

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACOUSTICS:	The science that deals with the production, control, transmission, reception and the effects of sound.
AEROBIC:	Living, active or occurring only in the presence of oxygen.
ACRE-FEET:	An engineering term used to denote a volume one acre in area and one foot in depth.
AF/YR:	Acre-feet per year.
ALQUIST- PRIOLO ACT:	Allows the State Mines and Ecology Board to develop policies and criteria concerning development proposed within special hazard zones; as defined by the State Geologist.
AMBIENT:	Surrounding, encompassing; for example, ambient noise is the surrounding noise such as wind through the trees and ocean waves.
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY:	Quality of the air, with respect to pollutants in the atmosphere, in any given area.
ANAEROBIC:	Living or active in the absence of free oxygen.
ANNUAL PLANT (ANNUALS):	A plant that completes its life cycle and dies in one year or less.
ARCHAEOLOGY:	The scientific study of material remains (as fossil relics, artifacts monuments) of past human life and activities.
AVIAN:	Pertaining to birds.
BENTHIC:	Occurring at the bottom of the ocean.
BERM:	A ledge, shoulder, or terrace.
BIOCIDE:	Pesticide.
BIOTIC:	Of or relating to life.
BLOWOUT:	The uncontrolled discharge of gas, liquids or solids (or a mixture thereof) from a well.
BLACKISH:	Containing salt, briny.
BLM:	Bureau of Land Management.
BUFFER LANDS:	Land uses which protect public safety and provide sufficient distance and barriers between incompatible land uses to lessen noise, dust, vibration, and visual blight.
BUILDOUT:	The point when all vacant lots are developed to their fullest extent.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION:	When the term California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission appears in any law, it means California Coastal Commission are all the same agency
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM:	A long range schedule of public projects with their estimated costs over a period of five to ten years.
CARBONACEOUS:	Sedimentary deposits of which the chief constituent is carbon, derived from plant residues.
CARRYING CAPACITY:	The level of activity which may be tolerated by an area without causing damage.
CLASS 5:	The level of protection provided by the fire department in a jurisdiction. Determined by the Insurance Service Offices Standard Grading Schedule. Cities are classified from 1 to 10 with Class 7 being the most capable of coping with a fire and Class 10 being a community without a fire department or fire flow requirements.
CLAYSTONE:	Very fine-grained sedimentary rock made from clay.
CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT:	A type of development that places buildings or units in groups or specific areas, leaving the remaining land area in open space, recreational open space or similar use.
COASTAL COUNTY:	A county or city which lies, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone.
COASTAL -DEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT OR USE:	Any development or use which requires a site on, or adjacent to, the sea to be able to function.
COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT:	A permit for any development within the coastal zone that is required pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 30600 of the Coastal Act.
COASTAL PLAN:	The California Coastal Zone Conservation Plan prepared and adopted by the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission and submitted to the governor and the Legislature on December 1, 1975, pursuant to the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972.
COASTAL ZONE:	Extending outward to the state's outer limit of jurisdiction, including all offshore islands, and extending inland generally 1000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea. In significant coastal estuarine, habitat, and recreational areas it extends inland to the first major ridgeline paralleling the sea or five miles from the mean high tide line of the sea whichever is less, and in developed urban areas the zone generally extends inland less than 1000 yards.
CEIP:	Coastal Energy Impact Program.
CUMULATIVELY OR CUMULATIVE EFFECT:	The incremental effects of development shall be reviewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects and the effects of possible future projects.

