

Section 110.106.10 Master Plan Categories.

(a)Rural. The Rural Master Plan category is intended for areas of the County that are remote, have minimal infrastructure, contain significant amounts of open spaces, and which are suitable for commercial agricultural and grazing uses, extraction industries, natural resource conservation, energy production, rural commerce, and large lot residential uses. A residential density of one (1) dwelling unit per forty (40) acres and greater is typical within the Rural Master Plan category. The following Regulatory Zones are allowed in and are consistent with the Rural Master Plan category: General Rural, General Rural Agricultural, Public and Semi-Public Facilities, Specific Plan, Parks and Recreation, and Open Space.

(b)Rural Residential. The Rural Residential Master Plan category is intended primarily for larger lot residential uses, small scale agricultural uses, natural resource conservation, and rural commerce, with allowed densities ranging from one (1) dwelling unit per forty (40) acres up to one (1) dwelling unit per five (5) acres. A density of one (1) dwelling unit per two and a half (2.5) acres is allowed within the Rural Residential category provided the property is within the Truckee Meadows Services Area, as amended. Divisions of land and the provision of services outside the Truckee Meadows Services Area, as defined in the Truckee Meadows Regional Plan, must be consistent with the provisions of that plan. The following Regulatory Zones are allowed in and are consistent with the Rural Residential Master Plan category: Low Density Rural, Medium Density Rural, High Density Rural, Public and Semi-Public Facilities, Specific Plan, Parks and Recreation, and Open Space.

(c) Suburban Residential. The Suburban Residential Master Plan category is intended primarily for residential uses of low to medium densities. Supporting neighborhood scale commercial uses and mixed-use village center development is allowed with approval of a discretionary permit. The following Regulatory Zones are allowed in and are consistent with the Suburban Residential Master Plan category: Low Density Suburban One, Low Density Suburban Two, Medium Density Suburban, Medium Density Suburban Four, High Density Suburban, Public and Semi-Public Facilities, Specific Plan, Parks and Recreation, and Open Space.

(d)Urban Residential. The Urban Residential Master Plan category is intended primarily for higher density residential areas, mixed-use village centers, and secondary transit corridors. A more extensive mix of residential, commercial, and employment opportunities is encouraged in the Urban Master Plan category. The following Regulatory Zones are allowed in and are consistent with the Urban Residential Master Plan category: Low Density Urban, Medium Density Urban, High Density Urban, Public and Semi-Public Facilities, Specific Plan, Parks and Recreation, and Open Space.

(e)Commercial. The Commercial Master Plan category is primarily intended to create and preserve areas for businesses that provide a variety of wholesale and retail goods and services, serve a neighborhood or community market, and which are created in conjunction with residential uses to create a mixed-use community. Commercial uses may include wholesale and retail stores, shopping centers, specialty shops, tourism, gaming, personal services and automobile services, offices, restaurants, theaters, and other compatible activities that serve a neighborhood or community area. Strip commercial development is strongly discouraged unless the development is part of a mixed-use area, transit-oriented corridor (or similar district), and designed for pedestrian use. Business parks containing professional, medical, educational, financial and insurance services and supportive commercial activities are also appropriate under this category. **Dwelling units may be established within the Commercial Master Plan**

category subject to the applicable Regional Land Designation maximum density. The following Regulatory Zones are allowed in and are consistent with the Commercial Master Plan category: Neighborhood Commercial/Office, General Commercial, Tourist Commercial, Public and Semi-Public Facilities, Specific Plan, Parks and Recreation, and Open Space.

(f) Industrial. The Industrial Master Plan category is intended to provide for industrial uses of all types such as manufacturing, warehousing, mining, and construction. The Industrial category is intended to create an environment in which industrial operations may be conducted with minimal impact on the natural environment and surrounding land uses. The following Regulatory Zones are allowed in and are consistent with the Industrial Master Plan category: Industrial, Public and Semi-Public Facilities, Specific Plan, Parks and Recreation, and Open Space.

(g) Open Space. The Open Space Master Plan category is intended to create, preserve, and connect areas of natural, cultural, and scenic resources, including but not limited to, ridges, stream corridors, natural shoreline, scenic views, agricultural, or other land devoted exclusively to open space uses. The following Regulatory Zones are allowed in and are consistent with the Open Space Master Plan category: Open Space, Public and Semi-Public Facilities, and Parks and Recreation.

[Article amended in its entirety by Ord. 1447, provisions eff. 9/9/10. Amended by Ord. 1475, provisions eff. 1/12/12.]

Section 110.106.15 Regulatory Zones.

(a) General Rural Regulatory Zone. The General Rural (GR) Regulatory Zone is intended to identify areas that are:

(1) Remote and will have no or very low-density development (i.e. one (1) dwelling unit per forty (40) acres),

(2) Remote but where unique developments may occur (e.g. destination resorts).

(3) Suitable for more intensive resource extraction, including energy production, and

(4) Suitable for large scale agricultural and/or grazing operations. This regulatory zone identifies areas that may have one or more of the following characteristics:

(i) Floodplains. The parcel or area is within the 100-year floodplain identified on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or other potential floodplain areas identified by the Washoe County Department of Public Works.

(ii) Potential Wetlands. The parcel or area is within a "potential wetland area" as identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) or other potential wetland areas identified by the Washoe County Department of Community Development and the Washoe County Department of Public Works.

(iii) Slopes. The parcel or area has moderate slopes (between fifteen (15) and thirty (30) percent) or steep slopes (thirty (30) percent or steeper) based on the best available topographic information.

(iv) Public Ownership. The parcel or area is under public ownership.

(v)Remote Location Lacking Infrastructure. The parcel or area is in a remote location that does not have public infrastructure adjacent to or near the site.

(vi)Agriculture and Grazing. The parcel or area is actively engaged in agricultural production or livestock grazing.

(vii)Resource Extraction and Energy Production. The parcel or area is suitable for, or is currently engaged in, resource extraction related uses or energy production.

(viii)Conservation of Natural Resources and Open Space. The parcel or area has unique natural resources, scenic quality, habitat value, or open spaces.

(b)General Rural Agricultural Regulatory Zone. The General Rural Agricultural (GRA) Regulatory Zone is intended to preserve areas where large lot residential uses, open space, agricultural and grazing uses predominate. Mining, natural resource extraction, and other similar uses are not allowed in the GRA Regulatory Zone to avoid incompatibility with the desired large lot rural, agricultural character. Single-family dwellings and associated accessory uses located on lots forty (40) acres in size or larger, with limited public services and facilities, is the desired land use pattern in the GRA Regulatory Zone. The maximum number of primary dwelling units that may be located in the GRA Regulatory Zone is one (1) unit per forty (40) acres. The minimum lot area in the GRA Regulatory Zone is forty (40) acres.

(c) Low Density Rural Regulatory Zone. The Low Density Rural (LDR) Regulatory Zone is designed to preserve areas where agriculture, grazing, and/or open space predominate. Single-family, detached dwellings are permitted on large lots; single-family dwellings may be clustered to retain open space and agricultural uses. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is one (1) unit per ten (10) acres. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is eight (8) acres.

(d)Medium Density Rural Regulatory Zone. The Medium Density Rural (MDR) Regulatory Zone is intended to preserve areas where agriculture, grazing and/or open space predominate. Single-family, detached residences in this area are generally on five (5)-acre lots and have limited public services and facilities available. Multi-family residences are not appropriate, but single-family homes may be clustered to retain open space and agricultural uses. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is one (1) unit per five (5) acres. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is four (4) acres.

(e)High Density Rural Regulatory Zone. The High Density Rural (HDR) Regulatory Zone is intended to preserve and create areas of single-family, detached dwellings in a semi-rural setting. Livestock grazing and agricultural activities are common secondary uses.

(f) Low Density Suburban Regulatory Zone. The Low-Density Suburban (LDS) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas where single-family, detached homes on one (1) acre lots are predominant. Small neighborhood commercial uses may be permitted when they serve the needs of residents and are compatible with the residential character of the area. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is one (1) unit per one (1) acre. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is thirty-five thousand (35,000) square feet.

(g)Low Density Suburban Two Regulatory Zone. The Low Density Suburban Two (LDS 2) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas where single-family, detached homes on half-acre lots are predominant. Small neighborhood commercial uses may be permitted when they serve the needs of residents and are compatible with the residential character of the area.

The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is two units per one (1) acre. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is seventeen thousand five hundred (17,500) square feet.

(h) Medium Density Suburban Regulatory Zone. The Medium Density Suburban (MDS) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas where the predominant dwelling type is single-family, detached units at three (3) units per acre. Small neighborhood commercial and civic uses may be permitted when they serve the needs of the residents and are compatible with the residential character of the area. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is three (3) units per one (1) acre **for single-family detached; and five (5) units per one (1) acre for attached single family and mobile home parks.** The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is twelve thousand (12,000) square feet.

(i) Medium Density Suburban Four Regulatory Zone. The Medium Density Suburban Four (MDS 4) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas where the predominant dwelling type is single-family, detached units at four (4) units per acre. Small neighborhood commercial and civic uses may be permitted when they serve the needs of the residents and are compatible with the residential character of the area. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is four (4) units per one (1) acre **for single-family detached; and five (5) units per one (1) acre for attached single family and mobile home parks.** The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is nine thousand (9,000) square feet.

(j) High Density Suburban Regulatory Zone. The High Density Suburban (HDS) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve neighborhoods where the predominant housing type is single-family, detached units at seven (7) units per acre. Attached single-family units are also permitted at nine (9) units per acre, subject to special review. Small neighborhood commercial and civic uses may be permitted when they serve the needs of the residents and are compatible with the residential character of the area. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is seven (7) units per one (1) acre for single-family detached; and nine (9) units per one (1) acre for attached single family and mobile home parks. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is five thousand (5,000) square feet.

(k) Low Density Urban Regulatory Zone. The Low Density Urban (LDU) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas where single-family dwellings (at ten (10) units per acre) and multi-family dwellings (at fourteen (14) units per acre) are located. Some commercial, professional, and civic uses may be permitted when they serve the needs of residents and are compatible with the residential environment. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is ten (10) units per one (1) acre for single-family; fourteen (14) units per one (1) acre for multi-family; and twelve (12) units per one (1) acre for mobile home parks. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is eight thousand (8,000) square feet, with two (2) dwelling units (attached) per lot. The minimum lot area for an individual dwelling unit in this regulatory zone is three thousand seven hundred (3,700) square feet.

