

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE regarding Roadway Naming and Addressing; amending SMC sections 17A.020.120; 17A.020.180; 17A.020.190; repealing section 17D.050; and enacting a new section 17D.050A to chapter 17D of the Spokane Municipal Code.

NOW THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That chapter 17D.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 2. That there is enacted a new chapter 17D.050A of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Chapter 17D.050A Roadway Naming and Addressing

Section 17D.050A.010 Purpose, Goals, and Intent

- A. The purpose and intent of this chapter is to establish a uniform method for naming roadways and assigning addresses for real property and structures within the City of Spokane.
- B. The goals of this chapter are as follows:
 - 1. To facilitate the expedient emergency response by medical, law enforcement, fire, rescue, and any other emergency services;
 - 2. To regulate the display of property address numbers and provide for accurate road name signage, installation, and maintenance thereof; and
 - 3. To provide property owners, the general public, emergency responders, and government agencies and departments with an accurate and systematic means of identifying and locating property and/or structures.

Section 17D.050A.020 Applicability

- A. This chapter applies to all public and private roadways, addresses for real property, and structures situated within the City of Spokane. The City of Spokane may name or rename roadways and assign or reassign addresses as necessary to further the purpose of this chapter.
- B. This chapter applies to the assignment of addresses to all new or existing buildings or properties within the City of Spokane.
- C. All non-conforming addresses may be changed to conform to this Code.

Section 17D.050A.030 Administration

The Development Services Center shall administer the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise provided for herein.

Section 17D.050A.040 Definitions

- A. "Address" means a property location identification with the following format, and typically in the following order: address number, directional prefix, roadway name, roadway type, building designator, and unit designator (e.g., "123 W. Main St., Apt. 456"). The following elements are required: address number, roadway name, and roadway type. The following elements may be optional: directional prefix, building designator, and unit designator.
- B. "Addressing Authority" means the Development Services Center.
- C. "Address Number" means the numeric designation for an addressable structure or unit.
- D. "Addressable" means a property required to be assigned an address under this chapter.
- E. "Addressable Property, Addressable Structures, Addressable Sites or Addressable Units" means, generally, the habitable or legally occupied structure, or a lot, parcel, or tract, but may also include other structures or sites as determined necessary by the relevant addressing authority.
- F. "Addressing Database" means the computerized format for tracking assigned roadway names and addresses within the City of Spokane.
- G. "Addressing Grid System" is the address number and directional system in a particular area such as a grid system, block system, plat, or subdivision.
- H. "Administrator" means the Development Services Center Manager.
- I. "Building Designator" means a single character alphabetic descriptor for a single building within a multiple unit complex (e.g., "123 W. Main St., Bldg. A").
- J. "Department" means the Development Services Center.
- K. "Directional Prefix" means a single or double character alphabetic descriptor within a roadway name consisting of any combination of the cardinal directions of North, South, East, and West, generally used in specific roadway naming schemes (i.e., N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW).+
- L. "E911 Director" means the manager of the local 911 service.

- M. “Non-conforming Address or Roadway Name” means an address or roadway name that is not in compliance with this chapter.
- N. “Multiple Units” means the presence of two or more addressable structures, addressable sites, or addressable units on a single Spokane County tax parcel or group of undivided interest parcels.
- O. “Multiple Unit Complex” means an apartment, condominium, or business complex where there exist multiple buildings on a single site, and two or more buildings include multiple units.
- P. “Multiple Unit Structure” means a single structure which contains two or more units.
- Q. “Non-conforming Roadway Name Sign” means a roadway name sign that is not in compliance with this chapter.
- R. “Regional Public Safety Spatial Database” means the spatial format for tracking all assigned roadway names and addresses within Spokane County. This system is maintained by the Regional Public Safety Geographic Information Systems (RPSGIS) Committee for use in countywide public safety-related applications.
- S. “Roadway” means a public or private way on which vehicles travel, encompassing all roadway types.
- T. “Roadway Name” means the word or words either existing, or in the case of new or renamed roadways, which are approved by the Development Services Center, used in conjunction with a directional prefix, and/or a roadway type to identify a public or private roadway.
- U. “Roadway Type” means an abbreviated word used in conjunction with a roadway name to describe the character of the roadway and will be in accordance with USPS Publication No. 28 Appendix C1. The following are allowable roadway types:
1. Alley (Aly): a narrow service roadway that serves rear lots and where platted width is less than twenty feet.
 2. Avenue (Ave): a through local, collector or arterial roadway generally running east-west.
 3. Boulevard (Blvd): a roadway with exceptional width, length and scenic value, typically with a landscaped median dividing the roadway; or an arterial or major collector roadway that lies diagonally to the east-west, north-south grid system.
 4. Circle (Cir): a local or collector roadway having ingress and egress from the same roadway. See also “Loop”.