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COLIFORM BACTERIA:	Bacteria of the colon which is measured in sewage effluent.
COMMISSION:	The California Coastal Commission. Whenever the term California Coastal Conservation Commission appears in any law, it means the California Coastal Commission.
CONDEMNATION:	To pronounce unfit for use.
CONDUIT:	A natural or artificial channel for the transport of water.
CRITICAL FACILITIES:	Facilities housing or serving many people or otherwise posing unusual hazards in case of damage from or malfunction during an earthquake; includes hospitals, fire, police and emergency service facilities; utility "lifeline" facilities, such as water, electricity, and gas supply, sewage disposal, and communication and transportation facilities.
CRITICAL ZONE:	A sensitive area in which some quality or property may suffer from change.
CUT:	An excavation. The difference between a point on the original ground and a designated point of lower elevation on the final grade. Also, the material removed in excavation.
dBa:	A noise measurement, often referred to as decibels.
DECIBEL:	Numerical expression of the loudness of sound, based on a logarithmic scale.
DECIDUOUS:	Referring to trees and other plants which lose their leaves, generally during the winter.
DWT:	Deadweight ton.
DWR:	Department of Water Resources, State of California.
DEMOGRAPHIC:	Statistical study of human populations.
DENSITY BONUS:	The awarding of greater unit densities within an established land use density range in the form of more intensive use of the land in return for the provision of greater amenities including but not limited to open space above minimum open space requirements and additional recreational facilities. Density bonuses above the specified ranges may be considered in return for the provision of low and moderate cost housing.
DENSITY TRANSFER:	A technique of retaining open space by transferring allowable density from one developable parcel or area to another developable parcel or area.
DEVELOPMENT:	On land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste, grading, removing, dredging, mining or extraction of any materials; change in the density of intensity of use of land, including but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act and any other division of land except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for

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public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition or alteration of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, kelp harvesting and timber operations which are in accordance with a timber harvesting plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Z'verg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973.

DIATOMITE:	Variety of shale composed largely of the remains of diatoms (microscopic plants). Sedimentary.
DNA:	"Does not apply".
DOLOMITE:	Calcareous sedimentary rock consisting largely of the mineral dolomite.
EASEMENT:	Usually the right to use property owned by another for specific purposes. A common form of easement is an access easement for purposes of pedestrian and/or vehicular circulation.
EIR:	Environmental Impact Report, State of California.
EIS:	Environmental Impact Statement, Federal document as per the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 as amended.
ERDC:	California Energy Resources conservation and Development Commission.
EVAPOTRANS-PIRATION:	Loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration (emission of watery vapor) by plants growing thereon.
EMINENT DOMAIN:	The right of a government to take private property for public use upon payment of just compensation to the owner.
ENDANGERED:	A species in danger of extinction.
ENERGY FACILITY:	Any public or private processing, producing, generating, storing, transmitting, or recovering facility for electricity, natural gas, petroleum, coal, or other source of energy, excluding active and passive applications for residential and resort development.
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA:	Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and development.
EROSION:	The process by which soil and rock are detached and moved by running water, wind, ice and gravity.
ESTUARY:	A coastal water body usually semi-enclosed by land, but which has open, partially obstructed, or intermittent exchange with the ocean and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by fresh water runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above the open ocean by evaporation. In general, the boundary between "wetland" and "estuary" is the

	line of extreme low water.
EXHUMATION:	The removal from a grave.
FAULT:	A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.
Active Fault:	A fault that has moved recently and which is likely to move again and poses a risk to structures.
Potentially active fault:	A fault which is judged to be capable of ground rupture or shaking and poses risk for structures.
Inactive fault:	A fault which shows no evidence of movement in recent geologic time and is judged to have no potential for movement in the relatively near future.
FAUNAL:	Pertaining to animals.
FEASIBLE:	Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.
FILL:	A deposit of earth material placed by artificial means; any act by which earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other material is placed, pushed, dumped, pulled, transported, or moved to a new location above the natural surface of the ground or on top of the stripped surface and shall include the conditions resulting therefrom. The difference in elevation between a point on the original ground and a designated point of higher elevation on the final grade.
FIRE FLOW:	The delivery rates and pressure of water that should be maintained to adequately halt and reverse the spread of fire.
FISH LADDER:	A structural device used by migrating fish (i.e., salmon, steelhead trout) enabling them to move upstream to spawn.
FLOOD PLAIN:	A lowland or relatively flat area adjoining inland or coastal waters that is subject to flooding.
FLOOD PLAIN 100 YEAR:	The area subject to flooding in a major storm which has the potential for occurring once during a 100 year flood.
FLOODWAY:	A channel for diverting floodwaters.
FLORAL:	Pertaining to flowers.
FLOWS:	Movements of water, mud or other materials and objects.
FRANCISCAN FORMATION:	A geologic formation composed of sandstone, shale and other various materials, forming the base for all of the City of Pismo Beach
GEOMORPHOLOGY:	The branch of both physiography and geology which deals with the form of the earth, the general configuration of its surface, and the changes that take place in the evolution of landforms.

