer: A buffer is a development setback that provides essential open space between development and protected habitat. Buffers keep disturbance at a distance, accommodate errors in the estimation of habitat boundaries, and provide important auxiliary habitat that may be used, for example, for foraging, maintenance of pollinators, or refuge from high tides. Buffers should be measured from the delineated boundary of an ESHA or wetland or, for streams, from the top of bank or the landward edge of riparian vegetation, whichever provides the larger buffer.

Breach: A breakthrough of part, or all, of a protective wall, beach sand barrier, beach berm, or the like by ocean waves, river or stream flow, mechanical equipment, or a combination of these forces. Breaching is sometimes purposefully done to protect a region from river overflow.

Breakwater: A structure or barrier protecting a shore area, harbor, anchorage, or basin from waves, usually constructed as a concrete or riprap (rock wall) structure.

Bulkhead: Vertical walls built into and along the Harbor shoreline preventing the erosion of land into the water and to protect the land from wave, tide and current action by the water, similar to a "retaining wall" on land. Bulkheads may be directly bordered by water, or may have sloped stones (riprap) or sand beach between the bulkhead and the water and land areas.

Bulkhead Line: Harbor land/water perimeter lines established in Newport Harbor by the federal government, which define the permitted limit of filling or solid structures that may be constructed in the Harbor.

California Least Tern: An endangered bird species that nests on beaches and in salt marshes along California; smallest of the terns.

Canyon Edge: The upper termination of a canyon: In cases where the top edge of the canyon is rounded away from the face of the canyon as a result of erosional processes related to the presence of the canyon face, the canyon edge shall be defined as that point nearest the canyon beyond which the downward gradient of the surface increases more or less continuously until it reaches the general gradient of the canyon. In a case where there is a steplike feature at the top of the canyon face, the landward edge of the topmost riser shall be taken to be the canyon edge.

Caulerpa algae: An invasive Mediterranean seaweed introduced to southern California in 2000 that has a potential to cause severe ecological damage to coastal and nearshore waters.

CDFG: California Department of Fish and Game (also known as DFG).

CNDDDB: California Natural Diversity Database.

Channel: A water area in Newport Harbor designated for vessel navigation, with necessary width and depth requirements, and which may be marked or otherwise designated on federal navigation charts, as well as in other sources.

Charter Vessel: A vessel used principally for charter purposes, a “charter” being a rental agreement, generally for a period of one day or more.

Clast: An individual constituent, grain, or fragment of a sediment or rock, produced by the mechanical weathering (disintegration) of a larger rock mass.

Cliff: A high, very steep to perpendicular or overhanging face of rock.

Coastal Access: The ability of the public to reach, use or view the shoreline of coastal waters or inland coastal recreation areas and trails.

Coastal-dependent Development or Use: Any development or use which requires a site on, or adjacent to, the sea to be able to function at all.

Coastal Development Permit (CDP): A permit for any development within the coastal zone that is required pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 30600.

Coastal Commission: The California Coastal Commission, the state agency established by state law responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Coastal Act and for review of coastal permits on appeal from local agencies.

Coastal Plan: The California Coastal Zone Conservation Plan prepared and adopted by the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission and submitted to the Governor and the Legislature on December 1, 1975, pursuant to the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972 (commencing with Section 27000).

Coastal-related Development: Any use that is dependent on a coastal-dependent development or use.

Coastal Zone: That land and water area of the State of California from the Oregon border to the border of the Republic of Mexico, specified on the maps identified and set forth in Section 17 of that chapter of the Statutes of the 1975-76 Regular Session enacting this division, extending seaward to the state's outer limit of jurisdiction, including all offshore islands, and extending inland generally 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea. In significant coastal estuarine, habitat, and recreational areas it extends inland to the first major ridgeline paralleling the sea or five miles from the mean high tide line of the sea, whichever is less, and in developed urban areas the zone generally extends inland less than 1,000 yards. The coastal zone does not include the area of jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, established pursuant to Title 7.2 (commencing with Section 66600) of the Government Code, nor any area contiguous thereto, including any river, stream, tributary, creek, or flood control or drainage channel flowing into such area.

Contour: A line on a topographic map or bathymetric (depth) chart representing points of equal elevation with relation to a datum (point or set of points). Contour lines are usually spaced into intervals for easier comprehension and utilization.

Cretaceous: A period of geologic time spanning 136-64 million years ago.

Cumulative Effect (Cumulative Impacts): The incremental effects of an individual project shall be reviewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

Current: A flow of water in a particular direction. Such flows can be driven by wind, temperature or density differences, tidal forces, and wave energy. Currents are often classified by location, such as longshore current, surface current, or deep ocean currents. Different currents can occur in the same general area, resulting in different water flows, for example, a rip current can flow perpendicular to the shore through

the surf zone, a long shore current may flow southerly, parallel to the coast and a seasonal deep water current may flow to the north.

Demolition: The deliberate removal or destruction of the frame or foundation of any portion of a building or structure for the purpose of preparing the site for new construction or other use.

