

**Agenda Sheet for City Council Meeting of:**

01/22/2018

Date Rec'd	1/9/2018
Clerk's File #	ORD C35576
Renews #	
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	PLANNING
Contact Name/Phone	LISA KEY 625-6187
Contact E-Mail	LKEY@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance
Agenda Item Name	0650 - SIGN CODE RELATED AMENDMENTS

Agenda Wording

An ordinance relating to sign standards amending SMC 17C.340.110, 17C.370.030, 17A.020.010, 17A.020.020, 17A.020.030, 17A.020.040, 17A.020.050, 17A.020.060, 17A.020.090, 17A.020.130

Summary (Background)

Code updates to other development code necessitated by amendments to Sign Code (SMC 17.240.40), to include changes to the definitions section addressed in SMC 17A.020; to address sign regulations for home occupations contained in SMC 17C.340; and, to address sign regulations for existing neighborhood commercial structures in 17C.370

Fiscal Impact	Grant related? NO	Budget Account
	Public Works? NO	
Neutral \$		#
Select \$		#
Select \$		#
Select \$		#

Approvals		Council Notifications	
Dept Head	KEY, LISA	Study Session	
Division Director	TRAUTMAN, HEATHER	Other	Urban Development
Finance	ORLOB, KIMBERLY	Distribution List	
Legal	RICHMAN, JAMES	dkinder@spokanecity.org	
For the Mayor	DUNIVANT, TIMOTHY	lkey@spokanecity.org	
Additional Approvals		jrichman@spokanecity.org	
Purchasing		tpalmquist@spokanecity.org	
CITY COUNCIL	MCDANIEL, ADAM	dcompton@spokanecity.org	
		tblack@spokanecity.org	
		amullerleile@spokanecity.org	

FIRST READING OF THE ABOVE
ORDINANCE HELD ON
1-22-2018
AND FURTHER ACTION WAS DEFERRED
Laura Jensen (Acting)
CITY CLERK

Nathan Gorman
PASSED BY
SPOKANE CITY COUNCIL:
1/29/2018
Len H. Gates
CITY CLERK



Continuation of Wording, Summary, Budget, and Distribution

Agenda Wording

17A.020.140, 17A.020.160, 17A.020.190 to title 17C of the Spokane Municipal Code and setting and effective date.

Summary (Background)

Fiscal Impact	Budget Account
Select \$	#
Select \$	#

Distribution List

sbishop@spokanecity.org	

Briefing Paper City Council

Division & Department:	Neighborhood & Business Services / Planning
Subject:	Sign Code Amendments and Sign Code-Related Amendments
Date:	January 9, 2018
Author (email & phone):	Amy Mullerleile (amullerleile@spokanecity.org ; 509-625-6194) Lisa Key (lkey@spokanecity.org ; 509-625-6187)
City Council Sponsor:	Amber Waldref
Executive Sponsor:	Lisa Key
Committee(s) Briefed:	Urban Development, January 8, 2018
Type of Agenda item:	<input type="checkbox"/> Consent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Initiative
Alignment: (link agenda item to guiding document – i.e., Master Plan, Budget, Comp Plan, Policy, Charter, Strategic Plan)	Comprehensive Plan Policy DP 2.17 Ordinance No. C35490 and C35555 U.S. Supreme Court Decision <i>Reed v. Gilbert</i> , 135 S. Ct. 2218, 192 L.Ed.2d 236 (2015)
Strategic Initiative:	
Deadline:	April 10, 2018
Outcome: (deliverables, delivery duties, milestones to meet)	Updated sign code that is compliant with federal law and consistent with current practices and other municipal code provisions.
<p>Background/History: <i>Provide brief history e.g. this is the 3rd and final 5 year extension of the contract which was put in place in 2007.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On April 10, 2017 City Council passed Ord. No. C35490 Imposing an immediate moratorium on the relocation of off-premises signs into areas having a center and corridor zoning designation or sites located in an historic district.</i> • <i>On May 22, 2017 a public hearing was held and the expiration was extended to November 22, 2017.</i> • <i>On October 9, 2017, the City Council passed Ord. No. C35555, extending the expiration of the moratorium to April 10, 2018.</i> • <i>In 2015 the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision in the case of Reed v. Town of Gilbert, AZ providing new guidance on acceptable regulations on noncommercial signage.</i> • <i>City staff from the Development Services Center maintained a list of recommended updates and clarifications to the City's current sign code, in anticipation of the planned 2018 Sign Code amendment process, for ease of interpretation and administration of that code.</i> 	
<p>Executive Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In response to the events described above, planning and legal staff performed an audit on the existing sign code and presented proposed changes to a group of community stakeholders.</i> • <i>Over the course of 2 months the work group provided feedback on the proposed edits.</i> • <i>Additional outreach was conducted in the form of a website, digital open house, social media campaign, and outreach to targeted stakeholders. Several workshops were held with the City's Plan Commission.</i> • <i>The feedback received was incorporated into a draft that was presented to the Plan Commission and a public hearing was held on October 11. The Plan Commission unanimously recommended the adoption of the proposed changes by City Council.</i> • <i>Since the Plan Commission additional changes have been added to the draft as a result of</i> 	

feedback from the City Council and staff. Those changes are reflected in an errata table which has been attached.

- As a result of the changes to the sign code there were other areas of the Spokane Municipal Code that needed to be updated to ensure consistency between chapters. These changes include incorporating sign specific definitions directly into the sign code chapter as well as correcting contradictory signage standards that currently exist for the same use.
- A public hearing was held on these housekeeping on December 13, 2017 and the Plan Commission unanimously recommended their adoption by City Council, with one minor recommended revision.
- Because these ordinances were heard by Plan Commission separately, we are bringing them forward to City Council as separate, but related ordinances.

Budget Impact:

No budgetary impact

Approved in current year budget? Yes No

Annual/Reoccurring expenditure? Yes No

If new, specify funding source:

Other budget impacts: (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Operations Impact:

Consistent with current operations/policy? Yes No

Requires change in current operations/policy? Yes No

Specify changes required:

Known challenges/barriers:

ORDINANCE NO. C35576

An ordinance relating to sign standards amending SMC 17C.340.110, 17C.370.030, 17A.020.010, 17A.020.020, 17A.020.030, 17A.020.040, 17A.020.050, 17A.020.060, 17A.020.090, 17A.020.130, 17A.020.140, 17A.020.160, 17A.020.190 to title 17C of the Spokane Municipal Code and setting and effective date.

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2017 the City Council adopted Ordinance No. C35490, imposing an immediate, six-month moratorium on the relocation of off-premises signs into areas of Spokane having a center and corridor zoning designation; setting a public hearing; and declaring an emergency; and

WHEREAS, on May 22, 2017 the City Council held a public hearing on Ordinance No. C35490, received a staff report, presentation by the proponents and opponents of the moratorium, heard public testimony, adopted findings of fact, extended the moratorium for a an additional six months and set an expiration date of November 22; and

WHEREAS, during the moratorium, Planning Department staff conducted workshops with the Plan Commission and City Council to discuss revisions to the City's sign regulations to (i) address the concerns that prompted the Council's adoption of the moratorium and (ii) to meet the guidelines set forth in the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in *Reed v. Gilbert*, 135 S. Ct. 2218, 192 L.Ed.2d 236 (2015) and other applicable law (the "Sign Code Update"); and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission held workshops on the proposed Sign Code Update on June 14, 2017, September 13, 2017, and September 27, 2017, and a public hearing on October 11, 2017; and

WHEREAS, based on written and verbal testimony that is a part of the record and is summarized in the City Plan Commission Recommendation, Findings and Conclusions adopted on October 25, 2017, the Plan Commission unanimously recommended that the City Council adopt the proposed Sign Code Update; and

WHEREAS, the changes proposed by the Sign Code Update necessitated amendments to other sections of the Spokane Municipal Code for consistency and administrative purposes; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission held workshops on the proposed cleanup amendments on October 25, 2017 and November 8, 2017 and a public hearing on December 13, 2017; and

WHEREAS, based on written and verbal testimony that is a part of the record and is summarized in the City Plan Commission Recommendation, Findings and Conclusions adopted on January 10, 2018, the Plan Commission unanimously recommended that the City Council adopt the proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, on November 14, 2017, the responsible official issued a determination of non-significance (DNS) under SEPA (Chapter 43.21C RCW) relating to the proposed amendments and notice of said DNS was published in the Spokesman Review on November 29, and December 6, 2017.

WHEREAS, the City complied with RCW 36.70A.370 in processing this Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE,

The City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That SMC Section 17C.340.110 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17C.340.110 Development Standards

Structural alteration to accommodate the occupation is not permitted:

- A. unless required by code, a separate outside access to the area devoted to the occupation is not permitted;
- B. the occupation, including storage, does not occupy more than twenty-five percent of the residence's finished floor area, nor in any case more than two hundred square feet;
- C. the occupation does not occupy any accessory structure, including an attached garage;
- D. the number of persons engaged in the home occupation may not exceed two persons. This may consist of either one family member and one nonfamily member or two family members;
- E. ~~((there is no commercial advertising, except that there may be one nonilluminated sign, up to three square foot in area, bearing the name and occupation of the occupant, placed flat against the building;))~~ The sign standards are stated in chapter 17C.240 SMC, Signs;
- F. There is no window or outdoor display.
- G. Any stock of goods has been produced on the premises.
- H. No use is made of equipment or material that produces vibration, noise, dust, smoke, odor, or electrical interference to the detriment of surrounding residences.
- I. There are no deliveries or shipments to or from the premises of such quantities or frequency as would involve commercial motor vehicles or suggest a need for a customer parking area.
- J. The property shall retain its residential appearance and character.
- K. No commercial use of the streets shall be allowed as specified in SMC 17C.319.100.

Section 2. That SMC Section 17C.370.030 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17C.370.030 Procedure

- A. Planning Director Administrative or Hearing Examiner Decision.
 - 1. Establishing a use under this chapter in an eligible structure requires following the same application and posting process as a Type II or III Conditional Use Process as provided in chapter 17G.060 SMC. A Type III application is required

for projects that have a floor area of three thousand square feet or more, including building additions, and for any non-residential project on a site that does not have frontage on a designated arterial (principal, minor, or collector). For projects that do not exceed this threshold, a Type II conditional use permit application is required, except the planning director may require a Type II conditional use permit application be processed as a Type III application when the director issues written findings that the Type III process is in the public interest.

2. The planning director administrative decision or hearing examiner decision is only for the use approved through the process. If a proposed change of use for the site proposes other uses that are not within the use category description approved for the site, a new planning director administrative decision or hearing examiner decision is required to determine the requirements that the new use shall follow.
- B. The fee for the planning director administrative decision is the same as a Type I application. The fee for a Type III hearing examiner decision shall be the same as a Type III application.
- C. A predevelopment meeting as provided in SMC 17G.060.040 is required before an application may be submitted.
- D. Decision criteria are found in SMC 17G.060.170 and applications shall follow the same procedures for a Type II or III conditional use process, as may be applicable depending on the type of application reviewed.
- E. If the planning director or hearing examiner makes a determination with supporting findings that the benefits of the proposed use and improvements to the existing structure and the property on which the structure is located would mitigate potential negative impacts on the residential character of the area, then a planning director administrative decision or hearing examiner decision may be granted consistent with the following uses. The director or hearing examiner may make a determination with supporting findings that a proposed use is not permitted because the nature of the use would have negative impacts on the residential character of the area that cannot be mitigated with conditions of approval.
1. Uses Not Allowed.
 - Sale or leasing of:
 - a. motorized consumer vehicles,
 - b. fire arms,
 - c. weapons,
 - d. marijuana.
 2. Uses Allowed:
 - a. Office uses found in SMC 17C.190.250;
 - b. Retail sales and service uses found in SMC 17C.190.270; and
 - c. Uses allowed within the RMF zone found in SMC 17C.110.100.
- F. Development and operation standards in addition to the base zone:
1. The structure on the site must have been originally legally built to accommodate a non-residential use and, at the time of application, its existing use must not be classified within the institutional use category as described in Article V of chapter 17C.190 SMC, which may be converted under SMC 17C.320.060.
 2. Reserved.
 3. The site must be located within the RA, RSF, RTF, RMF, or RHD zones.
 4. The site size may not be expanded and the uses approved under this section may not expand onto surrounding sites beyond the site area existing on July 26, 2012. Any expansion of existing structures is subject to the current applicable

development standards, except structures larger than five thousand square feet shall not be expanded. A planting of L2 see-through buffer as described by SMC 17C.200.030 shall be required for any structural expansion or provision of additional off-street parking.

5. Parking and loading requirements are specific to the use authorized by the hearing examiner or director and shall follow the standards in chapter 17C.230 SMC Parking and Loading for a Neighborhood Retail Zone (NR).
 6. Business operation hours shall be determined by the hearing examiner or director. Operational hours for non-residential uses operating later than ten p.m. and earlier than five a.m. will need to demonstrate that all off-site impacts will be fully mitigated.
 7. Drive through facilities are prohibited.
 8. Outdoor storage is prohibited. Outdoor seating areas and daytime display of merchandise is allowed.
 9. Lighting shall be provided within parking lots and along pedestrian walkways. Lighting fixtures shall be limited to sixteen feet in height. All lighting shall be shielded from producing off-site glare.
 10. All exterior garbage cans, garbage collection areas, and recycling collection areas must be screened from the street and any adjacent properties. Trash receptacles for pedestrian use are exempt.
 11. The signage standards (~~((for the CC4 zones))~~) in SMC 17C.240.150, Table 17C.240-1 shall apply. (~~(Temporary outdoor signage is prohibited except that one sandwich board sign is permitted.)~~) If the a sandwich board sign is erected in the public right-of-way it must be consistent with (~~((SMC 17C.240.240))~~)SMC 17C.240.244.
- G. If the hearing examiner or planning director determines that proposed use is appropriate for the site, the hearing examiner or director may attach additional conditions to the decision that may include items such as:
1. Building and property improvements that must be completed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
 2. Conditions needed to mitigate off-site impacts consistent with SMC 17C.220 Off-Site Impacts.
 3. Specific conditions under which the use may operate.
- H. Appeals.
- The decisions of the planning director may be appealed to the hearing examiner as provided for in SMC 17G.060.210 and follow an appeal process consistent with a Type II Conditional Use Permit application. The decisions of the hearing examiner may be appealed to superior court as provided for in SMC 17G.060.210.

Section 3. That SMC Section 17C.020.010 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.010 "A" Definitions

- A. Abandoned Sign Structure.
(~~(A sign structure where no sign has been in place for a continuous period of at least six months.))~~See SMC 17C.240.015.
- B. Aboveground Storage Tank or AST.
Any one or connected combination of tanks that is used to contain an accumulation of liquid critical materials and the aggregate volume of which (including the volume of piping connected thereto) is more than sixty gallons and the entire exterior surface

area of the tank is above the ground and is able to be fully visually inspected. Tanks located in vaults or buildings that are to be visually inspected are considered to be aboveground tanks.

C. Accepted.

A project for which the required plans have been found to be technically adequate.

D. Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU).

An accessory dwelling unit is a separate additional living unit, including separate kitchen, sleeping, and bathroom facilities, attached or detached from the primary residential unit, on a single-family lot. ADUs are known variously as:

1. "Mother-in-law apartments,"
2. "Accessory apartments," or
3. "Second units."

E. Accessory Structure.

A structure of secondary importance or function on a site. In general, the primary use of the site is not carried on in an accessory structure.

1. Accessory structures may be attached or detached from the primary structure.
2. Examples of accessory structures include:

- a. Garages,
- b. Decks,
- c. Fences,
- d. Trellises,
- e. Flagpoles,
- f. Stairways,
- g. Heat pumps,
- h. Awnings, and
- i. Other structures.

