

GLOSSARY

DEFINITION OF TERMS ACRONYMS

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Adequate Capital Facilities: facilities which have the capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below locally established minimums.

Agricultural Land: land primarily devoted to the commercial production of horticulture, viticulture, floriculture, dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw, turf, seed, Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, or livestock and land that has long-term commercial significance for agricultural production.

Arterial (minor): a roadway providing movement along significant corridors of traffic-flow. Traffic volumes, speeds, and trip lengths are high, although usually not as great as those associated with principal arterials.

Arterial (Principal): a roadway providing movement along major corridors of traffic flow. Traffic volumes, speeds, and trip lengths are high, usually greater than those associated with minor arterials.

Available Capital Facilities: facilities or services are in place or a financial commitment is in place to provide the facilities or services within a specified time. In the case of transportation, the specified time is six years from the time of development.

Build Out: the scenario when all developable land has been developed to the maximum extent possible, given the limitations placed upon development by zoning, development regulations, environmental constraints, and critical areas.

Capacity: the measure of the ability to provide a level of service on a public facility.

Capital Budget: the portion of each local government's budget which reflects capital improvements for a fiscal year.

Capital Facilities Plan: a required element of the Comprehensive Plan that consists of: an inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities; a forecast for the future needs for such facilities; the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or

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new capital facilities; a six-year plan that will finance new capital facilities within projected funding capacities and identifies sources of public money; and a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs.

Capital Improvement: physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally non-recurring and may require multi-year financing.

Collector Street: a roadway providing service which is of relative moderate traffic volume and moderate operating speeds. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads and arterial roads.

Commercial Uses: activities within land areas which are predominantly connected to the sale, rental and distribution of products, or performance of services.

Comprehensive Plan: a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to this chapter.

Concurrency: adequate capital facilities are available when the impacts of development occur. This definition includes the two concepts of “adequate capital facilities” and “available capital facilities” as defined above.

Consistency: that no feature of a plan or regulation is incompatible with any other feature of a plan or regulation. Consistency is indicative of a capacity for orderly integration or operation with other elements in a system.

Coordination: consultation and cooperation among jurisdictions.

Contiguous Development: development of areas immediately adjacent to one another.

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

Cultural Resources: are elements of the physical environment that are evidence of human activity and occupation. Cultural resources include: (a) historic resources which are elements of the built environment typically 50 years of age and older, and may be buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts; (b) archaeological resources consist of remains of the human environment at or below the ground surface such as habitation sites; and (c) traditional cultural properties consist of places or sites of human activities which are of significance to the traditions or ceremonies of a culture. Traditional cultural

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properties do not necessarily have a manmade component and may consist of an entirely natural setting.

Density: a measure of the intensity of development, generally expressed in terms of dwelling units per acre. It can also be expressed in terms of population density (i.e., people per acre). Density is useful for establishing a balance between potential local service use and service capacities.

Domestic Water System: any system providing a supply of potable water for the intended use of a development which is deemed adequate pursuant to RCW 19.27.097.

Financial Commitment: those sources of public or private funds or combinations thereof that have been identified which will be sufficient to finance capital facilities necessary to support development and there is assurance that such funds will be timely put to that end.

Forest Land: land primarily useful for growing trees, including Christmas trees subject to the excise tax imposed under RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, for commercial purposes, and that has long-term commercial significance for growing trees commercially.

Geologically Hazardous Areas: areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.

Goal: the long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Growth Management: a method to guide development in order to minimize adverse environmental and fiscal impacts and maximize the health, safety, and welfare benefits to the residents of the community.

Household: a household includes all persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit.

Impact Fee: a fee levied by a local government on new development so the new development pays its proportionate share of the cost of new or expanded facilities required to service that development.

Industrial Uses: the activities predominately connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing, or storage of products.

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Infrastructure: those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems, potable water wells serving a system, solid waste disposal sites or retention areas, stormwater systems, utilities, bridges, and roadways.

Intensity: a measure of land use activity based on density, use, mass, size, and impact.