Development: On land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land, including, but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66410 of the Government Code), and any other division of land, including lot splits, except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public, or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, kelp harvesting, and timber operations which are in accordance with a timber harvesting plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (commencing with Section 4511).

Disturbed: A term used to identify a biological habitat that has been altered by natural or man-made events.

Dock: A structure generally linked to the shoreline, to which a vessel may be secured. A dock may be fixed to the shore, on pilings, or floating in the water.

Dominant: The major plant or animal species in a community.

Downcoast: In the United States usage, it is the coastal direction generally trending toward the south; also the way in which current flows.

DPR: California State Department of Parks and Recreation.

Dry Storage: Dry storage of vessels includes all on-land storage of vessels including vessels normally stored in open or enclosed rack structures, on trailers, on cradles, on boat stands, or by other means.

Dune: Ridges or mounds of loose, wind-blown material usually sand. A dune structure often has a back and foredune area. Stable dunes are often colonized by vegetation.

DWR: California State Department of Water Resources.

Easement: A limited right to make use of a land owned by another, for example, a right of way across the property.

Ebb Tide: The period of tide between high water and the succeeding low water; a falling tide (opposite = flood tide).

Eelgrass: A marine flowering plant (*Zostera marina*) that is found primarily in coastal bays and estuaries on soft substrate.

El Niño: A term used to describe a cyclic weather pattern caused by changes in tropical ocean current patterns that result in worldwide changes in weather patterns.

Energy Facility: Any public or private processing, producing, generating, storing, transmitting, or recovering facility for electricity, natural gas, petroleum, coal, or other source of energy.

Entertainment/Excursion Vessels: Commercial vessels engaged in the carrying of passengers for hire for the purposes of fishing, whale watching, diving, educational activities, harbor and coastal tours, dining/drinking, business or social special events and entertainment.

Eocene: A period of geologic time spanning 54-38 million years ago.

Ephemeral: Short-lived (e.g, an ephemeral stream only flows immediately after rainfall).

Equilibrium Beach Width: The mean distance between the shoreline and backbeach line at which sand contributions and losses are balanced.

Erode: The gradual wearing away and removal of land surface by various agents such as waves; opposite of accrete.

Erosion: The wearing away of land by natural forces. On a beach, the carrying away of beach material by wave action, currents or the wind.

ESA (Environmental Study Area): Relatively large, undeveloped areas containing natural habitats and may be capable of supporting sensitive biological resources.

ESHA (Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area): Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitat are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and development (PRC 30107.5).

Estuarine System: Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands that are usually semi-enclosed by land but have open, partly obstructed, or sporadic access to the ocean, with ocean water at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The upstream and landward limit is where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5 parts per thousand during the period of average annual low flow.

Estuary: The region near a river mouth in which the fresh water of the river mixes with the salt water of the sea.

Evaluation: Process by which a project's performance is determined relative to criteria developed for this purpose.

Exclusion Area: That portion of the coastal zone within an exclusion area boundary adopted pursuant to the Coastal Act and approved by the Coastal Commission after the effective date of the delegation of development review authority and depicted on the certified Permit and Appeal Jurisdiction Map. Development within this area is excluded from coastal development permit requirements if certain criteria identified in the adopted exclusion are met.

Exclusion Areas Map: A map depicting those areas where specified development types are excluded from the coastal development permit requirements.

Fault: A rock fracture accompanied by displacement.

Feasible: Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.

Federal Coastal Act: The Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451, et seq.), as amended.

Fen: A unique type of wetland characterized by a saturated substrate dominated by organic material in which acidic conditions (pH < 7) prevail. Contrast with a bog, which has a saturated substrate dominated by organic material in which basic conditions (pH > 7) prevail.

Fill: Earth or any other substance or material, including pilings placed for the purposes of erecting structures thereon, placed in a submerged area.

First Public Road Paralleling the Sea: The road nearest the sea, as defined in this Section, and which meets all of the following criteria:

1. The road is lawfully open and suitable for uninterrupted use by the public;

2. The road is maintained by a public agency;
3. The road contains an improved all-weather surface open to motor vehicle traffic in at least one direction;
4. The road is not subject to any restrictions on use by the public except during an emergency or for military purposes; and
5. The road connects with other public roads providing a continuous access system and generally parallels and follows the shoreline of the sea so as to include all portions of the sea where the physical features such as bays, lagoons, estuaries and wetlands cause the waters of the sea to extend landward of the generally continuous coastline.

Forebeach (Wet Beach): The sand area affected regularly by tides and wave action.

Foreshore (or Beach Face): Region of the coast extending from the berm crest (or the highest point of wave wash at high tide) to the low-water mark that is measured at low tide.

Formation: A unit of rock that is distinctive and persistent over a large area.

Fossiliferous: Rock units containing fossils.

Geohazard: A risk associated with geologic processes or events.