3. See also SMC 17A.020.160 ("Primary Structure").

F. Accessory Use.

A use or activity which is a subordinate part of a primary use and which is clearly incidental to a primary use on a site.

G. Activity.

See Regulated Activity.

H. Administrative Decision.

A permit decision by an officer authorized by the local government. The decision may be for approval, denial, or approval with conditions and is subject to the applicable development standards of the land use codes or development codes.

I. Adult Bookstore or Adult Video Store.

1. A commercial establishment which, as one of its principal business activities, offers for sale or rental for any form of consideration any one or more of the following: books, magazines, periodicals or other printed matter, or photographs, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, compact discs, digital video discs, slides, or other visual representations which are characterized by their emphasis upon the display of "specified anatomical areas," as defined in SMC 17A.020.190, or "specified sexual activities," as defined in SMC 17A.020.190. A "principal business activity" exists where the commercial establishment meets any one or more of the following criteria:

- a. At least thirty percent of the establishment's displayed merchandise consists of said items; or
- b. At least thirty percent of the retail value (defined as the price charged to customers) of the establishment's displayed merchandise consists of said items; or

- c. At least thirty percent of the establishment's revenues derive from the sale or rental, for any form of consideration, of said items; or
- d. The establishment maintains at least thirty percent of its floor space for the display, sale, and/or rental of said items (aisles and walkways used to access said items, as well as cashier stations where said items are rented or sold, shall be included in "floor space maintained for the display, sale, and/or rental of said items"); or
- e. The establishment maintains at least five hundred square feet of its floor space for the display, sale, and/or rental of said items (aisles and walkways used to access said items, as well as cashier stations where said items are rented or sold, shall be included in "floor space maintained for the display, sale, and/or rental of said items"); or
- f. The establishment regularly offers for sale or rental at least two thousand of said items; or
- g. The establishment regularly features said items and regularly advertises itself or holds itself out, in any medium, by using "adult," "XXX," "sex," "erotic," or substantially similar language, as an establishment that caters to adult sexual interests.

2. For purposes of this definition, the term "floor space" means the space inside an establishment that is visible or accessible to patrons, excluding restrooms.

J. Adult Business.

An "adult bookstore or adult video store," an "adult entertainment establishment," or a "sex paraphernalia store."

K. Adult Entertainment Establishment.

- 1. An "adult entertainment establishment" is an enclosed building, or any portion thereof, used for presenting performances, activities, or material relating to "specified sexual activities" as defined in SMC 17A.020.190 or "specified anatomical areas" as defined in SMC 17A.020.190 for observation by patrons therein.
- 2. A motion picture theater is considered an adult entertainment establishment if the preponderance of the films presented is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the depicting or describing of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas."
- 3. A hotel or motel providing overnight accommodations is not considered an adult entertainment establishment merely because it provides adult closed circuit television programming in its rooms for its registered overnight guests.

L. Adult Family Home.

A residential use as defined and licensed by the state of Washington in a dwelling unit.

M. Agency or Agencies.

The adopting jurisdiction(s), depending on the context.

N. Agricultural Activities.

- 1. Pursuant to WAC 173-26-020(3)(a), agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to:
 - a. Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products;
 - b. Rotating and changing agricultural crops;
 - c. Allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded;
 - d. Allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions;

- e. Allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement;
 - f. Conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment;
 - g. Maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is not closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and
 - h. Maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.
 - 2. The City of Spokane shoreline master program defines agriculture activities as:
 - a. Low-intensity agricultural use is defined as passive grazing and plant cultivation; or
 - b. High-intensity agricultural use includes such activities as feedlots, feed mills, packing plants, agricultural processing plants or warehouse for the purpose of processing, packing, and storage of agricultural products.
- O. Agricultural Land.

Areas on which agricultural activities are conducted as of the date of adoption of the updated shoreline master program pursuant to the State shoreline guidelines as evidenced by aerial photography or other documentation. After the effective date of the SMP, land converted to agricultural use is subject to compliance with the requirements herein.
- P. AKART.

An acronym for "all known, available, and reasonable methods to control toxicants" as used in the sense of the state Water Pollution Control Act and RCW 90.48.520 thereof. AKART shall represent the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants associated with a discharge. The concept of AKART applies to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution.
- Q. Alkali Wetlands.

Alkali wetlands means wetlands characterized by the occurrence of shallow saline water. In eastern Washington, these wetlands contain surface water with specific conductance that exceeds three thousand micromhos/cm. They have unique plants and animals that are not found anywhere else in eastern Washington such as the alkali bee. Conditions within these wetlands cannot be easily reproduced through compensatory mitigation.
- R. Alley.

See "Public Way" (SMC 17A.020.160).
- S. Alteration.

A physical change to a structure or site.

 - 1. Alteration does not include normal maintenance and repair or total demolition.
 - 2. Alteration does include the following:
 - . Changes to the facade of a building.
 - a. Changes to the interior of a building.
 - b. Increases or decreases in floor area of a building; or
 - c. Changes to other structures on the site, or the development of new structures. (should be "a.", "b.", "c." and "d." current code is correct)
- T. Alteration of Plat, Short Plat, or Binding Site Plan.

The alteration of a previously recorded plat, short plat, binding site plan, or any portion thereof, that results in a change to conditions of approval or the deletion of existing lots or the change of plat or lot restrictions or dedications that are shown on

the recorded plat. An alteration does not include a boundary line adjustment subject to SMC 17G.080.030.

U. Alternative or Post-incarceration Facility.

A group living use where the residents are on probation or parole.

V. [Deleted]

W. [Deleted]

X. [Deleted]

Y. [Deleted]

Z. API 653.

The American Petroleum Institute's standards for tank inspection, repair, alteration, and reconstruction.

AA. Appeal.

A request for review of the interpretation of any provision of Title 17 SMC.

AB. Appeal – Standing For.

As provided under RCW 36.70C.060, persons who have standing are limited to the following:

1. The applicant and the owner of property to which the land use decision is directed; and
2. Another person aggrieved or adversely affected by the land use decision, or who would be aggrieved or adversely affected by a reversal or modification of the land use decision. A person is aggrieved or adversely affected within the meaning of this section only when all of the following conditions are present:
 - a. The land use decision has prejudiced or is likely to prejudice that person;
 - b. That person's asserted interests are among those that the local jurisdiction was required to consider when it made the land use decision;
 - c. A judgment in favor of that person would substantially eliminate or redress the prejudice to that person caused or likely to be caused by the land use decision; and
 - d. The petitioner has exhausted his or her administrative remedies to the extent required by law (RCW 36.70C.060).

AC. Applicant.

An application for a permit, certificate, or approval under the land use codes must be made by or on behalf of all owners of the land and improvements. "Owners" are all persons having a real property interest. Owners include:

1. Holder of fee title or a life estate;
2. Holder of purchaser's interest in a sale contract in good standing;
3. Holder of seller's interest in a sale contract in breach or in default;
4. Grantor of deed of trust;
5. Presumptively, a legal owner and a taxpayer of record;
6. Fiduciary representative of an owner;
7. Person having a right of possession or control; or
8. Any one of a number of co-owners, including joint, in common, by entireties, and spouses as to community property.

AD. Application – Complete.

An application that is both counter-complete and determined to be substantially complete as set forth in SMC 17G.060.090.

AE. Aquaculture.

The farming or culture of food fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants or animals in freshwater or saltwater areas, and may require development such as fish hatcheries, rearing pens and structures, and shellfish rafts, as well as use of natural spawning and rearing areas. Aquaculture does not include the harvest of free-swimming fish or the harvest of shellfish not artificially planted or maintained, including the harvest of wild stock geoducks on DNR-managed lands.

AF. Aquatic Life.

Shall mean all living organisms, whether flora or fauna, in or on water.

AG. Aquifer or Spokane Aquifer.

A subterranean body of flowing water, also known as the Spokane-Rathdrum Aquifer, that runs from Pend Oreille Lake to the Little Spokane River.

AH. Aquifer Sensitive Area (ASA).

That area or overlay zone from which runoff directly recharges the aquifer, including the surface over the aquifer itself and the hillside areas immediately adjacent to the aquifer. The area is shown in the map adopted as part of SMC 17E.050.260.

AI. Aquifer Water Quality Indicators.

Common chemicals used for aquifer water quality screening. These are:

1. Calcium,
2. Magnesium,
3. Sodium,
4. Total hardness,
5. Chloride,
6. Nitrate-nitrogen, and
7. Phosphorus.

AJ. Archaeological Areas and Historical Sites.

Sites containing material evidence of past human life, such as structures and tools and/or cultural sites with past significant historical events. These sites are a nonrenewable resource and provided a critical educational link with the past.

AK. Architectural feature.

Ornamental or decorative feature attached to or protruding from an exterior wall or roof, including cornices, eaves, belt courses, sills, lintels, bay windows, chimneys, and decorative ornaments.

AL. Architectural Roof Structure.

Minor tower or turret extending from the cornice or main roof line of a building, typically highlighting a primary corner or building entry. For purposes of the FBC, such features may not be occupied.

1. Area of Shallow Flooding.
A designated AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).
2. The base flood depths range from one to three feet.
3. A clearly defined channel does not exist.
4. The path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate.
5. Velocity flow may be evident.
6. AO is characterized as sheet flow and AH indicates ponding.

AM. Area of Shallow Flooding.

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4. Velocity flow may be evident.
5. AO is characterized as sheet flow and AH indicates ponding.

AN. Area of Special Flood Hazard.

The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Designation on maps always includes the letters A or V.

AO. Arterial.

See:

1. "Principal Arterials" – SMC 17A.020.160,
2. "Minor Arterials" – SMC 17A.020.130,
3. "Collector Arterial" – SMC 17A.020.030, or
4. "Parkway" – SMC 17A.020.160.

AP. Assisted Living Facility.

A multi-family residential use licensed by the state of Washington as a boarding home pursuant to chapter 18.20 RCW, for people who have either a need for assistance with activities of daily living (which are defined as eating, toileting, ambulation, transfer [e.g., moving from bed to chair or chair to bath], and bathing) or some form of cognitive impairment but who do not need the skilled critical care provided by nursing homes.

1. An "assisted living facility" contains multiple assisted living units.
2. An assisted living unit is a dwelling unit permitted only in an assisted living facility.

AQ. Attached Housing.

Two or more dwelling units that are single-family residences on individual lots attached by a common wall at a shared property line. These include:

1. Townhouses,
2. Row houses, and
3. Other similar structures

AR. Attached Structure.

Any structure that is attached by a common wall to a dwelling unit.

1. The common wall must be shared for at least fifty percent of the length of the side of the principal dwelling.
2. A breezeway is not considered a common wall.
3. Structures including garages, carports, and house additions attached to the principal dwelling unit with a breezeway are still detached structures for purposes of this chapter and its administration.

AS. Available Capacity.

Capacity for a concurrency facility that currently exists for use without requiring facility construction, expansion, or modification (RCW 76.70A.020).

AT. Average Grade Level.

Means the average of the natural or existing topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property on that part of the lot to be occupied by the building or structure as measured by averaging the elevations at the center of all exterior walls of the proposed structure.

AU. Awning

A roof-like cover, often made of fabric or metal, designed and intended for protection from the weather or as a decorative embellishment, and which projects from a wall or roof of a structure over a window, walk, or door.

Section 4. That SMC Section 17A.020.020 is amended to read as follows: (add "17")

Section 17A.020.020 "B" Definitions

A. Backed Sign.

~~((A sign whose faces of the sign are parallel or within twenty degrees of parallel to each other.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

B. Balloon Sign.

~~((A sign that is blown up with air or gas.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

C. Bank Carving.

The incorporation of masses of alluvium or other weak bank materials into a stream channel because of undermining, usually in high flow stages.

D. Bank Erosion.

The incorporation of masses of alluvium or other weak bank materials into a stream channel.

E. Bankfull Width.

1. For streams, the measurement of the lateral extent of the water surface elevation perpendicular to the channel at bankfull depth. In cases where multiple channels exist, bankfull width is the sum of the individual channel widths along the cross-section.
2. For lakes, ponds, and impoundments, line of mean high water.
3. For periodically inundated areas of associated wetlands, line of periodic inundation, which will be found by examining the edge of inundation to ascertain where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland.

- F. Banner.
~~((A sign made of fabric or other similar non-rigid material with no enclosing framework or electrical components that is supported or anchored on two or more edges or at all four corners. Banners also include non-rigid signs anchored along one edge, or two corners, with weights installed that reduce the reaction of the sign to wind. See also Flag.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~
- G. Bas-relief
Sculptural form in which shapes or figures are carved in a flat surface and project only slightly from the background.
- H. Base Flood.
1. The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also referred to as the "one hundred year flood."
2. Designation on maps always includes the letters A or V.
- I. Basement.
The portion of a building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.
- J. Bedrock.
Means a general term for rock, typically hard, consolidated geologic material that underlies soil or other unconsolidated, superficial material or is exposed at the surface.
- K. Bee.
Any stage of development of the common domestic honeybee, *Apis mellifera* species.
- L. Beekeeper.
A person owning, possession, or controlling one or more colonies of bees.
- M. Best Available Science.
Current scientific information used in the process to designate, protect, or restore critical areas, which is derived from a valid scientific process.
- N. Best Management Practices.
The utilization of methods, techniques, or products that have been demonstrated to be the most effective and reliable in minimizing environmental impacts.
- O. Bikeways/Pathways.
Facilities designated for use by commuters and recreational users on foot or bicycle. The following types of bikeway facilities are identified and further defined in the Spokane Regional Pedestrian/Bikeway Plan published by the Spokane Regional Transportation Council:
1. Residential bikeway.
2. Shared-use lane.
3. Paved shoulder.
4. Bicycle lane.
5. Shared-use pathway.
- P. Binding Site Plan – Final.
A drawing to a scale which:
1. identifies and shows the areas and locations of all streets, roads, improvements, utilities, open spaces, and any other matters provided in SMC 17G.080.060;
2. contains inscriptions or attachments setting forth such appropriate limitations and conditions for the use of the land; and

3. contains provisions making any development be in conformity with the site plan.
 4. A binding site plan can only be used on property zoned commercial or industrial.
- Q. Binding Site Plan – Preliminary.
A neat and approximate drawing of a proposed binding site plan showing the general layout of streets, alleys, lots, blocks, and other elements required by this chapter. The preliminary binding site plan shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a binding site plan.
- R. Block.
A group of lots, tracts, or parcels within well-defined and fixed boundaries. Blocks shall be recognized as closed polygons, bordered by street right-of-way lines, addition lines, or a combination of the two, unless an alley is desired, in which case a block is comprised of two closed polygons bordered by street and alley right-of-way lines.
- S. Block Frontage.
All of the property fronting on one side of a street that is between intersecting or intercepting streets, or that is between a street and a water feature, or end of a dead end street. An intercepting street determines only the boundary of the block frontage on the side of the street which it intercepts.
- T. Board.
The board of county commissioners of Spokane County.
- U. Boating Facilities.
Boating facilities include uses for boat or launch ramps. Boating facility use generally requires shoreline modification with impacts to the shoreline both waterward and landward of the ordinary high-water marks.
- V. Boundary Line Adjustment.
A division made for the purpose of adjusting boundary lines which does not create any additional lot, tract, parcel, site, or division nor create any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains insufficient area and dimension to meet minimum requirements for width and area for a building site.
- W. Breakaway Wall.
A wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.
- X. Breezeway.
A breezeway is a roofed passageway joining two separate structures.
- Y. Building.
 1. A “building” is a structure, or part, used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.
 2. The term includes “factory-built structure” and “mobile home.”
 3. “Building” does not include a recreational vehicle.
 4. “Building” means a structure that has a roof and is enclosed on at least fifty percent of the area of its sides for purposes of administration of zoning provisions.
- Z. Building Base

The plinth or platform upon which a building wall appears to rest, helping establish pedestrian-scaled elements and aesthetically tying the building to the ground.