5. Court (Ct): a dead end or cul-de-sac that will not become an extension or a continuation of either an existing or future roadway, not longer than six hundred feet in length.
 6. Drive (Dr): a lengthy collector or arterial that does not have a definite directional course.
 7. Highway (Hwy): used to designate state or federal roadways only.
 8. Lane (Ln): a roadway used as a private local access within a development.
 9. Loop (Loop): a local or collector roadway having ingress and egress from the same roadway. See also "Circle".
 10. Parkway (Pkwy): a thoroughfare designated as a collector or arterial, with a median reflecting the park-like character implied in the name.
 11. Place (Pl): a permanently dead-end roadway, terminating in a cul-de-sac, or short through roadway, not longer than six hundred fifty feet in length.
 12. Road (Rd): typically reserved for roadways located outside the boundary of a city or town, and may be found within city/town limits due to past annexations or when a new roadway is in alignment with or within one hundred twenty five feet of an existing county road.
 13. Street (St): a through local, collector or arterial roadway generally running north-south.
 14. Way (Way): a curvilinear roadway.
- V. "Unit" means a specific dwelling or commercial space amongst a larger group of dwellings or commercial spaces (e.g., apartment, suites, etc.).
- W. "Unit Designator" means a secondary address number that is used to identify a separate unit on a single lot, parcel, tract of land, or within a multiple unit complex. A unit designator at a minimum shall consist of a unit type and a numeric identifier (e.g., 10126 W. Rutter Pkwy., Apt. 2). See also: "Multiple Units", "Multiple Unit Complex", "Multiple Unit Structure")
- X. "Unit Type" means an abbreviated word used in conjunction with a unit designator to describe the character of the unit and will be in accordance with USPS Publication No. 28 Appendix C2. The following are allowable unit types:
1. "Apt" for Apartment,

2. "Bsmt" for Basement,
3. "Bldg" for Building,
4. "Dept" for Department,
5. "Dorm" for Dormitory,
6. "Fl" for Floor,
7. "Frnt" for Front,
8. "Hngr" for Hanger,
9. "Lbby" for Lobby,
10. "Lot" for Lot,
11. "Lowr" for Lower Level,
12. "Ofc" for Office,
13. "Pier" for Pier,
14. "Rear" for Rear,
15. "Rm" for Room,
16. "Slip" for Slip,
17. "Spc" for Space,
18. "Stop" for Stop,
19. "Ste" for Suite,
20. "Trlr" for Trailer,
21. "Unit" for Unit,
22. "Uppr" for Upper Level.

Y. "Utility Site" means a parcel containing any type of utility service, located on a legal parcel of land with no association to a building and, requiring periodic maintenance or readings by utility company personnel.

Section 17D.050A.050 Roadways to Which Naming Requirements Apply

- A. New or unnamed existing roadways providing access to four (4) or more addressable parcels, structures, or units shall be named.
- B. Existing roadways for which renaming has been authorized by the City to promote the purpose of this chapter shall be renamed as provided for in the City Charter and the Spokane Municipal Code.
- C. Preapproved road names shall be identified on plat documents at the time of Final Plat submittal.
- D. Only traveled ways that qualify as roadways may be named; except that alleys in the downtown zones may be named.
- E. All roadways shall be named regardless of whether the ownership is public or private. Without limitation, this includes all roadways that are created within plats, short plats, binding site plans, PUDs and manufactured/mobile home parks.
- F. Driveways, access to parking areas and other traveled surfaces that are not considered roadways may not be named, but may have directions identified with the following method:
 - 1. Arrow signs indicating building or address ranges within an apartment complex or campus may be placed at the entrances and along the non-roadway traveled ways to locate the buildings.

Section 17D.050A.055 Naming of Roadways

- A. Any project permit action that results in a name being created to identify a new roadway, whether public or private, shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. The applicant will designate proposed roadway names. The Development Services Center shall review the proposed roadway names for consistency with this chapter.
- B. Other than as provided in subsection (A) of this section, a roadway name shall be established or changed by ordinance upon recommendation of the plan commission. Any proposed roadway name change shall be consistent with the roadway naming standards of SMC 17D.050A.060.
- C. Before submitting a proposed roadway name change to the plan commission, the Development Services Center shall cause the applicant to give notice to the owners of property fronting on the roadway, the United States Postal Service and emergency dispatching personnel, for the purpose of eliciting comments. The Development Services Center shall also cause the applicant to post notice pursuant to [SMC 17G.060.120](#).

