



Glossary

GLOSSARY

The following terms are defined for the purpose of understanding the Comprehensive Plan. For any term not defined here it can be assumed that the Comprehensive Plan uses the term according to its definition in the Webster’s Dictionary.

• Resident may receive additional public support (food stamps, health, and/or income).

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) A building or part of a building used as a residence which is subordinate to and the use of which is incidental to that of the primary owner-occupied attached or detached single- family residence.

Anonymous Space Physical space that is susceptible to vandalism or other anti-social behavior because it doesn’t seem to belong to anyone.

Adequate Public Facilities Facilities that have the capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below locally established minimums.

Aquifer Any geological formation containing waster, especially one which supplies the water for wells, springs, etc.

Adult Family Home State licensed and funded residential care facility providing housing and care for two to six individuals, primarily serving the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, and elderly.

Aquifer Sensitive Area The area or overlay zone from which runoff directly recharges the Spokane Valley - Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, including the surface over the aquifer itself and the hillside areas adjacent to the aquifer.

Affordable Housing Adequate, appropriate shelter (including basic utilities) costing no more than 30 percent of a household’s gross monthly income or up to 2.5 times the annual income. Standard is used by federal and state governments and the majority of lending institutions. See the following table:

Arterial A street that provides for mobility within a community by collecting and routing traffic to and from traffic generators. A secondary function of an arterial is to provide for some access to adjacent land.

Highest Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide selection of housing types and locations is available. • Affordability is more a matter of choice - the choice of spending more than 30% of income.
Middle Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of housing types and locations is more limited. • Affordability is lowered - residents may need to spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing (market rate). • The cost of commuting may offset any savings in housing cost.
Low Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little selection of housing types and locations is available. • High competition for market-provided, quality affordable housing exists. • “Affordable” housing may require subsidized, or publicly assisted housing. • Commute costs are high when compared to wages/housing costs.
Lowest Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited or no choice in housing types and locations exists. • Affordable housing requires subsidized housing.

Artist Live-Work Space See Live-Work Space.

Arts Includes written, visual, musical, traditional and performing arts.

Arts Incubator Project Uses resources to bring the arts into a community by persuading new and existing art organizations to relocate in the area. In some locations, artists are given access to under-utilized facilities and provided technical and administrative services.

Available Public Facilities ~~Means that~~ facilities or services necessary to support development are in place or that a financial commitment to provide the facilities or services is in place at the time of development approval so that public facilities and services are available within six years from the time of development approval.

Area Median Income (AMI). The median income reported for a given area. For purposes of this document, the “area” refers to Spokane County.

Benchmark A point of reference or standard that is used to monitor progress toward a desired goal or outcome.

Bicycle Lane A portion of a roadway that has been designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the preferential and/or exclusive use of bicycles.

Bicycle Path A bikeway physically separated from motorized traffic by an open space or barrier. Bicycle paths are entirely separated from the roadway but may be within the roadway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

Bicycle Route A marked or signed route that is intended to provide a route for bicyclists. Marked or signed bicycle routes occur generally along streets that have been developed with bicycle lanes and have frequently been developed to enable bicyclists to avoid fixed obstacles to bicycling.

Bikeway Any road or path that in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicyclists or are to be shared with other vehicles.

Boulevard Within the context of the transportation element of the comprehensive plan, the word “boulevard” has a special meaning: the transportation element applies the “boulevard” designation to arterials that are enhanced with special aesthetic qualities, serve as primary transportation routes between key locations, and are intended to be multimodal, with transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. (Not all streets thought of as boulevards in the popular sense are designated as “boulevards” in the transportation element.)

Brownfield Abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial land where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Buffer A designated area of land that is either naturally vegetated or landscaped and maintained as open space in order to eliminate or minimize conflicts between adjacent land uses.

~~**Building Intensity** Concentration of buildings in a given area. The level of intensity is based on the size of the buildings and their concentration within a given area.~~

Built Environment The part of the physical environment that has been developed for residential, commercial, industrial, public, or transportation uses.

Capital Facility Those public lands, improvements, and equipment necessary to provide public services and allow for the delivery of utility services. They include, but are not limited to, streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks, fire and police facilities, recreational facilities, and schools.