Land Development Regulations: any controls placed on development or land use activities by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, rezoning, building codes, sign regulations, binding site plan ordinances, or any other regulations controlling the development of land.

Level of Service (LOS): an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. LOS means an established minimum capacity of capital facilities or services provided by capital facilities that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need.

Local Road: a roadway providing service which is of relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movements.

Long Term Commercial Significance: includes the growing capacity, productivity, and soil composition of the land for long-term commercial production, in conjunction with the land's proximity to population areas, and the possibility of more intense uses of the land.

Manufactured Housing: a single-family dwelling built in accordance with Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act, which is a national, preemptive building code.

Minerals: include gravel, sand, and valuable mineral metallic substances.

Mobile Home: a factory built dwelling built prior to June 15, 1976, to standards other than the HUD code, and acceptable under applicable state codes in effect at the time of construction or introduction of the home into the state. Mobile homes have not been built since the introduction of the HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act.

Multi-Family Housing: as used in this plan, multi-family housing is all housing which is designed to accommodate three or more households.

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Natural Resource Lands: agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands which have long-term commercial significance.

Objective: a specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress towards a goal.

Open Space: underdeveloped land that serves a functional role in the life of the community. This term is subdivided into the following:

- Pastoral or recreational open space areas that serve active or passive recreational needs, e.g., federal, state, regional and local parks, forests, historic sites, etc.
- Utilitarian open spaces are those areas not suitable for residential or other development due to the existence of hazardous and/or environmentally sensitive conditions, which can be protected through open space, e.g., critical areas, airport flight zones, wellfields, etc. This category is sometimes referred to as “health and safety” open space.
- Corridors or linear open spaces, are areas through which people travel and which may also serve an aesthetic or leisure purpose. For example, an interstate highway may connect point A to point B, but may also offer an enjoyable pleasure drive for the family. This open space is also significant in its ability to connect one residential or leisure area with another.

Overriding Public Interest: when this term is used, i.e., public interest, concern, or objective, it shall be determined by a majority vote of the city council.

Owner: any person or entity, including a cooperative or a public housing authority [PHA], having the legal right to sell, lease, or sublease any form of real property.

Planning Period: the 20-year period following the adoption of a comprehensive plan or such longer period as may have been selected as the initial planning horizon by the planning jurisdiction.

Policy: the way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

Public Facilities: include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools. These physical structures are owned or operated by a government entity which provides or supports a public service.

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Public Services: include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services.

Regional Transportation Plan: the transportation plan for the regionally designed transportation system which is produced by the Regional Transit Planning Organization.

Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO): the voluntary organization conforming to RCW 47.80.020, consisting of local governments within a region containing one or more counties which have common transportation interests.

Resident Population: inhabitants counted in the same manner utilized by the US Bureau of the Census in the category of total population. Resident population does not include seasonal population.

Right-of-way: land in which the state, a county, or a municipality owns the fee simple title or has an easement dedicated or required for a transportation or utility use.

Rural Lands: all lands which are not within an urban growth area and are not designated as natural resource lands having long-term commercial significance for production of agricultural products or timber or the extraction of minerals.

Sanitary Sewer Systems: all facilities, including approved on-site disposal facilities, used in the collection, transmission, storage, treatment, or discharge of any waterborne waste, whether domestic in origin or a combination of domestic, commercial, or industrial waste.

Shall: a directive or requirement.

Should: an expectation.

Single-Family Housing: as used in this plan, a single-family unit is a detached housing unit designed for occupancy by not more than one household. This definition does no include manufactured housing, which is treated as a separate category.

Transportation Facilities: includes capital facilities related to air, water, or land transportation.

Transportation Level of Service Standards: a measure which describes the operational condition of the travel stream, usually in terms of speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience, and safety.

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Transportation System Management (TSM): low capital expenditures to increase the capacity of the transportation network. TSM strategies include but are not limited to signalization, channelization, and bus turn-outs.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): strategies aimed at changing travel behavior rather than at expanding the transportation network to meet travel demand. Such strategies can include the promotion of work hour changes, ride-sharing options, parking policies, and telecommuting.