(l) Medium Density Urban Regulatory Zone. The Medium Density Urban (MDU) Regulatory Zone creates and preserves areas where the predominant housing type is multi-family dwellings at twenty-one (21) units per acre. In Medium Density Urban areas, commercial, professional, and civic uses are permitted when they serve the needs of the residents and are compatible with the residential environment. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is twenty-one (21) units per one (1) acre. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is eight thousand (8,000) square feet, with four (4) multi-family units per lot. The minimum

lot area for an individual dwelling unit in this regulatory zone is three thousand seven hundred (3,700) square feet.

(m) High Density Urban Regulatory Zone. The High Density Urban (HDU) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas where multi-family dwellings at forty-two (42) units per acre are predominant. In High Density Urban areas, commercial, professional, and civic uses are permitted when they serve the needs of local residents and are compatible with the residential environment. The maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone is forty-two (42) units per one (1) acre. The minimum lot area in this regulatory zone is eight thousand (8,000) square feet with eight (8) multi-family units allowed per lot. The minimum lot area for an individual dwelling unit in this regulatory zone is three thousand seven hundred (3,700) square feet.

(n) Open Space Regulatory Zone. The Open Space (OS) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and protect areas of natural, cultural and scenic resources, including but not limited to, ridges, stream corridors, natural shoreline, scenic views, wetlands, agricultural, or other land devoted exclusively to open-space uses that are owned, controlled, or leased by public or non-profit agencies. The Open Space Regulatory Zone may also be applied to common open space areas created through the common open space development process set forth in Article 408, Common Open Space Development. There is no minimum lot area for this regulatory zone. Uses compatible with the Open Space Regulatory Zone category include:

- (1) Natural and Scenic Resource Preservation. The preservation and restoration of land to conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources.
- (2) Sensitive Area Protection. The protection of streams and stream environment zones, watersheds, wetlands, natural vegetation, and wildlife habitat zones.
- (3) Flood Control. The development, restoration and maintenance of natural and man-made features that control and mitigate floodwaters.
- (4) Cultural Resource Preservation. The preservation of historic and pre-historic resources and sites that are designated the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office.
- (5) Recreation. The development of facilities needed for passive recreational uses;
- (6) Energy Production. Energy production refers to the commercial production of electricity.
- (7) Federal Land Management. Uses that are not listed as allowed uses in the Table of Uses (Table 110.302.05.1-5) for the Open Space Regulatory Zone, but that are otherwise allowed by the Resource are allowed. Management Plans and/or policies of federal agencies managing lands within the Open Space Regulatory Zone, may be determined allowable uses following consultation and concurrence with the County by the applicable federal agency.

(o) Parks and Recreation Regulatory Zone. The Parks and Recreation (PR) Regulatory Zone is intended for parks, golf courses, ski resorts and other active and passive recreational areas. This category includes uses developed either by public or private capital which may be public or may be restricted, as in the case of private clubs. There is no minimum lot area for this regulatory zone.

(p) Public/Semi-Public Facilities Regulatory Zone. The Public/Semi-Public Facilities (PSP) Regulatory Zone is intended for public or semi-public facilities such as schools, churches, fire

stations, hospitals, civic and community buildings, and utility buildings and facilities. This category includes uses developed either by public or private capital which may be public or may be restricted, as in the case of private clubs, but in both cases, a large number of people use the facility and the use is essentially public in nature. There is no minimum lot area for this regulatory zone.

(q) Neighborhood Commercial/Office Regulatory Zone. The Neighborhood Commercial/Office (NC) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas for businesses and business parks containing professional, medical, educational, financial and insurance services, and supportive commercial activities having related and compatible functions. This category is also intended to provide a transition or buffer between other more intensive and less intensive uses or between major highways and adjacent residential uses. This regulatory zone also is intended to create and preserve areas for residential uses, including multi-family and neighborhood commercial uses that are complementary to surrounding residential communities. The area is to be developed in a low-intensity, park-like setting. **The maximum number of dwelling units that may be in this regulatory zone shall not exceed the maximum allowable density established within the Regional Land Designation. For areas with a regional tier maximum density of "existing," the maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone shall not exceed five (5) dwelling units per one (1) acre.** The minimum lot area for this regulatory zone is ten thousand (10,000) square feet, unless the provisions of Section 110.106.30 are met.

(r) General Commercial Regulatory Zone. The General Commercial (GC) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas for businesses that provide a variety of wholesale and retail goods and services and serve a community or regional market. The primary uses may include wholesale and retail stores, shopping centers, specialty shops, personal services, and automobile services. Other uses include offices, restaurants, theaters, and other compatible activities. Only limited gaming is allowed. Limited gaming is defined as an establishment which contains no more than fifteen (15) slot machines (and no other game or gaming device) where the operation of the slot machines is incidental to the primary business of the establishment. **The maximum number of dwelling units that may be in this regulatory zone shall not exceed the maximum allowable density established within the Regional Land Designation. For areas with a regional tier maximum density of "existing," the maximum number of dwelling units that may be located in this regulatory zone shall not exceed zero (0) dwelling units per one (1) acre.** The minimum lot area for this regulatory zone is ten thousand (10,000) square feet, unless the provisions of Section 110.106.25 are met.

(s) Tourist Commercial Regulatory Zone. The Tourist Commercial (TC) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas for commercial establishments that meet the needs of those employees who reside at the resort, transient residents or patrons of a resort, amusement or recreational area, and areas for gaming. Additionally, this category provides a location for ancillary retail activities such as restaurants and shopping. The minimum lot area for this regulatory zone is ten thousand (10,000) square feet, unless the provisions of Section 110.106.25(c) are met.

(t) Industrial Regulatory Zone. The Industrial (I) Regulatory Zone is intended to create and preserve areas for high intensity activities such as manufacturing, warehousing, mining, and construction. The Industrial category is intended to create an environment in which industrial operations may be conducted with minimal impact on the natural environment and surrounding

land uses. The minimum lot area for this regulatory zone is ten thousand (10,000) square feet, unless the provisions of Section 110.106.25(c) are met.

(u) Specific Plan Regulatory Zone. NRS 278A authorizes local jurisdictions to utilize Planned Development as a means to achieve goals and policies enumerated in the Washoe County Master Plan that may otherwise be constrained by the strict application of the development standards found in the Washoe County Development Code (WCC Chapter 110). In Washoe County planned development is accomplished through the use of the Specific Plan Regulatory Zone. The Specific Plan Regulatory Zone is a planning tool that allows certain development to waive or modify development standards and regulations related to design, residential density and intensity in exchange for advancing the goals and policies of the Master Plan. Washoe County's Master Plan articulates numerous goals and policies that may be more readily achieved through the application of the Specific Plan Regulatory Zone. Many of the planning theories promoted by the Washoe County Master Plan, including New Urbanism, Smart Growth, and Character Planning and Design, encourage the use of flexible, performance driven standards to achieve the more sustainable and efficient land development patterns desired by Washoe County. The greater flexibility allowed with the Specific Plan regulatory zone shall be utilized to create a coordinated development that provides public benefits not otherwise part of the development process. These public benefits are derived from better and more comprehensive implementation of the goals and policies of the Master Plan. Proposed Specific Plans shall demonstrate how they will advance Master Plan goals and policies and achieve these public benefits, particularly as they relate to sustainability, natural resource conservation, desired land use patterns and community character. Article 442 of the Washoe County Development Code articulates the minimum development standards and application process, including the required Development Standards Manual required of a Specific Plan Regulatory Zone Amendment request. Some examples of development types that may be appropriate for the Specific Plan Regulatory zone include mixed commercial and residential projects, rural resorts, industrial campuses, technology parks and other uses that typically require significant land and resources, but which also require flexibility in the application of development standards. Because each planned development will vary in size, location, types of uses, purpose and community impact, creating specific development guidelines for this category is difficult. In general, each planned development should seek to maintain existing levels of services for the area it will impact, and to establish minimum levels of services for the new development that are consistent with Washoe County's existing codes and plans.

[Article amended in its entirety by Ord. 1447, provisions eff. 9/9/10. Amended by Ord. 1475, provisions eff. 1/12/12; Amended by Ord. 1561, provisions effective 7/3/15.]

Section 110.406.05 General. The yard requirements and setback dimensions are set forth in Part Three of Table 110.406.05.1. These requirements may be modified pursuant to Article 408, Common Open Space Development. All required yard setbacks are measured from the property line with the following exceptions: (1) when an access easement traverses a portion of a property and has a total width of more than twenty (20) feet, the required yard setback is measured from the edge of the easement closest to the proposed structure; or, (2) when a Washoe County-maintained road is located outside of a recorded right-of-way or easement, regardless of the roadway width, the required yard setback shall be measured from the edge of the road. If a lot does not meet the minimum lot size for the regulatory zoning for the lot, the yard requirements and setback dimensions shall be based on the lot size for the next densest regulatory zone for which the lot does meet minimum size for lots in that zone.

Table 110.406.05.1

STANDARDS

Part One: Density/Intensity Standards										
	LDR	MDR	HDR	LDS	LDS 2	MDS	MDS 4	HDS	LDU	MDU
Dwelling Unit Per Acre (du/ac)	0.1	0.2	0.4	1	2	3h	4h	7a	10b	21c
Height (feet)	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	40	70

Part One: Density/Intensity Standards (continued)										
	HDU	GC	NC	TC	I	PSP	PR	OS	GR	GRA
Dwelling Unit Per Acre (du/ac)	42c	n/a(rt)	5(rt)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.025	0.025
Height (feet)	70	80	60	45	65	65	65	n/a	35	35

Notes:

- a - 7 dwelling units per acre single-family detached; 9 dwelling units per acre for attached single-family and mobile home parks
- b - 10 dwelling units per acre for single-family detached; 14 dwelling units per acre for multi-family and 12 units per acre for mobile home parks
- c - Multi-family
- h - 3 dwelling units per acre single-family detached; 5 dwelling units per acre for both single-family attached and manufactured home parks within areas designated as Trailer (TR) Overlay zone in effect prior to May 26, 1993

rt – (Regional Tier) The allowable density for continuum of care uses shall be determined by discretionary permit but shall not exceed the maximum allowable density established within the Regional Land Designation as outlined in Article 106.

