

GLOSSARY

Sequim Comprehensive Plan

This glossary has been included to assist the reader in understanding terms which may have special meanings when used in the context of comprehensive planning, or which are not defined in an ordinary dictionary. Most other terms used in the Plan have their usual and accustomed meaning.

Accessory Dwelling Unit: A second dwelling unit added to, created within, or detached from an existing single-family detached dwelling for use as a completely independent or semi-independent unit with provisions for cooking, eating, sanitation and sleeping.

Adequate Public Facilities: Facilities that have the capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below locally established minimums. (WAC 365-195-210)

Affordable Housing: This term applies to the adequacy of housing supply to fulfill the housing needs of all economic segments of the community's population. According to the Federal definition it also means that the annual housing costs shall not exceed one third of the family's annual income.

Agricultural Lands: Land primarily devoted to the commercial production of horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw turf, seed, Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, or livestock and that has long-term commercial significance for agricultural production. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Aquaculture: The cultivation of fish, shellfish, and/or other aquatic animals or plants, including the incidental preparation of these products for human use.

Aquifer: A geologic stratum containing ground water that can be withdrawn and used for human purposes.

Aquifer Recharge Area: The area above an aquifer through which water is filtered.

Available Public Facilities: Indicates that facilities or services are in place or that a financial commitment has been made to provide those facilities or services within a specified time. In the case of transportation, the specified time is six years from the time of development. (WAC 365-195-210)

Best Available Science: This term applies to a requirement that communities seek experts who have the credentials to investigate, analyze, evaluate, report and recommend solutions based upon scientific evidence and knowledge.

Best Management Practices: A physical, structural, or managerial practice which has gained general acceptance for its ability to prevent or reduce environmental impacts.

Build(ing) Green: A concept that is employed in the development and construction industry relating to using environmentally sensitive construction practices and incorporation of building materials that minimize impacts on the environment (including the sources of materials).

Buffer or Buffer Zone: A neutral area between two areas of concern of sufficient width and quality to ensure that activities on one property do not negatively impact the other. The buffer might consist of open space, landscaped areas, undisturbed areas of natural vegetation, fences, walls, berms, or any combination thereof.

Business and Operation (B&O): A tax levied against business and operation income.

Capacity: The measure of the ability to provide a level of service on a public facility.

Capital Facilities: These are those structures or lands (such as offices, utilities, streets, parks, right of ways, rest area, City and County Shops, substations, John Wayne Marina) that are held in public trust by agencies operated by such as the City, County, Port of Port Angeles, State and Federal governments, as well as the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe. It also includes properties and structures that are owned by quasi-government or by junior taxing districts (including Library, Fire District, Museum of Arts and Culture, Sequim Schools, private parks, etc).

Capital Facilities Plan (CFP): A six year plan which prioritizes infrastructure projects for the City.

Capital Improvement: Land, improvements to land, structures (including design, permitting, and construction), initial furnishings and selected equipment. Capital improvements have an expected useful life of at least 10 years.

Capital Improvement Project or Program (CIP): A project prioritized and scheduled as a part of an overall construction program, or the actual construction program.

Carrying Capacity: The level of development density or use an environment is able to support without suffering undesirable or irreversible degradation.

Clearing: The destruction or removal of vegetation, ground cover, shrubs and trees including, but not limited to, root material removal and/or topsoil removal.

Clustering: Grouping the allowed number of residential units on a portion of a parcel in such a way that a significant portion of the site remains in common open space, recreation, any combination of those uses, or remains undeveloped **Commercial Uses:** Businesses involved in: 1) the sale, lease or rent of new or used products to the consumer public; 2) the provision of personal services to the consumer public; 3) the provision of leisure services in the form of food or drink and passive or active entertainment; or 4) the provision of product repair or servicing of consumer goods.

Community On-Site Sewage Systems: A sewage system used to serve multi-family residential complexes or groups of individual residences.

Comprehensive Plan, Comprehensive Land Use Plan, or Plan: A generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city as adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Comprehensive Planning: Planning that takes into account all aspects of water, air, and land resources and their uses and limits.

Concurrency: Adequate public facilities are available when the impacts of development occur. This definition includes the two concepts of “adequate public facilities and “available public facilities” as defined in this section. (WAC 365-195-210)

Conditional Uses: Those land uses deemed appropriate within a specified area if specified conditions are satisfied.

Consistency: A term that means that no feature of a plan or regulation is incompatible with any other feature of a plan or regulation. Consistency is indicative of a capacity for orderly integration or operation with other elements in a system. (WAC 365-195-210)

Contiguous Development: Development of areas immediately adjacent to one another. (WAC 365-195-210)

Cottage Industry or Business (Home Occupation): A commercial or light industrial use which is commonly conducted within a residence and/or appurtenance, which does not require the construction of any new structures, parking areas, signs, etc., and which does not generate significant additional traffic, noise, fumes, or glare.

Critical Areas: Areas that include the following areas and ecosystems: (a) wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Dedication of land: Refers to setting aside a portion of a property for a specific use or function.

Density: A measure of the intensity of development, generally expressed in terms of dwelling units per acre. Density can also be expressed in terms of population (i.e., people per acre.)

Design Guidelines: A set of guidelines defining parameters to be followed in site and/or building design and development.

Design Standards: A set of standards defining parameters to be followed in site and/or building design and development.

Determination of Non-significance (DNS): The written decision by the responsible official of the lead agency that a proposal is not likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact, and therefore an EIS is not required.

Development (I): For the purposes of this document any activity that requires a permit or approval, including but not limited to a building permit, grading permit, shoreline

substantial development permit, conditional use permit, unclassified use permit, zoning variance or reclassification, planned unit development, subdivision, short subdivision, master plan development, building site plan, or right-of-way use permit. See also the definitions for new development, redevelopment and land disturbing activities.

Development (2): The construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any structure, and any mining, excavation, filling or other associated land disturbance.

Development Regulations: Any controls placed on development or land use activities by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Department of Health (DOH): A county or State agency responsible for inspecting and permitting water and sewer systems, among other tasks.

Domestic Water System: Any system providing a supply of potable water which is deemed adequate pursuant to RCW 19.27.097 for the intended uses of a development. (WAC 365-195-210)

Easement: The legal right to use a parcel of land for a particular purpose. It does not include fee ownership, but may restrict the owners' use of the land.

EIS: See Environmental Impact Statement.

Enhancement: Alteration of an existing resource to improve or increase its characteristics and processes without degrading other existing functions. Enhancements are to be distinguished from resource creation or restoration projects.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A document detailing the expected environmental impacts of a proposed action.

Erosion: The wearing away of the earth's surface as a result of the movement of wind, water, or ice.

Facilities: The physical structure or structures in which a service is provided.

Fire Flow: The amount of water volume needed to provide fire suppression. Adequate fire flows are based on industry standards, typically measure in gallons per minute (gpm). Continuous fire flow volumes and pressures are necessary to insure public safety. The fire flow volume shall be in addition to the requirements of the water system for domestic demand.

Floodplain: That area of land adjoining a body of water that has been or may be covered by floodwater.

Functional Classification: A designation assigning categories to transportation facilities based on a facility's role in the overall transportation system.

Geographic Areas: As used in this document are those areas that encompass an area of the City, and its Urban Growth Area, for the purpose of anticipating placement of Public Facilities, primarily parks.

Geographical Information System (GIS): A (usually) computerized system, which builds upon layers of information to visually display physical conditions.

Geologically Hazardous Areas: Areas that, because of the susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Grade: 1) The slope of a road, channel, or natural ground. 2) The finished surface of a canal bed, roadbed, top of embankment, or bottom of excavation. 3) Any surface prepared for the support of construction such as paving or the laying of a conduit.

Grading: The physical manipulation of the earth's surface and/or drainage pattern in preparation for an intended use or activity.

Greenbelt: A linear corridor of open space which often provides passive recreation and non-motorized transportation opportunities, serves as a buffer between developments and varying land uses, or creates a sense of visual relief from urban landscapes.

Groundwater: Water that fills all the unblocked pores of material lying beneath the water table.