Section 17D.050A.060 Roadway Naming Standards

All new, unnamed, or renamed roadways within the City of Spokane shall be named pursuant to this chapter and the following criteria:

- A. Roadway names shall be easy to read and pronounce.
- B. Roadway names shall not contain vulgarity or vulgar innuendo, nor insult to any person, group, or class of persons, or institution.
- C. Roadway names shall not sound similar to other roadway names within the City of Spokane, whether existing or currently proposed. (e.g., Links, Lynx)
- D. Duplicate roadway names will not be allowed.
 - 1. Any roadway name shall not duplicate any county roadway names unless the new roadway is in alignment with the existing county roadway.
 - 2. Roadways with the same root name but different suffix (that are not in reasonable alignment with the existing roadway) will be considered as a duplicate roadway name, e.g., Chesterfield Drive or Chesterfield Lane and thus disallowed.
- E. Roadway names shall conform to the most current M.U.T.C.D. and City of Spokane Standards for maximum letter usage, font style, font height, font stroke, and layout.
- F. Roadway names shall be based on the Modern English alphabet and shall not contain special characters (periods, dashes, underscores, apostrophes, quotes, diacritic, etc.) or have frivolous, complicated, or unconventional spellings, with the following exception:
 - 1. Alpha streets shall include quotation marks (e.g. "A" St.)
 - 2. Roadway names may contain a single space to separate two words (e.g. "Mount Spokane Dr.").
- G. Roadway names should not include abbreviations (e.g., "St Charles" vs. "Saint Charles").
- H. Articles (e.g., "The", "A", or "An") shall not be used to begin roadway names.
- I. Roadway names duplicating commercial or private facilities shall not to be used (e.g., "Bowling Alley" or "Tennis Court").

- J. Numbered or alphabetical roadway names shall continue in sequence (e.g., 1st adjacent to 2nd, and not adjacent to 3rd).
- K. Numbered Avenues shall be spelled out from First to Tenth. Numbered Avenues starting at 11th shall display numbers with an ordinal suffix, in lower case letters.
- L. A proposed roadway which is a continuation of, within one hundred twenty-five feet of another already existing and named roadway, or in alignment with an existing roadway, shall continue the roadway prefix direction, roadway name, and roadway type of the existing roadway whenever possible. If the proposed roadway will terminate at a cul-de-sac, the roadway type for the block containing the cul-de-sac may be Court (Ct).
- M. Roadway name integrity should be maintained for the entire length of the roadway whenever possible. Roadway names shall only change when there is a substantial intersection or significant “visual geometric cue.” Generally continuous roadways shall not be subdivided into segments with different names.
- N. Roadway names shall not include a directional prefix (e.g., “W. West Washington Rd.”).
- O. Roadway names shall not include words used as roadway types (e.g., “Circle St.” or “Avenue Way”).
- P. Roadway names shall not include the word highway (e.g., “Highway 2” or “Old Sunset Highway”).
- Q. Alleys should not be named or assigned addresses, except as permitting in the Downtown.
- R. Roadways which meander from one predominant direction to another shall be assigned a directional prefix in one direction throughout the roadway length according to which general direction of such roadway is the predominant direction of travel.
- S. If a roadway forks into two roadways, the fork with the highest projected traffic volume should continue the same name.
- T. Two uniquely named roadways should not intersect more than once (e.g., Main St. should not intersect Pine Ln. at 200 W. Main St., and also intersect Pine Ln. at 400 W. Main St.). Loops and Circles will be reviewed on an individual basis and require approval from the Administrator.
- U. All proposed new or renamed roadway names which deviate from this document shall be subject to a review by the Addressing Authority and the E911 Director, or

designee, for ease of use within E911 computer-aided dispatch systems, and verified against the Regional Public Safety Spatial Database.

Section 17D.050A.070 Roadway Name Signs Required

- A. All private and public roadways shall have approved roadway name signs posted at every intersection in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Roadway name signs shall be made and installed pursuant to this chapter.
- B. Prior to the filing of a final plat, the developer shall install proper roadway name signs to be located per the jurisdiction standards and in accordance with the specifications and requirements of this chapter and shall arrange for inspection by the Administrator or designee.