Part Two: Lot Size										
	LDR	MDR	HDR	LDS	LDS 2	MDS	MDS 4	HDS	LDU	MDU
Minimum Lot Area (1,000s of sq. ft. unless otherwise indicated)	8ac	4ac	2ac	35	17.5	12	9	5	3.7d	8e
Minimum Lot Width	250	200	150	120	100	80	70	60	60	60

Part Two: Lot Size (continued)										
	HDU	GC	NC	TC	I	PSP	PR	OS	GR	GRA
Minimum Lot Area (1,000s of sq. ft. unless otherwise indicated)	8f	10	10	10	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	40ac	40ac
Minimum Lot Width	60	75	75	100	100	100	n/a	n/a	660	660

Notes:

- d - 3,700 square feet for single-family detached and 8,000 square feet with two (2) attached single-family dwelling units
- e - 3,700 square feet for single-family detached and 8,000 square feet with two (2) attached single-family dwelling units
- f - 3,700 square feet for single-family detached and 8,000 square feet with eight (8) multi-family units
- g- 40 acres nominally = 1/16 section

Table 110.406.05.1 (continued)

STANDARDS

Part Three: Yard and Setback Dimensions										
	LDR	MDR	HDR	LDS	LDS 2	MDS	MDS 4	HDS	LDU	MDU
Front Yard (feet)	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	15	15
Side Yards (feet)	50	15	15	12	10	8	7	5	5	5
Rear Yard (feet)	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	10	20

Part Three: Yard and Setback Dimensions										
	HDU	GC	NC	TC	I	PSP	PR	OS	GR	GRA
Front Yard (feet)	20	10	15	20	15	20	20	n/a	30	30
Side Yards (feet)	5	10	15	10	10	15	15	n/a	50	50
Rear Yard (feet)	20	10	20	10	15	20	20	n/a	30	30

Source: Sedway Cooke Associates

[Amended by Ord. 939, provisions eff. 11/1/95; Ord. 1023, provisions eff. 7/1/98; Ord. 1140, provisions eff. 12/31/01; Ord. 1290, provisions eff. 3/24/06; Ord. 1447, provisions eff. 9/9/10; Ord. 1458, provisions eff. 2/4/11; Ord. 1475, provisions eff. 1/12/12; Ord 1618, provisions eff 5/4/18, Ord. 1639, provisions eff 7/19/19.]

Section 110.902.15 General Definitions. Unless otherwise specified, the following definitions shall be applicable throughout the Development Code:

A-Weighted Sound Level. "A-weighted sound level" means the sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting filter network. Sounds measured with an A-weighted filter are abbreviated dba or db(a).

Accessory Structure. "Accessory structure" means a subordinate structure, the use of which is incidental to that of the main structure or potential main structure, or main dwelling.

Accessway. "Accessway" means vehicular ingress and egress to a property or use.

Adequate Public Facilities Management. "Adequate public facilities management" means a method for ensuring that the infrastructure necessary to support a development project will be available concurrently with the impacts of that development, without causing the level of service provided by said infrastructure to fall below adopted standards.

Affordable Housing. "Affordable housing" means housing which is affordable to low-income households (not exceeding eighty (80) percent of the County median income) or moderate-income households (not exceeding one-hundred twenty (120) percent of County median income).

Agricultural Building. "Agricultural building" is a structure designed and constructed to store farm implements and equipment or hay, grain, poultry, livestock, fruit and other agricultural products. Cold storage warehouses are not agricultural buildings. An agricultural building shall not be used for human habitation; processing, treating, packaging agricultural products; or as a place used by the public. The term shall not include dwellings, but does include greenhouses.

Approved Access. "Approved access" means a way or means of approach to a parcel from either an abutting public road or from a private road, street or right-of-way approved by the County.

Area of Shallow Flooding. "Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. The base flood depths range from 1 to 3 feet, a clearly defined channel does not exist, the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and velocity flow may be evident.

Area Plan. "Area plan" means plans adopted by Washoe County which cover specific subareas of the unincorporated County. These plans provide basic information on the natural features, resources and physical constraints that affect the development of the planning area. They also specify detailed land use designations which are then used to review specific development proposals and to plan services and facilities.

Arterial. "Arterial" means a main highway that is a through street.

Attached Accessory Dwelling Unit. "Attached accessory dwelling unit" means a portion of or an addition to a single family main dwelling that has been designed or configured to be used as a separate and independent dwelling unit. An attached accessory dwelling unit includes, at a minimum, permanent kitchen and bathroom (i.e. a toilet) facilities, but may also include living, sleeping, and eating facilities, all separated from the main unit by walls or ceiling and accessed through a lockable exterior or interior door. The attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed forty (40) percent of the total square footage of the main dwelling unit or one thousand (1,000) square feet, whichever is smaller. The square footage of garages, crawl spaces, cellars, attics, or basements not designed for human occupancy shall not be included when calculating the total square footage of the main dwelling unit, unless such areas have been legally converted into habitable space. An attached accessory dwelling may be created by converting part of, or adding on to, an existing single family main dwelling. To be considered attached, the accessory dwelling unit must abut (i.e. be on the opposite side of a wall or ceiling) the habitable space of the main dwelling, or the ceiling of a garage attached to the main dwelling. Incidental and accessory features such as trellises, decks, patios, breezeways, or tool sheds will not be considered as establishing an attached structure/dwelling. Attached accessory dwellings are often referred to as guest rooms, guest apartments and "granny flats."

Base Flood Calculation. "Base flood calculation" means a flood having a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. See "Flood, One Hundred (100) Year." Basement. "Basement" means the portion of a building between floor and ceiling, which is partly below and partly above grade, but so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is less than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling.

Bed and Breakfast Establishment. "Bed and breakfast establishment" means a single-family dwelling containing not more than five (5) guest rooms (no cooking facilities in guest rooms) where, for compensation, meals and lodging are provided.

Berm. "Berm" means a mound or embankment of earth.

Billboard. "Billboard" means an outdoor advertisement making a material or services known, such advertisement being remote from the point of sale of such material or service.

Board. "Board" refers to the Board of County Commissioners of Washoe County. Boardinghouse. "Boardinghouse" means a building or portion thereof (not a motel) where, for compensation, meals and lodging are provided for more than three (3) guests.

Breezeway. A "breezeway" means a covered walkway, passageway, or corridor that has at least one (1) side entirely or partially open (except for necessary supporting columns), is not intended nor designed as habitable space, and which may or may not be connected to a structure.

Building. "Building" means any structure having a permanent foundation, a roof supported by columns or walls and used for the enclosure of persons, animals or chattels, but not including a trailer (mobile home) or tent. Building Envelope. "Building envelope" means the area to be occupied by any structure and associated development.

Building Height. "Building height" is the vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. As illustrated in Figure 110.902.15.BH1, the reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater height of building:

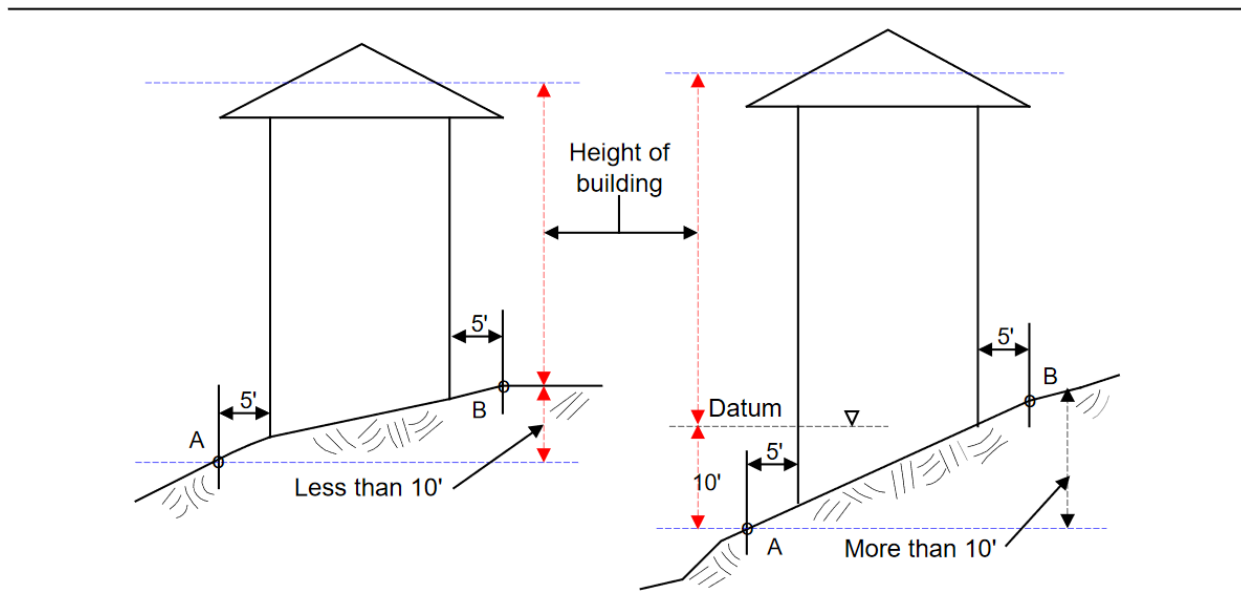
(a) The elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a five (5) foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than ten (10) feet above lowest grade.

(b) An elevation ten (10) feet higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in Item 1 above is more than ten (10) feet above lowest grade.

The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.

Figure 110.902.15.BH1

DETERMINATION OF BUILDING HEIGHT IN FEET



Source: International Building Code Interpretation Manual.

Building Intensity. "Building intensity" refers to the bulk and concentration of physical development of uses permitted in a district. Lot coverage and height are examples of measures of building intensity.

Cargo Container. "Cargo Container" means an Intermodal Container, Sea-land Container, ISO Container, or Conex Box that is not designed for independent or "In-tow Trailer" highway use, and that was originally designed and constructed as a standardized, reusable storage and shipping vessel to be loaded on a truck, rail car or ship.

Cellar. "Cellar" means the portion of a building between floor and ceiling which is wholly or partially below grade and so located that vertical distance from grade to the floor below is equal to or greater than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling.

Certificated Water Rights. "Certificated water rights" means the right to put surface water or groundwater to beneficial use that is identified by a record document issued by the Nevada State Engineer after satisfactory proof of "perfection of application" for a permitted water right has been filed in accordance with NRS Chapter 533.