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GOAL:	The ultimate purpose of an effort stated in away that is general in nature and immeasurable. Example: "To enhance the open space amenities of the community."
GROIN:	A shore protection structure built (usually perpendicular to the shoreline) to trap littoral drift or retard erosion of the shore.
GROUNDWATER:	Subsurface water in the zone of saturation.
GROUNDWATER BASIN:	Subsurface water reservoir.
gpcd:	Gallons per capita per day.
HABITAT:	The natural environment of a pant or animal.
HECTARE (ha):	Metric unit of measurement. Equals 2.47 square miles.
HERTZ (hz):	A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.
HILLSIDE:	The steeper part of a hill between its summit and the drainage line, valley flat or depression floor at the base of the hill.
HOLDING CAPACITY:	See storage capacity.
HYDROLOGIC:	Relating to hydrology.
HYDROLOGY:	A science dealing with the properties, distribution and circulation of water on the earth's surface.
IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS:	The ordinances, regulations or programs which implement the provisions of the certified local coastal program.
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM:	A coordinate set of measures to carry out the policies of the general plan. Example: Open space action program for implementing open space policies.
IMPERVIOUS:	Materials which do not allow for the passage of water.
INCORPORATED TERRITORY:	Land within the City limits.
INDICATOR SPECIES:	Vegetation types which are characteristic of a certain biotic community.
INFILL:	Development of vacant areas within existing developed areas of the City.
INFILTRATION RATE:	The speed at which water enters the soil.
IN-LIEU FEES:	Cash payments required as a substitute for a dedication and/or improvement of land by an owner or developer.
IN-MIGRATION:	The movement of people from one country, place or locality into another.
INSULATING BARRIER:	Walls, structures or landscaping primarily constructed to block noise.

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INUNDATION:	An area which is flooded.
INTERNMENT:	To be detained or confined.
INTERSTITIAL:	The small space or crevice between things.
INTERTIDAL:	The region between the extremes of high and low tide.
KW (h):	Kilowatt (per hour).
LANDSLIDE:	A general term for the falling of a mass of soil or rocks.
LAND USE PLAN:	The relevant portions of a local government's general plan, or local coastal element which are sufficiently detailed to indicate the kinds, location, and intensity of land uses, the applicable resources protection and where necessary, a listing of implementing actions.
Ldn:	Day-night noise level, a function of average day-time and night-time noise levels (in decibels) with 10 decibels added to the night-time levels as a penalty for increased impact.
LEACHING:	A process in the soil in which water moving downward carries and removes the minerals.
LEAST-COST HOUSING:	The lowest amount required for construction of a house without federal aid.
LITTORAL ZONE:	An indefinite zone extending seaward from the shoreline to just beyond the wave-breaking zone.
LIQUEFACTION:	A process by which water-saturated granular soils are transformed from a solid to a liquid state because of a sudden shock or strain.
LOCAL COASTAL ELEMENT:	That portion of a general plan applicable to the coastal zone which may be prepared by local government pursuant to this division, or such additional elements of the local government's general plan.
LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM:	A local government's land use plans, zoning ordinances, zoning district maps, and implementing actions which, when taken together, meet the requirements of and implement the provisions and policies of the California Coastal Act of 1976.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT:	Any chartered or general law city, chartered or general law county, or any city and county.
LONGSHORE:	Parallel to and near the shoreline.
MARSH:	An area of soft, wet or periodically inundated land, generally treeless and usually characterized by grasses and other low growth.
MARSH, SALT:	A marsh periodically flooded by salt water.
METER (m):	Metric unit of measurement equals 39.37 inches.
mbbls:	Million barrels

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mgd:	Million gallons per day
MITIGATION:	The substantial reduction, but not necessarily elimination, of an impact.
MONTEREY FORMATION:	A geologic formation consisting of cherty shale, dolomitic siltstone, and tuffaceous siltstone.
MORPHOLOGY:	The geological study of the form and structure of organisms.
MULTIPLE VALUE CONCEPT:	based on several reasons rather than one. For example, the protection of open space may be important to an aesthetic as well as recreational basis.
NA:	"No available information."
NET MIGRATION:	The sum of in-migration and out-migration.
NATURAL INCREASE:	Population increase based strictly on births and deaths, excluding migration.
NOISE EMISSION STANDARDS:	Regulations set by the environmental Protection Agency governing maximum noise limits.
OBISPO FORMATION:	A geologic formation consisting of fine-to-coarse grained tuff.
OPALINE:	Resembling opal (a mineral).
OPEN COASTAL WATERS OR COASTAL WATERS:	Refers to the open ocean overlying the continental shelf and its associated coastline. Salinities exceed 30 parts:per thousand with little or nor dilution except opposite mouths of estuaries.
OPEN SPACE:	That part of the countryside which has not been developed and which is desirable for preservation in its natural state for ecological, historical or recreational purposes, or in its cultivated state to preserve agricultural forest or urban greenbelt areas.
ORGANIC:	Derived from living organisms.
OUTFALL:	Sewage, storm runoff, or cooling water discharged through a structure extending into a body of water.
OUT-MIGRATION:	The movement of people out of a specified area.
OVERDRAFT:	An amount of ground water extraction in excess of water recharge.
OVERLAY ZONING:	Establishes development standards in areas of special concern (i.e., fault zones, historic districts, flood plains, and hillsides: over and above the standards applicable to basic land uses (i.e., commercial, residential, industrial).
PACIFIC FLYWAY:	The routes used by migratory birds along the Pacific Coast.
PALEONTOLOGY:	A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

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PASO ROBLES FORMATION:	Loosely consolidated gravel and well-rounded cobbles of Monterey chert and Franciscan lithologies.
PELAGIC:	Living in the open ocean.
PERCENTAGE SLOPE:	A calculation derived from measuring the change in elevation on a site. Percentage slope equals the amount of elevation rise or fall, divided by the distance of land used to measure the change in elevation. For example: $\frac{4 \text{ foot elevation change}}{100 \text{ foot lot length}} = \frac{4}{100} = 4\% \text{ Slope}$
PERMEABILITY:	Capacity for transmitting a fluid. It is measured by the rate at which a fluid of standard viscosity can move through material in a given interval of time under a given hydraulic gradient.
PERMIT:	Any license, certificate, approval, or other entitlement for use granted or denied by any public agency.
PERMIT CONDITIONING:	Specific conditions placed upon an approved permit.
PERENNIAL PLANT:	A plant that normally lives for three or more years.
PERCOLATION:	The process by which water flows through the interstices of a sediment.
PERSON:	Any individual, organization, partnership, or other business association or corporation, including any utility and any federal, state, local government, or special district or an agency thereof.
PHOTIC ZONE:	The upper water layer down to the depth of effective light penetration where photosynthesis balances respiration.
PHYSIOGRAPHY:	A description of nature or natural phenomena.
PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (Planned Development):	<p>Residential: A residential development with clustered residential uses with common open space, ranging from a cluster of detached residences on a few acres to large developments of 100 to 1000 acres. A simple planned unit development contains a number of homes of the same type combined with common open space. A complex form may include a variety of housing types--detached single family houses, townhouses, garden apartments and high-rise apartments--along with open space and common areas containing recreational and community facilities such as a swimming pool, a school, a community center or a variety of other accessory uses</p> <p>Non-residential: Planned unit developments are frequently referred to as PUD's. Planned industrial parks, shopping centers, office building parks or any development that comprises groups of buildings planned and built in prearranged relationships to each other and to the common facilities or properties may be considered planned unit developments</p>
PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHTS:	Rights founded on or acquired by longstanding custom or use.
POLICY:	A specific statement guiding action and implying clear commitment. Example: "Recreational uses in wildlife refuges and nature preserves shall be

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limited to those activities which are compatible with maintaining the environment with a minimum of disruption, such as hiking and horseback riding."