Capital Facility Plan A plan made up of goals and policies that guides the funding, timing, and placement of capital facilities.

Capital Facility Program (CFP) A section of the comprehensive plan that outlines capital facilities inventories, levels of service, capacities, needed improvements, and potential costs.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) A document that outlines capital projects and dedicated funding sources over a six or twenty-year time frame. The six-year CIP is adopted by the City Council.

Central Business District (CBD) An urban planning term used to identify the geography at the functional center of a city; typically, the center of the city’s transportation systems and the place of greatest employment; often includes government offices, cultural facilities, large retailers, entertainment, professional offices, and high density housing; also known as “downtown” or “city center.”

Central City A heavily populated city at the core of a large metropolitan area.

Clustering A development design technique that concentrates buildings on a portion of a site to allow the remaining land to be set aside from development.

Commercial Businesses that sell some type of goods or services to the public, such as grocery stores, gas stations, barber shops, and restaurants.

Community Assembly A coalition of independent neighborhood councils that serves as a forum for discussion of broad interests. Consists of a representative and one alternate from each neighborhood council.

Community Development Fund Funds that are usually awarded to entitled cities for infrastructure improvements, public facilities programs, and emergency shelters for the homeless.

Commute Trip Reduction Program State law requiring employers of 100 or more people to

reduce the number of single occupancy vehicle trips to their work site.

Compatible Design Architectural and street design that is sensitive to and harmonizes with the community and its character.

Concurrency Requirement that adequate public facilities and services are available when the service demands of development occur. This definition includes the two concepts of “adequate public facilities” and “available public facilities.”

~~**Cottage Business** Local business that utilizes local resources and employees to produce products that are sold within the area.~~

Countywide Planning Policies (CWPPs) Policies developed by the Spokane County Steering Committee of Elected Officials to guide the development of comprehensive plans.

~~**Covenants** Specific restrictions imposed by the developer or homeowner’s association and enforced by the association through civil procedures.~~

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) A multidisciplinary strategy encompassing principles from planning, landscape architecture, architecture, and law enforcement to reduce crime, the fear of crime, and the opportunity for crime to occur in communities and the built environment.

Critical Area Can include the following areas and ecosystems: Wetlands, areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas (such as landslide areas, earthquake fault zones, and steep slopes).

Cumulative Impacts The combined, incremental effects of human activity on ecological or critical area functions and values. Cumulative impacts result when the effects of an action are added to or interact with other effects in a particular place and within a particular time. It is the combination of these effects, and any resulting environmental degradation, that should be the focus of cumulative impact analysis and changes to policies and permitting decisions.

Density For population, density is the number of people per acre or square mile. For residential development, it is the number of housing units per acre of land.

Design Guidelines Statements of desired performance that establish a qualitative, as opposed to quantitative, level of design attainment that is intended to be flexible, practical, performance based, and an effective means to accomplish the particular design objective.

Design Objective Locally determined, general design purpose or objective, directly related to basic and generally accepted assumptions of good design, which serve to direct a course of action.

Design Review Process that provides a forum where specified types of development proposals, or proposals seeking a flexible application of standards, are reviewed and evaluated based upon qualitative criteria that take into consideration such aspects as landscaping, pedestrian circulation, bulk, scale, and architectural context.

Design Standard Prescribed, quantitative, minimum or maximum level of design attainment related to a specific physical element of a proposal.

Developable Land Land that is suitable as a location for structures because it is free of hazards, contains access to services, and will not disrupt or adversely affect natural resource areas.

Development Standard The minimum standard(s) for new development required by local government for the provision of roadways, fire and building safety improvements, and utilities.

District An area composed of several neighborhoods that are defined by similar uses or activities.

Ecologic Function or Shoreline Ecological Function

The work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline’s natural ecosystem. See WAC 173-26-200(2)(c). Functions include but are not limited to habitat diversity, food chain support, and water quality protection and enhancement for fish and wildlife; flood storage, conveyance and attenuation; ground water recharge and discharge; erosion control; wave attenuation; protection from hazards; historical, archaeological, and aesthetic value protection; educational opportunities; and recreation. These beneficial roles are not listed in order of priority. Also referred to as functions or functions and values.

