

GLOSSARY

Not all of the terms and names used in the Comprehensive Plan may be familiar to all readers. Some of the more important ones are defined here.

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU): A separate, complete dwelling unit attached to or contained within the structure of the primary dwelling, or contained within a separate structure that is accessory to the primary dwelling unit on the premises.

Affordable Housing: Housing that costs less than 30 percent of gross household income. ~~for households that earn less than 80 percent of the county wide median income.~~

Best Available Science: Scientific information applicable to the sensitive area that is prepared by appropriate local, state, or federal agencies, a qualified scientist or team of qualified scientists and will be consistent with the criteria established in WAC 365-195-900 through WAC 365-195-925. Characteristics of a valid scientific process will be considered to determine whether information received during the permit review process is reliable scientific information. A valid scientific process includes some or all of the following characteristics:

1. Peer reviewed research or background information.
2. Study methods clearly stated.
3. Conclusions based on logical assumptions.
4. Quantitative analysis.
5. Proper context is established.
6. References are included that cite relevant, credible literature and other pertinent information.

Community Development Block Grant Program: Federal funds that provide communities with resources to address a wide range of housing and community development needs. Funds are distributed annually to local governments in King County participating in the CDBG Consortium. The primary objective as set forth by Congress is “development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income.” Received by the county, distributed yearly to entitlement cities such as Tukwila on the basis of a percentage of low and moderate income population.

Capital Facility: Includes structures, streets, land, parks, major equipment and other infrastructure necessary for both general government and enterprise funds and usually amortized over a long period of time.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP): A timetable or schedule of all future capital improvements proposed to be carried out during a specific period and listed in order of priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means of financing each project.

Certified Local Government (for historic preservation): A local government that has been certified by the State Historic Preservation Officer as having established its own historic preservation commission and a program meeting federal and state standards for historic preservation.

~~**Communities-in-Schools Program:** A non-profit organization dedicated to dropout prevention through a variety of programs, such as counseling services, special events and community projects, and mentoring and tutoring programs, that involve the participation of businesses, local governments, non-profit agencies, schools and members of the community in bringing community resources into local schools.~~

Commute Trip Reduction Program: Passed by Washington State in 1991 and incorporated into the state's Clean Air Act, this law is intended to improve air quality, reduce traffic congestion, and decrease petroleum fuel consumption. Affected employers are required to implement programs encouraging employees to reduce their number of single-occupancy-vehicle (SOV) commutes as well as vehicle miles travelled (VMT) per employee.

Concurrency: Concurrency ~~requires means~~ that ~~utility plans, along with other capital facilities, streets, sewer, water and surface water facilities, be developed so that improvements,~~ or the funds required for the improvements, meet the City's adopted standards are in place at the time they are needed.

Councilmanic Bond: Bonds issued by the City Council without a vote of the people. The state statutory capacity for this type of debt is 75 percent of the City's assessed valuation.

Countywide Planning Policies: The Growth Management Act requires that counties prepare planning policies that set a countywide framework from which county and city comprehensive plans are developed and adopted to ensure that they are consistent with each other. The King County's Countywide Planning Policies serve as a blueprint for how King County and its cities should grow over the next 20 years. The CPP establish employment and housing growth targets for each of its jurisdictions during the planning period.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: Multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design. CPTED principles of design affect elements of the built environment ranging from the small-scale (i.e. use of shrubbery and other vegetation) to the overarching, including the building form of an entire neighborhood and the amount of opportunity for "eyes on the street".

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

Cultural Access: ~~Public involvement in shoreline history and ecology, including historical or environmental interpretation, educational programs, cultural events, stewardship programs, public art installations and other programs occurring in the vicinity of the river or in the community, that are provided for the purpose of expanding the community's awareness of the river's historical, cultural and environmental significance.~~

Defensible Space: Physical space organized in a manner that discourages criminal activity and promotes personal safety through a variety of design techniques, including appropriate lighting, visibility, and the clear definition of private and public spaces. Such spaces encourage users to take ownership and feel responsibility for activities occurring there.