Giant Kelp: A large brown seaweed (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) that grows primarily on rocky substrate and forms a underwater "forest" in which a diverse group of algae, invertebrates, and fishes are found.

GIS (Geographic Information System): A GIS is a computer system capable of assembling, storing, manipulating, and displaying geographically referenced information. A GIS allows analysis of spatial relationships between many different types of features based on their location in the landscape.

Global Positioning System (GPS): A satellite-based navigational system.

Gravity Walls: Massive, self-supporting walls which resist horizontal wave forces through their sheer mass.

Grid: City of Newport 2000' X 3000' aerial reference grid.

Groin: A shoreline protection structure built, usually perpendicular to the shoreline, to trap nearshore sediment or retard erosion of the shore. A series of groins acting together to protect a section of beach is known as a groin system or groin field.

Groundwater: Subsurface water occupying the zone of saturation usually found in porous rock strata and soils.

Habitat: The locality, including the physical and biological environment, in which a plant or animal lives.

Hardscape Habitat: Hard surfaces of pilings, docks, floats, wharves, seawalls, bulkheads, jetties, and rock groins, and natural intertidal and subtidal reefs that are colonized by marine organisms

Harbor Lines: All established Bulkhead, Pierhead, and Project Lines as defined within Newport Harbor by the federal, state, county and city governments.

Harbor Maintenance Uses, Equipment, and Facilities: All uses, and their related equipment, vessels, docking and land storage facilities and access which provide: dredging and beach replenishment; demolition, repair and new construction of docks, piers, bulkheads and other in-and-over-water structures; mooring maintenance and repair; waterborne debris and pollution control, collection and removal. This category also includes environmental, survey or scientific vessels and related equipment based, or on assignment, in Newport Harbor: All vessels under this definition may also be referred to as "work boats."

Harbor Permit Policies: City of Newport Beach City Council Policy Manual Section H-1, governing permits for structures bayward of the bulkhead line, and related parking, sanitary, utility and related support requirements

Harbor Regulations: Title 17 of the Newport Beach Municipal Code governing structures, uses and activities within the Harbor.

Headland (Head): A high, steep-faced projection extending into the sea, usually marking an area of fairly stable and rigid landform.

Historic Building or Structure: See Historic Resource.

Historic District: A geographic area which contains a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally.

Historic Resource: Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archeologically significant, or which is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agriculture, educational, social,

political, military, or cultural history of the City of Newport Beach and/or California and/or the United States.

Holocene: In geologic time, less than 11,000 years ago; also called Recent.

Hydric Soil: A type of soil with characteristics resulting from prolonged saturation and chemically reducing conditions such as occurs under anaerobic conditions.

Hydrology: The dynamic processes of the water within an environment including the sources, timing, amount, and direction of water movement.

Hydrophytic Vegetation: Plants that have adapted to living in aquatic environments. These plants are also called hydrophytes. In wetlands, hydrophytic species occur where at least the root zone of the plant is seasonally or continually found in saturated or submerged soil.

Implementing Actions: The ordinances, regulations, or programs which implement either the provisions of the certified local coastal program or the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act which are submitted pursuant to Section 30502.

In Situ: A Latin phrase meaning "in place." Archaeologically it refers to an artifact or object being found in its original, undisturbed position.

Intertidal: Located between the low and high tide tidal extremes.

Invertebrates: Animals without backbones.

Jetty: On open seacoasts, a structure extending away from the shore, which is designed to prevent shoaling of a channel and to direct and confine the stream or tidal flow. Jetties are built at the mouths of rivers, harbors, or tidal inlets to help deepen and stabilize the access channel.

Lacustrine System: Wetlands and deepwater habitats (1) situated in a topographic depression or dammed river channel; (2) lacking trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens with greater than 30% areal coverage; and (3) whose total area exceeds 8 hectares (20 acres); or area less than 8 hectares if the boundary is active wave-formed or bedrock or if water depth in the deepest part of the basin exceeds 2 meters (6.6 ft) at low water. Ocean-derived salinities are always less than 0.5 parts per thousand.

Lagoon: A shallow body of water, such as a pond or lake, usually located near or connected to the sea.

Land Use Plan: The relevant portions of a local government's general plan, or local coastal element which are sufficiently detailed to indicate the kinds, location, and intensity of land uses, the applicable resource protection and development policies and, where necessary, a listing of implementing actions.

Launching Facility: A generic term referring to any location, structures (ramps, docks) and equipment (cranes, lifts, hoists, etc.) where vessels may be placed into, and retrieved from the Harbor waters.

LCP: See Local Coastal Program.

Leeward: The direction toward which the wind is blowing.

Limited Use Overnight Visitor Accommodations – Any hotel, motel, or other similar facility that provides overnight visitor accommodations wherein some or all of the units, rooms, lots or parcels or other segment of the facility may be sold to a subsequent purchaser who receives the right in perpetuity, for life, or a term of years, to the recurrent, exclusive use or occupancy of a lot, parcel, unit, room(s), or segment of the facility, annually or on some other seasonal or periodic basis, for a period of time that has been or will be allotted from the use or occupancy periods into which the facility has been divided and shall include, but not be limited to timeshare, condominium-hotel, fractional ownership hotel, or uses of a similar nature, as those terms shall be defined in the implementing regulations for this land use plan (when such regulations are certified).

