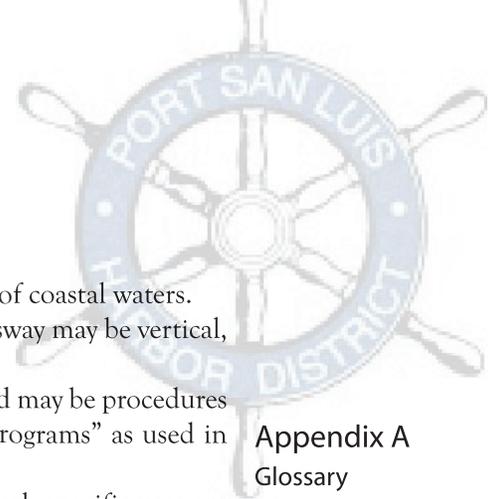




Appendix A

Master Plan Glossary



Master Plan Glossary

Access. Refers to the ability of the public to reach, use or view the shoreline of coastal waters.

Accessway. A general term that defines where public access occurs. An accessway may be vertical, lateral, blufftop or recreational.

Action. Non-mandatory recommendations to carry out master plan policy and may be procedures or design proposals. Actions are equivalent to the LCP term for “Programs” as used in the San Luis Bay Planning Area Land Use Element.

Allowable Use. Uses permitted in areas under the Port’s jurisdiction. Although specific uses are listed for each planning area, the intent is to indicate compatible use groups. Specific uses not listed may be included in a use group if similar in character and compatible, as determined by the Harbor District. Furthermore, uses intrinsic to the health, safety, and welfare of users in areas under Harbor District jurisdiction may not be listed herein but are assumed allowable due to their essential nature.

Amendment. Occasional legislative changes to the Master Plan to reflect the changes that may occur in federal, state or local rules and regulations or be necessary to address the changing needs of the public.

Aquaculture. The cultivation of the natural produce of water (as fish or shellfish). A form of agriculture as defined in Section 17 of the Fish and Game Code. Aquaculture products are agricultural products, and aquaculture facilities and land uses shall be treated as agricultural facilities and land uses in all planning and permit-issuing decisions. See also Mariculture.

Board or Board of Commissioners. The Board of Harbor Commissioners of Port San Luis Harbor District.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Capital improvement programs are part of a strategy, by a local government unit, to initiate, provide, and maintain public services, as well as to support the private sector in economic development. This involves the initial provision of fixed assets, as well as their replacement, improvement or extension.

CEQA. The California Environmental Quality Act, Sections 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code.

Coastal Access. Refers to the ability of the public to reach, use, or view the shoreline of coastal waters. Coastal Access is a guaranteed right by the California Coastal Act of 1976 and the California Constitution to access and use State tidelands. Includes shoreline access to the beach, trails along the coast, accessory facilities such as signs, benches, and viewing platforms. Recreational access also includes overnight accommodations for visitors to coastal areas.

Coastal Act. Governing land and water use law for the California coastline as established in the California Public Resources Code §30000 et seq.

Coastal Commission. The California Coastal Commission, as established by the California Coastal Act of 1976.

Coastal-dependent. Any development or use that requires a site on or adjacent to the sea to be able to function at all, for example marinas, boat moorings, boat yard / repair and other similar development or use, including waterfront recreation.

Coastal Development Permit (CDP). A permit issued by the local government or Coastal Commission for any development which includes a change in the density or intensity of use of land...[and] change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto. At Port San Luis, the County of San Luis Obispo issues CDPs for areas inland of the mean high tide line, except for the portion of the landfill area. The Coastal Commission issues CDPs for all development proposed seaward of the mean high tide line, including development on the Avila or Harford Piers, and on the portion of the landfill.

Appendix A
Glossary



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Coastal-related. Any use that relates to but does not require the presence of water, e.g., boat sales, trailer boat storage, marine supply, equipment rental, seafood processing. Also includes visitor-serving uses that provide for the needs of coastal visitors and tourists, such as overnight accommodations, access facilities, etc.

Commercial Fishing. Includes the vessels, facilities, and fishermen involved in fishing as a business. Non-recreational commercial boating services such as tugboats are considered to be in this category.