AA. Building Coverage.

Building coverage is the total amount of ground area covered by a structure or structures.

1. For purposes of calculating building coverage, covered porches, covered decks, pergolas, trellis, or other feature covering a deck, patio or porch are considered structures and included in the building coverage calculations.
2. Building coverage also includes uncovered horizontal structures such as decks, stairways, and entry bridges that are more than forty-two inches above grade.
3. The calculation of building coverage includes the measurements of structures from the exterior wall including protrusions such as bay windows, but does not include the eave overhang.

AB. Building Envelope.

The area of a lot that delineates where a building may be placed.

AC. Building Frontage.

The length of any side of a building which fronts on a public street, measured in a straight line parallel with the abutting street

AD. Build-to Line.

An alignment establishing a certain distance from the property line (street right-of-way line) along which the building is required to be built.

AE. Bulkhead.

A solid or open pile wall erected generally parallel to and near the ordinary high-water mark for the purpose of protecting adjacent uplands from water or erosion. Bulkheads are considered a "hard" shoreline stabilization measure.

Section 5. That SMC Section 17A.020.030 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.030 "C" Definitions

A. Candidate Species.

A species of fish or wildlife, which is being reviewed, for possible classification as threatened or endangered.

B. Carport.

A carport is a garage not entirely enclosed on all sides by sight-obscuring walls and/or doors.

C. Cellular Telecommunications Facility.

They consist of the equipment and structures involved in receiving telecommunication or radio signals from mobile radio communications sources and transmitting those signals to a central switching computer that connects the mobile unit with the land-based telephone lines.

D. Central Business District.

The general phrase "central business district" refers to the area designated on the comprehensive plan as the "downtown" and includes all of the area encompassed by all of the downtown zoning categories combined.

E. Certificate of Appropriateness.

Written authorization issued by the commission or its designee permitting an alteration or significant change to the controlled features of a landmark or landmark site after its nomination has been approved by the commission.

F. Certificate of Capacity.

A document issued by the planning services department indicating the quantity of capacity for each concurrency facility that has been reserved for a specific development project on a specific property. The document may have conditions and an expiration date associated with it.

G. Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL).

An individual who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. The CESCL shall have the skills to assess the:

1. site conditions and construction activities that could impact the quality of stormwater, and
2. effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures used to control the quality of stormwater discharges.

The CESCL shall have current certification through an approved erosion and sediment control training program that meets the minimum training standards established by the Washington State department of ecology.

H. Change of Use.

For purposes of modification of a preliminary plat, "change of use" shall mean a change in the proposed use of lots (e.g., residential to commercial).

I. Channel Migration Zone (CMZ).

A corridor of variable width that includes the current river plus adjacent area through which the channel has migrated or is likely to migrate within a given timeframe, usually one hundred years.

J. Channelization.

The straightening, relocation, deepening, or lining of stream channels, including construction of continuous revetments or levees for the purpose of preventing gradual, natural meander progression.

K. City.

The City of Spokane, Washington.

L. Clear Street Width.

The width of a street from curb to curb minus the width of on-street parking lanes.

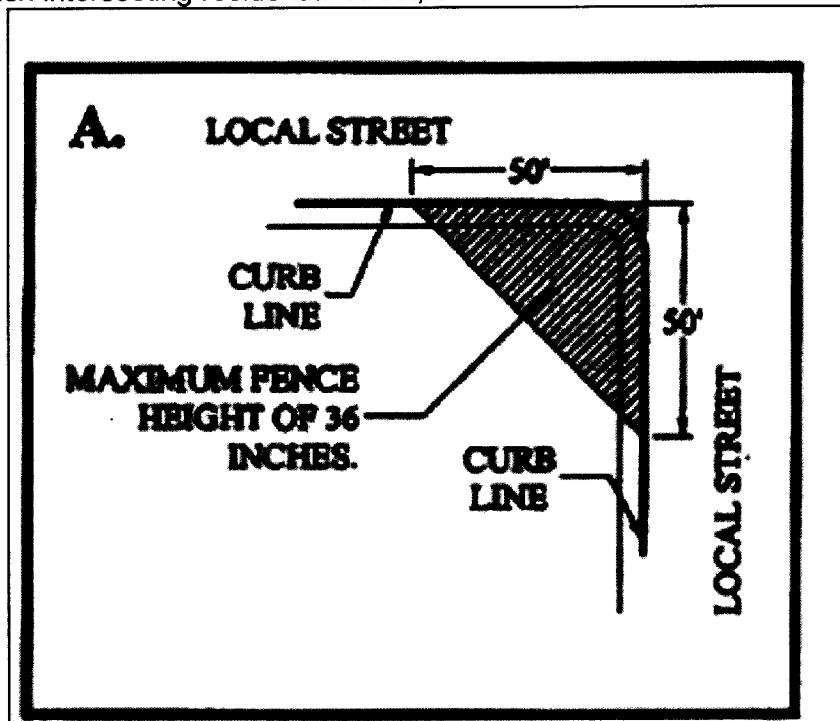
M. Clear Pedestrian Zone

Area reserved for pedestrian traffic; typically included herein as a portion of overall sidewalk width to be kept clear of obstructions to foot traffic.

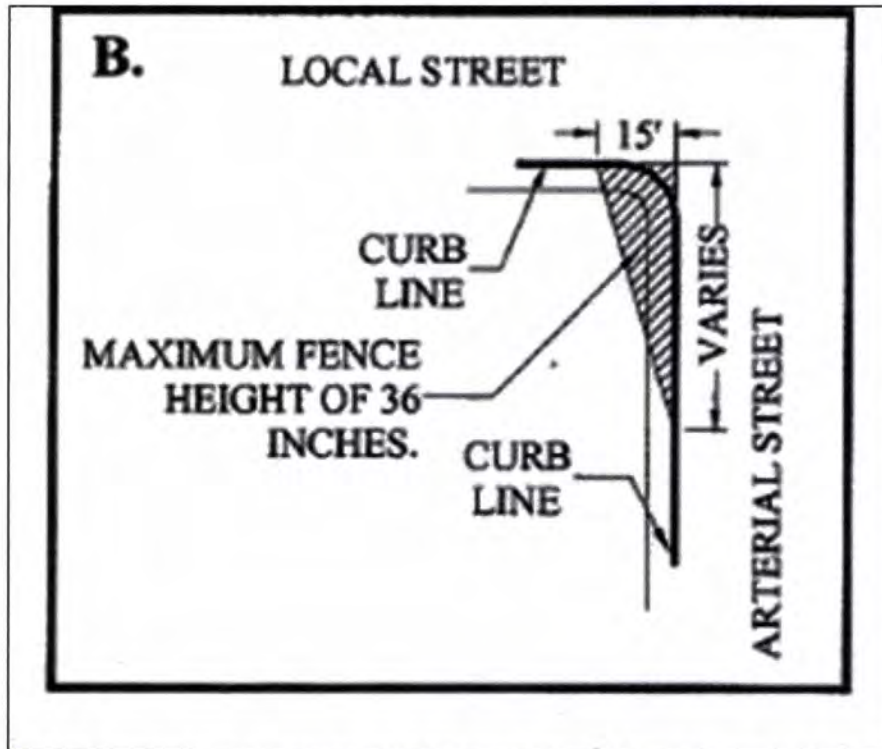
N. Clear View Triangle

A clear view maintained within a triangular space at the corner of a lot so that it does not obstruct the view of travelers upon the streets.

1. A right isosceles triangle having sides of fifty feet measured along the curb line of each intersecting residential street; or

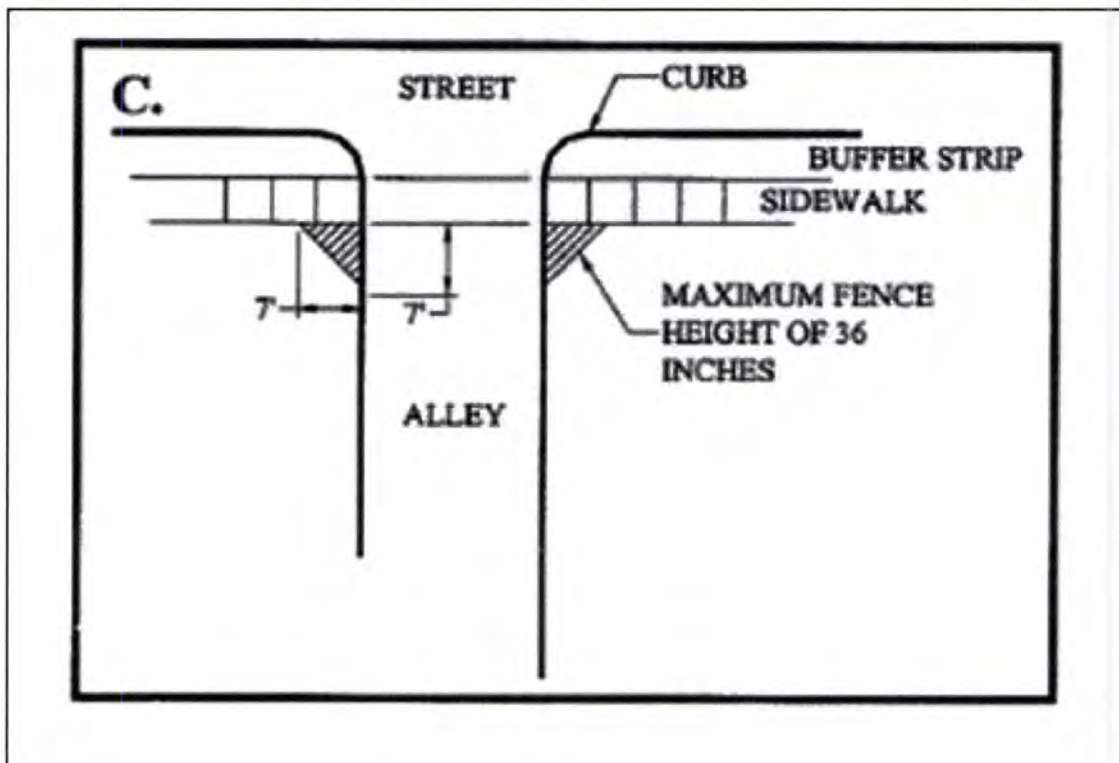


2. A right triangle having a fifteen-foot side measured along the curb line of the residential street and a seventy-five foot side along the curb line of the intersecting arterial street, except that when the arterial street has a speed limit of thirty-five miles per hour, the triangle has a side along such arterial of one hundred twenty-two feet; or



A right isosceles triangle having sides of seven feet measured along the right-of-way line of an alley and:

- a. the inside line of the sidewalk; or
- b. if there is no sidewalk, a line seven feet inside the curb line.



- O. Clear Zone.
An unobstructed, relatively flat area provided beyond the edge of the traveled way for the recovery of errant vehicles.
- P. Clearing.
The removal of vegetation or plant cover by manual, chemical, or mechanical means. Clearing includes, but is not limited to, actions such as cutting, felling, thinning, flooding, killing, poisoning, girdling, uprooting, or burning.
- Q. Cliffs.
 1. A type of habitat in the Washington department of fish and wildlife (WDFW) priority habitat and species system that is considered a priority due to its limited availability, unique species usage, and significance as breeding habitat. Cliffs are greater than twenty-five feet high and below five thousand feet elevation.
 2. A "cliff" is a steep slope of earth materials, or near vertical rock exposure. Cliffs are categorized as erosion landforms due to the processes of erosion and weathering that produce them. Structural cliffs may form as the result of fault displacement or the resistance of a cap rock to uniform downcutting. Erosional cliffs form along shorelines or valley walls where the most extensive erosion takes place at the base of the slope.
- R. Closed Record Appeal Hearing.
A hearing, conducted by a single hearing body or officer authorized to conduct such hearings, that relies on the existing record created during a quasi-judicial hearing on the application. No new testimony or submission of new evidence and information is allowed.
- S. Collector Arterial.
A relatively low speed street serving an individual neighborhood.
 1. Collector arterials are typically two-lane roads with on-street parking.
 2. Their function is to collect and distribute traffic from local access streets to principal and minor arterials.
- T. Co-location.
Is the locating of wireless communications equipment from more than one provider on one structure at one site.
- U. Colony.
A hive and its equipment and appurtenances, including one queen, bees, comb, honey, pollen, and brood.
- V. Commercial Driveway.
Any driveway access to a public street other than one serving a single-family or duplex residence on a single lot.
- W. Commercial Vehicle.
Any vehicle the principal use of which is the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight, animals, or passengers for hire.
- X. Commission – Historic Landmarks.
The City/County historic landmarks commission.

Y. Community Banner.

~~((A temporary banner made of sturdy cloth or vinyl that is not commercial advertising that has the purpose of the promotion of a civic event, public service announcement, holiday decorations, or similar community and cultural interests and is placed on a structure located in the public right-of-way, subject to procedures authorized by city administrator.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

Z. Community Meeting.

An informal meeting, workshop, or other public meeting to obtain comments from the public or other agencies on a proposed project permit prior to the submission of an application.

1. A community meeting is between an applicant and owners, residents of property in the immediate vicinity of the site of a proposed project, the public, and any registered neighborhood organization or community council responsible for the geographic area containing the site of the proposal, conducted prior to the submission of an application to the City of Spokane.
2. A community meeting does not constitute an open record hearing.
3. The proceedings at a community meeting may be recorded and a report or recommendation shall be included in the permit application file.

AA. Compensatory Mitigation.

Replacing project-induced wetland losses or impacts, and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Restoration.

The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a former or degraded wetland. For the purpose of tracking net gains in wetland acres, restoration is divided into re-establishment and rehabilitation.

2. Re-establishment.

The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a former wetland. Re-establishment results in a gain in wetland acres (and functions). Activities could include removing fill material, plugging ditches, or breaking drain tiles.

3. Rehabilitation.

The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural or historic functions of a degraded wetland. Rehabilitation results in a gain in wetland function but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. Activities could involve breaching a dike to reconnect wetlands to a floodplain or return tidal influence to a wetland.

4. Creation (Establishment).

The manipulations of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland on an upland or deepwater site where a wetland did not previously exist. Establishment results in a gain in wetland acres. Activities typically involve excavation of upland soils to elevations that will produce a wetland hydroperiod, create hydric soils, and support the growth of hydrophytic plant species.

5. Enhancement.

The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland site to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. Enhancement is

undertaken for specified purposes such as water quality improvement, flood water retention, or wildlife habitat. Enhancement results in a change in some wetland functions and can lead to a decline in other wetland functions, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. Activities typically consist of planting vegetation, controlling non-native or invasive species, modifying site elevations or the proportion of open water to influence hydroperiods, or some combination of these activities.

6. Protection/Maintenance (Preservation).

Removing a threat to, or preventing the decline of, wetland conditions by an action in or near a wetland. This includes the purchase of land or easements, repairing water control structures or fences or structural protection such as repairing a barrier island. This term also includes activities commonly associated with the term preservation. Preservation does not result in a gain of wetland acres, may result in a gain in functions, and will be used only in exceptional circumstances.

AB. Comprehensive Plan.

The City of Spokane comprehensive plan, a document adopted pursuant to chapter 36.70A RCW providing land use designations, goals and policies regarding land use, housing, capital facilities, housing, transportation, and utilities.

AC. Conceptual Landscape Plan.

A scale drawing showing the same information as a general site plan plus the location, type, size, and width of landscape areas as required by the provisions of chapter 17C.200 SMC.

1. The type of landscaping, L1, L2, or L3, is required to be labeled.
2. It is not a requirement to designate the scientific name of plant materials on the conceptual landscape plan.

AD. Concurrency Certificate.