Liquefaction: The process of becoming liquid, especially applied to sand that loses its bearing strength due to strong shaking.

Littoral: Of or pertaining to a shore, especially of the sea.

Littoral Cell: A region that encompasses most features affecting sediment transport. The boundaries of the cell are usually delineated by river drainage areas, promontory headlands, or submarine canyons on the periphery, the continental shelf-continental slope boundary on the seaward side and by inland ridges and river inlets on the landward side. Sediment within these cells generally travel seaward by river drainage, southward (downcoast) by longshore currents, and are eventually lost to the continental slope area or submarine canyon.

Littoral Drift: The sedimentary material moved in the littoral zone under the influence of waves and currents; consisting of silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and other beach material.

Littoral Transport: The movement of sediment in the littoral zone by waves, currents, and tides. This includes movement parallel (longshore transport) and perpendicular (on-offshore transport) to the shore.

Littoral Zone: The region where waves, currents, and winds interact with the land and its sediments. This region comprises a backshore, foreshore, inshore, and offshore and is broken down into littoral cells.

Live-aboard: Any person who uses a vessel as a domicile as that term is defined in Section 200 of the Elections Code of the State of California, including permanently or on a temporary basis for a period exceeding 3 days.

Local Coastal Program: A local government's (a) land use plans, (b) zoning ordinances, (c) zoning district maps, and (d) within sensitive coastal resources areas, other implementing actions, which, when taken together, meet the requirements of, and implement the provisions and policies of, the Coastal Act at the local level.

Local Government: Any chartered or general law city, chartered or general law county, or any city and county.

Longshore: Parallel to and near the shoreline.

Longshore Current: A flow of water in the breaker zone, moving essentially parallel to the shore, usually generated by waves breaking at an angle to the shoreline.

LUP (Land Use Plan): Land use plan means the relevant portion of a local government's general plan, or local coastal element which are sufficiently detailed to indicate the kinds, location, and intensity of land uses, the applicable resource protection and development policies and, where necessary, a listing of implementing actions.

Marina: A berthing facility (other than moorings or anchorage) in which five or more vessels are wet-stored (in water) and/ or dry-stored (on land/racks or on floating docks).

Marine Conservation Area: A "state marine conservation area," is a non-terrestrial marine or estuarine area that is designated so the managing agency may achieve one or more of the following:

1. protect or restore rare, threatened or endangered native plants, animals or habitats in marine areas;
2. protect or restore outstanding, representative or imperiled marine species, communities, habitats and ecosystems;

3. protect or restore diverse marine gene pools;
4. contribute to the understanding and management of marine resources and ecosystems by providing the opportunity for scientific research in outstanding, representative or imperiled marine habitats or ecosystems;
5. preserve outstanding or unique geological features; or
6. provide for sustainable living marine resource harvest.

Marine Park: A "state marine park," is a non-terrestrial marine or estuarine area that is designated so the managing agency may provide opportunities for spiritual, scientific, educational, and recreational opportunities, as well as one or more of the following:

1. protect or restore outstanding, representative or imperiled marine species, communities, habitats and ecosystems;
2. contribute to the understanding and management of marine resources and ecosystems by providing the opportunity for scientific research in outstanding, representative or imperiled marine habitats or ecosystems;
3. preserve cultural objects of historical, archaeological and scientific interest in marine areas; or
4. preserve outstanding or unique geological features.

Marine Reserve: A "state marine reserve," is a non-terrestrial marine or estuarine area that is designated so the managing agency may achieve one or more of the following:

1. protect or restore rare, threatened or endangered native plants, animals or habitats in marine areas;
2. protect or restore outstanding, representative or imperiled marine species, communities, habitats and ecosystems;
3. protect or restore diverse marine gene pools; or
4. contribute to the understanding and management of marine resources and ecosystems by providing the opportunity for scientific research in outstanding, representative or imperiled marine habitats or ecosystems.

Marine System: Open ocean overlying the continental shelf and coastline exposed to waves and currents of the open ocean shoreward to (1) extreme high water of spring tides; (2) seaward limit of wetland emergents, trees, or shrubs; or (3) the seaward limit of the Estuarine System, other than vegetation. Salinities exceed 30 parts per thousand.

Marine Terrace: A flat or gentle seaward sloping wave-cut bench, which is a remnant of an old coastline. Marine terraces are conspicuous along most of the California coast where uplift has occurred.

Market Value: For purposes of determining "substantial improvement", the replacement cost as determined by its replacement value according to the valuation figures established by the City of Newport Beach.

Mean High Water: The 19-year average of all high water heights (if the tide is either semidiurnal or mixed) or the higher high water heights if the tide is diurnal. For diurnal tides high water and higher high water are the same.