Child Care Institution. "Child care institution" means a facility which provides care and shelter during the day and night and provides developmental guidance to sixteen (16) or more children who do not routinely return to the homes of their parents or guardians. Such an institution may also provide, without limitation:

- (a) Education to the children according to a curriculum approved by the Department of Education;
- (b) Services to children who have been diagnosed as severely emotionally disturbed as defined in NRS 433B.080, including, without limitation, services relating to mental health and education; or
- (c) Emergency shelter to children who have been placed in protective custody pursuant to Chapter 432B of NRS.

Climatic Adaptive Planting Material. "Climatic adaptive planting material" means vegetation which is adapted to the climate or microclimate of the planting site and can flourish given the soil and water environment surrounding its roots. Microclimates, large bodies of water, soil drainage, soil pH, adequate moisture, the presence of soil salts, and both summer and winter wind affect a plant's ability to grow and survive.

Cluster or Clustered Development. See "Common Open Space Development."

Collector. "Collector" means the highest order of residential streets.

Commercial Coach. "Commercial coach" means structure without motive power which is designed and equipped for human occupancy for industrial, professional or commercial purposes.

Commercial Vehicle. "Commercial vehicle" means any vehicle designed, maintained or used for business, commercial, construction or industrial purposes that infringes on the residential character of residential districts; or for the transportation of property in furtherance of commercial enterprise; or having more than two (2) axles on the road; or, any vehicle in excess of eight thousand (8,000) pounds unladen weight. Commercial vehicles includes, but is not limited to: a cement truck, commercial tree-trimming equipment, construction equipment, dump truck, garbage truck, panel truck, semi-tractor, semi-trailer, stake bed truck, step delivery van, tank truck, tar truck, and other vehicles customarily used for commercial purposes.

Commission. "Commission" means the Washoe County Planning Commission.

Common Interest Community. "Common interest community" means real estate in which a person, by virtue of ownership of a unit, is obligated to pay for real estate other than that unit. "Ownership of a unit" does not include holding a leasehold interest of less than twenty (20) years in a unit, including options to renew.

Common Open Space Development. "Common open space development" means a technique whereby minimum lot sizes may be reduced below the regulatory zone requirements for residential and commercial use types, if compensating amounts of open space are provided within the same development (also called "cluster development"). This type of development allows for structures to be grouped on smaller lots, provided the total density for the development is not exceeded.

Company Town. "Company town" means employee housing and supporting commercial, office, recreational, professional, administrative and other ancillary uses associated with the functioning of an isolated industrial, mining, energy production, utilities, resorts or agricultural based use. This development may occur on a single parcel or multiple parcels.

Consistency. "Consistency" means free from variation or contradiction.

Constraints. "Constraints" mean limitations or actions which cannot be taken or which must be taken.

Construct. "Construct" includes "erect," "reconstruct," "alter," "move in" and "move upon."

Contiguous Parcel of Land. "Contiguous parcel of land" means a parcel of land either abutting directly on the boundary or separated by a street, alley, public right-of-way, creek, river or the right-of-way of a railroad or other public service corporation of another parcel of land.

Corner Lot. See "Lot, Corner."

Cost. "Cost" means the price paid or what is given up in order to acquire, produce, accomplish or maintain anything.

County. "County" refers to the unincorporated area of Washoe County, Nevada.

County Standards. "County standards" means improvement standards set forth in this Development Code or adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

Cross-Section. "Cross-section" is a drawing or photograph showing a cutting through something, especially at right angles to its axis. A cross section of a roadway usually indicates the width of the street, the number of lanes, and the width of any median, parkways, sidewalks and bicycle lanes.

Cumulative Impact. "Cumulative impact" means an effect which is a result of several related projects. Each increment from each project may not be noticeable but cumulative impacts may be noticeable when all increments are considered.

Cut. "Cut" means shaping of the land surface by removing soil, rock or other materials.

Decibel. "Decibel" means a unit for describing the amplitude of sound, equal to twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base ten (10) of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is twenty (20) micropascals (20 micronewtons per square meter).

Density or Residential Density. "Density" or "residential density" means the number of dwelling units per gross acre for residential uses.

Density Bonus. "Density bonus" means an increase in residential density over and above the density specified in the Development Code. A "density bonus unit" is one of the additional housing units built as a result of granting a density bonus.

Destination Resort. "Destination resort" is a self-contained development that provides for visitor-oriented accommodations and developed recreational facilities in a setting with high natural amenities. Visitor-oriented accommodations are overnight lodging and facilities designed for visitors, not permanent residents, and overnight lodging excludes RV and mobile home parks. Visitor accommodations must include meeting rooms and restaurants.

Detached Accessory Dwelling Unit. "Detached accessory dwelling unit" means a dwelling unit on the same lot as the main dwelling unit, but which is physically separated from the main dwelling unit. A detached accessory dwelling unit is designed and configured to provide independent living facilities for one or more persons, and includes, at a minimum, permanent kitchen and bathroom (i.e. toilet) facilities, but which may also include living, sleeping, and eating facilities. Except in the Medium Density Suburban

(MDS) Regulatory Zone, a detached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed fifteen hundred (1,500) square feet or fifty (50) percent of the total square footage of the main unit, whichever is smaller. In the Medium Density Suburban (MDS) Regulatory Zone, the detached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed eight hundred (800) square feet or fifty (50) percent of the total square footage of the main dwelling unit, whichever is smaller. The square footage of garages, crawl spaces, cellars, attics, or basements not designed for human occupancy shall not be included when calculating the total square footage of the main dwelling unit, unless such areas have been legally converted into habitable space. Detached accessory dwelling units are also commonly referred to as guest houses, second units, detached "granny flats" and caretaker's quarters.

Detached Accessory Structure. Except as provided for under Section 110.306.15, "detached accessory structure" means a building or structure on the same lot as the main residential structure and devoted to a use incidental to that main residential structure. A detached accessory structure is not designed, configured, or used for human habitation. The detached accessory structure may be connected to water and wastewater systems subject to the recordation of a deed restriction prohibiting the use of the structure as a dwelling unit. Installation of both a kitchen and a toilet in a detached accessory structure shall render the structure as a dwelling unit and subject to the accessory dwelling unit provisions contained in Article 306, Accessory Uses and Structures. Typical uses include storage buildings, sheds, barns, and detached garages.

Development. "Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate including the construction of buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

Development Agreement. "Development agreement" means an agreement entered into by Washoe County and any person having a legal or equitable interest in land concerning the development of that land, pursuant to NRS Chapter 278.

Development Code. "Development Code" refers to Chapter 110 of the Washoe County Code which incorporates all County development-related ordinances and standards to ensure conformity with the Master Plan.

Division into Large Parcels. "Division into large parcels" means division of land if each proposed lot is at least forty (40) acres in area including roads and easements or at least one-sixteenth (1/16) of a section as described by a government land office.

Dog Training Center. "Dog training center" means a facility where dogs are boarded and trained for a long-term period of time.

Dog Training Services. "Dog training services" means the training of dogs with their owners or owners' designee, where both owner and dog participate in dog training.

Domestic Water. "Domestic water" means water supplied to individual dwellings and other land uses which is suitable for drinking.

Dormitory/Bunkhouse. "Dormitory/bunkhouse" means a building or a portion of a building where, for compensation or a benefit of employment, meals and lodging are provided.

Drainage, Natural. "Natural drainage" means any channel, swale or depression which conducts water as part of the natural drainage pattern of a site.

Driveway, Residential. "Residential driveway" means a private paved or unpaved area used for ingress or egress of vehicles, and allowing access extending from a property line to a building or other structure or facility on the subject parcel.

Dwelling. "Dwelling" means any building or portion thereof used exclusively for residential purposes but does not include hotels, clubs, boardinghouses or rooming houses, fraternity or sorority houses, or institutions.

Dwelling Unit. "Dwelling unit" means any building or portion thereof, including a fabricated home or portion thereof, which contains at a minimum permanent kitchen and bathroom (i.e. a toilet) facilities, but which may also include living, sleeping, and eating facilities as required by the Development Code, the International Building Code, and/or the National Manufactured Home and Safety Standards Act.

Electronic Notice. "Electronic notice" means any notice required by law that is transmitted via electronic means and which provides a method of verifying receipt to the sender that the receiver has received the notice. Electronic includes, but is not limited to, e-mail, facsimile transmission that identify the receiver and have a time and date stamp.

Endangered Species. "Endangered species" means any species listed as such in the Federal Register which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Engineer. "Engineer" means a Nevada registered engineer pursuant to NRS Chapter 625.

Ephemeral Stream. "Ephemeral stream" means a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation, and thus discontinues its flow during dry seasons. Such flow is usually of short duration. Most of the dry washes of more arid regions may be classified as ephemeral streams.

Erosion. "Erosion" means the detachment and movement of soil from the land surface by wind, water or gravity.

Fabricated Home. "Fabricated home" means a dwelling unit fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site. Fabricated homes include modular homes, manufactured homes and mobile homes. The term "fabricated home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

Facility for Transitional Living for Released Offenders. "Facility for transitional living for released offenders" means a residence that provides housing and a living environment for persons who have been released from prison and who require assistance with reintegration into the community, other than such a residence that is operated or maintained by a state or local government or an agency thereof. The term does not include a halfway house for recovering alcohol and drug abusers or a facility for the treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs. As used in this section, person who has been released from prison means:

(a) A parolee.

(b) A person who is participating in:

(1) A judicial program pursuant to NRS 209.4886 or 213.625; or

(2) A correctional program pursuant to NRS 209.4888 or 213.371.

(c) A person who is supervised by the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety through residential confinement.

(d)A person who has been released from prison by expiration of his or her term of sentence.

Family. "Family" means one (1) or more persons related by blood, marriage or legal adoption, or a group of six (6) or fewer unrelated persons and two additional persons who act as house parents or guardians, living together in a dwelling unit.

Fence. "Fence" means a wall or barrier constructed of boards, masonry, wire or any other material for the purpose of enclosing space or separating parcels of land. The term "fence" does not include retaining walls, but does include fence gates and gateposts.

Fill. "Fill" means shaping of the land surface by depositing soil, rock or other materials.

Final Map. "Final map" means the map or recording instrument for subdivisions of land as described in Article 610. A final map may also be used to record an approved parcel map at the option of either the subdivider or the County.