A certificate or letter from a department or agency that is responsible for a determination of the adequacy of facilities to serve a proposed development, pursuant to chapter 17D.010 SMC, Concurrency Certification.

AE. Concurrency Facilities.

Facilities for which concurrency is required in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. They are:

1. transportation,
2. public water,
3. fire protection,
4. police protection,
5. parks and recreation,
6. libraries,
7. solid waste disposal and recycling,
8. schools, and
9. public wastewater (sewer and stormwater).

AF. Concurrency Test.

The comparison of an applicant's impact on concurrency facilities to the available capacity for public water, public wastewater (sewer and stormwater), solid waste disposal and recycling, and planned capacity for transportation, fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreation, and libraries as required in SMC 17D.010.020.

AG. Conditional Use Permit.

A "conditional use permit" and a "special permit" are the same type of permit application for purposes of administration of this title.

AH. Condominium.

Real property, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by the owners of those portions. Real property is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in unit owners, and unless a declaration and a survey map and plans have been recorded pursuant to chapter 64.34 RCW.

AI. Confidential Shelter.

Shelters for victims of domestic violence, as defined and regulated in chapter 70.123 RCW and WAC 248-554. Such facilities are characterized by a need for confidentiality.

AJ. Congregate Residence.

A dwelling unit in which rooms or lodging, with or without meals, are provided for nine or more non-transient persons not constituting a single household, excluding single-family residences for which special or reasonable accommodation has been granted.

AK. Conservancy Environments.

Those areas designated as the most environmentally sensitive and requiring the most protection in the current shoreline master program or as hereafter amended.

AL. Container.

Any vessel of sixty gallons or less in capacity used for transporting or storing critical materials.

AM. Context Areas

Established by the Regulating Plan, Context Area designations describe and direct differing functions and features for areas within FBC limits, implementing community goals for the built environment.

AN. Conveyance.

In the context of chapter 17D.090 SMC or chapter 17D.060 SMC, this term means a mechanism for transporting water from one point to another, including pipes, ditches, and channels.

AO. Conveyance System.

In the context of chapter 17D.090 SMC or chapter 17D.060 SMC, this term means the drainage facilities and features, both natural and constructed, which collect, contain and provide for the flow of surface and stormwater from the highest points on the land down to receiving water. The natural elements of the conveyance system include swales and small drainage courses, streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands. The constructed elements of the conveyance system include gutters, ditches, pipes, channels, and most flow control and water quality treatment facilities.

AP. Copy.

~~((Letters, characters, illustrations, logos, graphics, symbols, writing, or any combination thereof designed to communicate information of any kind, or to advertise, announce or identify a person, entity, business, business product, or to advertise the sale, rental, or lease of premises))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

AQ. Cottage Housing.

1. A grouping of individual structures where each structure contains one dwelling unit.
2. The land underneath the structures is not divided into separate lots.
3. A cottage housing development may contain no less than six and no more than twelve individual structures in addition to detached accessory buildings for storing vehicles. It may also include a community building, garden shed, or other facility for use of the residents.

AR. Council.

The city council of the City of Spokane.

AS. County.

Usually capitalized, means the entity of local government or, usually not capitalized, means the geographic area of the county, not including the territory of incorporated cities and towns.

AT. Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs).

A document setting forth the covenants, conditions, and restrictions applicable to a development, recorded with the Spokane County auditor and, typically, enforced by a property owner's association or other legal entity.

AU. Creep.

Slow, downslope movement of the layer of loose rock and soil resting on bedrock due to gravity.

AV. Critical Amount.

The quantity component of the definition of critical material.

AW. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARA).

Critical aquifer recharge areas (CARA) include locally identified aquifer sensitive areas (ASA) and wellhead protection areas.

AX. Critical Areas.

Any areas of frequent flooding, geologic hazard, fish and wildlife habitat, aquifer sensitive areas, or wetlands as defined under chapter 17E.010 SMC, chapter 17E.020 SMC, chapter 17E.030 SMC, chapter 17E.040 SMC, and chapter 17E.070.SMC.

AY. Critical Facility.

A facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to:

1. schools;
2. nursing homes;
3. hospitals;
4. police;
5. fire;
6. emergency response installations; and
7. installations which produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

AZ. Critical Material.

1. A compound or substance, or class thereof, designated by the division director of public works and utilities which, by intentional or accidental release into the aquifer or ASA, could result in the impairment of one or more of the beneficial uses of aquifer water and/or impair aquifer water quality indicator levels. Beneficial uses include, but are not limited to:
 - a. domestic and industrial water supply,
 - b. agricultural irrigation,
 - c. stock water, and
 - d. fish propagation.

Used herein, the designation is distinguished from state or other designation.

2. A list of critical materials is contained in the Critical Materials Handbook, including any City modifications thereto.

BA. Critical Material Activity.

A land use or other activity designated by the manager of engineering services as involving or likely to involve critical materials.

A list of critical materials activities is contained in the Critical Materials Handbook.

BB. Critical Materials Handbook.

The latest edition of a publication as approved and amended by the division director of public works and utilities from time to time to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

1. The handbook is based on the original prepared by the Spokane water quality management program ("208") coordination office, with the assistance of its technical advisory committee. It is on file with the director of engineering services and available for public inspection and purchase.
2. The handbook, as approved and modified by the division director of public works and utilities, contains:
 - a. a critical materials list,
 - b. a critical materials activities list, and
 - c. other technical specifications and information.
3. The handbook is incorporated herein by reference. Its provisions are deemed regulations authorized hereunder and a mandatory part of this chapter.

BC. Critical Review.

The process of evaluating a land use permit request or other activity to determine whether critical materials or critical materials activities are involved and, if so, to determine what appropriate measures should be required for protection of the aquifer and/or implementation of the Spokane aquifer water quality management plan.

BD. Critical Review Action.

1. An action by a municipal official or body upon an application as follows:
 - a. Application for a building permit where plans and specifications are required, except for Group R and M occupancies (SMC 17G.010.140 and SMC 17G.010.150).
 - b. Application for a shoreline substantial development permit (SMC 17G.060.070(B)(1)).
 - c. Application for a certificate of occupancy (SMC 17G.010.170).
 - d. Application for a variance or a certificate of compliance (SMC 17G.060.070(A) or SMC 17G.060.070(B)(1)).
 - e. Application for rezoning (SMC 17G.060.070(A)).
 - f. Application for conditional permit (SMC 17G.060.070(A)).
 - g. Application for a business license (SMC 8.01.120).
 - h. Application for a permit under the Fire Code (SMC 17F.080.060).
 - i. Application for a permit or approval requiring environmental review in an environmentally sensitive area (SMC 17E.050.260).
 - j. Application for connection to the City sewer or water system.
 - k. Application for construction or continuing use of an onsite sewage disposal system (SMC 13.03.0149 and SMC 13.03.0304).
 - l. Application for sewer service with non-conforming or non-standard sewage (SMC 13.03.0145, SMC 13.03.0314, and SMC 13.03.0324).
 - m. Application involving a project identified in SMC 17E.010.120.
 - n. Issuance or renewal of franchise; franchisee use of cathodic protection also requires approval or a franchise affecting the City water supply or water system.
 - o. Application for an underground storage tank permit (SMC 17E.010.210); and
 - p. Application for permit to install or retrofit aboveground storage tank(s) (SMC 17E.010.060(A) and SMC 17E.010.400(D)).
2. Where a particular municipal action is requested involving a land use installation or other activity, and where said action is not specified as a critical review action, the City official or body responsible for approval may, considering the objectives of this chapter, designate such as a critical review action and condition its approval upon compliance with the result thereof.

BE. Critical Review Applicant.

A person or entity seeking a critical review action.

BF. Critical Review Officer – Authority.

1. The building official or other official designated by the director of public works and utilities.

2. For matters relating to the fire code, the critical review officer is the fire official.
3. The critical review officer carries out and enforces the provisions of this chapter and may issue administrative and interpretive rulings.
4. The critical review officer imposes requirements based upon this chapter, regulations, and the critical materials handbook.
5. The officer may adopt or add to any requirement or grant specific exemptions, where deemed reasonably necessary, considering the purpose of this chapter

BG. Critical Review Statement.

A checklist, disclosure form, or part of an application for a critical review action, disclosing the result of critical review. Where not otherwise provided as part of the application process, the critical review officer may provide forms and a time and place to file the statement.

BH. Cumulative Impacts.

The combined, incremental effects of human activity on ecological or critical area functions and values. Cumulative impacts result when the effects of an action are added to or interact with other effects in a particular place and within a particular time. It is the combination of these effects, and any resulting environmental degradation, that should be the focus of cumulative impact analysis and changes to policies and permitting decisions.

BI. Curb Ramp.

A ramp constructed in the sidewalk to allow wheelchair access from the sidewalk to the street.

BJ. Cutbank.

The concave bank of a moving body of water that is maintained as a steep or even overhanging cliff by the actions of water at its base.

Section 6. That SMC Section 17A.020.040 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.040 "D" Definitions

A. Day.

A calendar day. A time period expressed in a number of days is computed by excluding the first day and including the last day. When an act to be done requires a City business day, and the last day by which the act may be done is not a City business day, then the last day to act is the following business day.

B. Debris Flow.

Slow moving, sediment gravity flow composed of large rock fragments and soil supported and carried by a mud-water mixture.

C. Debris Slide.

A shallow landslide within rock debris with the slide usually occurring within a relatively narrow zone.

D. "Decibel (dB)" means the measure of sound pressure or intensity.

E. Dedication.

The deliberate appropriation of land, or an easement therein, by its owner for any general and public uses, reserving to the owner no rights other than those that are compatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public uses for which the property has been devoted, and accepted for such use by or on behalf of the public. The intention to dedicate shall be evidenced by the owner by the presentment for filing of a final plat, short plat, or binding site plan showing the dedication thereon or by dedication deed to the City. The acceptance by the public shall be evidenced by the approval of such plat, short plat, binding site plan, or at the City's option, by the City recording such dedication deed with the Spokane County auditor.

F. Degraded Wetland.

A wetland altered through impairment of some physical or chemical property which results in reduction of one or more wetland functions and values.

G. Demolition or Partial Demolition.

The destruction, removal, or relocation, in whole or in part, of a building or structure or a significant feature of a building or structure that is of important historical character. Demolition (or partial demolition) does not include the removal of past additions for the express purpose of restoration of a structure to its historic appearance, form, or function. Demolition (or partial demolition) does not include the destruction or removal of portions of a building or structure that are not significant to defining its historic character. This exclusion is valid so long as the demolition is done as part of a design review application approved pursuant to chapter 17C.040 SMC.

H. Density.

The number of housing units per acre as permitted by the zoning code.

I. Denuded.

Land that has had the natural vegetative cover or other cover removed leaving the soil exposed to mechanical and chemical weathering.

J. Department.

Any of the departments of engineering services, planning services, fire department, or parks and recreation for which responsibility has been assigned by charter or code for administration.

K. Design Departure.

Any change that is sought to modify or waive a design requirement (R) or waive a design presumption (P) contained within the design standards. The design departure process is found in chapter 17G.030 SMC, Design Departures.

L. Design Guidelines.

A set of design parameters for development which apply within a design district, sub-district, or overlay zone. The guidelines are adopted public statements of intent and are used to evaluate the acceptability of a project's design.

M. Design Review Board.

The design review board is defined in chapter 4.13 SMC. The design review board was previously named design review committee. Any reference to design review committee is the same as a reference to the design review board.

- N. Designation.
The declaration of a building, district, object, site, or structure as a landmark or historic district.
- O. Desired Character.
The preferred and envisioned character (usually of an area) based on the purpose statement or character statement of the base zone, overlay zone, or plan district. It also includes the preferred and envisioned character based on any adopted subarea plans or design guidelines for an area.
- P. Detailed Site Plan.
A general site plan to which the following detailed information has been added:
 1. Natural vegetation, landscaping, and open spaces.
 2. Ingress, egress, circulation, parking areas, and walkways.
 3. Utility services.
 4. Lighting.
 5. Signs.
 6. Flood plains, waterways, wetlands, and drainage.
 7. Berms, buffers, and screening devices; and
 8. Such other elements as required in this chapter.
- Q. Developable Area.
Land outside of a critical area and associated buffer including wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, riparian habitat area, landslide areas, steep slope areas, floodplain, floodway, shallow flooding, channel migration zone, and associated buffers, or any other restricted area on a particular piece of property.
- R. Development.
Any proposed land use, zoning, or rezoning, comprehensive plan amendment, annexation, subdivision, short subdivision, planned unit development, planned area development, conditional use permit, special use permit, shoreline development permit, or any other property development action permitted or regulated by the Spokane Municipal Code.
- S. Development Activity – Floodplain.
Any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials located within the area of special flood hazard.
- T. Development Approval.
Any recommendation or approval for development required or permitted by this code.
- U. Development Codes.
The state-adopted codes, boiler and pressure vessel, building, electrical, elevator, fire, mechanical, plumbing, and related publications adopted by the City, along with other provisions of this code that relate to private access to, use and obstruction of public right-of-way, and engineering standards that relate to private construction of public utilities and facilities.

V. Development Permit.

Any permit issued by the City authorizing construction, including a building permit, conditional use permit, substantial development permit, or other permit required by the City.

W. Dike.

An artificial embankment placed at a stream mouth or delta area to hold back sea water for purposes of creating and/or protecting arable land from flooding.

X. Direct Impact.

An impact upon public facilities that has been identified as a direct consequence or result of a proposed development.

Y. Directional.

Any of the four basic compass directions, abbreviated as follows: N, S, E, W, SE, NE, SW, NW shall also be considered as a directional. A directional is placed in front of the root roadway name.

Z. Directional Sign.

~~((A sign exclusively limited to guiding the circulation of motorists or pedestrians on the site.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

AA. Director.

The administrative official of the department responsible for compliance with this code, the development codes, and the land use codes. These include the director of building services, director of engineering services, and the director of planning services.

AB. Discharge (n).

In the context of chapter 17D.090 SMC or chapter 17D.060 SMC, this term means runoff, excluding offsite flows, leaving a proposed development through overland flow, built conveyance systems, or infiltration facilities.

AC. Discharge (v).

In the context of chapter 17D.090 SMC or chapter 17D.060 SMC, this term means any disposal, injection, dumping, spilling, pumping, emitting, emptying, leaching, or placing of any material so that such material enters and exits from the MS4 or from any other publicly owned or operated drainage system that conveys storm water. The term includes other verb forms, where applicable.

AD. Discharger.

In the context of chapter 17D.090 SMC or chapter 17D.060 SMC, this term means any person that discharges to the City's MS4 or any other publicly owned or operated drainage system that conveys, manages, or disposes of stormwater flows.

AE. District.

A geographically definable area, urban or rural, small or large, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, objects, sites, and/or structures united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

AF. Disturbance Area.

In the context of chapter 17D.090 SMC or chapter 17D.060 SMC, this term means an area where soils are exposed or disturbed by development, both existing and proposed. The disturbance area includes staging and storage areas, structures, and areas needed for vehicle access and maneuvering.

AG. Dock.

All platform structures or anchored devices in or floating upon water bodies to provide moorage for pleasure craft or landing for water-dependent recreation.

AH. Documented Habitat.

Habitat classified by state or federal agencies as critical to the survival of endangered or threatened or sensitive animal, fish, or plant species.

AI. Domestic Animal.

1. Large Domestic Animals.

- a. Animals including, but not limited to, horses, donkeys, burros, llamas, alpacas, bovines, goats, sheep, swine, and other animals or livestock of similar size and type.
- b. Young of horses, mules, donkeys, burros, and llamas under one year in age.
- c. Bovines under ten months in age.
- d. Sheep, goats, and swine under three months in age are not included when counting large animals.