Mean Higher High Water: The 19-year average of only the higher high water heights.

Mean Low Water: The 19-year average of all low water heights (if the tide is either semidiurnal or mixed) or the lower low water heights if the tide is diurnal. For diurnal tides low water and lower low water are the same.

Mean Lower Low Water: The 19-year average of only the lower low water heights.

Mean Sea Level: The 19-year average height of the surface of the sea for all stages of the tide, usually determined from hourly height readings (see NGVD of 1929).

Mesa: An isolated, relatively flat geographical feature, often demarcated by canyons (from Spanish mesa, table).

Miocene: A period of geologic time spanning 27-26 million years ago.

Mitigation: As defined in Section 15370 of the State Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, mitigation includes:

1. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
2. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.

3. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment.
4. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
5. Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mitigation Measures: Measures imposed on a project consistent with Section 15370 of the State Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act to avoid, minimize, eliminate, or compensate for adverse impacts to the environment.

Monitoring: The systematic collection of physical, biological, or economic data or a combination of these data in order to make decisions regarding project operation or to evaluate project performance. Monitoring is typically required for beach nourishment projects and habitat restoration projects.

Mooring: A device consisting of a floating ball, can or other object that is secured permanently to the Harbor bottom by an anchor system for purposes of securing a vessel.

Mooring Area: An area designated for a group of moorings.

MPA (Marine Protected Area): A named discrete geographic area that has been designated by law, administrative action, or voter initiative to protect or conserve marine life and habitat.

MS4: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD): A fixed reference for elevations, equivalent to the 1929 Mean Sea Level Datum. The geodetic datum is fixed and does not take into account the changing stands of sea level. NGVD should not be confused with mean sea level (see Mean Sea Level).

Nearshore Zone: An indefinite zone extending seaward from the shoreline well beyond the breaker zone; it defines the area of nearshore currents.

Newport Bay: The terms “Newport Bay” and “Newport Harbor” are often used interchangeably. However, Newport Bay is an estuary consisting of the Lower Newport Bay (south of Pacific Coast Highway) and the Upper Newport Bay (north of Pacific Coast Highway). Newport Harbor generally refers to all the water area within

Lower Newport Bay and within the Upper Newport Bay, exclusive of the Upper Newport Bay Marine Park.

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service.

Non-conforming Structure: A structure that was lawfully erected, but which does not conform with the property development regulations prescribed in the regulations for the district in which the structure is located by reason of adoption or amendment of this code or by reason of annexation of territory to the City.

Non-conforming Use: A use of a structure or land that was lawfully established and maintained, but which does not conform with the use regulations or required conditions for the district in which it is located by reason of adoption or amendment of this code or by reason of annexation of territory to the City.

Nourishment: The process of replenishing or enlarging a beach. It may be brought about naturally by longshore transport or artificially by the deposition of dredged materials.

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

NPS: National Park Service.

Open Coastal Waters: The area composed of submerged lands at extreme low-water of spring tide extending seaward to the boundaries of the Exclusive Economic Zone (12-200 miles). This includes navigation channels, turning basins, vessel berthing, anchorage, and mooring areas of Newport Bay.

NPS: Nonpoint source pollution or polluted runoff.

Offshore: Off or away from the shore. This area extends from beyond the breaker zone to the outer limit of the littoral zone and beyond.

Onshore (Inshore): The region between the seaward edge of the foreshore and the seaward edge of the breakers or waves.

OTD (Offer to Dedicate): An OTD is a document, recorded against the title to a property, which is an offer of dedication to the people of the State of California of an easement over the property or a portion of the property. Generally, an OTD allows for specific uses in of the area of the property involved (for example, allowing the public to walk across the area). The offer conveys an easement in perpetuity only upon its acceptance on behalf of the people by a public agency or by a nonprofit private entity approved by the executive director of the Coastal Commission.

Palustrine System: All non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and all such tidal wetlands where ocean-derived salinities are below 0.5 parts per thousand. This category also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation but with all of the following characteristics: (1) area less than 8 hectares (20 acres); (2) lacking an active wave-formed or bedrock boundary; (3) water depth in the deepest part of the basin less than 2 meters (6.6 ft) at low water; and (4) ocean-derived salinities less than 0.5 parts per thousand.

Permit: Any license, certificate, approval, or other entitlement for use granted or denied by any public agency.

Permit and Appeal Jurisdiction Map: A map depicting those areas where the Coastal Commission retains permit and appeal jurisdiction.

Person: Any individual, organization, partnership, limited liability company, or other business association or corporation, including any utility, and any federal, state, local government, or special district or an agency thereof.

Pile: A long, heavy timber or section of concrete or metal driven or drilled into the earth or seabed to serve as a support or protection.

Pier: A fixed structure extending from the shore into a body of water.

Pier, Private: A pier used for private recreational purposes by the owner(s) or occupant(s) of the abutting upland property without payment of a separate rental or lease fee, except for permit fees to City.