Fire Management. "Fire management" means activities required for the protection of resources and values from fire, or the use of fire to meet land management goals and objectives.

Flood or Flooding. "Flood" or "flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland waters; or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood, One Hundred (100) Year. "One hundred (100) year flood" also called the "base flood" means a flood having a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The boundaries of the one hundred (100) year flood include both the floodway and the flood fringe areas as shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (Floodway). "Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps" means the official maps on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of flood hazard and the floodway.

Flood Elevation. "Flood elevation" means the elevation of the water surface of the base flood based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929. Flood Elevation, Increase In. "Increase in flood elevation" means an increase in flood elevation of more than one (1) foot at any point.

Flood Fringe. "Flood fringe" means the area of the one hundred (100) year flood, exclusive of the floodway, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and any area determined by the Floodplain Administrator to have a one (1) percent or greater probability of flood in a given year.

Flood Hazard Areas. "Flood hazard areas" means the area designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as being flooded by the base flood, and is designated as "Zone A, AO, AH, AE and A99" on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

Flood Height. "Flood height" means the depth of the floodwater during the one hundred (100) year flood, computed as the difference between the elevation of the one hundred (100) year floodwater surface and the elevation ground surface at a given point in the flooded area. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). "Flood Insurance Rate Maps" means the official maps on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated the flood hazard area, the limited flooding area and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS). "Flood Insurance Study" means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the Flood Insurance Rate Maps, the Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, and the water surface elevation of the base flood. Floodplain. "Floodplain" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

Floodplain Administrator. "Floodplain Administrator" means the person appointed to administer and implement the provisions of Article 416 of this Development Code.

Floodplain Management. "Floodplain management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage.

Floodproofing. "Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

Floodway. "Floodway" means 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 (1) foot. The floodway is delineated on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR). "Floor area ratio" means the ratio of floor area permitted on a lot to the size of the lot. For example, a permitted FAR of 6.0 on a 10,000 square foot lot would allow a building with a total floor area of 60,000 square feet.

Front Line. "Front line" means the narrowest lot dimension fronting on a street.

Front Yards. See "Yard, Front."

Fuel Management. "Fuel management" means treating or controlling any vegetative material which adversely affects meeting fire management direction based upon resource management goals and objectives.

Fuelbreak. "Fuelbreak" means a strip of land, strategically placed for fighting anticipated fires, where hazardous fuels have been replaced with less burnable fuels (like grass). They divide fire-prone areas into smaller parcels for easier fire control and provide access for fire fighting.

Fuels. "Fuels" mean any material capable of sustaining or carrying a wildfire, usually natural material both live and dead.

Gaming. "Gaming" means any legally constituted gambling enterprise authorized under the laws of the State of Nevada other than slot machines when such machines are operated incidentally to the conduct of a licensed retail business.

Geothermal Resource. "Geothermal resource" means the natural heat of the earth and the energy associated with the natural heat, pressure and all dissolved or entrained minerals, but excluding hydrocarbons and helium, that may be obtained from the medium used to transfer that heat.

Governing Body. "Governing body" refers to the Washoe County Board of County Commissioners, unless otherwise clearly indicated.

Government Patent Easement. "Government patent easement" means an easement granted through a patent by the federal government for a public purpose, generally for public access and utility purposes.

Grade. "Grade" is the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground, paving or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property line or, when the property line is more than 5 feet from the building, between the building and a line 5 feet from the building.

Gradient. "Gradient" is the slope of a lot measured as the difference in elevation of finished grade between the midpoint of the front property line and the farthest opposite point of the lot depth.

Grading. "Grading" means removal of trees and shrubs with surface soil grading for smoothness.

Greenbelt. "Greenbelt" means an area where measures such as fuel management, land use planning and development standards are applied to mitigate fire, flood and erosion hazard. More traditionally, an irrigated landscaped buffer zone between development and wildlands, usually put to additional uses (e.g. golf course, park, etc.).

Gross Density. "Gross density" is the ratio of the total number of units to the total site area.

Ground Cover. "Ground cover" means low, dense-growing plants such as shrubs or vines, or inert materials such as rock or bark used to cover bare ground.

Ground Water Recharge. "Ground water recharge" means the infiltration of water into the earth. It may increase the total amount of water stored underground or only replenish the groundwater supply depleted through pumping or natural discharge. The natural or intentional infiltration of surface water into the Zone of Saturation (i.e. into the Ground Water). Also, the inflow of water to a ground water reservoir (Zone of Saturation) from the surface. Infiltration of precipitation and its movement to the water table is one form of natural recharge.

Group Foster Home. "Group foster home" means a natural person, partnership, firm, corporation or association who provides full-time care for seven (7) to fifteen (15) children who are:

- (a) Under eighteen (18) years of age;
- (b) Not related within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity to any natural person maintaining or operating the home; and received, cared for, and
- (c) Maintained for compensation or otherwise, including the provision of permanent free care.

Halfway House for Recovering Alcohol and Drug Abusers. "Halfway house for recovering alcohol and drug abusers" means a residence that provides housing and a living environment for recovering alcohol and drug abusers and is operated to facilitate their reintegration into the community, but does not provide any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse. The term does not include a facility for transitional living for released offenders.

Hallway. "Hallway" means a completely enclosed corridor, passageway, or other similar enclosed space that connects two (2) separate rooms, or ingress and egress points, and which is not intended nor designed as habitable space. A hallway shall not be used to connect two (2) separate dwelling units.

Hedge. "Hedge" means a dense row of plant material, such as shrubs, which are arranged to form a boundary or screen.

Highest Existing Grade. "Highest existing grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Hillside Development. "Hillside development" means any development including individual lots which has slopes greater than fifteen (15) percent on twenty (20) percent or more of the site.

Historic Structure. "Historic structure" means any structure that is:

(a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

(b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historic significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior to qualify as a registered historic district;

(c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

(1) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Home for Individual Residential Care. "Home for individual residential care" means a home in which a natural person furnishes food, shelter, assistance and limited supervision, for compensation, to not more than two (2) persons with mental retardation or with disabilities or who are aged or infirm, unless the persons receiving those services are related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to the person providing those services. The term does not include:

(a) A halfway house for recovering alcohol and drug abusers; or

(b) A home in which supported living arrangement services are provided to assist individuals in maximizing his independence, including without limitation training and habitation services.

Hoop House/High Tunnel. "Hoop House" or "High Tunnel" means an enclosure that is used to cover and protect crops from sun, wind, excessive rainfall, or cold, to extend the growing season in an environmentally safe manner and having a life span of approximately 5 years. The coverings for these enclosures utilize flexible, not rigid materials.

Hotel. "Hotel" means a building occupied or intended to be occupied, for compensation, as the temporary residence for transient guests, primarily persons who have residence elsewhere, with an interior hall and lobby.

House Construction Factory. "House construction factory" means a building used for the construction of a single or multiple family dwelling, or the assembly of prefabricated single or multiple family dwelling components, or a combination of the above-described procedures, which results in a completed single or multiple family dwelling that can be transported to a lot for which service has been provided and which has been improved to accommodate the installation of the dwelling.

Household. "Household" means the person or persons occupying a housing unit.

Impervious Surface. "Impervious surface" means the surface through which water cannot penetrate, such as a roof, road, sidewalk or paved parking area.

Incorporated City. "Incorporated city" means a city incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada.

Infrastructure. "Infrastructure" means the basic facilities such as roads, schools, power plants, transmission lines, transportation and communication systems on which the continuance and growth of a community depends.

Inoperable Vehicle. "Inoperable vehicle" means a vehicle, as defined by NRS 482.135, which:

- (a) Does not display current license plates (from any state) registered to the vehicle; and,
- (b) Is visibly damaged, wrecked, dismantled, in serious disrepair, deteriorating (rusting, rotting) or missing major components, or is being salvaged, parted out, prepared for crushing, shredding or scrapping; and,
- (c) Is not awaiting disposition instructions as a result of a collision.

Interior Lot. See " Lot, Interior."

Junkyard. "Junkyard" means any space for storage, abandonment or sale of junk, scrap material or similar waste, including the dismantling, demolition or abandonment of automobiles, other vehicles, machinery or parts. Junkyard shall be synonymous with salvage yard.

Kitchen. "Kitchen" means a room or space within a room equipped with such electrical or gas hook up that would enable the installation of a range, oven, or like appliance using 220/40 volts or natural gas (or similar fuels, such as propane) for the preparation of food, and also containing either or both a refrigerator and sink for the washing and/or disposal of food.

Landscaped Buffer. "Landscaped buffer" means an area of landscaping which separates two (2) distinct land uses, or a land use and a public right-of-way, and which acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one (1) land use on the other.

Landscaping. "Landscaping" means an area devoted to and maintained with a mixture of existing or new native or exotic plants such as turf, groundcover, shrubs, flowers, vines and trees, as well as additional complementary decorative features such as rocks, decorative pavement, fountains, pools, sculpture and decorative wall.

Ldn. "Ldn" means the average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day obtained by adding ten decibels to the hourly noise levels measured during the night (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). In this way, Ldn takes into account the lower tolerance of people for noise during nighttime periods. Ldn noise level measurements are typically plotted onto a map to identify noise contours around a significant noise generator (e.g. freeways, airports, etc.).

Limited Gaming. "Limited gaming" means gaming enterprises authorized by the State Gaming Control Board whereby any person or gaming establishment may be issued a limited gaming license or have such conditions placed on a gaming license as necessary to protect the public interest.

Livestock. "Livestock" means:

- (a) All cattle or animals of the bovine species;

- (b)All horses, mules, burros and asses or animals of the equine species;
- (c)All goats or animals of the caprine species;
- (d)All swine or animals of the porcine species; and
- (e)All sheep or animals of the ovine species.

Loading Space. "Loading space" means an off-street space or berth on the same lot with a building or contiguous to a group of buildings for the temporary parking of vehicles while handling merchandise or materials.

Lot. "Lot" means a distinct part or parcel of land divided with the intent to transfer ownership or for building purposes, which abuts upon a permanent means of access and is assigned a single parcel number by the Washoe County Assessor's Office.

Lot, Corner. "Corner lot" means a lot situated at the intersection of two (2) or more streets or a lot that abuts one (1) street that changes directions, curves or turns around the lot with an interior angle of 135 degrees or less.