Urban Growth: refers to growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of such land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources. “Characterized by urban growth” refers to land having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship to an area with urban growth on it as to be appropriate for urban growth.

Urban Growth Area: those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110.

Urban Governmental Services: include those governmental services historically and typically delivered by cities and include storm and sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transit services, and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with non-urban areas.

Utilities: facilities serving the public by means of a network of wires or pipes, and structures ancillary thereto. Included are systems for the delivery of natural gas, electricity, telecommunications services, water, and the disposal of sewage.

Vacant/Underdeveloped Lands: may suggest the following: (a) site which has not been developed with either buildings or capital facility improvements or has a building improvement value of less than \$500 [vacant land]; (b) a site within an existing urbanized area that may have capital facilities available to the site creating infill development; (c) a site which is occupied by a use consistent with the zoning but containing enough land to be further subdivided without needing a rezone (partially used); and (d) a site which has been developed with both a structure and capital facilities and is zoned for more intensive use than that which occupies the site (under-utilized).

Visioning: a process of citizen involvement to determine values and ideals for the future of a community and to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals.

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Wetlands: areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water 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 do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, glass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the county or city.

Zoning: the demarcation of any area by ordinance (text and map) into zones and the establishment of regulations to govern the uses within those zones (commercial, industrial, residential) and the location, bulk, height, shape, and coverage of structures within each zone.

ACRONYMS

ACE	Advisory Committee on Elements
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AG/OS	Agricultural/Open Space
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zones
APZ	Accident Potential Zone
BMR	Below Market Rate
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CAG	Citizens Advisory Group
CNG	Cascade Natural Gas
CBD	Central Business District
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CFP	Capital Facilities Plan
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CWSP	Coordinated Water Supply System
CWSSA	Critical Water Supply Service Area
dB	Decibel
DCTED	Department of Community Trade and Economic Development
DHV	Design Hourly Volume
DNL	Day-Night Average A-Weighted Sound Level
DNR	Washington Department of Natural Resources
DOC	Washington State Department of Corrections
DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology

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DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DSEIS	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
DSHS	Washington Department of Social and Health Services
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMF	Electromagnetic Fields
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse Phenomenon
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAP	Family Assistance Program
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GMA	Growth Management Act
GMCC	Growth Management Coordination Committee
GPCD	Gallons per Capita Per Day
GPD	Gallons per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GWMA	Groundwater Management Area
HCT	High Capacity Transit
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
IUGA	Interim Urban Growth Area
JLUS	Joint Land Use Study
LID	Local Improvement District
LOS	Level of Service
MFS	Minimum Functional Standards
MDC	Maximum Daily Consumption
MID	Maximum Instantaneous Demand
MG	Million Gallons
MPC	Master Planned Community
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MPR	Master Planned Resort
MSA	Metropolitan Service Area
MVA	Mega Volt Amperes
NGPA	National Gas Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRPA	National Recreation and Parks Association
NWP	Northwest Pipeline Corporation
OFM	Washington State Office of Financial Management
ORV	Off-Road Vehicle

GLOSSARY

PDD	Planned Development District
PFP	Pedestrian Facility Program
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PUD	Planned Unit Development
PUD	Public Utility District
PVC	Poly-Vinyl Chloride
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
REA	Rural Electrical Association
RESHB	Revised Engrossed Substitute House Bille
RSA	Rural Service Area
RTPO	Regional Transportation Planning Organization
RECD	Rural Economic and Community Development
SEPA	Washington State Environmental Policy Act
SIA	Spokane International Airport
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SNAP	Spokane Neighborhood Action Program
SOV	Single Occupant Vehicle
SR	State Route
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
TAR	Transportation Assessment Report
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TIB	Transportation Improvement Board
TSM	Transportation System Management
UATA	Urban Arterial Transportation Account
UGA	Urban Growth Area
ULID	Utility Local Improvement District
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDOE	Washington Department of Ecology
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission