

## **ATTACHMENT C – Definitions from Florida Statutes**

### **Florida Statute, Chapter 117 – Land Boundaries, Section 117.27 – Definitions:**

**“Mean high water”** means the average height of the high waters over a 19-year period. For shorter periods of observation, “mean high water” means the average height of the high waters after corrections are applied to eliminate known variations and to reduce the result to the equivalent of a mean 19-year value.

**“Mean high-water line”** means the intersection of the tidal plane of mean high water with the shore.

**“Mean low water”** means the average height of the low waters over a 19-year period. For shorter periods of observation, “mean low water” means the average height of low waters after corrections are applied to eliminate known variations and to reduce the result to the equivalent of mean 19-year value.

### **Florida Statute, Chapter 373 – Water Resources, Section 373.019 – Definitions:**

For the sole purpose of serving as the basis for the unified statewide methodology adopted pursuant to s. [373.421](#)(1), as amended, **“wetlands”** means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce, or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto. Upon legislative ratification of the methodology adopted pursuant to s. [373.421](#)(1), as amended, the limitation contained herein regarding the purpose of this definition shall cease to be effective.