2. Small Domestic Animals.

- a. Fowl including, but not limited to, chickens, guinea hens, geese, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, and other fowl not listed or otherwise defined.
- b. Mink, chinchilla, nutria, gnawing animals in general, and other animals of similar size and type.
- c. Small livestock are defined as:
 1. swine- breeds include miniature Vietnamese, Chinese or oriental pot-bellied pigs (*sus scrofa vittatus*),
 2. other small pig breeds such as Kunekune, Choctaw, and Guinea hogs,
 3. all breeds of goats excluding mature large meat breeds such as Boers, and
 4. all breeds of sheep excluding mature large meat breeds such as Suffolk or Hampshire sheep.
 5. No horned rams shall be permitted as a small livestock.
 6. Under no circumstance shall a small livestock exceed thirty-six inches shoulder height or one hundred and fifty pounds in weight.
- d. Young small animals, livestock or fowl under three months in age are not included when counting small animal, livestock or fowl.

AJ. Drainage Ditch.

An artificially created watercourse constructed to drain surface or ground water. Ditches are graded (man-made), channels installed to collect and convey runoff from fields and roadways. Ditches may include irrigation ditches, waste ways, drains, outfalls, operational spillways, channels, stormwater runoff facilities, or other wholly artificial watercourses, except those that directly result from the modification to a natural watercourse. Ditches channels that support fish are considered to be streams.

AK. Dredge Spoil.

The material removed by dredging.

AL. Dredging.

The removal, displacement, and disposal of unconsolidated earth material such as silt, sand, gravel, or other submerged material from the bottom of water bodies; maintenance dredging and other support activities are included in this definition.

AM. Drift Cell.

Or "drift sector" or "littoral cell" means a particular reach of marine shore in which littoral drift may occur without significant interruption and which contains any natural sources of such drift and also accretion shore forms created by such drift.

AN. Driveway.

An all-weather surface driveway structure as shown in the standard plans.

AO. Duplex.

A building that contains two primary dwelling units on one lot. The units must share a common wall or common floor/ceiling.

AP. Dwelling Unit.

A building, or a portion of a building, that has independent living facilities including provisions for sleeping, cooking, and sanitation, and that is designed for residential occupancy by a group of people. Buildings with more than one set of cooking facilities are considered to contain multiple dwelling units unless the additional cooking facilities are clearly accessory, such as an outdoor grill.

Section 7. That SMC Section 17A.020.050 is amended to read as follows:
Section 17A.020.050 "E" Definitions

A. Early Notice.

The lead agency's response to an applicant stating whether it considers issuance of a determination of significance likely for the applicant's proposal (Mitigated Determination of Nonsignificance [DNS] procedures).

B. Easement.

A right granted by a property owner to specifically named parties or to the public for the use of certain land for specified purposes.

C. Ecological Functions.

Or "shoreline functions" means the work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline's natural ecosystem. See WAC 173-26-201(2)(c).

D. Eave

The lower border of a roof that overhangs the wall, typically associated with exposed sloped roof elements.

E. Ecologically Intact Shorelines.

Those shoreline areas that retain the majority of their natural shoreline functions, as evidenced by the shoreline configuration and the presence of native vegetation. Generally, but not necessarily, ecologically intact shorelines are free of structural shoreline modifications, structures, and intensive human uses. In forested areas, they generally include native vegetation with diverse plant communities, multiple canopy layers, and the presence of large woody debris available for recruitment to adjacent water bodies. Recognizing that there is a continuum of ecological conditions ranging from near natural conditions to totally degraded and contaminated sites, this term is intended to delineate those shoreline areas that provide valuable functions for the larger aquatic and terrestrial environments which could be lost or significantly reduced by human development. Ecologically intact status of a shoreline is determined on a case-by-case basis.

F. Economic Hardship.

An owner's inability to make reasonable economic use of a historic structure as determined pursuant to [SMC 17D.040.230](#).

G. Ecosystem-wide Processes.

The suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; and specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and the associated ecological functions.

H. Electric Sign.

~~((Any sign containing electrical wiring, lighting, or other electrical components, but not including signs illuminated by a detached exterior light source.))~~ See [SMC 17C.240.015](#).

I. Elevated Building.

For insurance purposes, a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.

J. Emergent Wetland.

A wetland with at least thirty percent of the surface area covered by erect, rooted, herbaceous wetland vegetation as the uppermost vegetative strata.

K. Enclosed Roof Structure

Conditioned, occupiable structure extending beyond the roof line of a building; commonly termed a penthouse. For purposes of the HFBC, Enclosed Roof Structures must be set back from the parapet of a building to qualify for height limit exceptions.

L. Endangered Species.

A wildlife species whose prospects for survival are in immediate danger because of a loss or change in habitat, exploitation, predation, competition, disease, disturbance, or contamination and that are designated as such by a governmental agency.

M. Enhancement.

See "Compensatory Mitigation" ([SMC 17A.020.030](#)).

- N. Erosion.
The wearing away of the ground surface as a result of mass wasting or the movement of wind, water, soil, and/or ice.
- O. Essential Habitat.
Habitat necessary for the survival of federally listed threatened, endangered and sensitive species and state listed priority species.
- P. Ex Parte Communication.
Any oral or written communication made by any person, including a City employee or official, pertaining to a matter that is or will be within the jurisdiction of the hearing examiner made outside of a public record.
- Q. Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision – Floodplain.
A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before July 1, 2004.
- R. Exotic.
Any species of plants or animals that are not indigenous and are foreign to the planning area.
- S. Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision – Floodplain.
The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed, including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.
- T. Extirpation.
The local destruction of or extermination of a species.
- U. Extraordinary Hardship.
That the strict application of the provisions of this code and/or rules adopted to implement this code would prevent all economically viable use of the property.

Section 8. That SMC Section 17A.020.060 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.060 "F" Definitions

- A. Facade.
All the wall planes of a structure as seen from one side or view. For example, the front facade of a building would include all of the wall area that would be shown on the front elevation of the building plans.
- B. Facade Easement.
A use interest, as opposed to an ownership interest, in the property of another. The easement is granted by the owner to the City or County and restricts the owner's exercise of the general and natural rights of the property on which the easement lies. The purpose of the easement is the continued preservation of significant exterior features of a structure.

C. Facility and Service Provider.

The department, district, or agency responsible for providing the specific concurrency facility.

D. Factory-built Structure.

1. "Factory-built housing" is any structure designed primarily for human occupancy, other than a mobile home, the structure or any room of which is either entirely or substantially prefabricated or assembled at a place other than a building site.
2. "Factory-built commercial structure" is a structure designed or used for human habitation or human occupancy for industrial, educational, assembly, professional, or commercial purposes, the structure or any room of which is either entirely or substantially prefabricated or assembled at a place other than a building site.

E. Fair Market Value.

The open market bid price for conducting the work, using the equipment and facilities, and purchase of the goods, services, and materials necessary to accomplish the development. This would normally equate to the cost of hiring a contractor to undertake the development from start to finish, including the cost of labor, materials, equipment and facility usage, transportation and contractor overhead, and profit. The fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed, or found labor, equipment, or materials.

F. Fascia Sign.

~~((A single-faced sign attached flush to a building or other structure or a sign consisting of light projected onto a building or other structure. Fascia signs do not include signs that are attached to or projected onto structures defined as sign structures by this chapter.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

G. Feasible (Shoreline Master Program).

1. For the purpose of the shoreline master program, means that an action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, meets all of the following conditions:
 - a. The action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results;
 - b. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and
 - c. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project's primary intended legal use.
2. In cases where these guidelines require certain actions, unless they are infeasible, the burden of proving infeasibility is on the applicant.
3. In determining an action's infeasibility, the reviewing agency may weigh the action's relative public costs and public benefits, considered in the short- and long-term time frames.

H. Feature.

To give special prominence to.

I. Feeder Bluff.

Or "erosional bluff" means any bluff (or cliff) experiencing periodic erosion from waves, sliding, or slumping, and/or whose eroded sand or gravel material is naturally transported (littoral drift) via a driftway to an accretion shoreform; these natural sources of beach material are limited and vital for the long-term stability of driftways and accretion shoreforms.

J. Fill.

The addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, earth retaining structure, or other material to an area waterward of the ordinary high-water mark in wetlands, or on shorelands in a manner that raises the elevation or creates dry land.

K. Financial Guarantee.

A secure method, in a form and in an amount both of which are acceptable to the city attorney, providing for and securing to the City the actual construction and installation of any improvements required in connection with plat and/or building permit approval within a period specified by the City, and/or securing to the City the successful operation of the improvements for two years after the City's final inspection and acceptance of such improvements. There are two types of financial guarantees under chapter 17D.020 SMC, Financial Guarantees: Performance guarantee and performance/warranty retainer.

L. Fish Habitat.

A complex of physical, chemical, and biological conditions that provide the life-supporting and reproductive needs of a species or life stage of fish. Although the habitat requirements of a species depend on its age and activity, the basic components of fish habitat in rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, estuaries, marine waters, and near-shore areas include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Clean water and appropriate temperatures for spawning, rearing, and holding.
2. Adequate water depth and velocity for migrating, spawning, rearing, and holding, including off-channel habitat.
3. Abundance of bank and in-stream structures to provide hiding and resting areas and stabilize stream banks and beds.
4. Appropriate substrates for spawning and embryonic development. For stream- and lake-dwelling fishes, substrates range from sands and gravel to rooted vegetation or submerged rocks and logs. Generally, substrates must be relatively stable and free of silts or fine sand.
5. Presence of riparian vegetation as defined in this program. Riparian vegetation creates a transition zone, which provides shade and food sources of aquatic and terrestrial insects for fish.
6. Unimpeded passage (i.e., due to suitable gradient and lack of barriers) for upstream and downstream migrating juveniles and adults.

M. Flag.

~~((A sign made of fabric or other similar non-rigid material supported or anchored along only one edge or supported or anchored at only two corners. If any dimension of the flag is more than three times as long as any other dimension, it is classified and regulated as a banner regardless of how it is anchored or supported. See also "Banner."))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

N. Float.

A floating platform similar to a dock that is anchored or attached to pilings.

- O. Flood Insurance Rate Map or FIRM.
The official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the City.
- P. Flood Insurance Study (FIS).
The official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.
- Q. Flood or Flooding.
A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
1. The overflow of inland waters; or
 2. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.
- R. Flood-proofing.
Structural provisions, changes, adjustments, or a combination thereof, to buildings, structures, and works in areas subject to flooding in order to reduce or eliminate the damages from flooding to such development and its contents, as well as related water supplies and utility facilities.
- S. Floodway.
The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. As defined under Section 90.58.030 RCW, or as amended.
- T. Floor Area.
The total floor area of the portion of a building that is above ground. Floor area is measured from the exterior faces of a building or structure. Floor area does not include the following:
1. Areas where the elevation of the floor is four feet or more below the lowest elevation of an adjacent right-of way.
 2. Roof area, including roof top parking.
 3. Roof top mechanical equipment.
 4. Attic area with a ceiling height less than six feet nine inches.
 5. Porches, exterior balconies, or other similar areas, unless they are enclosed by walls that are more than forty-two inches in height, for fifty percent or more of their perimeter; and
 6. In residential zones, FAR does not include mechanical structures, uncovered horizontal structures, covered accessory structures, attached accessory structures (without living space), detached accessory structures (without living space).
- U. Floor Area Ratio (FAR).
The amount of floor area in relation to the amount of site area, expressed in square feet. For example, a floor area ratio of two to one means two square feet of floor area for every one square foot of site area.
- V. Focused Growth Area.
Includes mixed-use district centers, neighborhood centers, and employment centers.

W. Frame Effect.

A visual effect on an electronic message sign applied to a single frame to transition from one message to the next. This term shall include, but not be limited to scrolling, fade, and dissolve. This term shall not include flashing.

X. Freestanding Sign.

~~((A sign on a frame, pole, or other support structure that is not attached to any building.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015

Y. Frontage.

The full length of a plot of land or a building measured alongside the road on to which the plot or building fronts. In the case of contiguous buildings individual frontages are usually measured to the middle of any party wall.

Section 9. That SMC Section 17A.020.090 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.090 "I" Definitions

A. Illegal Discharge.

Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to MS4.

B. Illicit Connection(s).

Any man-made conveyance that is connected to the MS4 in violation of chapter 17D.060 SMC.

C. Illicit Discharge.

This term is covered in SMC 17D.060.190.

D. Illuminated Wall Highlights.

Lighted areas that highlight a building's architectural or structural features and that do not convey a message or image. Illuminated wall highlights can either be created by light projected onto a feature or highlighting a feature with neon tubing or other light fixture.

E. Impact Fee.

A charge or fee assessed by the City which mitigates all or any portion of a direct impact.

F. Impermeable Sediment.

Sediment restricting the flow of water.

G. Impervious Surface

Ground surfaces and coverings composed of water-impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick, stone and rooftops.

H. Improvements.

Improvements require under conditions of approval such as streets, drainage facilities, and utilities.

- I. Incentives.
Such rights or privileges as may from time to time exist to compensate the owner for the imposition of controls on a designated district or landmark.
- J. In-ground Storage Tank (IST).
Any one or a connected combination of tanks that is used to contain an accumulation of liquid critical materials, the aggregate of which (including the volume of piping connected thereto) is more than sixty gallons that is situated to any degree within the ground, and the entire exterior surface of the tank cannot be fully visually inspected. The surface area of tank located above the ground will be treated as an aboveground storage tank (AST), and the area below the ground will be treated as an underground storage tank (UST).
- K. In-kind Compensation.
The restoration or replacement of a wetland with hydrogeomorphic characteristics closely approximating those of a specified wetland.
- L. Inner Gorge Slope.
Canyon walls created by a combination of stream downcutting/undercutting and mass wasting on the slope walls. Inner gorges may show evidence of recent movement, such as landslides, surface erosion, vertical tracks of disturbance vegetation, or areas that are concave in contour and/or profile. The steepness of inner gorges varies with the underlying materials. Slope gradients as gentle as about twenty-eight degrees (fifty-three percent) can be unstable in gorges, cut into incompetent bedrock, weathered materials or unconsolidated deposits. A minimum vertical height of ten feet is usually applied to distinguish between inner gorges and slightly incised streams. The top edge of an inner gorge is typically distinguished by a distinct break in slope. The upper boundary of an inner gorge is assumed to be a line along the first break in slope of at least ten degrees (seventeen percent).
- M. In-stream Structure.
A structure placed by humans within a stream or river waterward of the ordinary high-water mark that either causes or has the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow. In-stream structures may include those for hydroelectric generation, irrigation, water supply, flood control, transportation, utility service transmission, fish habitat enhancement, or other purpose.
- N. Infiltration.
The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil.
- O. Integral Curb and Gutter.
Concrete curb and gutter which is formed and placed as one unit.
- P. "Interior Noise Level" means the average level of sound expressed in decibels (dB) measured in any habitable room with exterior windows and doors closed.
- Q. Interpretive Signs.
~~((A sign that identifies historic buildings or sites where important events occurred or which serve educational, cultural, historical, or scientific purposes.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.
- R. Interstitial Monitoring.

A method of leak detection based on determining if there has been a failure of one of the containment layers surrounding an interstitial space. Monitoring methods may include the:

1. detection of pressure changes within the space;
2. detection of vapors from the contained material within the space; or
3. physical detection of contained material, or water from outside the container, within the space.

S. Interstitial Space.

The volume between two separate layers of a secondary or multiple containment system. The space may be filled with air or other gas or it may be filled with a porous material.

T. Invasive Species.

A species that is:

1. non-native (or alien) to city of Spokane; and
2. whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health.

Invasive species can be plants, animals, and other organisms (e.g., microbes). Human actions are the primary means of invasive species introductions.

U. Isolated Wetlands.

Those wetlands which:

1. are outside of and not contiguous to any hundred-year floodplain of a lake, river, or stream; and
2. have no contiguous hydric soil or hydrophytic vegetation between the wetland and any waters of the United States.

Section 10. That SMC Section 17A.020.130 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.130 "M" Definitions

A. Main Assembly Area.

The principal room for persons gathering for religious services.

B. Maintenance.

Or "repair" means those usual activities required to prevent a decline, lapse, or cessation from a lawfully established condition or to restore the character, scope, size, and design of a serviceable area, structure, or land use to a state comparable to its previously authorized and undamaged condition. This does not include any activities that change the character, scope, or size of the original structure, facility, utility, or improved area beyond the original design.

C. Manufactured Home.

1. "Manufactured home" is a single-family dwelling unit constructed after June 15, 1976, built in accordance with department of housing and urban development Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act, which is a national, preemptive building code.

2. "Manufactured home accessory structure" is any attached or detached addition to a manufactured home, such as an awning, basement, carport, garage, porch, or storage structure, which is ordinarily appurtenant.
- D. **Manufactured Home Park.**
Two or more manufactured homes or mobile homes used as dwelling units on a single parcel or lot.
- E. **Marquee Sign.**
~~((A sign incorporated into or attached to a marquee or permanent canopy.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.
- F. **Marsh.**
A low, flat wetland area on which the vegetation consists mainly of herbaceous plants such as cattails, bulrushes, tules, sedges, skunk cabbage, or other hydrophytic plants. Shallow water usually stands on a marsh at least during part of the year.
- G. **Mean Annual Flow.**
The average flow of a river or stream (measured in cubic feet per second) from measurements taken throughout the year. If available, flow data for the previous ten years should be used in determining mean annual flow.
- H. **Mining.**
The extraction and removal of sand, gravel, minerals, or other naturally occurring material from the earth for economic use.
- I. **Minor Arterials.**
A two- to four-lane facility which collects and distributes traffic from principal arterials to collector arterials and local access streets.
- J. **Mitigation – Mitigate.**
An action which avoids a negative adverse impact and is reasonable and capable of being accomplished.
- K. **Mitigation – Mitigation Sequencing.**
The use of any or all of the following actions listed in descending order of preference:
 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, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts.
 3. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected 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, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; or
 6. Monitoring the impact and the compensation project and taking appropriate corrective measures.
Mitigation may include a combination of the above measures.
- L. **Mobile Home.**

A factory-built dwelling built prior to June 15, 1976, to standards other than the housing and urban development code, and acceptable under applicable state codes in effect at the time of construction or introduction of the home into the state. Mobile homes have not been built since introduction of the housing and urban development Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act.

M. Mobile Home Park.

Any real property which is rented or held out for rent to others for the placement of two or more mobile homes, manufactured homes, or park models for the primary purpose of production of income, except where such real property is rented or held out for rent for seasonal recreational purpose only and is not intended for year-round occupancy.

N. Modification to a Preliminary Plat, Short Plat, or Binding Site Plan.

A change, prior to recording, of an approved preliminary plat, preliminary short plat, or binding site plan that includes, but is not limited to, the addition of new lots or tracts, or a change of the boundaries or dimensions of lots or tracts.

O. Modular Home.

A single-family dwelling unit (which may be in the form of a factory-built or manufactured housing permit as well as a standard building permit) constructed in a factory in accordance with International Building Code and bearing the appropriate gold insignia indicating such compliance. The term includes "pre-fabricated," "panelized," and "factory-built" units.

P. Modulation.

A measured and proportioned inflection in a building's face. Articulation, modulation, and their interval create a sense of scale important to residential buildings.

Q. Monitoring.

Periodic evaluation of a wetlands restoration, creation, or enhancement site or habitat management plan area to determine changes at the site, such as vegetation growth, hydrologic changes, soil development, and use of the site by birds and animals.

R. Monument.

A physical survey monument as shown in the City's standard plans.

S. Monument Sign.

~~((A freestanding sign where the base of the sign structure is on the ground or a maximum of twelve inches above the lowest point of the ground adjacent to the sign. The width of the top of the sign structure can be no more than one hundred twenty percent of the width of the base.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

T. Multi-family Residential Building.

A common wall dwelling or apartment house that consists of three or more dwelling units.

U. Multiple Containment.

A means of spill or leak control involving a containment structure having one or more layers of material between the primary container and the environment.

1. Containment layers must be resistant to the material stored.

2. The volume within the containment system must be at least as large as the primary container.
3. Containment layers may be separated by an interstitial space.

V. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

A conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

1. owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as sewer district, flood control district, or drainage district, designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to water of the United States;
2. designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. which is not a combined sewer; and
4. which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulation) 122.2.

W. MUTCD.

The U.S. department of transportation Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Section 11. That SMC Section 17A.020.140 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.140 "N" Definitions

A. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state from point sources. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits and, in Washington State, are administered by the Washington State department of ecology.

B. National Register.

The register maintained pursuant to P.L. 89-655, 80 Stat. 915, as amended.

C. Native Plant Community.

The collective product of individual plants indigenous to a particular locale responding to shared habitats.

D. Native Vegetation.

Plant species, which are indigenous to the planning area.

E. Natural Location of Drainage Systems.

The location of those predominate channels, swales, and pre-existing and established systems as defined by the earliest documented topographic contours existing for the subject property, either from maps or photographs, site inspections or other appropriate means.

F. New Construction – Floodplain.

Structures for which the date of complete application for permit commenced on or after July 1, 2004.

G. New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision – Floodplain.

A manufactured home park or subdivision for which a complete application, as defined by SMC 17G.060.090, for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of the permit for the individual unit.

H. NFPA 30.

The National Fire Prevention Association's flammable and combustible liquids code.

I. "Noise level reduction (NLR)" means the amount of noise reduction required through construction and incorporation of sound reduction materials and design to reduce interior noise levels.

J. "Noise reduction coefficient (NRC)" means the arithmetic average of the sound absorption coefficients of a material at 250, 500, 1,000, and 2,000 Hz.

K. No Net Loss of Shoreline Ecological Functions.

A public policy goal that means the maintenance of the aggregate total of the City's shoreline ecological functions at its current level of environmental resource productivity. As a development and/or mitigation standard, no net loss requires that the impacts of a particular shoreline development and/or use, whether permitted or exempt, be identified and prevented or mitigated, such that it has no resulting adverse impacts on shoreline ecological functions or processes. Each project shall be evaluated based on its ability to meet the no net loss standard commensurate with its scale and character.

L. Nominal Driveway Width.

The driveway width measured at the face of curb, from driveway joint to driveway joint, as shown in the standard plans.

M. Nomination.

The process by which a building, district, object, site, or structure is recommended for placement on a register.

N. Nonbuildable Tract.

Land reserved for specified uses including, but not limited to:

1. reserve tracts,
2. recreation,
3. open space,
4. critical areas,
5. surface water retention,
6. utility facilities and access.

Nonbuildable tracts are not considered lots or building sites.

O. Nonconforming Development.

An element of a development, such as a setback, height, or parking area, that was created in conformance with development regulations but which subsequently, due to a

change in the zone or zoning regulations, is no longer in conformance with the current applicable development standards.

P. Nonconforming Sign.

~~((A sign that was created and issued a permit in conformance with development regulations, but which subsequently, due to a change in the zone or land use regulations, is no longer in conformance with the current applicable development standards.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

Q. Nonconforming Situation.

A nonconforming residential density, nonconforming development or nonconforming use. A situation may be nonconforming in more than one aspect. For example, a site may contain a nonconforming use and also have some nonconforming development.

R. Nonconforming Use.

A use or the amount of floor area of a use that was allowed by right when established or a use that obtained a required land use approval when established, that is now prohibited in the zone due to a subsequent change in the zone or zoning regulations.

S. Non-water Oriented Uses.

A use that is not water-dependent, is not water-related, and is not water-enjoyment. Non-water oriented uses have little or no relationship to the shoreline and are not considered priority uses under the shoreline management act. Any use that does not meet the definition of water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment is classified as non-water oriented.

T. Noxious Weeds.

Those plants which are non-native, highly destructive, and competitive as defined by chapter 17.10 RCW, or as amended.

U. Nursing Home.

A residence, licensed by the state, that provides full-time convalescent and/or chronic care for individuals who, by reason of chronic illness or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves.

1. No care for the acutely ill or surgical or obstetrical services shall be provided in such a residence.
2. This definition excludes hospitals or sanitariums.

Section 12. That SMC Section 17A.020.160 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.160 "P" Definitions

A. Painted Wall Highlights.

~~((Painted areas that highlight a building's architectural or structural features and that do not convey a message or image.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

B. Painted Wall Sign.

~~((A sign applied to a building wall with paint or a thin layer of vinyl, paper, or similar material adhered directly to the building surface and that has no sign structure.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

C. Parcel.

See "Lot" (SMC 17A.020.120).

D. Parkway.

1. A street serving as a principal, minor, or collector arterial, typically with recreational or scenic opportunities.
2. Parkways will often have landscaped medians.

E. Party of Record.

Any person who has appeared at a hearing of the hearing examiner by presenting testimony or making written comment.

F. Paved Area.

1. An uncovered, hard-surfaced area or an area covered with a perforated hard surface (such as "Grasscrete") that is able to withstand vehicular traffic or other heavy-impact uses.
2. Graveled areas are not paved areas.

G. Pedestrian Buffer Strips (PBS).

A hard-surfaced or planted area(s) between travel or parking lanes and sidewalks, also called planting strips. PBS improves safety by separating vehicles and pedestrians and provide space for drainage, street trees and snow storage.

H. Pedestrian Path

A continuous, unobstructed, reasonably direct route between an on-site parking lot and a Primary Building Entry designed and suitable for pedestrian use. Minimum requirements for Pedestrian Paths are listed in Section 17C.123.040 of the FBC.

I. Pedestrian-Scaled Fixtures (lighting)

Pole-mounted light fixtures placed and designed to illuminate foot-traffic areas including exterior lots, pathways or sidewalks. For purposes of the HFBC, Pedestrian-Scaled Fixtures are defined by height as measured from ground to bottom of shade or bulb.

J. Pedestrian-Scaled Signs

~~((Permanent, first floor, exterior signs designed and placed to address pedestrian traffic; may be mounted flush with or projecting from a column, building wall, awning or transom.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

K. Pedestrian Street.

1. A street designated on the official zoning map as a pedestrian street where development standards are required to promote a pedestrian friendly street. Pedestrian streets offer a pleasant and safe walking environment. Design features include minimal interruptions of the sidewalk by driveways, publicly usable site furnishing such as benches, tables, and bike racks, and visually interesting buildings close to the sidewalk.

L. Performance Guarantee.

A "financial guarantee" providing for and securing to the City the actual construction and installation of the required improvements.

M. Performance/Warranty Retainer.

A "financial guarantee" both providing for and securing to the City the actual construction and installation of such improvements, and securing to the City the successful operation of the improvements for two years after the City's final inspection and acceptance of the improvements.

N. Permanent Erosion and Sediment Control Measures.

A combination of plants, mulch, sod, matting, erosion control blankets, and permanent structures that will provide long-term soil stabilization.

O. Permanent Sign.

~~((Any sign not classified as a temporary sign.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

P. Permanent Stabilization.

See Permanent Erosion and Sediment Control Measures.

Q. Permeable Sediment.

Sediment permitting the flow of water.

R. Person.

Any natural person, whether acting individually or in a representative capacity, partnership, joint venture, corporation, or other legal entity.

S. Pier.

Any platform structure, fill, or anchored device in or floating upon water bodies to provide moorage for watercraft engaged in commerce, including, but not limited to, wharves, mono-buoys, quays, ferry terminals, and fish weighing station.

~~((T. Pitched Roof Sign.~~

~~A sign attached to a roof with a pitch of one to four or greater and placed parallel to the building wall.))~~

~~((U.))~~ T. Planned Capacity.

For all capital facilities, except transportation, capacity for a concurrency facility that does not exist, but for which the necessary facility construction, expansion, or modification project is contained in the current adopted City of Spokane comprehensive plan, capital improvement program and scheduled to be completed within six years. (RCW 36.70A.020).

~~((V.))~~ U. Planned Capacity for Transportation Facilities.

Capacity for transportation facilities, including roads and transit, that does not exist, but where transportation improvements or strategies to accommodate the impacts of development are made concurrent with the development.

1. These strategies may include:

- a. increased public transportation service,
- b. ride sharing programs,
- c. demand management, and
- d. other transportation systems management strategies.

2. For transportation facilities, "concurrent with the development" shall mean that improvements or strategies are in place at the time of development, or that a

financial commitment is in place to complete the improvements or strategies within six years (RCW 36.70A.070(6)(b)).

~~((W-))~~ V. Planned Unit Development (PUD).

1. A planned unit development is a project permit for an overlay zone, approved by the hearing examiner, which does not fully comply with all of the development standards of the base zone in which it is located, but is approved based on superior or innovative design.
2. The City may permit a variety of types, design, and arrangement of structures and enable the coordination of project characteristics with features of a particular site in a manner consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare.

~~((X-))~~ W. Plans.

Planning documents, which are developed by the various departments of the City, pertaining to the orderly development of public facilities.

~~((Y-))~~ X. Planting Zone

Area for street trees, ground cover or other plantings; typically included herein as a portion of overall sidewalk width reserved for locating permanent trees and tree grates.

~~((Z-))~~ Y. Plat – Final.

A map or representation of a subdivision, showing thereon the division of a tract or parcel of land into lots, blocks, streets, alleys, or other divisions and dedications and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this chapter and chapter 58.17 RCW.

~~((AA-))~~ Z. Plat – Preliminary.

1. A neat and approximate drawing of a proposed subdivision showing the general layout of streets, alleys, lots, blocks, and other elements of a subdivision required by this chapter and chapter 58.17 RCW.
2. The preliminary plat shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a subdivision.

~~((AB-))~~ AA. Plaza.

Areas generally open to the public on a controlled basis and used for passive recreational activities and relaxation.

Plazas are paved areas typically provided with amenities, such as seating, drinking, and ornamental fountains, art, trees, and landscaping, for use by pedestrians.

~~((AC-))~~ AB. Plinth

The base or platform upon which a building wall or column appears to rest, helping establish pedestrian-scaled elements and aesthetically tying the building to the ground.

~~((AD-))~~ AC. Pollutant.

Any substance which is prohibited or limited by applicable laws or regulations, which is released or discharged in conjunction with development. Any substance that causes or contributes to violation of air, land, or water quality standards, released or discharged.

~~((AE-))~~ AD. Pollution.

Contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of air, land, water or wetlands, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive,

or other substance into air, land, water, or wetlands as will or is likely to cause a nuisance or render such air, land, water, or wetlands 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, wildlife, fish, native vegetation, or other aquatic life.

~~((AF.))~~ AE. Potential Geologically Hazardous Areas.

Areas designated on maps maintained in the City's planning services department. They are classified "potential" because they have not been confirmed by field investigation nor do they necessarily include the full extent of all geologically hazardous areas within the City. The maps are intended to alert property owners, purchasers, developers, etc., to the possible existence of significant geological hazards, which may warrant further geotechnical study.

~~((AG.))~~ AF. Practicable Alternative.

An alternative that is available and capable of being carried out after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes and having less impact to critical areas. It may involve using an alternative site in the general region that is available to the applicant and may feasibly be used to accomplish the project.

~~((AH.))~~ AG. Predevelopment Meetings.

Meetings between City or agency staff and an applicant or their representatives prior to formal submission of a detailed application. They are intended to provide an overview of the regulatory requirements, application process, and procedural submission requirements.

~~((AI.))~~ AH. Principal Buildings

Where multiple buildings occupy a single lot, those buildings that are associated with the prevailing use of that site.

~~((AJ.))~~ AI. Primary Building Entry

Access or entrance of first rank, importance or value, visually associated with the prevailing ground-floor use of a building.

~~((AK.))~~ AJ. Primary Building Walls.

Any exterior building wall that faces a street and contains a public entrance to the occupant's premises or tenant space. If an individual tenant space does not have a street facing wall, or does not have a street facing wall containing a public entrance, then the primary building wall for that individual tenant space is any wall containing a public entrance that faces a parking area on the site. (See Figure 1, SMC 17C.240.130, Primary Building Walls)

~~((AL.))~~ AK. Primary Container.

The container that is in direct contact with the material of concern during the course of normal transport, use, or storage.

~~((AM.))~~ AL. Primary Drainage Basin.

The basin of the stream or tributary within which a project is proposed, not including basins of major tributaries. For the purpose of this regulation the primary drainage basin of:

1. Latah Creek is not a part of the primary drainage basin of the Spokane River,

2. Marshall Creek is not a part of the primary drainage basin of Latah Creek.

((AN-)) AM. Primary Structure.

1. A structure or combination of structures of chief importance or function on a site. In general, the primary use of the site is carried out in a primary structure.
2. The difference between a primary and accessory structure is determined by comparing the size, placement, similarity of design, use of common building materials, and the orientation of the structures on a site.

((AQ-)) AN. Primary Use.

1. An activity or combination of activities of chief importance on the site. One of the main purposes for which the land or structures are intended, designed or ordinarily used.
2. A site may have more than one primary use.

((AP-)) AO. Principal Arterials.

A four- to six-lane street serving as a primary facility for access between the central business district, major employment districts, and major shopping centers.

((AQ-)) AP. Priority Habitats.

Habitat areas determined by WDFW to have unique or significant value to many species and that meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. High wildlife density.
2. High species diversity.
3. Important wildlife breeding habitat.
4. Important wildlife seasonal ranges.
5. Important movement corridors.
6. Limited availability.
7. High vulnerability to habitat alteration.

((AR-)) AQ. Priority Species.

A wildlife species requiring protective measures for their perpetuation due to their population status, their sensitivity to habitat alteration, and/or their recreational importance.

((AS-)) AR. Private Street.

Roadway which is not controlled or maintained by a public authority, and which serve two or more properties.

((AT)) AS. Project Permit or Project Permit Application.

Any land use or environmental permit or license required for a project action, including, but not limited to, building permits, short plats, subdivisions, binding site plans, planned unit developments, conditional uses, shoreline substantial development permits, site plan review, permits, or approvals required by the critical area ordinance, and site specific rezones authorized by a comprehensive plan or subarea plan, but excluding the adoption or amendment of a comprehensive plan, subarea plan, or development regulations, except as otherwise specifically identified under RCW 36.70B.140.

((AU-)) AT. Projecting Sign.

~~((A sign attached to and projecting out from a building face or wall, generally at right angles to the building. Projecting signs include signs that are totally in the right-of-way, partially in the right-of-way, or fully on private property.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

~~((AV.))~~ AU. Protected Species.

A general classification of animals by WDFW that includes all those species not classified as listed, game, fur-bearing, or non-protected. This also includes all birds not classified as game or non-protected.

~~((AW.))~~ AV. Proximity.

That two or more properties are either adjacent or separated by a street or alley.

~~((AX.))~~ AW. Public Access.

The public's right to get to and use the City's public waters, the water/land interface and associated shoreline area. It includes physical access that is either lateral (areas paralleling the shore) or perpendicular (an easement or public corridor to the shore), and/or visual access facilitated by means such as scenic streets and overlooks, viewing towers, and other public sites or facilities.

~~((AY.))~~ AX. Public Facilities.

Any City-owned, operated, or contracted public facility or service in whole, or in part, whether existing or planned, including, but not limited to:

1. parks,
2. recreation facilities,
3. playgrounds,
4. streets,
5. transportation facilities,
6. open spaces,
7. fire facilities,
8. storm water drainage ponds, and
9. all such appurtenances and improvements.

~~((AZ.))~~ AX. Public Property.

Any City-owned real property, air space, or other interest in real estate, including streets, alleys, or other public rights-of-way, owned by or controlled by this municipality or any other governmental unit.

~~((BA.))~~ AZ. Public Way.

1. A dedicated "public way" is a tract of land:
 - a. conveyed or reserved by deed,
 - b. dedicated by plat, or
 - c. acquired by decree of court,
 - d. which has been accepted and dedicated by action of the city council to the public right-of-way and for secondary use as an easement for public utilities.
2. An "alley" is a public way, usually not exceeding sixteen feet in width, designed or intended to provide secondary access to abutting properties.

Section 13. That SMC Section 17A.020.180 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.180 "R" Definitions

A. RCW.

The Revised Code of Washington, as amended.

~~((B.))~~ B. Real Estate Sign.

~~A sign indicating that a property or any portion thereof is available for inspection, sale, lease, or rent.~~)

~~((C.))~~ B. Reasonable Cause.

A reasonable basis to believe or suspect that there is storage, seepage, spillage, accumulation, or use of critical materials or the pursuit of critical materials activities at a site or premises.

~~((D.))~~ C. Reconsideration – Request For.

A request to the appeal body to consider again or reverse the decision on the permit application.

~~((E.))~~ D. Recreational Vehicle.

A vehicle, which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;
2. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
4. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

~~((F.))~~ E. Recycling Drop-off Center.

A facility for the drop-off and temporary holding of materials such as paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, batteries, and motor oil.

1. Processing of materials is limited to glass breaking and separation.
2. Recycling materials are not sold to a recycling drop-off center.
3. A recycling drop-off center is intended for household or consumer use.
4. Use by commercial or industrial establishments is not included.
5. Unattended drop-off stations for single materials, such as newsprint, are also not included.

~~((G.))~~ F. Recycling Operation.

A use where one or more recycling materials are accumulated, stored, sorted, or processed.

1. A recycling operation may get recycling materials from drop-off centers, from a household or business pick-up operation, or from commercial or industrial uses.
2. Materials may be processed on site or accumulated in large quantities for eventual sale or transfer to other processors.
3. Recycling operation does not include the processing of yard debris or other decomposable material except for clean paper products.

((H.)) G. Redivision.

The redivision of a lot located within a previously recorded plat or short plat.

((I.)) H. Regional Shopping Mall – Enclosed.

A group of retail and other commercial establishments that is planned, developed, and managed as a single property, with on-site parking provided around the perimeter of the shopping center, and that is generally at least forty acres in size and flanked by two or more large “anchor” stores, such as department stores. The common walkway or “mall” is enclosed, climate-controlled and lighted, usually with an inward orientation of the stores facing the walkway.

((J.)) I. Registered Neighborhood Organization.

A community development block grant (CDBG) neighborhood steering committee, a neighborhood council, or other neighborhood or community group within the City that:

1. Represents a specifically designated geographic area;
2. Is governed by bylaws and has elected officers; and
3. Has registered as such with the City and is on the current list of registered neighborhood organizations.

((K.)) J. Regularly.

Occurring consistently and repeatedly on an ongoing basis.

((L.)) K. Regulated Substance.

A critical material as referred to in 42 U.S.C. 6991(2).

((M.)) L. Related Persons.

One or more persons related either by blood, marriage, adoption, or guardianship, and including foster children and exchange students; provided, however, any limitation on the number of residents resulting from this definition shall not be applied if it prohibits the City from making reasonable accommodations to disabled persons in order to afford such persons equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling as required by the Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. 3604(f)(3)(b) and the Washington Housing Policy Act, RCW 35.63.220.

((N.)) M. Repair (see also “Maintenance”).

An activity that restores the character, scope, size, and design of a serviceable area, structure, or land use to its previously authorized and undamaged condition. Activities that change the character, size, or scope of a project beyond the original design, and drain, dredge, fill, flood, or otherwise alter additional wetlands are not included in this definition.

((O.)) N. Reservoir.

A body of water collected and stored in an artificial pool that is intended for future use.

((P.)) O. Residential Zone.

Those zones from RA through RHD.

((Q.)) P. Responsible Party.

A person who is either:

1. The property owner or person authorized to act on the owner's behalf; or
2. Any person causing or contributing to a violation of this chapter.

~~((R.))~~ Q. Restoration.

See "Compensatory Mitigation" (SMC 17A.020.030).

~~((S.))~~ R. Revetment.

A sloped wall constructed of riprap or other suitable material placed on stream banks or other shorelines to slow down bank erosion and minimize lateral stream movement.

~~((T.))~~ S. Right-of-way.

A public or private area that allows for the passage of people or goods.

1. Right-of-way includes passageways such as:
 - a. freeways,
 - b. streets,
 - c. bike paths,
 - d. alleys, and
 - e. walkways.
2. A public right-of-way is a right-of-way that is dedicated or deeded to the public for public use and under the control of a public agency.

~~((U.))~~ T. Riparian.

1. Riparian habitat is defined as an area that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, which mutually influence each other.
2. It is the area where the vegetation, water tables, soils, microclimate, and wildlife inhabitants of terrestrial ecosystems are influenced by perennial or intermittent water, and the biological and physical properties of the adjacent aquatic ecosystems are influenced by adjacent vegetation, nutrient, and sediment loading, terrestrial wildlife, and organic debris from the land.
3. Riparian vegetation includes not only streamside vegetation that is dependent upon presence of water, but also on the upland vegetation that is part of the zone of influence in the riparian area.
4. Riparian habitats have high wildlife density and high species diversity. They serve as important wildlife breeding and seasonal ranges. They are important movement corridors and are highly vulnerable to habitat alteration.

~~((V.))~~ U. Riparian Habitat Area (RHA).

A defined area used to manage and buffer impacts to wildlife habitat and consists of landscape features that support fish and wildlife in areas near water bodies such as streams, rivers, wetlands and lakes.

~~((W.))~~ V. Riparian Wetland.

Wetlands located at the shore of a lake or river. The transitional area between aquatic and upland ecosystems that is identified by the presence of vegetation that requires or tolerates free or unbound water or conditions that are more moist than normally found in the area.

~~((X.))~~ W. Riprap.

A layer, facing, or protected mound of stones placed to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of a structure of embankment; also, the stone so used.

~~((Y.))~~ X. River Delta.

Those lands formed as an aggradational feature by stratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited at the mouths of streams where they enter a quieter body of water. The upstream extent of a river delta is that limit where it no longer forms distributary channels.

~~((Z.))~~ Y. Riverine.

Situated alongside or associated with a river.

~~((AA.))~~ Z. Roadway.

1. Curbed roadways within the City limits and other urbanized areas are commonly and generically referred to as "streets." Roadways outside the urban areas are most often not curbed, and are commonly and generically referred to as "roads."
2. Within the context of this code, "roadway" refers to any traveled way, either public or private, that has been platted or otherwise specifically dedicated for the purpose of circulation and will require a name in accordance with chapter 17D.050A SMC.

~~((AB.))~~ AA. Roadway Name.

Roadway names consist of three parts:

1. Direction.
2. Root name; and
3. Suffix.

~~((AC.))~~ AB. Rock Shore.

Those shorelines whose bluffs and banks are typically composed of natural rock formations.

~~((AD.))~~ AC. Rockfall.

The falling of rocks from near vertical cliffs.

~~((AE.))~~ AD. Roof Line.

The top edge of a roof or building parapet, whichever is higher, excluding any cupolas, chimneys, or other projections.

~~((AF. Roof Top Sign.~~

~~A sign on a roof that has a pitch of less than one to four.))~~

~~((AG.))~~ AE. Root Name.

A maximum of two words, which are not considered part of the directional or suffix.

~~((AH.))~~ AF. Runoff.

Water that travels across the land surface, or laterally through the ground near the land surface, and discharges to water bodies either directly or through a collection and conveyance system. It includes stormwater and water from other sources that travels across the land surface.

((AI.)) AG. Runoff and Infiltration Controls.

Measures adopted to prevent damage due to flooding and erosion problems.

Section 14. That SMC Section 17A.020.190 is amended to read as follows:

Section 17A.020.190 "S" Definitions

A. Salmonid.

Belonging to the family of Salmonidae, including the salmons, trouts, chars, and whitefishes.

B. Sandwich Board Sign.

~~((A self-supporting A-shaped freestanding temporary sign with only two visible sides that are situated adjacent to a business, typically on a sidewalk.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

C. Scrub-shrub Wetland.

An area of vegetated wetland with at least thirty percent of its surface area covered by woody vegetation less than twenty feet in height at the uppermost strata.

D. Secondary Building Walls.

Exterior building walls that are not classified as primary building walls.

E. Secondary Containment.

A means of spill or leak containment involving a second barrier or tank constructed outside the primary container and capable of holding the contents of the primary container.

F. Sediment.

Mineral or organic matter deposited as a result of erosion.

G. Sedimentation.

The settling and accumulation of particles such as soil, sand, and gravel, suspended in water or in the air.

H. SEPA Rules.

Chapter 197-11 WAC adopted by the department of ecology.

I. Service Area.

A geographic area defined by the City, which encompasses public facilities that are part of a plan.

J. Serviceable.

Means presently useable.

K. Setback.

The minimum distance required between a specified object, such as a building and another point. Setbacks are usually measured from lot lines to a specified object. In addition, the following setbacks indicate where each setback is measured from:

1. "Front setback" means a setback that is measured from a front lot line.
2. "Rear setback" means a setback that is measured from a rear lot line.
3. "Side setback" means a setback that is measured from a side lot line.
4. "Street setback" means a setback that is measured from a street lot line.

L. Sex Paraphernalia Store.

A commercial establishment that regularly features sexual devices and regularly advertises or holds itself out, in any medium, as an establishment that caters to adult sexual interests. This definition shall not be construed to include:

1. Any pharmacy, drug store, medical clinic, any establishment primarily dedicated to providing medical or healthcare products or services; or
2. Any establishment located within an enclosed regional shopping mall.

M. Sexual Device.

Any three dimensional object designed for stimulation of the male or female human genitals, anus, buttocks, female breast, or for sadomasochistic use or abuse of oneself or others and shall include devices commonly known as dildos, vibrators, penis pumps, cock rings, anal beads, butt plugs, nipple clamps, and physical representations of the human genital organs. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to include devices primarily intended for protection against sexually transmitted diseases or for preventing pregnancy.

N. Shall.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the term "shall" means:

1. In reference to the obligations imposed by this title upon owners or occupants of premises or their agents, a mandatory obligation to act, or when used with a negative term to refrain from acting, in compliance with this code at the risk of denial of approval or civil or criminal liability upon failure so to act, the term being synonymous with "must";
2. With respect to the functions of officers and agents of the City, a direction and authorization to act in the exercise of sound discretion; or
3. The future tense of the verb "to be."

O. Shallow Groundwater.

Naturally occurring water within an unconfined (water table) aquifer, partially confined aquifer or perched groundwater aquifer, and which is present at depth of fifteen feet or less below the ground surface, at any time, under natural conditions.

P. Shorelands.

Or "shoreline areas" or "shoreline jurisdiction" means all "shorelines of the state" and "shorelands" as defined in RCW 90.58.030. Those lands extending landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high-water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward two hundred feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of the entire shoreline master program; the same to be designated as to location by the department of ecology.

Q. Shoreline and Ecosystems Enhancement Plan and Program.
See SMC 17E.020.090, Habitat Management Plans.

R. Shoreline Buffer.

1. A designated area adjacent to the ordinary high-water mark and running landward to a width as specified by this regulation intended for the protection or enhancement of the ecological function of the shoreline area.
2. The buffer will consist primarily of natural vegetation or planted vegetation which maintains or enhances the ecological functions of the shoreline area.
3. The term "buffer area" has the same meaning as "buffer."

S. Shoreline Enhancement.

Any alteration of the shoreline that improves the ecological function of the shoreline area or any aesthetic improvement that does not degrade the shoreline ecological function of the shoreline.

T. Shoreline Environment Designations.

The categories of shorelines established by local shoreline master programs in order to provide a uniform basis for applying policies and use regulations within distinctively different shoreline areas. The basic recommended system classifies shorelines into four distinct environments (natural, conservancy, rural, and urban). See WAC 173-16-040(4).

U. Shoreline Habitat and Natural Systems Enhancement Projects.

1. Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects include those activities proposed and conducted specifically for the purpose of establishing, restoring, or enhancing habitat for propriety species in shorelines.
2. Provided that the primary purpose of such actions is clearly restoration of the natural character and ecological functions of the shoreline, projects may include shoreline modification actions such as:
3. Modification of vegetation,
4. Removal of nonnative or invasive plants,
5. Shoreline stabilization, dredging, and filling.

V. Shoreline Jurisdiction.
See "Shorelands."

W. Shoreline Letter of Exemption.

Authorization from the City which establishes that an activity is exempt from shoreline substantial development permit requirements under SMC 17E.060.300 and WAC 173-14-040, but subject to regulations of the Act and the entire shoreline master program.

X. Shoreline Master Program.

1. The comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020.
2. For the City of Spokane, the shoreline master program includes the:
 - a. Shoreline Goals and Policies (Comprehensive Plan Chapter 14),
 - b. Shoreline Regulations (chapter 17E.060 SMC),
 - c. City of Spokane Shoreline Restoration Plan (stand-alone document), and
 - d. Shoreline Inventory and Analysis (Comprehensive Plan Volume III).

Y. Shoreline Mixed Use.

Combination of water-oriented and non-water oriented uses within the same structure or development area.

Z. Shoreline Modifications.

Those actions that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the shoreline area, usually through the construction of a physical element such as a dike, breakwater, pier, weir, dredged basin, fill, bulkhead, or other shoreline structure. They can include other actions, such as clearing, grading, or application of chemicals.

AA. Shoreline Protection.

1. Structural and nonstructural methods to control flooding or address erosion impacts to property and dwellings or other structures caused by natural processes, such as current, flood, wind, or wave action.
2. The terms "Shoreline protection measure" and this term have the same meaning.
3. Substantial enlargement of an existing shoreline protection improvement is regarded as new shoreline protection measure.

AB. Shoreline Recreational Development.

Recreational development includes commercial and public facilities designed and used to provide recreational opportunities to the public. Water-dependent, water-related and water-enjoyment recreational uses include river or stream swimming areas, boat launch ramps, fishing areas, boat or other watercraft rentals, and view platforms.

AC. Shoreline Restoration.

1. The re-establishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, re-vegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures and removal or treatment of toxic materials.
2. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions.

AD. Shoreline Stabilization.

Structural or non-structural modifications to the existing shoreline intended to reduce or prevent erosion of uplands or beaches. They are generally located parallel to the shoreline at or near the ordinary high-water mark. Other construction classified as shore defense works include groins, jetties, and breakwaters, which are intended to influence wave action, currents, and/or the natural transport of sediments along the shoreline.

AE. Shoreline Structure.

A permanent or temporary edifice or building, or any piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of the ground or water, except for vessels.

AF. Shorelines Hearings Board (SHB).

The shorelines hearings board is a quasi-judicial body with powers of de novo review authorized by chapter 90.58 RCW to adjudicate or determine the following matters:

1. Appeals from any person aggrieved by the granting, denying, or rescinding of a permit issued or penalties incurred pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW.
2. Appeals of department rules, regulations, or guidelines; and
3. Appeals from department decisions to approve, reject, or modify a proposed master program or program amendment of local governments which are not planning under RCW 36.70A.040.

AG. Short Plat – Final.

The final drawing of the short subdivision and dedication, prepared for filing for record with the Spokane county auditor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this chapter and chapter 58.17 RCW.

AH. Short Plat – Preliminary.

1. A neat and approximate drawing of a proposed short subdivision showing the general layout of streets, alleys, lots, blocks, and other elements of a short subdivision required by this title and chapter 58.17 RCW.
2. The preliminary short plat shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a short subdivision.

AI. Short Subdivision.

A division or redivision of land into nine or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, or sites for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership. (RCW 58.17.020(6)).

AJ. Sign.

~~((1. Materials placed or constructed or light projected, but not including any lawful display of merchandise, that:~~

- ~~1. Conveys a message or image, and~~
- ~~2. Is used to inform or attract the attention of the public~~
- ~~2. Some examples of signs are materials or lights meeting the definition of the preceding sentence and which are commonly referred to as signs, placards, A-boards, posters, murals, diagrams, banners, flags, or projected slides, images, or holograms.~~
- ~~3. The scope of the term sign does not depend on the content of the message or image conveyed.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AK. Sign – Animated Sign.

~~((A sign that uses movement, by either natural or mechanical means, to depict action to create a special effect or scene.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AL. Sign – Electronic Message Center Sign.

~~((An on-premises sign capable of displaying words, symbols, figures, or images that can be electronically or mechanically changed by remote or automatic means including signs using a video display method.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AM. Sign Face.

~~((The portion of a sign which contains lettering, logo, trademark, or other graphic representations. (See SMC 17C.240.140, Sign Face Area.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AN. Sign – Flashing Sign.

~~((1. A pattern of changing light illumination where the sign illumination alternates suddenly between fully illuminated and fully non-illuminated in a strobe-like fashion for the purpose of drawing attention to the sign.
2. Time and temperature signs are excluded from this definition.
3. For the purpose of this title, electronic message centers consistent with the standards of SMC 17C.240.240(J) shall not be considered flashing signs.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AO. Sign Maintenance.

~~((Normal care needed to keep a sign functional, such as cleaning, painting, oiling, and changing of light bulbs.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AP. Sign – Off-premises.

~~((A sign relating, through its message and content, to a business activity, use, product, or service not available on the premises upon which the sign is erected.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AQ. Sign Repair.

~~((Fixing or replacement of broken or worn parts. Replacement includes comparable materials only. Repairs may be made with the sign in position or with the sign removed.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AR. Sign Structure.

~~((A structure specifically intended for supporting or containing a sign.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

AS. Significant Vegetation Removal.

The removal or alteration of trees, shrubs, and/or ground cover by clearing, grading, cutting, burning, chemical means, or other activity that causes significant ecological impacts to functions provided by such vegetation.

1. The removal of invasive or noxious weeds does not constitute significant vegetation removal.
2. Tree pruning, not including tree topping, where it does not affect ecological functions, does not constitute significant vegetation removal.

AT. Single-family Residential Building.

A dwelling containing only one dwelling unit.

AU. Single-room Occupancy Housing (SRO).

A structure that provides living units that have separate sleeping areas and some combination of shared bath or toilet facilities.

1. The structure may or may not have separate or shared cooking facilities for the residents.
2. SRO includes structures commonly called residential hotels and rooming houses.

AV. Site.

Any parcel of land recognized by the Spokane County assessor's office for taxing purposes. A parcel may contain multiple lots.

AW. Site – Archaeological.

1. A place where a significant event or pattern of events occurred. It may be the:

- a. Location of prehistoric or historic occupation or activities that may be marked by physical remains; or
 - b. Symbolic focus of a significant event or pattern of events that may not have been actively occupied.
2. A site may be the location of a ruined or now non-extant building or structure if the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological significance.

AX. Slump.

The intermittent movement (slip) of a mass of earth or rock along a curved plane.

AY. SMC.

The Spokane Municipal Code, as amended.

AZ. Soil.

The naturally occurring layers of mineral and organic matter deposits overlaying bedrock. It is the outer most layer of the Earth.

BA. Sound Contours.

A geographic interpolation of aviation noise contours as established by the 2010 Fairchild AFB Joint Land Use Study and placed on the official zoning map. When a property falls within more than one noise zone, the more restrictive noise zone requirements shall apply for the entire property.

BB. Sound Transmission Class (STC).

A single-number rating for describing sound transmission loss of a wall, partition, window or door.

BC. Special Drainage District (SDD).

An area associated with shallow groundwater, intermittent standing water, or steep slopes where infiltration of water and dispersion of water into the soils may be difficult or delayed, creating drainage or potential drainage problems. SDDs are designated in SMC 17D.060.130.

BD. Special Event Sign.

~~((A temporary sign used to announce a circus, a carnival, festivals, or other similar events.))~~ See SMC 17C.240.015.

BE. Species of Concern.

Species native to Washington State listed as state endangered, state threatened, state sensitive, or state candidate, as well as species listed or proposed for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

BF. Specified Anatomical Areas.

They are human:

1. Genitals, pubic region, buttock, and female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola, when such areas are less than completely and opaquely covered;
2. Male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

BG. Specified Sexual Activities.

Any of the following:

1. Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal;
2. Acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse, or sodomy; and
3. Fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttock, or female breast.

BH. Spokane Regional Stormwater Manual (SRSW).

A technical document establishing standards for stormwater design and management to protect water quality, natural drainage systems, and down-gradient properties as urban development occurs.

BI. Spokane Register of Historic Places.

The register maintained by the historic preservation office, which includes historic landmarks and districts in the City and County.

BJ. Sports Field.

An open area or stadium in which scheduled sports events occur on a regular basis. Sports events include both competitive and noncompetitive events such as track and field activities, soccer, baseball, or football games.

BK. Stabilization.

The process of establishing an enduring soil cover of vegetation or mulch or other ground cover and may be in combination with installation of temporary or permanent structures.

BL. Standard Plans.

Refers to the City of Spokane's standard plans.

BM. Standard References

Standard engineering and design references identified in SMC 17D.060.030.

BN. State Candidate Species.

Fish and wildlife species that WDFW will review for possible listing as state endangered, threatened, or sensitive.

BO. State Endangered Species.

Any wildlife species native to the State of Washington that is seriously threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the state.

BP. State Register.

The register maintained pursuant to chapter 195, Laws of 1977, 1st ex. sess., section 6 (chapter 27.34 RCW).

BQ. State Sensitive Species.

Any wildlife species native to the State of Washington that is vulnerable or declining and is likely to become endangered or threatened throughout a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats.

BR. State Threatened Species.

Any wildlife species native to the State of Washington that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats.

BS. Stealth Facilities.

Any cellular telecommunications facility that is designed to blend into the surrounding environment. Examples of stealth facilities include:

1. Architecturally screened roof-mounted antennas;
2. Building-mounted antennas painted to match the existing structure;
3. Antennas integrated into architectural elements; and
4. Antenna structures designed to look like light poles, trees, clock towers, bell steeples, or flag poles.

BT. Stewardship.

Acting as supervisor or manager of the City and County's historic properties.

BU. Stormwater.

1. Any runoff flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
2. "Stormwater" further includes any locally accumulating ground or surface waters, even if not directly associated with natural precipitation events, where such waters contribute or have a potential to contribute to runoff onto the public right-of-way, public storm or sanitary sewers, or flooding or erosion on public or private property.

BV. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP).

A set of actions and activities designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the regulated MS4 to the maximum extent practicable and to protect water quality, and comprising the components listed in S5 or S6 of the Eastern Washington Phase II Municipal Permit (WAR04-6505) and any additional actions necessary to meet the requirements of applicable TMDLs.

BW. Story.

That portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except:

1. The topmost story is that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above;
2. That portion of a building between the eaves and the ridge, when over twenty feet in height, is considered a story;
3. That portion of a building below the eaves which exceeds fourteen feet in height is considered a story, each fourteen feet of height (or major part of fourteen feet) being an additional story; and
4. A basement or unused under-floor space is a story if the finished floor level directly above is either more than:
 - a. Six feet above grade for more than half of the total perimeter, or
 - b. Twelve feet above grade at any point.

BX. Stream.

A naturally occurring body of periodic or continuously flowing water where the:

1. Mean annual flow is greater than twenty cubic feet per second; and
2. Water is contained with a channel (WAC 173-22-030(8)).

BY. Street.

See "Public Way" (SMC 17A.020.160).

BZ. Street Classifications.

1. Arterial and local access streets are classified in section 4.5 of the comprehensive plan as follows:
 - a. Principal arterial.
 - b. Minor arterial.
 - c. Collector arterial.
 - d. Local access street.
 - e. Parkway.
2. Definitions of all of the above classifications are included herein. Private streets are not classified but are defined under SMC 17A.020.160, "P" Definitions.

CA. Street Frontage.

The lot line abutting a street.

CB. Strobe Light.

A lamp capable of producing an extremely short, brilliant burst of light.

CC. Structural Alteration.

~~((1. Modification of a sign, sign structure, or awning that affects size, shape, height, or sign location.~~

~~2. Changes in structural materials; or~~

~~3. Replacement of electrical components with other than comparable materials.~~

~~4. The replacement of wood parts with metal parts, the replacement of incandescent bulbs with light emitting diodes (LED), or the addition of electronic elements to a non-electrified sign would all be structural alterations.~~

~~5. Structural alteration does not include ordinary maintenance or repair, repainting an existing sign surface, including changes of message or image, exchanging painted and pasted or glued materials on painted wall signs, or exchanging display panels of a sign through release and closing of clips or other brackets.)) See SMC 17C.240.015.~~

CD. Structure.

Any object constructed in or on the ground, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

1. Structure includes:
 - a. Buildings,
 - b. Decks,
 - c. Fences,
 - d. Towers,
 - e. Flag poles,
 - f. Signs, and

- g. Other similar objects.
- 2. Structure does not include paved areas or vegetative landscaping materials.

CE. Structure – Historic.

A work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Generally constructed by man, it is often an engineering project.

CF. Subdivision.

A division or redivision of land into ten or more lots, tracts, or parcels for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership (RCW 58.17.020).

CG. Subject Property.

The site where an activity requiring a permit or approval under this code will occur.

CH. Sublevel Construction Controls.

Design and construction requirements provided in SMC 17F.100.090.

CI. Submerged Aquatic Beds.

Wildlife habitat area made up of those areas permanently under water, including the submerged beds of rivers and lakes and their aquatic plant life.

CJ. Substantial Damage – Floodplain.

Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its pre-existing condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the assessed value of the structure before the damage occurred.

CK. Substantial Development.

For the shoreline master program, shall mean any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds the dollar amount set forth in RCW 90.58 and WAC 173-26 for any improvement of property in the shorelines of the state.

CL. Substantial Improvement – Floodplain.

1. Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the assessed value of the structure either:
 - a. Before the improvement or repair is started, or
 - b. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.
2. For the purposes of this definition, “substantial improvement” is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.
3. The term does not, however, include either any:
 - a. Project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
 - b. Alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic or State Inventory of Historic Places.

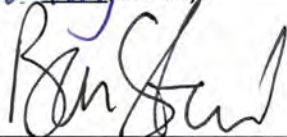
CM. Suffix.

Describes the roadway type and is located after the root roadway name (i.e., street, avenue, court, lane, way, etc.). The appropriate suffix shall be used in accordance with SMC 17D.050A.040(U).

Section 14. Severability Clause. If a section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON January 29, 2018.

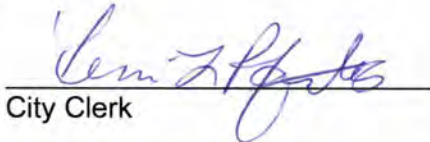
(Delivered to the Mayor on the 5th day of February 2018)

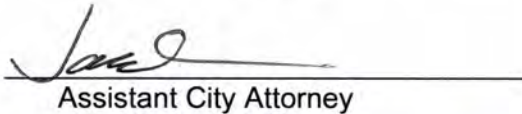


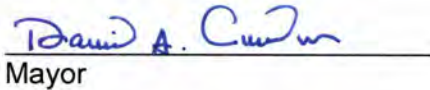
Council President

Attest:

Approved as to form:


City Clerk


Assistant City Attorney


Mayor

February 19, 2018
Date

March 17, 2018
Effective Date

Returned after Mayoral Signature Deadline
Returned: 02-19-2018