Section 17D.050A.080 Standards for Signage of Roadways

- A. All public and private roadways shall be designated by names or numbers on signs clearly visible and legible from the roadway. All roadway signs, both public and private, shall be constructed, located and maintained in accordance with standards adopted by the City of Spokane.
- B. Roadway signs shall be located at intersections and be legible from all directions of vehicle travel for a distance of not less than one hundred fifty five feet, unless otherwise required by the Administrator.
 - 1. All letters and numbers shall comply with the most current M.U.T.C.D Standards for font style, font height, and font stroke.
 - 2. Sign mounting height and lateral offset shall comply with the most current Standards of the City of Spokane.
 - 3. All required roadway signs placed at the intersection of a public and private roadway shall be placed outside of the public right-of-way, and constructed and maintained by the private roadway owner(s).
 - 4. On other than through-traffic roadways, signs identifying pertinent information shall be placed at the entrance to such roadways (e.g., “No Outlet”).
 - 5. Signs shall be installed in a horizontal orientation and prior to final acceptance of roadway improvements.

Section 17D.050A.090 Addressing Grid Systems

- A. The city of Spokane shall participate in the use of the addressing grid system described in this section.

B. The City of Spokane addressing grid is defined as follows:

1. Sprague Avenue or Sprague Avenue extended divides the City into north and south addresses and Division Street or Division Street extended divides the City into east and west addresses.
2. North of Sprague Avenue, addresses have even numbers on the east side of the roadway and odd numbers on the west side; south of Sprague Avenue, even numbers are on the west side of the roadway and odd numbers are on the east. West of Division Street, addresses have even numbers on the north side and odd numbers on the south side of the roadway; east of Division Street, even numbers are assigned to the south side of the roadway and odd numbers are on the north side.
3. The appropriate directional designation, or abbreviation of the word itself (e.g., “N.” or “North”), is part of the address and follows the number. For example, the first lot south of Sprague Avenue on the west side of Division Street would have a street address of “10 S. Division Street.”

Section 17D.050A.100 Addressing Standards

- A. Each property owner who has addressable property and has not been assigned an address has a responsibility to apply to the Addressing Authority for a physical address.
- B. Application for each address assignment prior to the issuance of a building permit shall include, at a minimum: a site map showing any proposed or existing structures, driveways, and road approach locations and shall be accompanied by an application, as determined by the Addressing Authority.
- C. The numbering of addressable properties or structures along each roadway shall begin at the appropriate grid point of origin and continue in sequence. No address shall be out of sequence in relation to the adjacent addresses.
- D. Each block along a roadway may have up to one hundred address numbers. The hundred series shall change upon crossing a roadway intersection or in best possible alignment with the established address grid if applicable, with the exception of intersecting driveways and/or alleys. The hundred series along a public roadway shall not change upon crossing a private roadway, unless deemed necessary by the Addressing Authority. Private roadways wholly contained within plats shall be assigned hundred series as if they were public roadways.
- E. Addresses along a roadway shall have even numbers on one side of the roadway and odd numbers on the other side as defined in the addressing grid.

- F. Individual address numbers shall be assigned to fit within the block range of the roadway segment to which the address is assigned (e.g. a new address that is assigned to the 200 block of Main St., must be assigned a number between 200 and 299). Individual addresses should be assigned to be consistent with adjacent blocks of the same N-S or E-W orientation.
- G. Properties only accessible via a shared driveway shall be assigned an address based on the point of origin of the driveway from the connecting roadway and shall be sequential, with the following exceptions:
 - 1. Commercial and Public Facility structures may be assigned an address based upon the roadway the main entrance faces and not necessarily the access roadway.
 - 2. Residential structures on corner lots may be assigned an address based upon the roadway the main entrance faces and not necessarily the access roadway.
- H. Fractional addresses shall not be used (e.g., “100 ½ W. Main St.”).
- I. Address numbers shall not contain any non-numeric characters (e.g., “118a” or “118b”).

Section 17D.050A.110 Change in Roadway or Address Status

- A. If a public or private roadway right-of-way is altered, the City shall review the alteration and may assign a corrected roadway name and/or address/addresses consistent with the provisions of this Code. If the access to an individual address is altered, the City shall assign a corrected address consistent with the provisions of this Code (e.g., the owners of 200 W. Cherry Ln. change the location of their driveway from Cherry Ln. to Spruce Ln. necessitating an address on Spruce Ln.).
- B. Roadway name changes should be approved only when they further the public interest or public safety, specifically in the dispatching of emergency vehicles. A change in the name of an existing roadway is subject to approval by the city council. The city council, subsequent to the recommendation of the plan commission, may grant a roadway name change if the proposed change is consistent with the policy for naming roadways found in SMC 17D.050A.060.