Pier, Public: A pier used for public recreational purposes provided by a public agency.

Pierhead Line: Harbor water area perimeter lines established in Newport Harbor by the federal government that define the permitted limit of fixed pier, floating dock and other in-water structures which may be constructed in the Harbor.

Pleistocene: A period of geologic time spanning 2 million - 11,000 years ago.

Pliocene: A period of geologic time spanning 7-2 million years ago.

Pocket Beach: A small beach formed between two points or headlands, often at the mouth of a coastal stream. Pocket beaches are common throughout the California coastline.

Predominant Line of Development: The most common or representative distance from a specified group of structures to a specified point or line (e.g. topographic line)

or geographic feature). For example, the predominant line of development for a block of homes on a coastal bluff (a specified group of structures) could be determined by calculating the median distance (a representative distance) these structures are from the bluff edge (a specified line).

Project Lines: Harbor water area channel lines of the improvements constructed by the federal government in 1935-1936, and as shown on navigation charts of Newport Harbor. Also referred to as the "Federal Channel." (see Newport Beach City Design Criteria and Standard Drawings for Harbor Construction).

Public Trust Lands: Public Trust lands shall be defined as all lands subject to the Common Law Public Trust for commerce, navigation, fisheries, recreation, and other public purposes. Public Trust Lands include tidelands, submerged lands, the beds of navigable lakes and rivers, and historic tidelands and submerged lands that are presently filled or reclaimed and which were subject to the Public Trust at any time (from California Code of Regulations, Section 13577; see tidelands and submerged lands).

Public works:

1. All production, storage, transmission, and recovery facilities for water, sewerage, telephone, and other similar utilities owned or operated by any public agency or by any utility subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission, except for energy facilities.
2. All public transportation facilities, including streets, roads, highways, public parking lots and structures, ports, harbors, airports, railroads, and mass transit facilities and stations, bridges, trolley wires, and other related facilities. For purposes of this division, neither the Ports of Hueneme, Long Beach, Los Angeles, nor San Diego Unified Port District nor any of the developments within these ports shall be considered public works.
3. All publicly financed recreational facilities, all projects of the State Coastal Conservancy, and any development by a special district.
4. All community college facilities.

Quaternary: A period of geologic time comprising the past 2 million years; includes the Pleistocene and Holocene ages.

Qualified Biologist: A person who has earned a minimum of a Bachelor of Science degree in biology or a related field from an accredited college or university and has demonstrated field experience evaluating land use impacts on marine or wildlife species and their habitats. Biologists who conduct wetland delineations shall have

completed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' "Reg IV" wetland delineation training, or the equivalent, and shall have the demonstrated ability to independently conduct wetland delineations.

Riparian: Consists of trees, shrubs, or herbs that occur along watercourses or water bodies. The vegetation is adapted to flooding and soil saturation during at least a portion of its growing season.

Reflection: Redirection of a wave when it impinges on a steep beach, cliff or other barrier;

Retaining Wall: A wall used to support or retain an earth embankment or area of fill.

Revetment: A sloped retaining wall; a facing of stone, concrete, blocks, rip-rap, etc. built to protect an embankment, bluff, or development against erosion by wave action and currents.

Rill: The channel of a small stream or gully.

Rip Current: A strong surface current flowing seaward from the shore. It usually appears as a visible band of agitated water and is the return movement of water piled up on the shore by incoming waves and wind. With the seaward movement concentrated in a limited band its velocity is accentuated. Rip currents can pull inexperienced swimmers and waders into deeper water away from the shore. Since a rip current is usually quite narrow, the most effective way to get out of it is to swim perpendicular to the direction of the flow (in most cases, parallel to the beach). Rip currents can often develop adjacent to a jetty or groin.

Riprap: A protective layer or facing of rock, concrete blocks or quarrystone, placed to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of an embankment or bluff.

Riverine System: All wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel except those wetlands (1) dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) which have habitats with ocean-derived salinities in excess of 0.5 parts per thousand.

RWQCB: State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Sand Source: Resource of sand that can be economically used for beach nourishment. The sand must meet the requirements for size distribution and cleanliness and its removal and transfer must not create unacceptable environmental effects. The source may be on land, offshore, in a nearby inlet, or in a navigational channel, a shoal, or other area in which sand accumulates.

Sandstone: A rock composed predominantly of sand grains that have undergone cementation.

Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region.

Scarp (Beach Scarp): An almost vertical slope along the beach caused by wave erosion. It may vary in height from a few inches to several feet or more, depending on wave action and the nature and composition of the beach.

Sea: The Pacific Ocean and all harbors, bays, channels, estuaries, salt marshes, sloughs, and other areas subject to tidal action through any connection with the Pacific Ocean, excluding nonestuarine rivers, streams, tributaries, creeks, and flood control and drainage channels. Sea does not include the area of jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, established pursuant to Title 7.2 (commencing with Section 66600) of the Government Code, including any river, stream, tributary, creek, or flood control or drainage channel flowing directly or indirectly into such area.