Ecosystem-Wide Processes The suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; and specific

chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and the associated ecological functions.

Equitable Distribution The allocation of population, essential public facilities, and affordable housing by the steering committee based on each jurisdiction's available land and its ability to provide urban governmental services and public facilities. The term, 'fair share,' is synonymous with equitable distribution.

Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) The average impervious area (area covered with residences, buildings, driveways) determined from all residential units in the city, providing a basis for comparing the runoff generated by one parcel with that generated by another.

Essential Public Facility Includes those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, colleges, universities, correctional facilities, solid waste stations, major highways or freeways, and inpatient facilities, including substance abuse treatment facilities, mental health facilities, and group homes.

Fair Housing Act of 1968 (FHA) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act), as amended, prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions, based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status (including children under the age of 18 living with parents or legal custodians, pregnant women, and people securing custody of children under the age of 18), and disability.

Fair Housing Law See ~~Equitable Distribution~~ Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Fair Share See Equitable Distribution.

Family For purposes of census tabulations, a family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (U.S. Census Bureau).

Family Day Care Provider A child day care provider who regularly provides child day care for not more than twelve children in the provider's home in the family living quarters.

Focus 21 A regional economic growth strategy to generate 10,000 new higher paying jobs in Spokane and Kootenai Counties.

Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) Area located within the U.S., which is considered outside the U.S. Customs territory. Both small and large businesses can reap substantial benefits from operating within a FTZ; may include anywhere in an established general purpose site, or if that is not feasible, a sub-zone can be established at a specific location, such as a place of business.

General Commercial Area Accommodates a variety of business, wholesale, warehouse, and light industrial uses which need not be confined to industrial zones.

Granny Flats See Accessory Dwelling Unit.

Growth Management A combination of techniques to channel growth into designated areas determined by the amount, type, and rate of development desired by the community.

Growth Management Act (GMA) A series of laws passed by the Washington State Legislature in 1990-91 that require cities and counties to plan for and manage growth and development.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) A vehicle with two or more occupants.

Historic Preservation The protection and/or rehabilitation of important historic and cultural aspects of the built and natural environment that have local, regional, statewide, or national historical significance.

Household A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (U.S. Census Bureau).

Household Income The total of all the incomes of all the people living in a household.

Impervious Surface A surface through which water cannot penetrate or pass. Roofs, sidewalks, and paved driveways are examples.

Impact Fees A charge or fee assessed by the city which mitigates all or any portion of a direct impact, such as impacts to traffic conditions that occur as a result of new development.

Income Levels See below:

- Extremely Low-Income Family (30 percent of Area Median Income or 'AMI'). A family

whose income is between 0 and 30 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.

- Very Low-Income Families (50 percent of AMI). Low-income families whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.
- Moderate-Income Family (80 percent of AMI). Family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.
- Median Income (100 percent of AMI). Not defined in the CFR.

Indicator A factor or feature that can be measured and described by a number in order to gauge movement toward or away from a benchmark.

Industrial Development Bond (IDB) Issued by state and local governments, typically through special authorities. They are issued in both the taxable and tax-exempt form. An IDB might be used to fund specific projects, such as the creation of a technology office center to be owned privately and leased to a large anchor tenant and several smaller high-tech firms.

Infill Development Development of vacant lots and parcels within an already built up area.

Infrastructure Streets, water and sewer lines, and other public facilities basic and necessary to the functioning of an urban area. Includes all facilities that people construct, operate, and maintain to support human activities.

Interlocal Agreement An agreement between jurisdictions and service providers that defines duties and relationships for member entities.

Jurisdiction The government of Spokane County and/or an incorporated city and/or town located within Spokane County.

Land Use An activity or development pattern upon a specific parcel of land or general area of the city.

Land Use Plan A coordinated composite of information, ideas, policies, programs, and activities related to existing and potential uses of land within a given area. It is the key element in a comprehensive plan for determining development for public and private land uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and agricultural activities.

Latecomer Agreements Agreements that allow a property owner who has installed street or utility improvements to recover a portion of the costs of those improvements from other property owners who later develop property in the vicinity and use the improvements.

Level of Service (LOS) An established minimum capacity of public facilities or services that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need.