Lot, Interior. "Interior lot" means either

- (a) a lot bounded by a street on only one (1) side; or,
- (b) a lot situated at the intersection of (2) streets having an interior angle of one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees or more; or,
- (c) a lot that has continuous street frontage on only one (1) street and when the curvature of the lot along the street frontage exceeds one hundred thirty-five (135)degrees or more.

Lot, Through. "Through lot" means a lot bounded by two (2) streets that do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot.

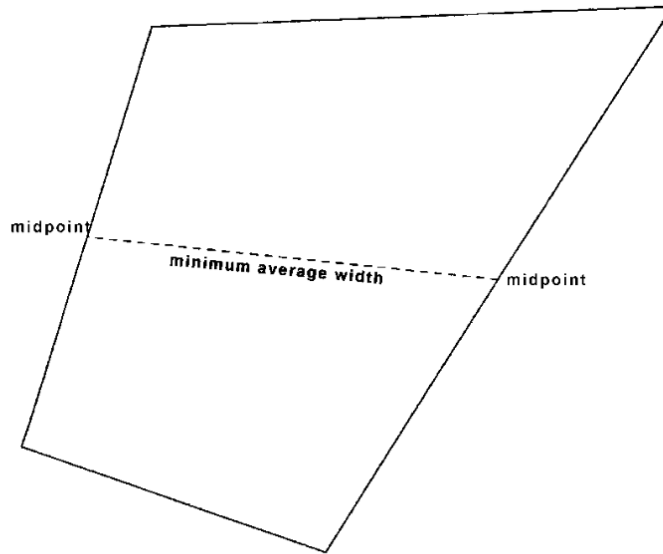
Lot Coverage. "Lot coverage" is a measure of intensity of land use which represents the portion of a site that is impervious (i.e. does not absorb water). This portion includes, but is not limited to, all areas covered by buildings, parking structures, driveways, roads, sidewalks, and any areas of concrete asphalt. In the case of lumberyards, areas where lumber is stored also constitutes impervious surfaces.

Lot Depth. "Lot depth" is the distance between the front and rear lot lines measured in the mean direction of the side lines.Lot Size. "Lot size" is the total square footage of a lot.

Lot Width. "Lot width" may be determined in one of the following three ways:(a)The distance between the side lot lines measured at right angles to the lot depth at a point midway between the front and rear line (see Figure 110.902.15LW1);

Figure 110.902.15.LW1

DISTANCE BETWEEN SIDE LOT LINES

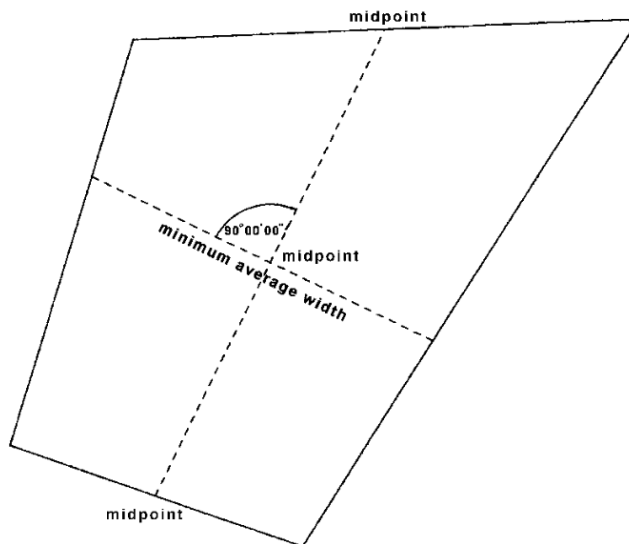


Source: George Lindesmith, PLS.

(b) The distance between the midpoints of the side lot lines (see Figure 110.902.15LW2); or

Figure 110.902.15.LW2

DISTANCE BETWEEN MIDPOINTS

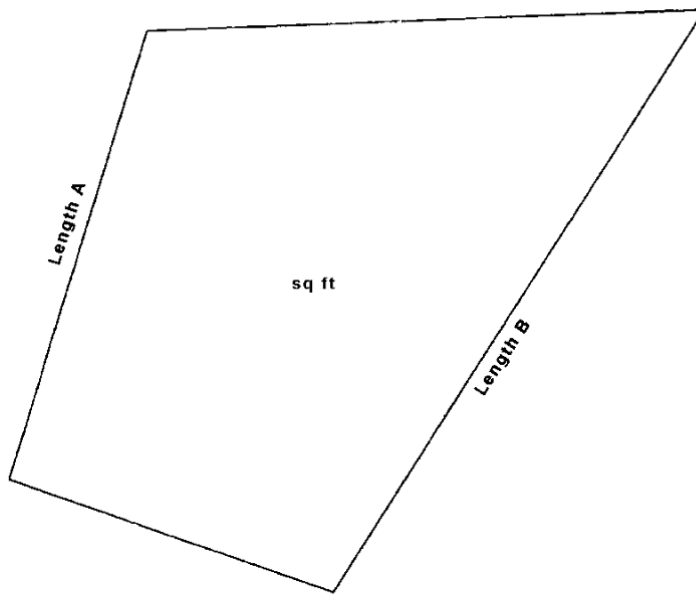


Source: George Lindesmith, PLS.

(c) Area/Average Depth = Average Width (see Figure 110.902.15LW3).

Figure 110.902.15.LW3

AREA/AVERAGE WIDTH



$$\text{Area/Average Depth} = \text{Average Width}$$
$$\text{Area Sq Ft} / \frac{\text{Length A} + \text{Length B}}{2} = \text{Average Width}$$

Source: George Lindesmith, PLS.

Lowest Floor. "Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including 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 the applicable non-elevation design requirements.

Main Building. "Main building" means a building devoted to the principal use of the lot on which it is situated.

Major Subdivision. "Major subdivision" means a subdivision which contains five (5) or more lots, parcels, sites, units, plots or interests.

Manufactured Home. "Manufactured home" is a dwelling unit fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site, bearing the label certifying that it is built in compliance with the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards in effect on the date of manufacture. A manufactured home is further defined by Nevada Revised Statute (NRS 489.113). A manufactured home is not a mobile home, nor a modular home.

Manufactured Home Park Site. "Manufactured home park site" is the entire tract of land used for a manufactured home park.

Manufactured Home Space. "Manufactured home space" is the area in a manufactured home park that is rented or leased to the occupant or occupants of a manufactured home.

Manufactured Home Subdivision. "Manufactured home subdivision" is a subdivision designed and/or intended for the sale of lots for siting manufactured homes.

Master Plan. "Master Plan" means the Washoe County Master Plan including both countywide elements and area plans, and a number of more detailed plans and studies related to the plans.

Median Income or County Median Income. "Median income" or "County median income" means the level of income in Washoe County whereby one-half (1/2) of the population earns greater than that level of income and one-half (1/2) of the population earns less than that level of income. Median income is determined on a yearly basis by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Military Installation. "Military installation" means a base or facility at which or from which the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force Reserve, Army Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Navy Reserve or National Guard conducts exercises, maneuvers, operations, patrols or training.

Minor Subdivision. "Minor subdivision" means a subdivision which contains four (4) or less lots, parcels, sites, units, plots or interests.

Minute Action. "Minute action" means an official final decision made by the Board of County Commissioners, as recorded in the County Clerk's minutes.

Mobile Home. "Mobile home" is a transportable, fabricated home, designed to be used as a year-round residential dwelling and built prior to enactment of the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, which became effective June 15, 1976. A mobile home, further defined by Nevada Revised Statute (NRS 489.120), does not bear an insignia of approval that the dwelling unit was built in compliance with NRS Chapter 461. A mobile home is not a manufactured home, nor a modular home.

Mobile Home Park. "Mobile home park" means a tract of land under single ownership within which two (2) or more manufactured homes are occupied as residences on a permanent or semi permanent basis. The homes are located on spaces that are rented or leased. Special facilities for the common use of the occupants may be included.

Mobile Home Park Site. "Mobile home park site" is the entire tract of land used for a mobile home park.

Modular Home. "Modular home" is a dwelling unit fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site, bearing a label certifying that it is built in compliance with local International Building Code standards and further meets all requirements of County Code Chapter 100. Modular homes shall be subject to the same permit process as site-built homes. A modular home is not a manufactured home, but includes what is commonly referred to as a panelized home.

Motel. "Motel" means a building occupied or intended to be occupied, for compensation, as the temporary residence for transient guests, primarily persons who have residence elsewhere, with access to each room or unit from an outside porch or landing (whether or not such outside porch or landing is enclosed with screen, glass, plastic or similar material).
Mulch. "Mulch" means an organic or inorganic material applied to landscaped areas to help minimize evaporation from the soil, reduce weeds, moderate soil temperatures and slow erosion.

National Register of Historic Places. "National Register of Historic Places" means the listing maintained by the U.S. National Park Service of areas which have been designated as historically significant. The Register includes places of local and state significance, as well as those of value to the nation in general.

Natural Area. "Natural area" means a land area which is unimproved and not occupied by any structures or man-made elements, and set aside for the conservation of permanent, undisturbed open space. Net Density. "Net density" is the ratio of the total number of units to the site area minus the area of the streets, parking areas and undevelopable land.

Nevada Natural Heritage Site. "Nevada Natural Heritage Site" means areas of land or water which either:

- (a) Have unusual flora, fauna, geological, scenic or similar features of scientific, educational or recreational interest; or
- (b) Retain some degree, or have re-established, a natural character (although it need not be completely undisturbed).

Non-municipal Air Strips and Glider Ports. "Non-municipal air strips and glider ports" means any Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recognized public use landing area, privately owned and operated for scheduled or non-scheduled air transportation activities, where commercial uses and aviation related commerce can occur. Such use may include provision of landing privileges, hangar and tie-down lease/rental spaces, fuel and lubrication service, flight instruction, plane rental, mechanical repairs, or any other form of aviation commerce. Uses can also include scenic and sightseeing transportation service including helicopter rides, glider plane rides, air balloon rides, ultra-light and experimental aircraft activities and aircraft charters. The term "non-municipal air strips and glider ports" does not apply to public airports operated by any federal, state or local government agencies. The term also does not apply to a personal landing field that is used for fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter landing operations that are incidental and ancillary to established allowable uses including, but not limited to, agricultural, ranching or mining activities, as long as no aviation related commerce is conducted at the personal landing fields.

NRS. "NRS" means Nevada Revised Statutes.

Open Space, Common. "Common open space" means the total land area, not individually owned or dedicated for public use, which is designed and intended for the common use or enjoyment of the residents or occupants of the development. Common open space includes swimming pools, putting greens and other recreational-leisure facilities; areas of scenic or natural beauty and habitat areas; hiking, riding or off-street bicycle trails; and landscaped areas adjacent to roads which are in excess of minimum required rights-of-way.

Open Space, Private. "Private open space" means the outdoor living area directly adjoining a dwelling unit or building which is intended for the private enjoyment of the residents or occupants of the dwelling unit or building and which is defined in such a manner that its boundaries are evident.

Open Space Use. "Open space use" means the current employment of land, the preservation of which use would conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources, protect streams and water supplies or preserve sites designated as historic pursuant to law, provided such land has a greater value for another use than for open space use.

Outdoor Storage. "Outdoor Storage" means the outside placement of items and materials that are incidental to the existing principal use of the property, except as provided for under Section 110.306.35(d), for a period of more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours. Outdoor storage is further defined and regulated in the Washoe County Nuisance Code (WCC Sections 50.300 to 50.310, inclusive).

Parcel Map. "Parcel map" means a map for a minor subdivision.

Parcel of Land. "Parcel of land" means any unit or contiguous units of land assigned a single parcel number by the Washoe County Assessor's Office.

Parking Area. "Parking area" means an open area, excluding a street or other public right-of-way, used for the parking of vehicles and available to the public, whether for free or for compensation.

Permanent Employee Housing. "Permanent employee housing" means housing for employees of an isolated industrial, mining, railroad, highway, utilities or agricultural based use where those employees occupy the housing on a permanent basis year round. This development may occur on a single parcel or multiple parcels.

Permitted Water Rights. "Permitted water rights" means the right, in accordance with NRS Chapter 533 and as approved by the Nevada State Engineer, to appropriate public waters, or to change the place of diversion, manner of use or place of use of water already appropriated.

Perennial Stream. "Perennial stream" means a stream that flows from source to mouth throughout the year. This definition does not apply to a man-made watercourse constructed for irrigation, aesthetic or other purposes.

Person. "Person" means a firm, association, corporation, partnership or an individual.

Personal Landing Field. "Personal landing field" means a private use aviation landing area that is used for fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter landing operations that are incidental and ancillary to established allowable land uses including, but not limited to, agricultural, ranching or mining activities, as long as no aviation related commerce is conducted at the personal landing fields. Personal landing fields do not engage in scheduled or non-scheduled air transportation activities, or in any scenic and sightseeing transportation service, or any other form of aviation commerce. The term "personal landing field" does not apply to "non-municipal air strips and glider ports," or to public airports operated by any federal, state or local government agencies.

Placement. "Placement" means the issuance of a set-up permit by the Building and Safety Department for a manufactured home or mobile home.

Planting Area. "Planting area" means an area devoted to or maintained predominantly with native or exotic plants including turf, groundcover, shrubs, flowers, vines and trees with a limited portion of complementary decorative features.

Plumbing Fixture. A "plumbing fixture" is a receptacle, device, or appliance that is supplied with water or which receives liquid or liquid-borne wastes, and which discharges into a drainage system to which it may be directly or indirectly connected.

Police Powers. "Police powers" means powers reserved to the states by the U.S. Constitution and delegated to cities and counties through the Nevada Constitution and the Nevada Revised Statutes; it is the authority to create and enforce ordinances and regulations that are not in conflict with general laws in order to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the public.

Print. "Print" means and includes a blueprint, photostat, direct process print or other copy which reproduces exactly the original drawing from which it was made.

Private Communication Antenna. "Private communication antenna" means any system of wires or poles or similar devices, excluding satellite dish antennas, used for the transmission or reception of

electromagnetic waves by federally licensed amateur radio or citizen band radio operators, which system is external to or attached to the exterior of any building.

Private Garage. "Private garage" means a space intended for or used by the private automobiles of families resident upon the lot.

Public Garage. "Public garage" means a building for the repair, storage or hire of motor vehicles.

Rear Line. "Rear line" means the lot line most directly opposite the front line. A parcel of land may have only one (1) rear line.

Rear Yard. See "Yard, Rear."

Recreational Vehicle. "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicular structure that is primarily designed as temporary living quarters for travel, recreation and camping uses. A recreational vehicle can be self-propelled, mounted on, or towed by a separate vehicle.

Recreational Vehicle Park. "Recreational vehicle park" means a tract of land for the transient use by two or more recreational vehicles.

Regional Land Designation. "Regional Land Designation" means the land designation in which Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency uses within the Regional Plan to refine the region's form and include, but are not limited to, Mixed Use Core, Tier 1 Land, Tier 2 Land, Tier 3 Land, and Rural Area. The specifications of these designations are clarified in the Truckee Meadows Region Plan and the Washoe County Land Use and Transportation Element policy 3.1.

Regional Plan. "Regional Plan" means the Truckee Meadows Regional Plan. Required Area. "Required area" means the minimum area of a lot or parcel necessary to permit its use under the provisions of the Development Code. Required area refers to:

- (a) Any lot shown as part of a subdivision recorded as a final plat in the manner provided by law;
- (b) Any parcel of land separated as a lot prior to the adoption and effective date of the original Washoe County Land Use Ordinance or the adoption of additional regulatory zones; or
- (c) Any lot or parcel of land which has an area not less than that required in the respective regulatory zone.

Residential Facility for Groups. "Residential facility for groups" means an establishment that furnishes food, shelter, assistance and limited supervision to a person with mental retardation or with a disability or a person who is aged or infirm. The term includes, without limitation, an assisted living facility. The term does not include:

- (a) An establishment which provides care only during the day;
- (b) A natural person who provides care for no more than two (2) persons in his or her own home;
- (c) A natural person who provides care for one (1) or more persons related to him or her within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity;
- (d) A halfway house for recovering alcohol and drug abusers; or (e) A facility funded by a division or program of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Revegetation. "Revegetation" means stabilizing disturbed or graded soils after construction by replanting with indigenous or natural appearing plants.

Ridgeline. "Ridgeline" means the topmost line connecting the series of highest elevation points of a ridge, running center and parallel to the long axis of the ridge and from which all water drains down.

Ridgeline, Significant. "Significant ridgeline" means the topmost line connecting the series of highest elevation points of a ridge, as identified on the Development Suitability map for each planning area included in Volume Two: Area Plans of the Washoe County Master Plan.

Right-of-Way. "Right-of-way" is a strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a publicly dedicated street, including the pavement, sidewalks and parkways, crosswalk, railroad, electric transmission line, oil or gas pipeline, water main, sanitary or storm sewer main, shade streets or other special use.

Riparian. "Riparian" means related to or located on the bank of a natural water course.

Riparian Habitat. "Riparian habitat" means the land and plants bordering a watercourse or lake.

Room. "Room" is space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas, are not considered habitable space and therefore, not a room.

Roominghouse. "Roominghouse" means a building or portion thereof (not a motel) where, for compensation, lodging is provided for more than three (3) guests.

Runoff. "Runoff" means that part of precipitation which flows over the land without filtering into the soil.

Rural Regulatory Zones. "Rural regulatory zones" means the Low Density Rural Regulatory Zone, Medium Density Rural Regulatory Zone, and High Density Rural Regulatory Zone.

Satellite Dish Antenna. "Satellite dish antenna" means a device incorporating a reflective surface that is solid, open mesh or bar configured and is in the shape of a shallow dish, cone, horn or cornucopia. Such device shall be used to transmit and/or receive radio or electromagnetic waves between terrestrially and/or orbitally based uses. This definition is meant to include, but not be limited to, what are commonly referred to as satellite earth stations, TVROs (television reception only satellite dish antennas), and satellite microwave antennas.

Scenic Corridor. "Scenic corridor" means a roadway with recognized high quality visual amenities that include background vistas of mountains, open country or city.

School. "School" means an institution of learning which offers instructions in the several branches of learning required to be taught in the public schools of the State of Nevada.

Screen. "Screen" means to provide physical separation and complete visual obscuration of one area from another on all sides and in all seasons. Such separation must be at least six (6) feet high and includes, but is not limited to, the combination or individual use of a fence, decorative wall, structure, earth berm or dense landscaping.

Section 404 (Clean Water Act). "Section 404 (Clean Water Act)" means that section of the Clean Water Act delineating restrictions on the dredging and filling (only) of Wetlands in the United States. While Section 404 Permits are issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Section 404 regulations are written by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).Section 404 (Clean Water Act) Permit.

"Section 404 (Clean Water Act) Permit" means the Wetland dredge and fill permit issued under regulations written to conform to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The permit is actually granted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). Sedimentation. "Sedimentation" means the act or process of depositing sediment from suspension in water. All the processes whereby particles of rock material are accumulated to form sedimentary deposits. Sedimentation, as commonly used, involves not only aqueous but also glacial, aeolian, and organic agents. (Water Quality) Letting solids settle out of wastewater by gravity during treatment.

Service Standards. "Service standards" means a measurement of municipal services used to monitor or compare services provided by the County and other service providers.

Setback. "Setback" means the required distance between every structure and the lot line of the lot on which the structure(s) is located.

Shrubs. "Shrubs" means a self-supporting woody species of plants characterized by persistent stems and branches springing from the base.

Side Yard. See "Yard, Side." Site-Built Home. "Site-built home" means a dwelling unit where the major components are fabricated and assembled at the building site or a dwelling unit constructed at a house construction factory located within Washoe County. Site-built homes shall comply with Washoe County building codes and other adopted local codes

Slope. "Slope" means an inclined ground surface expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance.

Slaughter House, Agricultural. "Agricultural slaughter house" means a building used as an ancillary structure on a farm or ranch for the non-profit slaughtering of animals raised on-site and the processing and storage of animal products and waste that results from a slaughtering process.

Slaughter House, Commercial. "Commercial slaughter house" means a building used for the for-profit slaughtering of animals that are either raised on-site or transported to the building and the processing and storage of animal products and waste that results from a slaughtering process.

Solar Energy. "Solar energy" means energy derived from the sun's rays.

Specific Plan. "Specific plan" means a plan prepared for a portion of an area plan which prescribes uses and development standards for that portion.

Story. "Story" is that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a usable or unused under-floor space is more than six (6) feet above grade as defined herein for more than fifty (50) percent of the total perimeter or is more than twelve (12) feet above grade as defined herein at any point, such usable or unused under-floor space shall be considered as a story.