Sea Cliff: A vertical or very steep cliff or slope produced by wave erosion, situated at the seaward edge of the coast or the landward side of the wave-cut platform, and marking the inner limit of beach erosion.

Sea Level: The height of the ocean relative to land; tides, wind, atmospheric pressure changes, heating, cooling, and other factors cause sea-level changes.

Seas (Waves): Waves caused by wind at the place and time of observation. (see swell).

Seawall: A structure separating land and water areas, primarily designed to prevent erosion and other damage due to wave action. It is usually a vertical wood or concrete wall as opposed to a sloped revetment.

Second Units: Auxiliary residential units on a lot with an existing primary residential unit. Second units may lack full facilities, such as kitchens.

Sediment: Grains of soil, sand, or rock that have been transported from one location and deposited at another.

Sediment Budget: An account of the sand and sediment along a particular stretch of coast; the sources, sinks, rates of movement, or the supply and loss of sediment.

Seiche: A standing wave oscillation in an enclosed waterbody that continues (in a pendulum fashion) after the cessation of the originating force. Seiches can be caused by tidal action or an offshore seismic event.

Sensitive Coastal Resource Areas: Those identifiable and geographically bounded land and water areas within the coastal zone of vital interest and sensitivity. Sensitive coastal resource areas include the following:

1. Special marine and land habitat areas, wetlands, lagoons, and estuaries as mapped and designated in Part 4 of the coastal plan.
2. Areas possessing significant recreational value.
3. Highly scenic areas.
4. Archaeological sites referenced in the California Coastline and Recreation Plan or as designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
5. Special communities or neighborhoods that are significant visitor destination areas.
6. Areas that provide existing coastal housing or recreational opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons.
7. Areas where divisions of land could substantially impair or restrict coastal access.

Sensitive Species: Taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, declining throughout their range, or have a critical, vulnerable stage in their life cycle that warrants monitoring.

Shore: Narrow strip of land in immediate contact with the sea, including the zone between high and low water. A shore of unconsolidated material is usually called a beach.

Shore Mooring: A mooring for small boats that is located in the nearshore perimeter of the Harbor and its islands, perpendicular to the shoreline. One end of the mooring line is attached to a point on or adjacent to the perimeter bulkhead, and the other end is attached to a mooring buoy located in the water, inside the pierhead line.

Shore Protection: Structures or sand placed at or on the shore to reduce or eliminate upland damage from wave action or flooding during storms.

Shoreline: Intersection of the ocean or sea with land; the line delineating the shoreline on National Ocean Service nautical charts and surveys approximates the mean low water line from the time the chart was prepared.

Shoreline Armoring: Protective structures such as vertical seawalls, revetments, riprap, revetments, and bulkheads built parallel to the shoreline for the purposes of protecting a structure or other upland property.

SLC: State Lands Commission

Slough: To erode the uppermost layer of soil, or to crumble and fall away from the face of a cliff.

Special District: Any public agency, other than a local government, formed pursuant to general law or special act for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries. Special district includes, but is not limited to, a county service area, a maintenance district or area, an improvement district or improvement zone, or any other zone or area, formed for the purpose of designating an area within which a property tax rate will be levied to pay for a service or improvement benefiting that area.

Spit: A small, naturally formed point of land or a narrow shoal projecting into a body of water from the shore.

Storm Surge: A rise above normal water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress on the water surface. Storm surge resulting from a hurricane also includes the rise in level due to atmospheric pressure reduction as well as that due to wind stress.

Stream: A topographic feature that at least periodically conveys water through a bed or channel having banks. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.

Structure: Includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line.

Submarine Canyon: A steep-sided underwater valley commonly crossing the continental shelf and slope.

Submerged Lands: Submerged lands shall be defined as lands which lie below the line of mean low tide (from California Code of Regulations, Section 13577; see Public Trust Lands).

Substantial Damage: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to the condition existing before damage would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value before the damage occurred.

Substantial Repair: Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before such repair, reconstruction, or improvement. This term includes structures that have incurred "substantial damage" regardless of the actual repair work performed. For purposes of coastal development permitting, a substantial improvement to a structure qualifies the proposed development as new development.

Subtidal: Marine habitat that is permanently below the extreme low tide line.

Summer Season: Begins the day before the Memorial Day weekend and ends the day after the Labor Day weekend; alternatively, June 15th to September 15th.

Surfgrass: A type of marine flowering plant that forms meadows on rocky shorelines and shallow rocky subtidal reefs.

Surf Zone: Area between the outermost breaking waves and the limit of wave uprush.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board.

Talus: A pile of rock debris at the base of a cliff.

Tectonic: Related to the earth's surface.

Temporary Event: An activity or use that constitutes development as defined in this LCP but which is an activity or function which is or will be of limited duration and involves the placement of non-permanent structures; and/or involves the use of sandy beach, parkland, filled tidelands, water, streets, or parking areas which are otherwise open and available for general public use.