PORT GOVERNING BODY:	The Board of Harbor Commissioners or Board of Port Commissioners.
PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND:	Those lands defined in Section 51201 of the Government Code; see Chapter VIII.B. "Coastal Policies."
PUBLIC WORKS:	All production, storage, transmission and recovery facilities for water, sewerage, telephone, and other similar utilities owned or operated by any public agency or by any utility subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission except for energy facilities. Also, all public transportation facilities, including streets, roads, highways, public parking lots and structures, ports, harbors, airports, railroads, and mass transit facilities and stations, bridges, trolley wires, and other related facilities; all publicly financed recreational facilities and any development by a special district; all community college facilities.
RARE:	Uncommon.
RECONNAISSANCE:	A preliminary survey of a region.
RECREATION, ACTIVE:	Swimming, boating, tennis, hiking, riding, golf, ball playing, diving, bowling, etc. Generally includes campgrounds, parking lots, and other support facilities, though these may not require the same locations as the principal recreational use.
RECREATION, PASSIVE:	Picknicking, sunbathing, fishing, birdwatching, window shopping, etc. Generally does not require support facilities.
RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONE:	A buffer area located near publicly owned and operated areas in the coastal zone and designated by the Coastal Commission.
REVTMENT:	Facing of stone or other material, either permanent or temporary, placed along the perimeter of a stream to stabilize the bank to protect it from the erosive action of the stream.
RIGHT-OF-WAY:	The right of passage over the property of another. More commonly right-of-way refers to the land on which a road or railroad is located.
RIPARIAN HABITAT:	An area of riparian vegetation. This vegetation is an association of plant species which grow adjacent to freshwater watercourses, including perennial and inter-mittant streams, lakes, and other bodies of fresh water.
RISK:	The degree of probability of loss or injury.
RUNOFF:	The surface water flow or rate of flow over a given watershed after a fall of rain or snow melt.
SALT SINK:	A saltmarsh formed by the deposition of sediments in runoff.

SCENIC CORRIDOR:	The visible area outside the road's right-of-way, generally described as "the view from the road."
SEA:	The Pacific Ocean and all harbors, bays, channels, estuaries, salt marshes, sloughs, and other areas subject to tidal action through any connection with the Pacific Ocean, excluding non-estuarine rivers, streams, tributaries, creeks, and flood control and drainage channels.
SEDIMENT:	Solid material, both mineral and *dorganic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.
SEDIMENTATION:	The process by which mineral or organic matter is removed from its site or origin, transported and deposited by water, wind or gravity.
SEEPAGE:	A movement of fluid through a porous material.
SEICHES:	Earthquake induced waves in lakes, reservoirs, and harbors.
SEISMIC:	Relating to seismology.
SEISMOLOGY:	The study of earthquakes.
SELF-HELP PROGRAM:	Assistance provided to low and moderate income families, in the form of both money and technical assistance, for the construction of their own residence.
SEMI-PUBLIC LAND USE:	Privately owned land or buildings open to general public use.
SENSITIVE RESOURCE COASTAL AREAS:	Those identifiable and geographically bounded land and water areas within the coastal zone of vital interest and sensitivity. Includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Special marine and land habitat areas, wetlands, lagoons and estuaries as mapped and designated in Part 4 of the Coastal Plan.b. Areas possessing significant recreational value.c. Highway scenic areas.d. Archaeological sites referenced in the California coastline and Recreation Plan or as designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.e. Special communities or neighborhoods which are significant visitor destination areas.f. Areas that provide existing coastal housing or recreational opportunities for low and moderate income persons.g. Areas where division of land could substantially impair or restrict coastal access.