Ecological/Ecosystem Functions (or shoreline functions): The work performed or role played by the physical, chemical and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline's natural ecosystem.

Enterprise Funds: Funds supported by revenues generated by fees and charges, and supplemented by contributions from grants and developers. These funds can be used only for the particular utility that is the source of the revenue, in Tukwila these are water, sewer, storm and surface water, and the Foster Golf Course.

Environment Designation: The term used to describe the character of the shoreline in Tukwila based upon the recommended classification system established by WAC 173-26-211 and as further refined by Tukwila's Shoreline Master Program.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): ~~A statement on the effect of development proposals and other major actions which may significantly affect the environment, usually consisting of an inventory of existing environmental conditions, a project description, an assessment of the probable impacts of the project, and proposed steps to minimize impacts, and alternatives.~~

Essential Public Facility: A facility which provides basic public services ~~provided~~ in one of the following manners: directly by a government agency, by a private entity substantially funded or contracted for by a government agency, or ~~provided~~ by a private entity subject to public service obligations (e.g., a private utility company which has a franchise or other legal obligation to provide service within a defined service area).

Expanded Level of Service (LOS): LOS grade A to F is expanded with additional gradations through I recognizing increased congestion levels. LOS F was any intersection delay exceeding 60 seconds; delays of two and three minutes are common now so the expanded LOS provides differentiation between an intersection with a minute and a half delay and two and a half minutes of delay.

Fair-Share Costs: The breakdown of transportation improvement costs anticipated and planned over the next 20 years to maintain level-of-service standards and proportionately allocate costs by development-generated vehicle trips.

FAR: Acronym for Floor Area Ratio.

Feasible: For the purposes of the Shoreline Master Program, means an action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, meets all of the following conditions:

1. The action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results;
2. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and
3. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project's primary intended legal use.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): See National Flood Insurance Program.

Financial Planning Model: A forecast of revenues and expenditures for a six-year planning period. It includes all general government expenditures and general capital funds. This model is the basis for the annual budget process and the Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

Flood Elevation, 100 year: The elevation of the 100-year flood flow or 100-year storm event (5 inches of rain in a 24 hour period), which delineates the 100-year floodplain.

Flood Hazard Areas: Areas of deep and fast flowing water, large debris or rapid bank erosion and channel migration.

Flood Hazard Areas, Lesser: Areas of shallow, slow moving water.

Flood Insurance Rate Maps: Maps produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that delineate the 100-year floodplain elevation for the purpose of assessing flood hazard and establishing flood insurance rates for shoreline development. These FEMA maps are on file at City of Tukwila Department of Public Works.

Floodplain: The area susceptible to inundation with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (synonymous with one hundred-year flood plan). The limit of this area shall be based upon flood ordinance regulation maps or a reasonable method which meets the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act. ~~subject to inundation by the 100-year flood flow, which is the flow that has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year, or on average, occurring once in one hundred~~

years. The location and extent of the floodplain is affected by the assumptions the mapping agency uses. A 100-year floodplain based on future conditions (assuming land will develop per Tukwila's land use plan) will have a much greater extent than the floodplain based on existing storm and surface water conditions. The 100-year floodplain is mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on Flood Insurance Rate Maps, in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Floodplain Maps: See Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. Mapped by FEMA, the "floodway" is the portion of the 100-year floodplain that includes the river channel and the portion of the floodplain immediately adjacent to it, and that comprises the deepest, fastest flowing part of a flood.

Floodway, Zero-Rise: A term used in the King County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Reduction Plan to describe a requirement that new floodplain development maintain the existing floodway elevation, so as not to cause water to back up and increase flood depths upstream.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR): A ratio that expresses the relationship between the amount of gross floor area in a structure and to the area of the lot on which the structure is located. The total floor area of a building(s) on a site, exclusive of any specific exceptions, divided by the total site area.