Story, First. "First story" is the lowest story in a building which qualifies as a story, as defined herein, except that a floor level in a building having only one (1) floor level shall be classified as a first story, provided such floor level is not more than four (4) feet below grade, as defined herein, for more than fifty (50) percent of the total perimeter, or more than eight (8) feet below grade, as defined herein, at any point.

Stream. "Stream" means a general term for a body of flowing water; natural watercourse containing water at least part of the year. In hydrology, the term is generally applied to the water flowing in a natural channel as distinct from a canal. Some classifications of streams include, in relation to time:

(a)Ephemeral Streams. Streams that flow only in direct response to precipitation and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

(b)Intermittent or Seasonal Streams. Streams that flow only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs, rainfall, or from surface sources such as melting snow.(c)Perennial Streams. Streams that flow continuously.

Streambanks. "Streambanks" mean the usual boundaries, not the flood boundaries, of a stream channel. Right and left banks are named facing downstream (in the direction of flow).

Street. "Street" means a public right-of-way or easement which affords a primary means of access to abutting property.

Structure. "Structure" means a walled and roofed building or manufactured home, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is primarily above ground. "Structure" does not include a tent, trailer or vehicle.

Subdivider. "Subdivider" means any person or persons, firm, corporation, partnership or association that causes land to be divided into a subdivision for himself or itself or for others. A consultant, engineer or surveyor who does not hold title to the land is not considered a subdivider.

Subdivision. "Subdivision" means any land, vacant or improved, which is divided or proposed to be divided vacant or improved, into two (2) or more lots, parcels, sites, units or plots for the purposes of any transfer, development or any proposed transfer or development unless exempted by one of the following provisions:

(a)"Subdivision" does not apply to any division of land which creates lots, parcels, sites, units or plots of land each of which comprise forty (40) or more acres of land, or 1/16 of a section, including roads and roadway easements, which is subject to the provisions of Article 612.

(b)Any joint tenancy or tenancy in common shall be deemed a single interest in land.

(c)Unless a method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evading this Development Code or would have the effect of evading this Development Code, the term "subdivision" does not apply to:

(1)Any division of land which is ordered by any court in this state or created by operation of law;

(2)A lien, mortgage, deed of trust or any other security instrument;

(3)A security or unit of interest in any investment trust regulated under the laws of this state or any other interest in an investment entity;

(4)Cemetery lots; or

(5)An interest in oil, gas, minerals or building materials which are not or hereafter severed from the surface ownership or real property.

(d)"Subdivision" does not apply to creation of parcels of more than (10) acres for agricultural purposes if a street, road or highway opening, widening or easement of any kind is not involved.

(e)For the purposes of the definition "subdivision," any interest in land created or established as joint tenancy or a tenancy in common shall be a single interest and not an interest in common, if, and only if, the use or development or the proposed use or development of such land would not be a subdivision as defined in this section if undertaken or proposed by a single entity, whether corporate or an individual. See "Major Subdivision" and "Minor Subdivision."

Substantial Improvement. "Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, additions or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure either before the improvement or addition is started or, if the structure has been damaged, before the damage occurred, regardless of the actual repair work performed. For the purpose 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. "Substantial improvement" does not include:

(a)Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications; or

(b)Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

(1)"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; and

(2)"Substantial improvement" does not include improvement of a structure solely to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications, or any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

Suburban Regulatory Zones. "Suburban regulatory zones" means the Low Density Suburban Regulatory Zone, Medium Density Suburban Regulatory Zone, and High Density Suburban Regulatory Zone.

Surface Runoff. "Surface runoff" means water that results from precipitation which is not absorbed by the soil, evaporated into the atmosphere or entrapped by ground surface depressions and vegetation, and which flows over the ground surface to adjoining properties, storm drains or waterways.

Surveyor. "Surveyor" means a land surveyor registered pursuant to NRS Chapter 625.

Temporary Employee Housing. "Temporary employee housing" means housing for employees of an isolated industrial, mining, railroad, highway, utilities or agricultural based use where those employees occupy the housing on a seasonal basis not more than six (6) months per year. This development may occur on a single parcel or multiple parcels.

Tentative Parcel Map. "Tentative parcel map" means a map which is filed pursuant to Article 606, conforming to the standards and requirements set forth therein.

Tentative Subdivision Map. "Tentative subdivision map" means a preliminary map made to show lot lines, roads, buildings, rights-of-ways and other design factors of a proposed subdivision.

Terrace. "Terrace" means a relatively level step constructed in the face of a graded slope surface for drainage, maintenance and/or development purposes.

Threatened Species. "Threatened species" means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future and which has been designated in the Federal Register as a threatened species.

Through Lot. See "Lot, Through."

Topography. "Topography" means configuration of a surface, including its relief and the position of natural and man-made features.

Topsoil. "Topsoil" means the upper part of the soil profile that is relatively rich in humus, known in agronomy as the "A-horizon."

Total Developed Land Area. "Total developed land area" means that portion of a property which is disturbed for development purposes including, but not limited to, areas covered by buildings, landscaping, impervious surfaces and other areas graded or excavated to support the development.

Trailer Coach. See "Mobile Home."

Travel Trailer. See "Recreational Vehicle."

Tree. "Tree" means a large, woody perennial plant with one main trunk or multiple trunks, and many branches.

Unladen Weight. "Unladen weight" means the weight of any vehicle without load, but fully equipped with accessories and appliances belonging to and used by such vehicle in the transportation of persons or property.

Uplighting. "Uplighting" means a source of light where the center of the light beam is at an angle greater than the horizontal.

Urban Regulatory Zones. "Urban regulatory zones" means the Low Density Urban Regulatory Zone, Medium Density Urban Regulatory Zone, and High Density Urban Regulatory Zone.

Use or Land Use. "Use" or "land use" means the primary or primary and secondary use(s) of land such as single family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, agriculture, etc. The description of a particular land use should convey the dominant character of a geographic area and, thereby, establish types of activities which are appropriate and compatible with primary use(s).

Used. "Used" includes "arranged," "designed" or "intended to be used."

Vegetation, Native. "Native vegetation" means plants that grow naturally in Washoe County, Nevada and have adapted to the climate, soil, location and rainfall patterns of their area.

Vegetation, Natural. "Natural vegetation" means plants which exist on a site before clearing or grading.

Viewshed. "Viewshed" means the surface area that can be seen from a specific viewpoint.

Vista. "Vista" means an area of high ground or projecting earth from which there is a dominant and unobstructed view of surrounding areas.

Watercourse. "Watercourse" means any natural or artificial watercourse, stream, river, creek, ditch, channel, canal, conduit, culvert, drain, gully, ravine, arroyo or wash in which water flows in a definite channel, bed or bank.

Waters of the State (Defined) (Nevada Revised Statutes 445A.415). "Waters of the State" means all waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the State of Nevada, including, but not limited to:

(a) All streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems and drainage systems; and

(b) All bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial.

Wetland. "Wetland" means an area that is periodically inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater on an annual or seasonal basis, that displays hydric soils, and that typically supports or is capable of supporting hydrophytic vegetation.

Wetlands (COE and EPA) (Regulatory). "Wetlands (COE and EPA)" means the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have adopted a regulatory definition for administering the Section 404 permit program of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as follows: [Wetlands are] those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

Wetlands (NRCS) (Technical). "Wetlands (NRCS)" mean the (U.S. Department of Agriculture) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) [formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS)] uses the following definition for identifying wetlands on agricultural land in assessing farmer eligibility for U.S. Department of Agriculture program benefits under the "Swampbuster" provision of the Food Security Act (FSA) of 1985. As amended in 1990, the FSA states that the term "wetland," except when such term is part of the term "converted wetland," means land that:

(a) Has a predominance of hydric soils;

(b) Is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and

(c) Under normal circumstances does support a prevalence of such vegetation. Will Serve Letter. "Will serve letter" means a letter from a utility purveyor assuring the provision of services for proposed development.

Yard. "Yard" means an open space on the same lot or parcel used with the building, extending from the setback line to the nearest lot line, to be unoccupied and unobstructed except as provided in the Development Code.

Yard, Front. "Front yard" means a yard lying between the setback line and the front lot line and extending across the full width of the lot or parcel. In the case of either a corner lot or an interior lot with multiple street frontages, all yards abutting streets, other than collectors or arterials, shall be considered as front yards.

Yard, Rear. "Rear yard" means a yard between the setback line and the rear lot line and extending across the full width of the lot or parcel. On a corner lot, the side opposite the shortest front yard width is considered the rear yard of the lot.

Yard, Side. "Side yard" means a yard lying between the setback line and the side lot line and extending from the front yard line to the rear yard line.

Zone or Regulatory Zone. "Zone" or "Regulatory Zone" means a portion of the unincorporated area of Washoe County which is specifically designated in Article 106 of this Development Code.

[Amended by Ord. 867, provisions eff. 5/27/93; Ord. 873, provisions eff. 6/7/93; Ord. 890, provisions eff. 11/29/93; Ord. 893, provisions eff. 3/4/94; Ord. 899, provisions eff. 5/31/94; Ord. 916, provisions eff. retro. to 5/26/93; Ord. 942, provisions eff. 4/1/96; Ord. 965, provisions eff. 10/1/96; Ord. 1076, provisions eff. 10/1/99; Ord. 1088, provisions eff. 1/28/00; Ord. 1089, provisions eff. retro to 1/1/00; Ord. 1091, provisions eff. 4/28/00; Ord. 1102, provisions eff. 8/11/00; Ord. 1112, provisions eff. 2/15/01; Ord. 1140, provisions eff. 12/31/01; Ord. 1156, provisions eff. 3/22/02; Ord. 1234, provisions eff. 05/21/04; Ord. 1238, provisions eff. 6/4/04; Ord. 1288 and 1290, provisions eff. 3/24/06; Ord. 1347, provisions eff. 11/2/07; Ord. 1356, provisions eff. 12/21/07; Ord. 1447, provisions eff. 9/9/10; Ord. 1451, provisions eff. 1/1/11; Ord. 1485, provisions eff. 3/27/12; Ord. 1504, provisions eff. 3/8/13; Ord 1584, provisions eff 8/19/16; Ord 1587, provisions eff. 11/25/16, Ord. 1640, provisions eff 7/19/19.]