Section 17D.050A.120 Multiple Units

- A. Duplex/Triplex units shall be assigned one address for each unit when possible.
- B. Accessory dwelling units (ADU) whether attached or detached, shall be assigned a secondary address from the primary dwelling unit. The ADU shall be identified by the building designator “Unit” (e.g.; 123 W. Main St., Unit 1).

- C. Manufactured Home Parks which contain dwelling units fronting on a public or private roadway(s) shall be assigned one address for each dwelling unit. Manufactured home parks which contain dwelling units fronting on unnamed private access roadway(s) shall be assigned one address for the entire property, and a secondary address assigned for individual spaces by the manufactured home park owner subject to approval by the City (e.g.; “1520 W. Richland St., Spc. 1”).
- D. Multiple unit complexes shall be assigned one address for the property based upon the roadway from which vehicular access to the structures is obtained whenever possible. If necessary, the addressing authority may assign an address based upon the roadway the main entrance faces (e.g., “1642 N. Sherman Rd., Spc. 10” or “1642 N. Sherman Rd., Bldg C”).
- E. Structures within multiple unit complexes shall be assigned a building designator for each structure as opposed to a unique address (e.g., “123 W. Main St., Bldg. A”) unless an exception is granted by the City.
- F. When unit designators are assigned to multiple unit structures with individual building designations, the unit designator shall include the building designation (e.g., 123 W. Main St., Apt. A200 or 123 W. Main St., Bldg. A, Apt. 200).
- G. When unit designators are assigned to buildings with multiple floors, all above ground units shall be assigned a three digit number (or higher) where the beginning number shall represent the floor upon which the unit is located (e.g., first floor units would be assigned a three digit number beginning with 1, “Apt. 101”, fifteenth floor units would be assigned a four digit number beginning with 15, “Apt. 1501”).
- H. Units within below grade stories shall include the alpha characters “Lowr” to indicate lower level and then be assigned a three digit number where the beginning number shall represent the floor upon which the unit is located (e.g. all units in the first level below grade would be assigned three digit numbers beginning with 1, “Apt. Lowr 101”, units on the second level below grade would be assigned three digit numbers beginning with 2, “Apt. Lowr 201”).
- I. Should a remodel of a multiple-unit structure alter the number or configuration of units, the addresses of units within said structure shall be updated to remain in compliance with this section.
- J. Should a remodel of a single-unit structure create a multiple-unit structure, the addresses of units within said structure shall be updated to remain in compliance with this section.
- K. When unit designators are assigned to individual multifamily dwellings (including apartments and condominiums) the units shall use the unit type for apartment: “Apt.” or unit: “Unit”.

- L. When unit designators are assigned to individual dwellings/spaces in manufactured home parks, the units shall use the unit type for space: "Spc."
- M. When unit designators are assigned to individual commercial suites or tenant spaces within a commercial structure(s), the units shall use the unit type for suite: "Ste."
- N. All other multiple unit structures not previously described shall contain a unit type which most closely identifies the unit's use and which is in accordance with current USPS Published Standards.

Section 17D.050A.130 Residential Final Plat Addresses

Prior to the filing of a residential final plat, all preliminary plat maps must be submitted and approved as required by the Spokane Municipal Code (SMC) 17G.080.050(C)(2), and the full physical addresses for all lots within or served by the development must be indicated on the final plat. Physical addresses will not be issued without an approved preliminary plat map.

Section 17D.050A.140 Display of Address

- A. On structures now existing or hereafter erected the owner of the property or structure shall conspicuously place the correct address, as required by this chapter.
- B. Addresses shall be displayed on all new and existing buildings. Letters, numbers, or symbols shall meet the following standards:
 - 1. The posted address shall be metal or other durable material.
 - 2. The numbering/lettering shall be at least four inches in height, and one-half inch in stroke width minimum.
 - 3. The posted address shall contrast with its background.
 - 4. The address shall be placed on the structure plainly legible and visible from the roadway from which vehicular access is provided to the property or structure.
 - 5. Address is visible from all directions of travel.
- C. Structures in excess of 100 feet from the roadway fronting the property shall display the address on a sign, monument, or post not less than three feet, or more than six feet above the ground and located at the entrance to the property from the nearest roadway. The structure shall display additional posting at the structure location.