Livable Wage Sufficient income to provide the basic needs of a household relative to the cost of living of the area of residence. Basic needs include food, rent, utilities, transportation, clothing and household expenses, child care, health care, personal expenses, and savings.

Live-Work Space Residential units that include areas for a craft or occupation. These include workshops, storefronts, and small offices.

Local Improvement District (LID) A specific, legally established area, in which property owners agree to assess themselves for a public improvement such as street paving or sewer line installation. State law establishes the required procedure for forming an LID.

Loft-Style Housing Housing designed in an open floor plan, often taking advantage of space that originally served as a warehouse.

Low-Income Household A single person, family or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is less than eighty percent of the

median family income, adjusted for household size, for the county where the project is located. RCW 43.185A.010.

Low-Income Housing Economically feasible housing for families whose income level is categorized as low, using the standards set by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Major Facility Larger public or private facility that provides services on a city, county, regional, or state level. Includes hospitals, large medical centers, universities, public maintenance facilities, larger nursing homes, or correctional facilities.

Manufactured Home Structures with Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) label certifying that the structure is constructed in accordance with National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (as amended on August 22, 1981), which is a national, preemptive building code.

Mass Transit Any type of transportation service for the general public, such as bus, mini-bus, or light rail.

Mitigation Procedures to alleviate or reduce negative impacts to the environment from development.

Natural Access Control Involves the use of natural or symbolic elements to define space and control who has access to property, as opposed to organized methods, such as guards, or mechanical means, such as locks and gates. Examples of natural or symbolic elements include visually permeable fences, prickly shrubbery, canopy trees, signs, pavement, art, and screening.

Natural and Built Environment All elements of the environment. Broad categories include earth, air, water, plants and animals, transportation, land and shoreline use, energy and natural resources, public services, and utilities.

Natural Resource Land Land not already characterized by urban growth, which has long-term significance for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products, timber, or the extraction of minerals.

Nature Space Corridor A corridor that connects large areas of open space that contains native and non-native plants and wildlife.

Nature Space Path Soft, permeable, low impact path.

Neighborhood As used by most citizens, it is perceived to be a one to five block area around one's home where the most intimate social interaction occurs. For planning purposes, a neighborhood has historically been considered to be approximately one square mile.

Neighborhood Council Council that is advisory to the City Council through boards, commissions, and the Community Assembly.

No Net Loss of Ecological Functions Maintenance of the aggregate total of the city's shoreline ecological functions, including processes. (See definition of ecologic function.) The no net loss standard requires that the impacts of shoreline development and/or use, whether permitted or exempt, be identified and mitigated such that there are no resulting significant adverse impacts on shoreline ecological functions. Each project shall be evaluated based on its ability to meet the no net loss goal commensurate with the scale and character of the proposed development.

Nonconforming Use A use or the amount of floor area of a use that was allowed by right when established or a use that obtained a required land use approval when established, that is now prohibited in the zone due to a subsequent change in the zone or zoning regulations.

Non-Water Oriented Use A use that is not water-dependent, is not water-related, and is not water-enjoyment. Non-water oriented uses have little or no relationship to the shoreline and are not considered priority uses under the Shoreline Management Act. Any use that does not meet the definition of water-dependent, water-related or water-enjoyment is classified as non-water oriented.

Open Space Undeveloped land, such as parks, recreational areas, natural areas, buffer areas, and other similar features, that is being used to balance the intensity of urban development.

Open Space Corridor Lands within and between urban growth areas useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas.

Parcel A continuous quantity of land, in single ownership or under single control, and usually considered a unit for the purposes of development.

Parkway The transportation element applies the “parkway” designation to arterials that, because of their geographical location, provide unusual recreational and/or scenic opportunities. Arterials designated as parkways require special design and construction treatment, such as street plantings, viewpoint turnouts, and/or restricted access.

Pedestrian Buffer Strip (PBS) Also known as a planting strip. Provides a separation between curbs and sidewalks that allows for greater pedestrian safety, location for trees, and place for snow storage drainage. Can be landscaped with a variety of treatments.

Pedestrian Island Area in the center of the street where pedestrians can pause before crossing additional lanes of traffic.