Growth Management Act (GMA): The Growth Management Act as enacted in 1990 and amended by the State of Washington. (RCW 36.70.A)

Habitat: The place or type of site where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

Hospitality Uses: Uses designed to serve the general public such as inns, bed and breakfasts, hotels, motels, restaurants and cafes, and which may include gift shops or convenience retail as an accessory to the principal hospitality use.

Household: All persons who occupy a housing unit which is intended as separate living quarters and having direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

Hydrology: The science of the behavior of water in the atmosphere, on the surface of the earth, and underground.

Impact Mitigation: Moderation of negative impacts caused by development. The term refers to voluntary and mandatory actions to compensate for the costs of reducing impacts; including traffic impacts. The process of avoiding, reducing, or compensating for the environmental impact(s) of a proposal. See WAC 197-11-768.

Impervious: A surface which cannot be easily penetrated. For instance, rain does not readily penetrate paved surfaces.

Infill: The development of housing or other buildings in vacant sites in an already developed area.

Infrastructure: Facilities and services needed to sustain industry, residential, and commercial activities. Infrastructure may include, but not be limited to, water and sewer lines, streets, and communication lines.

Intensity: A measure of land use activity based on density, use, mass, size and impact.

Level of Service (LOS): An established minimum capacity of public facilities or services that must be provided per unit demand or other appropriate measure of need.

Local Improvement District (LID): A special taxing district formed by landowners to finance and construct a variety of physical infrastructure improvements benefiting its members.

Lot: A designated parcel, tract, or area of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise permitted by law, to be used, developed or built upon as a unit.

Low Impact Development: The development and construction technology that attempts to minimize the amount of impervious surfaces within a project; and, that includes alternatives to large detention or retention ponds for storm run-off by using dry wells, bio-swales and rain gardens.

Major Arterial: Roads that convey traffic along corridors to areas of a high density of commercial or industrial activity. Major arterials emphasize mobility and de-emphasize access.

Manufactured Housing: A factory assembled structure intended solely for human habitation installed on a permanent foundation with running gear removed and connected to utilities on an individual building site. A common type of manufactured home includes, but is not limited to, doublewide mobile homes.

Master Planned Community: A self contained and fully integrated development intended to provide a mix of uses to provide jobs, housing and services to residents while protecting critical areas and preserving significant areas in open space.

Master Planned Resort: A self contained and fully integrated development in a setting of significant natural amenities that includes short-term visitor accommodations associated with a range of developed on-site indoor or outdoor recreation facilities. It may also include permanent residential uses as an integrated part of the overall resort development. (WAC 365-195-210)

Median Income: The income level which divides the income distribution of a given area into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median income and the other having incomes below the median income. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

Minerals: A term which includes gravel, sand, and valuable metallic substances. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Minor Arterial or Secondary Arterial: Roads that link activity centers and convey traffic onto major arterials. Minor arterials provide both mobility and access.

Mitigation: means, in the following order of preference:

- (a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or part of an action;
- (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
- (c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment;
- (d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and
- (e) Compensation for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mixed Use: Development that combines two or more different land uses in the same project. For example, a mixed-use project may include both retail uses and residential uses.

Monitor: To systematically and repeatedly measure something in order to track changes.

Monitoring: The collection of data by various methods for the purposes of understanding natural systems and features, evaluating the impacts of development proposals on such systems, and assessing the performance of mitigation measures imposed as conditions of development.

Multifamily: A structure containing two or more joined dwelling units.

Multimodal: Two or more modes or methods of transportation. Examples of “multimodal” transportation modes include: bicycling, driving an automobile, walking, bus transit or rail.

Non-motorized: Any mode of transportation that utilizes a power source other than a motor. Primarily, non-motorized modes include walking (pedestrian), wheelchairs, horseback riding (equestrian), and bicycling.

Nonconforming Land Use: A use or activity that was lawful prior to the adoption, revision or amendment of the comprehensive plan but fails by reason of such adoption, revision or amendment to conform to the present requirements of the comprehensive plan.

Office: A structure that generally houses a business, government, professional, medical or financial institution for the non-daily needs of individuals, groups or organizations.