- D. If two or more addressable structures share a common primary access and any one of the addressable structures is located more than 100 feet from the roadway designated in the assigned address, the addresses for each structure shall be posted at the intersection of the shared access and the named roadway on a sign or post not less than three feet nor more than six feet above the ground, and each structure shall display additional posting at the structure location.
- E. If refuse collection is elsewhere than in the fronting street of a building, the owner and occupant shall conspicuously post and maintain the street address number near the refuse receptacles clearly legible from the place where the refuse is collected.
- F. Address numbers, signage, location, and sizing shall be maintained in a manner consistent with the provision, purpose and intent of this addressing standard by the responsible property owner, including all other local, state and federal laws.

Section 17D.050A.150 List of Established Roadway Names, Assigned Addressing, and Mapping

The City of Spokane - Spokane County RPSGIS committee shall maintain the Regional Public Safety Spatial Database comprised of all public and private roadways and addresses within all of Spokane County. The aforementioned spatial database is available for viewing either online from the Spokane County website or in person within the Spokane County Public Works Building during regular business hours.

Section 17D.050A.160 Deviations from Literal Compliance

The Administrator may grant minor deviations from literal compliance with the requirements of this chapter, with the approval of the Spokane City Council. Such deviations are intended to provide relief from literal compliance with specific provisions of this chapter in instances where there is an obvious practical problem with doing so, while still adequately addressing the property for location by emergency service providers and to promote the other purposes of this chapter.

Section 17D.050A.170 Appeals

- A. The Hearing Examiner shall hear appeals of roadway naming or renaming decisions by the City, pursuant to SMC 02.005.040(C).
- B. The Manager of the Development Services Center may approve roadway names for newly established roadways or sections thereof. The manager's decision is an administrative action that may be appealed to the hearing examiner under [chapter 17G.050 SMC](#).
- C. An appeal must be filed prior to final plat approval.

- D. Appeals must be in writing on forms provided by the department. The applicant has the burden of demonstrating that the desired roadway name satisfies the requirements of this chapter.
- E. An appeal fee as specified in [chapter 8.02 SMC](#) must be submitted with the completed appeal form and any supporting documentation.

Section 17D.050A.180 Severability

If any provision of this chapter is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter is not affected.

Section 3. That SMC section 17A.020.120 is amended to read as follows:

17A.020.120 "L" Definitions

- A. Land Surveyor.
An individual licensed as a land surveyor pursuant to chapter 18.43 RCW.
- B. Land Use Codes.
Those provisions of this code that relate to:
 - 1. zoning,
 - 2. subdivision,
 - 3. shorelines management,
 - 4. stormwater control,
 - 5. flood zones,
 - 6. critical areas,
 - 7. signs,
 - 8. skywalks, andinclude chapter 17D.020 SMC, chapter 17D.050A SMC, chapter 17D.060 SMC, chapter 17D.090 SMC, chapter 17E.010 SMC, chapter 17E.020 SMC, chapter 17E.030 SMC, chapter 17E.040 SMC, chapter 17E.060 SMC, chapter 17E.070 SMC, and chapter 17G.080 SMC.
- C. Landscape Plan.

A scale drawing showing site improvements and landscaping required under chapter 17C.200 SMC the following elements:

1. Footprint of all structures.
 2. Final site grading.
 3. All parking areas and driveways.
 4. All sidewalks, pedestrian walkways, and other pedestrian areas.
 5. Location, height, and materials for all fences and walls.
 6. Common and scientific names of all plant materials used, along with their size at planting and location of all plant materials on the site.
- D. Landslide.
Rapid sliding of large masses of rock, soil, or material on steep mountain slopes or from high cliffs.
- E. Latah Formation.
Sedimentary layer of claystone to fine-grained sandstone in which very finely laminated siltstone is predominant. The fresh rock ranges in color from various shades of gray to almost white, tan and rust. Much of the finer grained layers contain leaf imprints and other plant debris. Because of its generally poorly consolidated state, the Latah rarely outcrops. It erodes rapidly and therefore is usually covered with later deposits or in steeper terrain hidden under the rubble of overlying basaltic rocks.
- F. Launch Ramp.
An inclined slab, set of pads, rails, planks, or graded slope used for launching boats with trailers or by hand.
- G. "Ldn" means a day-night average sound level and serves as a basic measure for quantifying noise exposure, namely, the A-weighted sound level averaged over a twenty-four hour time period, with a ten decibel penalty applied to nighttime (ten p.m. to seven a.m.) sound levels.
- H. Leak Detection.
A procedure for determining if the material in a primary container has escaped into the outside environment or has invaded an interstitial space in a multiple containment system.
- I. Levee.

A natural or artificial embankment on the bank of a stream for the purpose of keeping floodwaters from inundating adjacent land. Some levees have revetments on their sides.