Permitting Process An integral part of regulations and regulatory compliance. The process of paperwork that one must complete in coordination with the building and planning departments for all developments.

Planned Action Early environmental planning that anticipates future projects, allowing streamlined environmental review.

Planned Unit Development (PUD) A comprehensive land development project that is permitted some design flexibility from the underlying zoning standards, resulting in a development that will more closely fit the site and better fulfill the comprehensive plan goals than would otherwise be possible. The result is a more desirable development in the general public interest.

Planting Strip See Pedestrian Buffer Strip.

Plat A map or representation of a subdivision showing the division of a tract or parcel of land into blocks, streets and alleys, or other divisions and dedications.

Port District Municipal corporations of a state, classified as special purpose districts, to build and operate facilities to foster trade and economic development. Port districts are units of local government guided by locally-elected port commissioners.

Public Access The general public’s ability to be in, on or traveling upon the water, get to the water’s edge or have a view of the water and the shoreline.

Public Benefit Use Any of the following uses or facilities shall qualify as a public benefit use, so long

as they are available to the general public: child and/or adult day care, health and human services, recreation facilities, educational or vocational activities, community meeting rooms, and art galleries or museums.

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

Public Works Trust Fund Makes low interest state loans available for repair and reconstruction of local public works systems. Interest rates depend on the amount of local participation. Eligible project categories include street and road, bridge, domestic water, storm sewer, and sanitary sewer system projects.

Quasi-Public Essentially public, as in services rendered, although under private ownership or control.

Raw Land Land upon which no development has occurred.

Recharge Zone The area or overlay zone from which runoff directly recharges the Spokane Aquifer, including the surface over the aquifer itself and the hillside areas immediately adjacent to the aquifer.

Regional Countywide activities involving the jurisdictions and, when applicable, the special purpose districts within Spokane County; may also include adjacent counties in Washington State and/or Idaho State.

Regional Marketplace The geographical area where goods and services are delivered. The Spokane Regional Marketplace includes the Inland Northwest, which encompasses parts of Montana, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia, and Alberta, as well as eastern Washington.

Regional Utility Corridor Land dedicated to the transmission of major utilities, such as water, sewer, electric, or gas lines.

Residences: [See below:](#)

a) Detached Single-Family A housing unit that is free standing on a lot, separate from other housing units.

b) Attached Single-Family Common-wall dwellings such as townhouses or rowhouses where each dwelling unit occupies a separate lot. Each residence may not lie vertically over or under another residence.

c) Two-Family (Duplex) Two residences with a common wall on a single lot. Each residence may lie vertically over or under another residence.

d) Multifamily Three or more residences with common walls on a single lot. Each residence may lie vertically over or under another residence. Examples include apartment buildings and condominiums.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Legislation that has been passed by the State of Washington and documented in the form of a code.

~~**Ribbon Business** See Strip Commercial Development.~~

Right-of-Way (ROW) Streetscape Elements Those physical improvements within the public right-of-way that provide both functional and aesthetic benefit to the city streetscape. Primary examples include pedestrian buffer strips, street trees and other PBS landscaping treatments, sidewalks, medians, and traffic circles.

Self-Enforcing Street Design A design for streets that discourages drivers from speeding and increases the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, and other individuals.

Setback The distance between a building and the street line, side property, or rear property nearest to the building.

Sewer Construction Fund (SCF) Local sewer funding program. Money comes from sewer service fees, capital recovery, and interest income accumulated throughout the year and used for upgrading and expanding collection and treatment facilities.

Shall Indicates that an action specified in a policy statement is mandatory.

Shared Use Pathway A separated pathway for bicyclists and other users, such as walkers, joggers, people with baby carriages, skaters, and others who are likely to use such pathways.

Shorelines of the State The total of all “shorelines,” as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(d), and “shorelines of statewide significance” within the state, as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(c).

Shoreline Master Program The comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of

desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020.

Should Indicates that an action specified in a policy discussion is discretionary.

Six-Year Comprehensive Program Updated annually, it provides a moving picture of current planning and projects. Addresses operation and maintenance costs and available capital.

~~**Small Lot House** Generally considered an attached or detached single family household on less than 5,000 square feet of land.~~

Soft Trail Non-paved trail that typically does not exceed a four-foot width.

