

GLOSSARY

1. **A-95**—Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95; an interagency notification and review process by which state, local and regional levels of government have an opportunity to comment on proposed projects or programs involving Federal funding. The goal is to avoid Federal or Federally-assisted actions which would not be in keeping with state or local efforts, plans, or policies, or would work against other Federal efforts.
2. **Beaches**—those lands subject to periodic inundation by tidal and wave action so that no nonlittoral vegetation is established.
3. **Certification**—The procedure of Coastal Council review and approval or disapproval of the permit applications processed by other State agencies (in the coastal zone) based on determination of the project's compliance with policies of the coastal management program.
4. **Coastal waters**—the navigable waters of the U.S. subject to the ebb and flood of the tide and which are saline waters, shoreward to their mean high-water mark.
5. **Coastal Zone**—By law, the coastal zone in South Carolina consists of all the lands and waters out to the three-mile limit of State jurisdiction in 8 counties: Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Horry, Jasper and Georgetown.
6. **Consistency Determination**—A decision made with respect to a direct Federal activity/development project, a Federal permit or license, or a Federal funding or assistance program, which ascertains whether such Federal-level action is in compliance with policies of the coastal management program (“consistent to the maximum extent practicable”). See Chapter V.
7. **Critical Areas**—By law, the critical areas of South Carolina are the coastal waters, tidelands, beaches and primary ocean-front sand dunes seaward of the boundary line determined by the Coastal Council. (See Chapter III, p. III-5 and definitions on this page.) In these areas the Coastal Council has direct jurisdiction for permits to perform any alteration.
8. **Feasible (feasibility)**—As used within the coastal program, (for example, “unless no feasible alternative exists”) feasibility is determined by the Coastal Council with respect to individual project proposals. Feasibility in each case is based on the best available information, including technical input from relevant agencies with expertise in the subject area, and considering factors of environmental, economic, social, legal and technological suitability of the proposed activity and its alternatives. Use of this word includes the concept of reasonableness and likelihood of success in achieving the project goal or purpose. “Feasible alternatives” applies both to locations or sites and to methods of design or construction, and includes the no action alternative.
9. **GAPC**—Geographic Areas of Particular Concern. See Chapter IV, p. IV-1.
10. **Networking**—Linking together the legal authorities of the various State agencies with jurisdiction in the coastal zone to enable comprehensive management of coastal resources. This is accomplished through application of the certification process, mandated in Sections 7(A) and 8(B)(11) of the S.C. Coastal Management Act of 1977.
11. **OCS**—Outer Continental Shelf, specifically, used in reference to off-shore oil and gas developments.
12. **Previously undisturbed wetlands**—those having no visible, physical evidence of previous impoundment, that is, separation from adjacent rivers or estuaries by artificial diking.
13. **Primary ocean-front sand dunes**—those dunes which constitute the front row of dunes adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean. (The critical area boundary is further defined in the Rules and Regulations for Permitting, as follows: If the crest of a primary front row sand dune is not reached within 200 feet landward from mean high water, that sand dune is not considered adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean. Council permitting authority shall extend: (1) to the landward trough of the primary front row sand dune if the crest of this dune is reached within 200 feet landward from mean high water, (2) to the seaward side of any maritime forest or upland vegetation if reached before the primary front row sand dune, and (3) to the seaward side of any permanent man-made structure which was functional in its present form on Sept. 28, 1977, where such structure is located seaward of any primary dune.)
14. **Tidelands**—all areas which are at or below mean high tide and coastal wetlands, mudflats, and similar areas that are contiguous or adjacent to coastal waters and are an integral part of the estuarine systems involved. Coastal wetlands include marshes, mudflats, and shallows and means those areas periodically inun-

dated by saline waters whether or not the saline waters reach the area naturally or through artificial water courses and those areas that are normally characterized by the prevalence of saline water vegetation capable of growth and reproduction.

15. **Water-Dependent**—A facility which can demonstrate that dependence on, use of, or access to, coastal waters is vital to the functioning of its primary activity.

16. **Water-Related**—Significantly enhanced economically by proximity to the shoreline (water).

chapter 1
the coast of
south carolina