J. Level of Service Standard.

The number of units of capacity per unit of demand. The level of service standards used on concurrency tests are those standards specified in the adopted City of Spokane comprehensive plan.

K. Lighting Methods.

1. Direct.

Exposed lighting or neon tubes on the sign face. Direct lighting also includes signs whose message or image is created by light projected onto a surface.

2. Indirect.

The light source is separate from the sign face or cabinet and is directed to shine onto the sign.

3. Internal.

The light source is concealed within the sign.

L. Lighting Plan.

A general site plan that includes:

1. location of all lighting fixtures on the site;
2. manufacturer's model identification of each lighting fixture;
3. manufacturer's performance specifications of each fixture;
4. a photometric plan of the installed fixtures, which demonstrates that all illumination is confined within the boundaries of the site.

M. Limited Industrial.

Establishments primarily engaged in on-site production or assembly of goods by hand manufacturing involving the use of hand tools and small-scale equipment and may have the incidental direct sale to consumers of those goods produced on-site. Typical uses include:

1. on-site production of goods by hand or artistic endeavor;
2. placement of digital or analog information on a physical or electronic medium;

3. manufacture, predominantly from previously prepared materials, of finished products or parts, provided the noise, light, smell, or vibration does not extend beyond the site; and
4. research of an industrial or biotechnical nature.

All activity must be conducted totally within the structure with no outdoor storage.

N. Listed Species.

A fish or wildlife species on a state or federal species of concern list. Possible designations could include endangered, threatened and sensitive.

O. Littoral Drift.

The natural movement of sediment, particularly sand and gravel, along shorelines by wave action in response to prevailing winds or by stream currents.

P. Local Access Street.

A street that provides access from individual properties to collector and minor arterials.

Q. Lot.

1. "Lot" is a parcel or tract of land so designated on a recorded plat or assessors plat, or:
 - a. in an unplatted area, a tract having frontage on a public street or private street within a planned unit development or binding site plan and having the minimum size and dimensions required for a building site by the zoning code; or
 - b. a building site designated as such on an approved planned development plan; or
 - c. an unplatted area, legally created, and having the minimum size and dimensions required for a building site by the zoning code, but that does not have frontage on a public street.
2. A tract consisting of more than one contiguous lot may be considered as one lot for development purposes, subject to interpretation of the location of the front and rear yards.
3. A "corner lot" is a lot bounded on two adjacent sides by intersecting public streets.
4. An "inside lot" is a lot other than a corner lot.

5. A “through lot” is a lot bounded on opposite sides by parallel or approximately parallel public streets.
- R. Lot Depth.
The depth of a lot is the horizontal distance between the front lot line and the rear lot line measured in the mean direction of the side lot lines.
- S. Lot Lines.
The property lines along the edge of a lot or site.
1. “Front lot line” means a lot line, or segment of a lot line, that abuts a street.
 - a. On a corner lot, the front lot line is the shortest of the lot lines that abut a street. If two or more street lot lines are of equal length, then the applicant or property owner can choose which lot line is to be the front.
 - b. However, a through lot has two front lot lines regardless of whether the street lot lines are of equal or unequal length.
 2. “Rear lot line” means a lot line that is opposite a front lot line.
 - a. A triangular lot has two side lot lines but no rear lot line.
 - b. For other irregularly shaped lots, the rear lot line is all lot lines that are most nearly opposite the front lot line.
 3. “Side lot line” means a lot line that is neither a front nor rear lot line.
 - a. On a corner lot, the longer lot line, which abuts a street, is a side lot line.
 4. “Side street lot line” means a lot line that is both a side lot line and a street lot line.
 5. “Street lot line” means a lot line, or segment of a lot line, that abuts a street.
 - a. “Street lot line” does not include lot lines that abut an alley.
 - b. On a corner lot, there are two (or more) street lot lines.
 - c. Street lot lines can include front lot lines and side lot lines.
- T. Lot Width.

The width of a lot is the horizontal distance between the side lot lines measured on a line intersecting at right angles the line of the lot depth thirty feet from the front lot line.

U. Low Impact Development (LID).

1. LID is a stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design.

V. Low Visual Impact Facility.

For the purposes of administration of this code, a low visual impact facility includes a small diameter (three feet or less) antenna or antenna array located on top of an existing pole or on a replacement pole. (See also SMC 17A.020.010, Alternative Tower Structure.)

W. Lowest Floor.

The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including the basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of SMC 17E.030.140.