Special Needs Housing Housing designed to serve a special needs population.

Special Needs Population Groups of individuals who, by reason of age, physical, mental, or other characteristics, require nontraditional living arrangements and, in some instances, are not able to operate a motorized vehicle.

Special Purpose District A district created by act, petition, or vote by the residents within a defined area for a specific purpose with the power to levy taxes. Examples include water, fire, and school districts.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Requires consideration of alternatives and mitigation of impacts to the environment from major projects and programs both public and private.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) A plan developed by the state for an air quality control region that details what has to be done to assure compliance with air quality guidelines.

Steering Committee of Elected Officials Established by interlocal agreement, the committee’s body is composed of twelve elected officials from jurisdictions throughout Spokane County who have the responsibility of developing and carrying out the Countywide Planning Policies.

Stormwater That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features to a storm water drainage system.

Street Trees Trees in pedestrian buffer strips lining a street. They can vary from small ornamental

trees to a large trees providing overhanging canopies over the street.

Strip Commercial Development

Commercial development located parallel to or in “strips” adjacent to an arterial street.

Subdivision Any land, vacant or improved, that is divided or proposed to be divided into two or more lots, parcels, sites, units, plots, condominiums, tracts, or interests for the purpose of offer, sale, lease, or development whether immediate or future. Subdivision includes resubdivision and condominium creation or conversion.

Super Accessibility Zone Areas where enhanced transit service makes living without owning an automobile more feasible, reasonable, and convenient.

Sustainable Economy Long-term economic growth that maintains environmental and community health.

Tax Increment Financing Funds originate from the tax money generated from an improvement or development greater than the tax generated by the site before the improvement or development. This tax increment money is given to the city for their use in making street, water, and sewer improvements in the district.

Traffic Calming Slowing or diverting traffic for increased traffic safety and improved neighborhood quality. Traffic calming usually involves physical changes to streets to reduce vehicle speeds and volumes and other disruptive effects of automobiles on neighborhoods.

Traffic Engineering Provides design and coordination for the traffic control system to ensure the safe and efficient movement of traffic throughout the city. This is handled through the design and implementation of traffic signals, signing, and pavement parking.

Transitional Housing Provides housing with the appropriate services to persons, including deinstitutionalized individuals with disabilities, homeless individuals with disabilities, and homeless families with children. Its purpose is to facilitate the movement of individuals and families to independent living within a time period established by the participating jurisdiction or project owner before occupancy.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) An approach to solving transportation problems by reducing the demand for travel rather than increasing the transportation system capacity for travel.

Urban Design Design concepts that reinforce community-level theme and character and encourage innovation and creativity. Includes community, neighborhood, and product level design guidelines, streetscape and signage concepts, and urban development.

Urban Forest The trees and other major vegetation of a city.

Urban Fringe Area that is at or near the edge of the city limits where the development pattern changes from urban to suburban or rural.

Urban Growth Area (UGA) Area that counties and cities designate for urban growth; urban levels of services are encouraged and supported. Growth can occur outside these areas as long as it is not urban in nature. Urban growth areas are to include areas and densities sufficient to permit the urban growth that is projected to occur for the succeeding 20-year period.

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) The boundary or line that divides urban growth areas from other areas such as rural and resource lands where urban growth is not encouraged, as designated by cities and counties under the requirements of GMA.

Urban Reserve Area Lands outside UGAs that are reserved for future inclusion into a UGA.

Urban Sprawl Scattered, poorly planned urban development that occurs particularly in urban fringe and rural areas and frequently invades land important for environmental and natural resource protection.

Utility Enterprises or facilities serving the public by means of an integrated system of collection, transmission, distribution, and processing facilities through more or less permanent physical connections between the plant of the serving entity and the premises of the customer.

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) The rules for administering the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

Water-Dependent Use A use or portion of a use which cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and which is dependent on the water by

reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Examples of water-dependent uses may include, but should not be limited to, boat ramps for rescue watercraft, hydroelectric generating plants, and sewage treatment outfalls.