Functional Street Classification System: The grouping of highways, streets and roads into distinct classes. It defines the primary role a route serves within the total existing or future highway-transportation network.

Future Buildout, 100-year: The development scenario that can be expected to occur within 100 years from the present, assuming that land will develop according to adopted land use plans.

Gateway: An important and definable point of entrance into Tukwila or one of its neighborhoods.

General Government Funds: Funds for all general government needs, derived primarily from sales and property tax revenues, and supplemented by grants, bond proceeds, developer agreements, and local improvement districts.

Geometric Capacity: Geometric capacity improvements to streets include increasing radiuses, widening lanes, adding lanes, reducing grades, and other similar physical measures.

GMA: The commonly used acronym for the Growth Management Act.

Gross Acre: The total horizontal acreage of a particular analysis area. At the area-wide planning level, gross acre refers to the total horizontal area of the City or a subdistrict including, but not limited to all individual parcels, road right-of-ways, and utility easements. At the site development level, this is the total horizontal parcel area.

Growth Management Act (GMA): Passed by the State Legislature in 1990 and amended in 1991, this act guides county and city governments in the management of the state's growth, among other things mandating that each city prepare a 20-year comprehensive plan.

Growth Management Planning Council: ~~The Council (a King County entity)~~ A group consisting of elected officials from King County, Seattle, Bellevue, other cities and towns in King County, special purpose districts, and the Port of Seattle that establishes the Countywide planning policies that serve as the consistent framework from which city and county comprehensive plans are developed.

Infill: Development or redevelopment on properties or groups of properties within existing built-up areas.

Infrastructure: The basic installations and facilities on which the continuance and growth of a community depend, such as roads, public buildings, schools, parks, transportation, electrical power, water, sewer, surface water and communication systems.

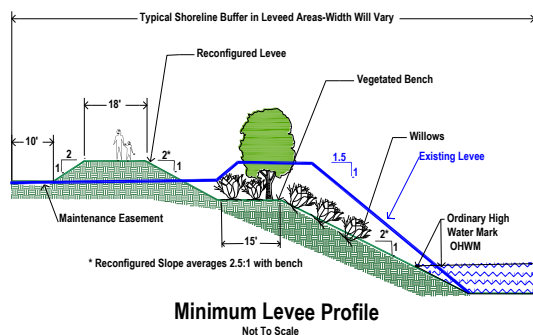
King County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Reduction Plan: ~~1993~~ 2013 policies and standards adopted by King County and administered by King County Surface Water Management for the purpose of reducing flood hazards and flooding ~~ea~~ffects of shoreline uses and activities along six major rivers and their tributaries in the County. The Plan includes floodplain land use policies; recommendations for maintenance, capital improvement projects, and planning programs; and recommended priorities.

Land Use Map: The official land use map for the Comprehensive Plan that designates the general location and extent of the uses of land for housing, commerce, industry, open space and other land uses as required by the Growth Management Act.

Levee: A broad embankment of earth built parallel with the river channel to contain flow within the channel and prevent flooding from a designated design storm. ~~An embankment built parallel to a river or stream in order to confine flood flows, usually located close to the low flow stream channel, thereby reducing floodplain storage and flow conveyance, and often constructed with a steep, rock armored face.~~

Levee, Minimum Profile: Where there is room, the minimum levee profile for any new or reconstructed levee is the King County "Briscoe Levee" profile – 2.5:1 overall slope with 15 foot mid-slope bench for maintenance access and native vegetation plantings. Where there is insufficient room for a levee backslope due to the presence of legal nonconforming structures existing at the time of the adoption of this SMP, a floodwall may be substituted. The figure below illustrates the minimum levee profile.

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Level-of-Service (LOS): This defines an established minimum capacity of public facilities or services that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measured need. In transportation capacity, a grading system from A to F is used, it is based on the average vehicle delay. LOS A is best (no more than 7.5 seconds delay) and LOS F is worst (greater than one minute delay).