Open Space: Typically, open space implies a landscape that is primarily unimproved. Open space may include: critical areas; wooded areas; parks; trails; privately owned nature reserves; abandoned railroad lines; utility corridors; and other vacant rights of way.

Peninsula Regional Transportation Planning Organization (PRTPO): The area-wide metropolitan planning organization responsible for regional planning on the Olympic Peninsula. The PRTPO is responsible for distributing federal transportation funds to local jurisdictions.

Per Capita Income: Per Capita Income is the mean income for all men, women and children in a particular group. It is computed by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Performance Standards: Criteria that are established and must be met before a certain use will be permitted. These measures are designed to guide development of property and include, but are not limited to, open space requirements, water and wastewater requirements, buffer zones, screening, size and heights limits for buildings, noise, vibration, glare, heat, air or water contaminants, and traffic.

Planned Unit Development (PUD): A residential, commercial or industrial development that includes a mix of housing types such as single family, townhouses, and other multifamily, and/or commercial and industrial uses, and group uses to provide common open space or to include recreation such as golfing, trails or parks as part of the development.

Planning: The use of scientific and technical knowledge to provide choices for decision making as well as a process for considering and reaching consensus.

Planning Period: The 20 year period following the adoption of a comprehensive plan or such longer period as may have been selected as the initial planning horizon by the planning jurisdiction. (WAC 365-195-210)

Plat: A map or plan, especially of a piece of land divided into building lots.

Pollution: Contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of waters of the state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

Primary Treatment: The first step in wastewater treatment in which solids in a wastewater stream are allowed to settle out. The suspended solids and the BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) are reduced by 25 to 40 percent.

Project (Comprehensive Plan): The *City of Sequim's Comprehensive Plan* defines Projects as a required action item, an undertaking requiring concerted effort; a plan; an estimate or forecast; work necessary for further consideration or greater action; an action requiring public involvement (i.e.; a Master Plan process, like the Parks Master Plan)

Public Facilities: Public Facilities include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, government offices and schools. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Public Services: Public Services include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection and other governmental services. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Public Water System: Any systems of water supply intended or used for human consumption or other domestic uses, including source, treatment, storage, transmission, and distribution facilities where water is being furnished to any community, collection, or number of individuals, but excluding a water system serving a single family residence. (WAC 248-54)

Recharge: The flow of surface water to subterranean ground water (also known as “aquifer”) from the infiltration of surface and stormwater runoff.

Rehabilitation: The physical improvement, remodeling, or partial reconstruction of existing structures rather than their demolition and replacement.

Residential Density: The number of persons per unit of residential land area. Net density includes only occupied land. Gross density includes unoccupied portions of residential areas, such as roads and open space.

Resource Lands: Those lands that are suitable for agriculture and/or forest mineral extraction and are protected by resource lands regulations.

Resource-Based: A use that is dependent upon, or supports uses that are dependent upon, natural resources including, but not limited to, forestry, agriculture, aquaculture, horticulture, and mineral extraction.

Restoration: To revitalize or reestablish characteristics and processes of a wetland or habitat diminished or lost by past alterations, activities, or catastrophic events. Also can apply to process of returning older buildings to their original condition and look.

Right-of-way: Land owned by a government or an easement for a certain purpose over the land of another, used for a road, ditch, electrical transmission line, pipeline, or public facilities such as utility or transportation corridors.

Riparian Areas or Zones: Lands situated along the banks of streams, rivers and lakes.

Road Adequacy Standards: Standards by which government agencies can assess whether adequate road facilities are being provided and regulated.

Runoff: Water from rain, snowmelt, or irrigation that flows over the ground surface and returns to streams.

Rural Areas: Rural Areas include those areas that are not within an urban growth area and are not designated as natural resource lands having long term commercial significance for production of agricultural products, timber, or the extraction of minerals.

Sanitary Sewer Systems: All facilities, including approved on-site disposal facilities, used in the collection, transmission, storage, treatment or discharge of any waterborne waste, whether domestic in origin or a combination of domestic, commercial or industrial waste. (WAC 365-195-210)

Secondary Treatment: The second step in purifying sewage which uses biological processes in addition to settling and provides purification from 85 to 95 percent.