Water-Enjoyment Use A recreational use or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or a use that provides for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use and which through location, design, and operation ensures the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. In order to qualify as a water-enjoyment use, the use must be open to the general public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment. Examples of water-enjoyment uses may include, but are not limited to, river and stream swimming beaches, fishing areas, boat ramp for recreation, parks, piers, view towers, restaurants, museums, aquariums, scientific/ecological reserves, resorts and convention centers, public markets, and interpretive centers and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines of the state, PROVIDED, that such uses conform to the above water enjoyment specifications and the provisions of the entire SMP.

Water-Oriented Use A use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.

Water-Related Use A use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

1. The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or
2. The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.

Examples of water-related uses may include, but should not be limited to, warehousing, storage, or processing, where the goods are delivered to or shipped from the site by water.

Wellhead Protection Area Designated area surrounding public water wells where protection from contaminants is required.

Will Has the same meaning as the term “shall.”

Zero-Lot Line A structure placed on a lot in such a way that one exterior wall is on a property line.

Zoning A map and ordinance text that divide a city or county into land use “zones” and specify the types of land uses, setbacks, lot size, and size restrictions for buildings within each zone.

ACRONYM GLOSSARY

AASHTO	<u>American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials</u>
ACAD	Adjusted Commercial Acres of Demand
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Units
ALS	Advanced Life Support
APF	Aquifer Protection Fund
BLS	Basic Life Support
BNSF	Burlington Northern Sante Fe Railroad
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CBD	Central Business District
CFP	Capital Facilities Program
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMV	<u>Commercial Motor Vehicle</u>
COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CSI	<u>Corridor Sketch Initiative (a WSDOT program)</u>
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
CSWMP	Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
CTED	Office of Community, Development
CWPPs	Countywide Planning Policies
EDC	Economic Development Council
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technicians
ERU	Equivalent Residential Unit
FAFB	Fairchild Air Force Base
FHWA	<u>Federal Highway Administration</u>
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTZ	Federal Trade Zone
GMA	Growth Management Act
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
GTEC	<u>Growth and Transportation Efficiency Centers</u>
HCT	High Capacity Transit
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
HSIP	<u>Highway Safety Improvement Program</u>
HSS	Highways of Statewide Significance
IDB	Industrial Development Bond
I/I	Infiltration/Inflow
ISO	Insurance Service Office
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITS	<u>Intelligent Transportation System</u>
JPA	Joint Planning Area
LEED	<u>Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design</u>
LID	Local Improvement District
LOS	Level of Service
LRT	Light Rail Transit
LUF	Land Utilization Factor
MDD	Maximum Day Demand
MGD	Million Gallons per Day

MIS	Major Investment Study
<u>MUTCD</u>	<u>Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices</u>
<u>NACTO</u>	<u>National Association of City Transportation Officials</u>
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRPA	National Recreation and Parks Association
NSC	North Spokane Corridor
PBS	Pedestrian Buffer Strip
PSB	Public Safety Building
PSI	Pounds Per Square Inch
PUD	Planned Unit Development
PWTF	Public Works Trust Fund
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
REET	Real Estate Excise Tax
ROW	Right-of-Way
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RUCP	Regional Utility Corridor Plan
SASF	State Arterial Street Fund
SAWTP	Spokane Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant
SCAPCA	Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority
SCF	Sewer Construction Fund
SCS	Soils Conservation Service
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMA	Shoreline Management Act
SMP	Shoreline Master Program
<u>SOV</u>	<u>Single Occupancy Vehicle</u>
SPD	Spokane Police Department
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SRO	Single-Room Occupancy
SRTC	Spokane Regional Transportation Council
<u>SRTMC</u>	<u>Spokane Regional Transportation Management Center</u>
STA	Spokane Transit Authority
STP	Surface Transportation Project
STP-BRM	Surface Transportation Project-Bridge Replacement Monies
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TEA-21	Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century
TFSSS	Transportation Facilities and Services of Statewide Significance
TIA	Transportation Improvement Account
TIF	Tax Increment Financing
<u>TZD</u>	<u>Towards Zero Deaths</u>
UGA	Urban Growth Area
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
UP	Union Pacific Railroad
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSRB	Washington Survey and Rating Bureau
WTE	Waste to Energy
WUTC	Washington Utility and Transportation Commission