Local Improvement District (LID): Voted debt by property owners for a special benefit to their property, including streets, water, and sewer facilities, and other special benefits such as sidewalks. The City usually participates by providing preliminary engineering. The value of the benefit must be at least as much as the cost per owner.

~~LOS: The commonly used acronym for level of service.~~

Manufactured Home or Mobile Home: A detached residential dwelling unit fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site, bearing an insignia issued by the State of Washington certifying that it is built in compliance with the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards for manufactured homes.

Manufacturing/Industrial Center (MIC): A land use designation established in the King County countywide planning policies for areas characterized by a significant amount of manufacturing or other industrial employment, that differ from other employment areas in that a land base is an essential element of their operation.

~~MIC: An acronym used in this Plan for the Manufacturing/Industrial Center.~~

~~Mitigation Payment System: A system for determining impacts and measures to lessen the impacts. It includes calculation of mitigation measure costs and allocation of cost per unit of impact. Tukwila uses this type of system for congestion to determine impacts on streets and intersections.~~

Mixed Use: A development with combined commercial and residential uses, either in the same building or adjacent buildings.

Mobile Home: [A mobile home is a factory-built home that is 1\) built before June 15, 1976, and 2\) not built to a uniform construction code. See Manufactured Home.](#)

Mode (or modal) Split Goals: Transportation planning goals for the separation of particular modes of travel, usually expressed as a ratio to total trips, such as 85% private auto, 10% bus, and 5% pedestrian.

Modular Home: A single-family dwelling which is factory-built, transportable in one or more sections, and meets the [Uniform International Building Code](#).

Multimodal Center: A facility serving more than one [type of](#) transit service, accessible to motorized and nonmotorized transportation modes.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): A federal government program established in 1968 as a strategy to limit future development in the floodplain and thereby reduce flood damages. The NFIP is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and provides federal flood insurance to residents of communities that adopt minimum floodplain regulations, and provides disaster assistance to public agencies.

Multi-family dwelling: [A building containing two or more complete dwelling units, including units that are located one over the other. Multi-family buildings include duplexes, townhomes, garden apartments, mid- and high-rise apartments. Single family homes with accessory dwelling units are not considered multi-family housing.](#)

Native Vegetation: [Vegetation with a genetic origin of Western Washington, Northern Oregon and southern British Columbia, not including cultivars.](#)

Neighborhood Gathering Spots. Neighborhood gathering spots are community facilities such as parks, schools, libraries, or neighborhood commercial areas; where residents meet and form social links. These links are the basis for a strong sense of community. Neighborhood gathering spots are also landmarks which help to give a neighborhood identity.

Net Acre: A measure of horizontal area for calculating development potential. At the area-wide planning level, net acre refers to the *gross acre less the estimated area to be transferred (e.g. sale, dedication or donation) to public ownership* from individual parcels. Net acreage is typically 67-75 percent of gross acreage, and depends largely on the amount of road right-of-way. Net acre also excludes area for parks and schools. At the site development level, this is the *total acreage of a parcel less the area transferred to public ownership*. The remaining net acreage is the basis for determining development density and potential. Net acre typically includes easement areas.

No Net Loss: [A standard intended to ensure that shoreline development or uses, whether permitted or exempt, are located and designed to avoid loss or degradation of shoreline ecological functions that are necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources.](#)

Node: ~~A point where several branches or subsidiary parts originate or come together.~~

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM): The mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks of a stream and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation as that condition exists on June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by a local government or the Department of Ecology. In any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining salt water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water. ~~as to distinctly mark the soil from that of the abutting upland in respect to vegetation.~~

Open Space Network: A network of lands, connected, where possible, with other such regional networks, that includes and connects Tukwila's recreational amenities, historical sites, water resources and other natural resources and provides visually significant bands of vegetation that contrast with the built environment.