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SETTLEMENT:	To become compact by sinking.
SHALE:	Fine grained, sedimentary rock, derived from the compaction of clay, silt, or mud, characterized by its tendency to break into thin layers.
SHALL:	Implies mandatory action.
SHEET FLOW:	Water, usually storm runoff, flowing in a thin layer over the ground surface.
SHOULD:	Implies less than mandatory action.
SILTATION:	To become obstructed by silt.
SILTSTONE:	Sedimentary rock derived from the compaction of dust-sized particles (silt). Similar to shale.
SLOPE:	An inclined ground surface, the inclination of which is expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance. The face of an embankment or cut section.
SLUMP:	A form of landslide in which a single, large block of earth moves downward on a hillside.
SPECIAL DISTRICT:	Any public agency, other than a local government, formed pursuant to eneral law or special act for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries. "Special district" includes but is not limited to, a county service area, a maintenance district or area, an improvement district or zone, or any other zone or area, formed for the purpose of designating an area within which a property tax rate will be levied to pay for a service of improvement benefitting the area.
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA:	An identifiable and geographically bounded forested area within the coastal zone that constitutes a significant habitat area of special scenic significance, and any land where logging activities could adversely affect public recreation or the biological productivity of any wetland, estuary, or stream which is especially valuable because of its role in a coastal ecosystem.
SPHERE-OF INFLUENCE:	A plan for the probable ultimate physical boundaries and service area of a local agency. Area not controlled by the City, but considered to have a significant effect on City character.
STATE UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE:	The University of California and California State University and Colleges.
STORAGE CAPACITY:	The maximum ability to accommodate, hold or store.
STREAM OR RIVER:	A natural watercourse as shown by a solid line or dash and three dots on the United States Geological Survey map most recently published, or any well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank that shows evidence of having contained flowing water as indicated by scour or deposit of rock, sand gravel, soil or debris.

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STRUCTURE:	Any building, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line.
SUBSIDENCE:	The gradual, local settling or sinking of the earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion.
SUBTIDAL:	The area of the marine environment which is continuously submerged.
SURGE CHANNELS:	An erosional feature of the shoreline which is formed by the eroding away of soft cliff sediments forming a narrow channel into the cliff.
SWALE:	A low lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff.
TDS:	Total dissolved solids.
TERRACE-MARINE:	An uplifted wave cut platform.
TERRESTRIAL:	Of or relating to land.
TERTIARY:	The tertiary period of geologic history.
TIDES, MINUS:	Tides which are below the mean tide line exposing shoreline which is normally covered.
TRANSPIRE:	The loss of water vapor from a plant.
TSUNAMI:	A long-period wave caused by an underwater disturbance such as a volcanic eruption or earthquake. Commonly miscalled "tidal wave."
TUFF:	Consolidated volcanic ash.
TUFFACEOUS:	Consisting of tuff.
ULTRASONIC:	Having a frequency above the audible range for humans.
ULTRASOUND:	Vibrations of the same physical nature as sound but with frequencies above the range of human hearing.
URBAN SERVICES LINE:	The area, identified through official public policy, within which urban development will be allowed during a specified time period. Beyond this line, development is prohibited or strongly discouraged.
VACANCY RATE:	The ratio between the number of vacant units in a designated area and the total number of existing units within that area.
VEGETAL:	Plant growth.
VIEWSHED:	An area bounded by topographic limits considered as common horizons and as scenic resources and settlements, acknowledged as of important to the community.

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WASTE WATER RECLAMATION:	The reuse of water after processing by a sewage treatment plant.
WATERCOURSE:	A permanent stream, intermittent stream, river, brook, creek, channel or ditch for water, whether natural or manmade.
WATERSHED:	The total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water; its flow; the entire region drained by a waterway or which drains into a lake or reservoir.
WETLANDS:	Lands within the coastal zone which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and including saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats and fens.
WILL:	Implies mandatory action.
ZONES, MARINE:	Consists of the open ocean overlying the continental shelf and its associated coastline.
ZONING ORDINANCE:	An ordinance authorized by Section 65850 of the Government Code.