Sediment: The fine grained material deposited by water or wind.

Seismic Hazard Areas: Areas subject to severe risk of damage as a result of earthquake induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement, or soil liquefaction.

Small Town: Any community that has a population of less than 5000 individuals. (Office of Financial Management)

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA): SEPA requires state agencies, local governments and other lead agencies to consider environmental factors when making most types of permit decisions, especially for development proposals of a significant scale. As part of the SEPA process, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) may be required to be prepared and public comments solicited. (RCW 43.21.C)

Setback: A required open space, specified in shoreline master programs, measured horizontally upland from and perpendicular to the ordinary high water mark.

Sewer: The closed pipe that carries raw sewage from a home or business to a treatment facility.

Shall: A directive or requirement.

Shoreline Management Act: Chapter 90.58 RCW and Chapter WAC 173-14-030(1) WAC)

Shoreline Master Program (SMP): The comprehensive use plan and related use regulations which are used by local governments to administer and enforce the permit system for shoreline management. Master programs must be developed in accordance with the policies of the SMA, be approved and adopted by the state, and be consistent with the rules (WACs) adopted by Ecology.

Shorelines: All of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs and their associated uplands, together with the lands underlying them, except those areas excluded under RCW 90.58.030(2)(d). See RCW 90.58.030 (2)(d) and WAC 173-18, 173-19 and 173-22.

Should: An expectation.

Sight Distance: The length of a roadway required that is sufficient enough to ensure safe operation of a motor vehicle at posted speeds.

Single Family (detached): A detached building containing one dwelling unit.

Slope: Degree of deviation of a surface from the horizontal; measured as a numerical ratio, percent, or in degrees. Expressed as a ratio, the first number is the horizontal distance (run) and the second is the vertical distance (rise), as 2:1. A 2:1 slope is a 50 percent slope. Expressed in degrees, the slope is the angle from the horizontal plane, with a 90° slope being vertical (maximum) and 45° being a 1:1 or 100 percent slope.

Small Scale: A term which indicates that development regulations will limit the intensity size, scale, number of uses and other factors of a particular development.

Solid Waste: All putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and

construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials.
(RCW 70.95.030)

Special Needs Housing: All housing that is designed for an individual or family who requires supportive social services in order to live independently or semi-independently. These households require all types of housing including emergency, transitional and permanent housing. Special needs groups include, but are not limited to the homeless; elderly; AIDS victims; single parents; runaway and homeless youth; severely physically handicapped; mentally and emotionally disturbed; chronically mentally ill, developmentally disabled; migrant labor households and persons with substance abuse problems.

Streambanks : The usual boundaries, not the flood boundaries, of a stream channel. Right and left banks are named facing downstream.

Subdivision: The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots, plats, sites, or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development.

Surface Waters: Streams, rivers, ponds, lakes or other waters designated as “waters of the state” by the Washington Department of Natural Resources. (WAC 222-16-030)

Tertiary Treatment: The third step in purifying sewage that removes additional nutrient levels.

Through Traffic: Traffic traveling through a specific area to a destination beyond that area.

Topography: General term to include characteristics of the ground surface such as plains, hills, mountains, degree of relief, steepness of slopes, and other physiographic features.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): An array of strategies intended to lead to a reduction in the number of vehicles using the road system while simultaneously serving the same number of travelers.

Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP): A jurisdiction’s long range programming document for transportation facilities.

Transportation System Management (TSM): The use of low capital expenditures to increase the capacity of the transportation system. TSM strategies include but are not limited to signalization, channelization, and bus turn-outs. (WAC 365-195-210)

Urban Governmental Services: Those governmental service historically and typically delivered by cities, including storm and sanitary sewer services, fire and police protection services, public transit services and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with non urban areas. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Urban Growth: Growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of such land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources. When allowed to spread over wide areas, urban growth typically requires urban governmental services. “Characterized by urban growth” refers to land having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship to an area with urban growth on it as to be appropriate for urban growth. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Urban Growth Area (UGA): Those areas designated by a county and mutually created through guidance from the County-wide Planning Policies, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110.