Terrace: A gently sloping platform cut by wave action.

Terrestrial: Land-related.

Tidal Epoch (National Tidal Datum Epoch): The specific 19-year period adopted by the National Ocean Service as the official time segment over which tide observations are taken and averaged to form tidal datums, such as Mean Lower Low Water. The 19-year period includes an 18.6 year astronomical cycle that accounts for all significant variations in the moon and sun that cause slowly varying changes in the

range of tides. A calendar day is 24 hours and a “tidal day” is approximately 24.84 hours. Due to the variation between calendar day and tidal day, it takes 19 years for these two time cycles to establish a repeatable pattern. Thus, if the moon is full today, then the moon will be full again on this day of the year 19 years from today. The present tidal epoch used is 1983 - 2001.

Tidal Prism: The total amount of water that flows into a harbor or estuary or out again with movement of the tide, excluding any freshwater flow.

Tidal Range: Difference between consecutive high and low (of higher high and lower low) waters. (see Tides).

Tidal Wave: Wave movement of the tides. Often improperly used for tsunamis (see Tsunami).

Tide: The periodic rising and falling of the water that results from gravitational attraction of the moon and sun, and other astronomical bodies, acting upon the rotating earth. The California coast has a mixed tidal occurrence, with two daily high tides of different elevations and two daily low tides, also of different elevations. Other tidal regimes are diurnal tides, with only one high and one low tide daily, and semidiurnal, with two high and two low tides daily, with comparatively little daily inequality between each high or each low tide level

Tidelands: Tidelands shall be defined as lands that are located between the lines of mean high tide and mean low tide (from California Code of Regulations, Section 13577; see Public Trust Lands).

TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load): The maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain water quality standards. Under Clean Water Act section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet water quality standards after application of technology-based controls. TMDL also refers to the written, quantitative analysis and plan for attaining and maintaining water quality standards in all seasons for a specific waterbody and pollutant.

Treatment Works: Has the same meaning as set forth in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.) and any other federal act that amends or supplements the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Tsunami: A long period wave, or seismic sea wave, caused by an underwater disturbance such as a volcanic eruption or earthquake. Commonly misnamed a Tidal Wave.

Turbidity: A measure of the extent to which water is stirred up or disturbed, as by sediment; opaqueness due to suspended sediment.

Turning Basin: An area, often designated on nautical charts, connected to a channel that is large enough to allow vessels to maneuver or turn around.

Undertow: A seaward current near the bottom on a sloping inshore zone, caused by the return, under the action of gravity, of the water carried up on the shore by waves. Commonly misnamed a Rip Current.

Upcoast: In the United States usage, the coastal direction, generally trending toward the north, from which a current comes. Sediment will often deposit on the upcoast side of a jetty, groin, or headland, reducing the amount of sediment that is available for transport further downcoast.

Updrift: The direction opposite that of the predominant movement of littoral materials.

USACOE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

USC: United States Code.

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service (also known as FWS).

Vernal Pools: Vernal pools are low depressions that typically are flooded and saturated above a hardpan or claypan for several weeks to a few months in the winter and spring.

Vessel: Watercraft, such as boats, ships, small craft, barges, etc. whether motorized, sail-powered or hand-powered, which are used or capable of being used as a means of transportation, recreation, safety/rescue, service or commerce on water. This includes all vessels of any size (other than models) homeported, launched/retrieved, or visiting in Newport Harbor, arriving by water or land, and registered or unregistered under state or federal requirements.

Watershed: The geographical area drained by a river and its connecting tributaries into a common source. A watershed may, and often does, cover a very large geographical region.

Wave: A ridge, deformation, or undulation of the surface of a liquid. On the ocean, most waves are generated by wind and are often referred to as wind waves.

Wave Climate: The range if wave parameters (Height, period and direction) characteristic of a coastal location.

Wave Height: The vertical distance from a wave trough to crest.

Wave Length (Wavelength): The horizontal distance between successive crests or between successive troughs of waves.

Wave Period: The time for a wave crest to traverse a distance equal to one wavelength, which is the time for two successive wave crests to pass a fixed point.

Wave Run-up: The distance or extent that water from a breaking wave will extend up a beach or structure.

Wave-cut Platform: The near-horizontal plane cut by wave action into a bedrock formation at the shoreline.

Wetland: Land which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and includes saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, mudflats, and fens. Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following attributes:

1. At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; or
2. The substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; or
3. The substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

Wildlife Corridor: The concept of habitat corridors addresses the linkage between large blocks of habitat that allow the safe movement of medium to large mammals from one habitat area to another. The definition of a corridor is varied but corridors may include such areas as greenbelts, refuge systems, underpasses, and biogeographic landbridges, for example.

Windward: The direction from which the wind is blowing.

Zoning Code: Title 20 of the City of Newport Beach Municipal Code, as amended.

Zostera marina: See eelgrass.