Commission / Harbor Commission. The governing body of the Harbor District, the Harbor Commission is composed of five elected Commissioners to represent the citizens of San Luis Obispo County within the jurisdiction of the Harbor District.

County. The County of San Luis Obispo, California.

Development. The placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land.

District. The Port San Luis Harbor District formed under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California. The Harbor Manager or his designee is the sole agent of District for purposes of the administration and implementation of this Master Plan.

Document of Acquisition. A legal document that sets forth any conditions or restrictions for the use, maintenance, or development of the Point San Luis Lighthouse.

Enterprise function / activity. Revenue generating use or activity that provides the District with a source of income.

Goal. Goals are general direction-setters. They describe an ideal future end, condition, or state that is sought for the planning area or issue.

Harbor. The tidelands within the Port San Luis Harbor District (see definition of tidelands below), together with all of the wharfs, real properties or interests in real property now, or in the future, owned by the District and any portion of the Pacific Ocean not within the area defined below as the tidelands but within 500 yards of any real property within which the District has an interest.

Harbor Manager. The Harbor Manager appointed by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Port San Luis Harbor District, or his / her designated representative.

Harbors and Navigation Code. The Harbors and Navigation Code of the State of California.

Implementation Measure. A recommended action, procedure, program, or technique to carry out a master plan policy.

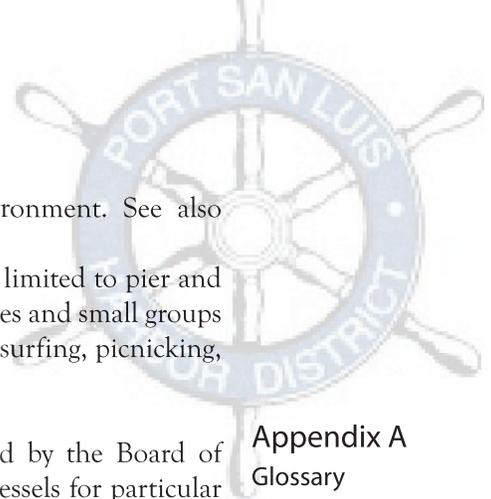
Landfill. At Port San Luis, landfill generally refers to the Harford Landing area, created in the 1960s by filling in the tidelands at this spot.

Landing (landing). A dock or other (dis) embarkation point.

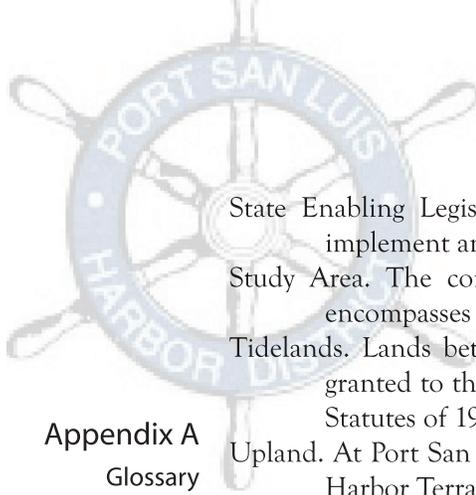
Lighstation. The complex of buildings that make up the Point San Luis Lightstation, including the historic Lighthouse, caretaker quarters, coal house, oil house, two duplexes, and various outbuildings, most of which date from the formative period (1888-1890).

LCP / Local Coastal Program. The Local Coastal Program adopted by the County of San Luis Obispo and certified by the Coastal Commission, pursuant to the California Coastal Act of 1976. The LCP includes land use plans, zoning ordinances, zoning district maps, and within sensitive coastal resource areas, other implementing actions which, when taken together meet the requirements of and implement the policies and provisions of the LCP.

Managed Public Access. Access that is restricted or not completely open to the public without escort, due to legal documents and other regulations.