Urban Level of Facilities and Services: Those services defined as “urban governmental services” with levels of service as defined within the Capital Facilities Element of this Plan.

Utilities or Public Utilities: Enterprises or facilities serving the public by means of an integrated systems of collection, transmission, distribution, and processing facilities through more or less permanent physical conditions between the plant of the serving entity and the premises of the customer. Included are systems for the delivery of natural gas, electricity, telecommunications services, and water for the disposal of sewage. (WAC 365-195-210).

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): An engineering measure of the demand on a transportation system.

Visioning: A process of citizen involvement to determine values and ideals for the future of a community and to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals. (WAC 365-195-210)

Water Dependent Use: A use or portion of a use which cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Examples of some water dependent uses include: boat ramps, swimming areas, aquaculture, marinas, water intakes and outfalls, fish pens and fish screens.

Water-enjoyment Use: A recreational use, or other use facilitating public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or a use that provides for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use and which through the location, design and operation assures the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. In order to qualify as a water-enjoyment use, the use must be open to the general public and the shoreline oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment. Primary water-enjoyment uses may include, but are not limited to, parks, piers and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines of the state; and general water-enjoyment uses may include but are not limited to, restaurants, museums, aquariums, scientific/ecological reserves, resorts and mixed-use commercial; PROVIDED, that such uses conform to the above water-enjoyment specifications and the provisions of the master program.

Water-oriented Use: Refers to any combination of water-dependent, water-related, and/or water enjoyment uses and serves as an all encompassing definition for priority uses under the SMA. Non-water-oriented serves to describe those uses which have little or no relationship to the shoreline and are not considered priority uses under the SMA. Examples include professional offices, automobile sales or repair shops, mini-storage facilities, multi-family residential development, department stores and gas stations.

Water-related Use: A use or a portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

1. Of a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or
2. The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent commercial activities and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient. Examples include manufacturers of ship parts large enough that transportation becomes a significant factor in the products cost, professional services serving primarily water-dependent activities and storage of water-transported foods. Examples

of water-related uses may include warehousing of goods transported by water, seafood processing plants, hydroelectric generating plants, gravel storage when transported by barge, oil refineries where transport is by tanker and log storage.

Watershed: The region drained by or contributing water to a stream, lake or other body of water.

Wetland or Wetlands: Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas created to mitigate conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the county or city. (RCW 36.70A.030)

Xeriscape: Drought-tolerant, native plant landscaping, used to conserve water; and, it is not the use of gravel in lieu of grass or native shrubbery.

Zero-Lot Line: The situation that describes when two structures on adjoining properties are attached to each other, such as a duplex condominium.

Zoning: The process by which a county or municipality legally controls the use of property and physical configuration of development upon tracts of land within its jurisdiction.

Zoning Ordinance: An ordinance based on the policy power of government to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare. It may regulate the type of use and intensity of development of land and structures to the extent necessary for a public purpose. Requirements may vary among various geographically defined areas called zones. Regulations generally cover such items as height and bulk of buildings, density of dwelling units, off-street parking, control of signs, and use of land for residential, commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes. A zoning ordinance is one of the major methods for implementation of a comprehensive plan.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
B & O	Business & Occupation
BOD	Bio-Organic
BPA	Bonneville Power Authority
CFP	Capital Facilities Plan
CIP	Capital Improvement Project
CWPP	County Wide Planning Policy
DEA	Developer Extension Agreements
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DNS	Determination of Non-Significance
DOH	Department Of Health
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMA	Growth Management Act
LID	Local Improvement District
LOS	Level Of Service
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
OFM	Office Of Financial Management
PUD	Public Utility District
PUD	Planned Unit Development
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SMP	Shoreline Master Program
SR	State Route
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TIP	Transportation Improvement Plan
TSM	Transportation System Management
UGA	Urban Growth Area
UV	Ultraviolet
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WSDOT	Washington State Department Of Transportation
WSF	Washington State Ferry
WUTC	Washington Utilities And Transportation Commission