Section 4. That SMC section 17H.010.030 is amended to read as follows:

17H.010.030 Street Layout Design

- A. Street design is governed by the comprehensive plan and city design standards.
- B. Streets shall be designed in light of topography and existing and planned street patterns. It is encouraged that low impact development principles be considered, evaluated and utilized where practical as described in the Eastern Washington Low Impact Development Guidance Manual.
- C. Adequate access shall be provided to all parcels of land. The street system shall facilitate all forms of transportation including pedestrians, bicycles, vehicles and emergency services.
- D. When property is divided into large parcels, streets shall be laid out so as to allow the addition of future streets in a consistent pattern in the event of redivision.

- E. Street names should be logical, consistent and understandable to satisfy the needs of emergency and delivery vehicles. Street names must be approved by the City and comply with the requirements of chapter 17D.050A SMC, Roadway Naming.
- F. The layout of new streets shall provide for the continuation of existing streets in adjoining subdivisions. If a public street or right-of-way terminates at a plat boundary, provisions shall be made for the extension of the public street to the adjacent property or to another public street in a manner consistent with public mobility and utility infrastructure needs.
- G. Street layout shall provide for future extension of streets into areas which are presently not subdivided.
- H. Traffic generators within the project should be considered and the street system designed appropriately. Individual projects may require a traffic study subject to chapter 17D.080 SMC, Voluntary Impact Fees, chapter 17D.010 SMC, Concurrency Certification, or chapter 17E.050 SMC, SEPA.
- I. The minimum centerline distance between intersections shall be one hundred fifty feet.
- J. Bordering arterial routes should be considered and design continuity provided.
- K. When any parcels in a subdivision adjoin an existing or proposed arterial street, the hearing examiner may require access by way of frontage streets and may restrict access to the arterial.
- L. Subdivisions comprised of more than thirty lots shall include two access points acceptable to the city fire department and the director of engineering services.
- M. A grid pattern featuring more street intersections and shorter block lengths should be implemented wherever possible.
- N. Block lengths should not exceed six hundred sixty feet.
- O. A block width should allow for two tiers of lots between parallel streets and double frontage lots should be avoided.
- P. Permanent dead-end or cul-de-sac streets may be allowed when the property is isolated by topography or the configuration of existing platted

lots and streets. Dead-ends and cul-de-sacs will be reviewed in every case for connectivity

Section 5. That SMC section 17A.020.180 is amended to read as follows:

17A.020.180 “R” Definitions

- A. RCW.
The Revised Code of Washington, as amended.
- B. Real Estate Sign.
A sign indicating that a property or any portion thereof is available for inspection, sale, lease, rent.
- C. 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. Reconsideration – Request For.
A request to the appeal body to consider again or reverse the decision on the permit application.
- E. 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. 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. 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. Redivision.

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

I. 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. 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. Regularly.

Occurring consistently and repeatedly on an ongoing basis.

- L. Regulated Substance.
A critical material as referred to in 42 U.S.C. 6991(2).
- M. 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. 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. Reservoir.
A body of water collected and stored in an artificial pool that is intended for future use.
- P. Residential Zone.
Those zones from RA through RHD.
- Q. 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. Restoration.
See "Compensatory Mitigation" (SMC 17A.020.030).
- S. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. Riverine.
Situated alongside or associated with a river.
- AA. 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. Roadway Name.
Roadway names consist of three parts:
 - 1. Direction.
 - 2. Root name; and
 - 3. Suffix.
- AC. Rock Shore.
Those shorelines whose bluffs and banks are typically composed of natural rock formations.
- AD. Rockfall.
The falling of rocks from near vertical cliffs.
- AE. 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. Root Name.
A maximum of two words, which are not considered part of the directional or suffix.
- AH. 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. Runoff and Infiltration Controls.
Measures adopted to prevent damage due to flooding and erosion problems.

Section 6. That SMC section 17A.020.190 is amended to read as follows:

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.
- 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:
 - a. Modification of vegetation,
 - b. Removal of nonnative or invasive plants,
 - c. 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:
 - a. Conveys a message or image, and
 - b. 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.)
- 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.
- AO. Sign Maintenance.
Normal care needed to keep a sign functional, such as cleaning, painting, oiling, and changing of light bulbs.
- 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.
- 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.
- AR. Sign Structure.
A structure specifically intended for supporting or containing a sign.
- 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.

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 (SRSM).

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.

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)(~~020(G)~~).

Passed by the City Council on _____.

Council President

Attest:

Approved as to form:

City Clerk

Assistant City Attorney

Mayor

Date

Effective Date