- Mariculture. The cultivation of marine organisms in their natural environment. See also Aquaculture.
- Marine Leisure. A general description of activities that include, but are not limited to pier and waterfront fishing, active and passive beach use by individuals, families and small groups (less than 100 people), swimming and sunbathing, surfing and windsurfing, picnicking, etc.
- Marine. Ocean-oriented.
- Mooring Area. The area of water overlying the State tidelands designated by the Board of Commissioners as a location for the mooring of certain classes of vessels for particular periods of time, as set forth in the Water Use Plan.
- Parsons Building. The current location of the Administrative Offices of the Harbor District.
- Pecho Coast Trail. An approximately three-mile footpath leading from near the Diablo Canyon gated entry to the Lighthouse and Rattlesnake Canyon. Access to the trail is restricted to docent-led hikes per agreements with the landowner and Lighthouse documents of acquisition.
- Pier. Any wharf or pier owned by the District, located at Avila Beach or Port San Luis, County of San Luis Obispo, California, and any adjacent or adjoining landing, quay, float, structures or embankment that is intended or normally used for securing a vessel while transferring goods, merchandise and / or passengers to and from land. "Pier" shall also include all the area between the pierhead and bulkhead lines.
- Pier Stem. The area of the pier that extends from the land outward to the sea. Opposite from pier terminus, or pier end.
- Planning Areas. One of the seven planning areas at Port San Luis, including the Open Water Area, Harford Pier, The Landing, Beach and Bluff Areas, Harbor Terrace, Avila Properties, and the Lighthouse. The combination of these areas is the Master Plan "Study Area."
- Pod. A term descriptive of lease areas on Harford Pier. Pod 1 is closest to the land. (Pod 2 was a term used in the 1984 and 1994 Master Plans and is not referenced in this Plan.)
- Policy. A specific, long-term advisory statement based on goals and used to guide decision-making. A policy indicates a commitment to a particular course of action. Policies of the Port San Luis Master Plan are equivalent to the term "Standards" as used in the San Luis Bay Planning Area Land Use Element.
- PRC. Public Resource Code of the State of California.
- Public Trust (also Public Trust Doctrine). A doctrine under which the state is said to own lands lying under navigable waters and to hold such lands in trust for the benefit of the people of the state. According to this doctrine, these submerged lands may not be sold or otherwise alienated by the state except in a manner that promotes the public interest.
- Recreation. Leisure activity. At Port San Luis, recreation is generally water-oriented, including boating and fishing, water sports, sunbathing, sightseeing, etc.
- Resource Capacity. The amount of public resource / infrastructure available to serve development. Resources include Water, Wastewater (sewer), Road Capacity, and Parking.
- RV. Recreational vehicle; a vehicle designed for recreational use (as in camping); a motor home.
- Shoreline Armoring. Refers to hard protective structures such as vertical seawalls, revetments, riprap and bulkheads.
- Skiff / Skiff Storage. Skiffs are small boats used to access boats anchored or moored in the Harbor and are stored in wet or dry conditions. Skiff tie-ups provide wet skiff storage in the water adjacent to the pier. Skiff racks provide dry storage and are generally located on the pier or land and are lowered into the water with a hoist.



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- State Enabling Legislation. A legal provision that gives appropriate officials the power to implement and enforce the law.
- Study Area. The combination of areas addressed in this master plan and that area that encompasses the individual planning areas.
- Tidelands. Lands between the mean high tide and mean low tide. The State tidelands area granted to the Port San Luis Harbor District are those pursuant to Chapter 647 of the Statutes of 1955, as amended by Chapter 302 of the Statutes of 1957.
- Upland. At Port San Luis, the upland property referred to is generally the land area known as Harbor Terrace, situated above Avila Beach Drive at Diablo Canyon Road.
- Use. An activity or a development that allows an activity to occur.
- Unocal Pier. The steel and concrete pier located between the two District-owned wooden piers, currently occupied by the California Polytechnic University (Cal Poly) for marine-related research.
- Vessel. Every type of watercraft, however powered, that is owned, controlled, operated or managed for public or private use in the transportation of persons or property. Such craft include but are not limited to ships, boats, barges, seaplanes, jet skis, row boats, skiffs, tenders, tugs and rafts.
- Visitor. Tourists, sightseers, patrons of restaurants, campers, beach-goers, etc.
- Visitor-serving. A coastal related use, serving the needs of visitors to coastal areas including restaurants, scenic overlooks, overnight accommodations, small shops, museums, and access features such as pathways and signage.