~~**Personal Rapid Transit System:** A proposed system of separate guideway vehicles carrying up to three persons.~~

~~**Physical Access:** Non-motorized public use of the shoreline area through such features as trails along the river, pocket parks, handcraft boat launch areas, natural areas accessible to the public for nature study, fishing piers, picnic areas, parking lots, and other facilities that provide access along the length of both riverbanks or at key points along the river, or direct contact with the water.~~

Planned Residential Development (PRD): A form of residential development characterized by a unified site design for a number of dwelling units, clustered buildings, common open space, and a mix of building types. The PRD is an overlay zone which is superimposed over the underlying zone district as an exception to such district regulations.

Priority Habitat: A habitat type with unique or significant value to many species is listed as a priority habitat. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must have one or more of the following attributes:

- comparatively high fish and wildlife density
- comparatively high fish and wildlife species diversity
- important fish and wildlife breeding habitat
- important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges
- important fish and wildlife movement corridors
- limited availability
- high vulnerability to habitat alteration
- unique or dependent species

A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type (e.g. oak woodlands) or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may also be described by a successional stage (e.g. old growth and mature forests). Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat element (e.g. talus, slopes, caves, snags) that is of key value to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may contain priority and/or non-priority fish and wildlife species.

Private Natural Area: An area adjacent to the ordinary high water mark that is not developed and has no structures for human use, but where vegetation is maintained for the primary purpose of wildlife habitat. Native vegetation predominates, but non-native plantings that enhance habitat are allowed.

Public Access: [The ability of the general public to reach, touch or enjoy the water's edge, to travel on the waters of the state, and to view the water and the shoreline from adjacent locations. Public access may be provided by an owner by easement, covenant, or similar legal agreement of substantial walkways, corridors, parks, or other areas serving as a means of view and/or physical approach to public waters. The Director may approve limiting public access as to hours of availability, types of activity permitted, location and area.](#) ~~Physical access by the public to the shoreline (see Physical Access).~~

Public Amenities Plan: Coordination of various physical improvements in public streets and trails, into a mutually reinforcing non-motorized system in the Tukwila Urban Center. The key characteristic of this system is to enhance and link various Tukwila Urban Center activity nodes. Elements of this system could include enhanced sidewalks, street trees, and special pedestrian lighting to link ~~the~~ Southcenter ~~Mall/Tukwila Pond node~~ with the ~~Sounder Station/Exhibition Center/Hotel nodes~~; special pavers for key intersections, and a system of markers denoting the area's history and development.

Puget Sound Regional Council: An association of local governments in the central Puget Sound region that serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), responsible by state and federal law for conducting and supporting numerous state and federal planning, compliance, and certification programs, enabling entities in the region to obtain state and federal funding. It also acts as a forum for developing policies and making decisions about important regional growth. [The PSRC prepares Multi-county Planning Policies for the four-county region, including King County.](#)

Rails-to-Trails: A program for converting abandoned or about-to-be-abandoned railroad corridors to public trails, through the cooperative efforts of railroads, adjacent property owners, ~~citizen~~~~resident~~s groups, and public agencies.

~~**Residential Revitalization:** A strategy to improve residential neighborhoods.~~

Rideshare Program: A program that encourages alternatives to single-occupancy-vehicle trips, such as vanpools and carpools; it can include matching commuters and providing vehicles.

~~**River:** The Green/Duwamish River.~~

~~**Sensitive Areas:** Wetlands, watercourses, areas of potential geologic instability other than Class I areas, abandoned coal mine areas, and important geological or archaeological sites.~~

Sensitive Areas Ordinance (SAO): TMC 18.45, or as amended hereafter, which establishes standards for land development on lots with sensitive areas (e.g., steep slopes, wetlands, watercourses, [fish and wildlife habitat areas](#) etc.).

SEPA: The commonly used acronym for the State Environmental Policy Act, adopted in 1971, which governs all activities with potential environmental impacts.

Service Streets: A public or private road which provides secondary/alley access to abutting properties. Width would generally be 20 feet and its use would be oriented toward service vehicles and to allow circulation between developments.

Shoreline Master Program: Tukwila's response to the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (adopted in 1974), containing goals, policies, and regulations to guide actions and development affecting the City's shoreline.

Shoreline Multiple Uses: Uses that fall into the categories of uses and activities specified for shoreline master programs by the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (WAC 173.16.040); specifically, the categories of economic development, public access, circulation, recreational (e.g., boat launches), shoreline land use, conservation, and historical/cultural uses.

Single-family Dwelling: A detached residential dwelling unit other than a mobile or manufactured home, designed for and occupied by one family only, which includes modular homes which are factory-built, transportable in one or more sections, and meet the [Washington State Uniform Building Code](#).

Specimen Tree: A tree that exemplifies the shape, branch pattern, color, and growing behavior of a specific type of tree.

~~**State Environmental Protection Act:** Paralleling and complementing the federal Environmental Protection Act, this act governs all activities in the state with potential environmental impacts.~~

Transportation Demand Management Program: The art of modifying travel behavior through policies, programs, and actions, implemented to decrease use of single-occupancy vehicles and encourage public transit, carpool, or vanpool use; cycling and walking; and telecommuting and other technical alternatives to commuting.

Tukwila Tomorrow Committee: A 17-member committee of [citizen residents](#) and business people from the five Vision Tukwila neighborhoods, who were tasked with recommending goals and policies for Tukwila's 1995 Comprehensive Plan update.

Urban Center: A land use designation established in the King County countywide planning policies that applies to a maximum of 1.5 square miles of land and requires zoning for a minimum of 15,000 jobs within one-half mile of a transit center; at minimum, an average of 50 employees per gross acre; and at minimum, an average of 15 households per gross acre.

Utility District: Utility districts in this plan include water districts, and sewer districts which provide water and sewer services to portions of the City of Tukwila. Those districts operate in the City under a franchise agreement.

Vision Tukwila: A 1992 citizen participation process developed to solicit public input in two key areas: the identification and resolution of immediate and short-range problems and issues, and the integration of the issues of five distinct neighborhoods into a City-wide strategic plan for the future.

Visual Access: Non-physical public use of the shoreline, including views of the water and riverbanks from indoors or out of doors, and visual cues to the river's presence, such as significant groves of trees, bridges or fishing piers, that are provided for the benefit of pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and occupants of buildings near the river.

Washington State Shoreline Management Act: The Washington law (passed in 1971) that requires local governments to plan for appropriate design, location, and management of shoreline uses.

Water-Dependent Use: A use or portion of a use which cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Examples of water-dependent uses include ship cargo terminal loading areas, marinas, ship building and dry docking, float plane facilities, sewer outfalls, and shoreline ecological restoration projects. that requires direct contact with the water and cannot exist at a non-water location, such as shipbuilding and repair, aquaculture, boating services or marinas, and storm or sewer outfalls.

Water Enjoyment Use: A recreational or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use. The use must be open to the general public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment. Examples of water-enjoyment uses include parks, piers, museums, restaurants, educational/scientific reserves, resorts and mixed use projects. ; or a use that provides for recreational or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general character of the use and which through location, design, and operation assures the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. To qualify as a water enjoyment use, the use must be open to the public or the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that foster shoreline enjoyment. Examples include meeting rooms, parks, boat ramps, piers, museums, restaurants, educational and scientific reserves, resorts, and mixed use projects.

Water-Related Use: A use in which operations or production of goods or services cannot occur economically without a riverfront location, such as fabrication of ship parts and equipment, transport of goods by barge, or seafood processing.

Water Re-use: The recycling of previously-consumed water supplies for new uses, such as the use of treated water from sewage treatment plants for irrigation or industrial purposes.