
Glossary

The Comprehensive Plan uses clear, everyday language as much as possible. Words and terms in the Glossary have the specific meaning stated below when used in the Comprehensive Plan, unless the context clearly indicates another meaning. Words not included in this Glossary are defined by their dictionary meaning, or in some cases, by their meaning in state or federal law.

Accountability: The ability to identify and hold public officials responsible for their actions.

Access: 1) The ability to approach or make use of transportation facilities, parks and open space, public infrastructure, or businesses and services that are open to the public. Good access means within proximity (up to a half mile) that is free from physical barriers for those with limited mobility. 2) Providing a wide variety of information and involvement opportunities, activities, and settings as part of meaningful community engagement in public decision-making.

Accessory dwelling unit (ADU): A second dwelling unit on a lot with a house, attached house, or manufactured home. The second unit is created auxiliary to, and is always smaller than, the house, attached house, or manufactured home. The unit includes its own independent facilities including provisions for sleeping, cooking, and sanitation, and is designed for occupancy by one or more people independent of the primary dwelling unit.

Active transportation: Transportation that involves physical activity, including walking, biking, or using transit.

Adaptive management: A dynamic planning and implementation process that applies scientific principles, methods, and tools to incrementally improve management activities. Management strategies change as decision makers learn from experience and better information, and as new analytical tools become available. Adaptive management can involve frequent modification of planning and management strategies, goals, objectives, and benchmarks.

Adopt: This directs the City to adopt a specific plan or regulation.

Affordable housing: Housing that serves extremely low, very low, and low-income households. In determining affordability, the cost of housing, utilities, and transportation are considered. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines “affordable” as housing that costs no more than 30 percent of a household’s monthly income.

Aggregate resources: Naturally occurring concentrations of stone, rock, sand and gravel, decomposed granite, lime, pumice, cinders, and other naturally occurring solid materials used in road building.

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Air Toxics. Air pollutants known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health problems. Air toxics include diesel soot, benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (tar-like by-products from auto exhaust and other sources), and metals including manganese, nickel, and lead. Air toxics come from a variety of sources including cars and trucks, all types of burning (including fireplaces and woodstoves), businesses, and consumer products such as paints. There are currently no federal standards for air toxics. Oregon has adopted ambient benchmark concentrations that serve as clean air goals for 52 air toxics known to be present in the state. Each air toxic of concern has a benchmark set based on its non-cancer or cancer causing effects, whichever level would be more protective. An ambient benchmark concentration is the annual average concentration of a toxic chemical in air that individuals, including more sensitive groups such as children or the elderly, could breathe continuously for a lifetime without experiencing any non-cancer health effects or without air pollution monitor 2 increasing their risk above the background cancer rate by greater than one chance in a million.

Archaeological resource: Part of the physical record of an indigenous or other culture. Archaeological resources are material remains of past human life or activity, including, but not limited to, monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, technological by-products, and dietary by-products. As defined under state law, archaeological objects are more than 75 years old.

Asset management: The continuous cycle of asset inventory, condition, and performance assessment that aims to provide cost-effective provision of a desired level-of-service for physical assets. Asset management includes planning, design, construction, maintenance, operation, rehabilitation, and replacing assets on a sustainable basis, while considering social, economic, and environmental impacts.

Best practice: An activity that has proven its effectiveness in multiple situations and may have applicability in other situations.

Biodiversity: The variety of life and its processes, including the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Bird-friendly building design: Structural design approaches and management practices that reduce the risk of mortality or harm to resident and migratory birds from collisions, entrapment, or other hazards. Approaches and practices include but are not limited window and building façade treatments that deter bird strikes (such as patterned glass or reduced exterior glass), exterior and interior lighting designs that direct light downward or otherwise avoid light spill, and turning lights off at night during specified periods.

Brownfield: Real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Business Associations: An autonomous non-profit organization with membership guidelines in its bylaws formed by people in business within a defined geographic boundary for the purpose of promoting the general well-being of their business community (*see City Code Section 3.96.020*).

Carbon emissions: Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas equivalents from the mining and use of fossil fuels in homes, industry, business, transportation, and electricity generators.

Centers: Places with concentrations of commercial and community services, housing, gathering places, and transit connections. Centers provide services to surrounding neighborhoods and are intended to be enhanced as places because they are a focus of housing and job growth. There are four types of centers with varying functions, levels of activity, and scales and intensities of development:

- **Central City:** Corresponds to the Central City plan district, which serves as the region’s premier center, anchoring an interconnected system of centers.
- **Gateway Regional Center:** Corresponds to the Gateway plan district, East Portland’s largest center, which is intended to be enhanced as an employment and community service hub within the area and region.
- **Town Centers:** Large centers that serve a broad area of the city and have an important role in accommodating growth. They provide a full range of commercial and community services, high-density housing, mid-rise commercial and mid-rise mixed-use buildings (typically up to five to seven stories in height), are served by high-capacity transit connections, and have a substantial employment component. Town Centers provide housing opportunities for enough population to support a full-service business district.
- **Neighborhood Centers:** Centers that primarily serve adjacent neighborhoods and provide opportunities for additional housing and low- to mid-rise commercial and mixed-use buildings (typically up to three to five stories in height). They provide a range of local commercial and community services and transit connections. Neighborhood Centers provide housing opportunities for about half the population needed to support a neighborhood business district.

Centers and corridors: When used together, “centers and corridors” refers generally to places where development is concentrated, including the Central City and the Gateway Regional Center, Town Centers, and Neighborhood Centers, along Civic Corridors and Neighborhood Corridors, and at Transit Station Areas.

City: City is capitalized when it refers specifically to City of Portland government. When it is used to designate a geographic area, it is not capitalized.

City Greenways: A system of distinctive pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly streets and trails, enhanced by lush tree canopy and landscaped stormwater facilities that support active living by expanding transportation and recreational opportunities and making it easier and more attractive to reach destinations across the city. City Greenways are a network that includes the following types of infrastructure:

1. Enhanced greenway corridors are distinctive streets with extensive tree canopy and landscaped stormwater facilities that provide connections between major centers,

schools, parks, natural areas, and the rivers. Enhanced greenway corridors often involve improvements to existing streets, including wide planting strips and other features that provide space for large-canopy trees.

2. Trails are designated routes on land or water that provide public access for recreation or transportation purposes, such as walking and bicycling. They are often located along rivers, through natural areas, or along rail or highway rights-of-way, with connections to and through neighborhoods.
3. Heritage parkways are iconic streets or segments of streets with elements such as linear parkways, scenic views, and distinctive landscaping or street design.
4. Neighborhood greenways are an extensive network of streets with low volumes of motor vehicle traffic that are prioritized for bicycles and enhance the pedestrian environment, working in conjunction with the rest of the City Greenways system to extend the system into all neighborhoods.

Clustered housing/clustered services: A non-traditional housing model that refers to housing that is built, planned, or organized to offer long-term living services. Housing options range from cottages to multi-unit high-rises and can be on single lots or campus settings. In most cases the service provider, rather than the housing provider, is responsible for delivery of services.

Cohousing: A non-traditional housing model that is designed to foster an intentional community and cooperation, while preserving independence. Cohousing combines the autonomy of private dwellings with the advantages of community living by clustering private residences near shared facilities. The members typically design and manage all aspects of their community.

Community: A group of people with a shared sense of identity or belonging.

Community-validated population data: Historically, the U.S. Census has undercounted communities of color and culturally-specific communities. This is particularly true for the Native American community. One way to redress this issue is to find other options for getting a more realistic estimate. Community-validated population data, an evidence based approach, is one such method that involves the use of an independent primary source (like the tribal registry numbers in case of the Native American community) and triangulating that data with other available sources/research to arrive at an estimate.

Complete neighborhood: A neighborhood where people have safe and convenient access to the goods and services needed in daily life, which include a variety of housing options, grocery stores and other commercial services, high-quality public schools, and parks. Complete neighborhoods are also easily accessible by foot, wheelchair, bike, and transit for people of all ages and abilities.

Complete streets: Complete streets provide accessibility to all users of the right-of-way regardless of age, ability, or mode of transportation. They are designed and operated to make better places and to enable safe access for all modes, including people walking and bicycling, those using a mobility device, motorists, and transit riders.

Comply: Has been evaluated against the Comprehensive Plan’s applicable goals and policies, and on balance is equally or more supportive of the Comprehensive Plan as a whole than the existing language or designation.

Conflict with: Incompatible or irreconcilable with.

Consider: Take into account when planning or making decisions.

Consistent with: The subject meets the requirements of, satisfies, or adheres to the regulations, mandate, or plan listed in the goal or policy.

Continue: Persist in an activity or process.

Coordinate: Work together with others toward a common goal; collaborate.

Corridor: An area that may be a single major street, or a broad mobility corridor, which provides connections for a range of transportation modes (transit, pedestrians, cyclists, freight, motor vehicles, etc.), not necessarily on the same street. There are three types of corridors:

- **Civic Corridor:** A prioritized subset of the city’s most prominent transit and transportation streets. They connect centers, provide regional connections, and include segments where commercial development and housing are focused. Civic Corridors are intended to continue their important transportation functions while providing livable environments for people, and evolving into distinctive places that are models of ecological design.
- **Neighborhood Corridor:** Main streets that connect neighborhoods with each other and to other parts of the city. They support neighborhood business districts and provide housing opportunities close to local services, amenities, and transit lines. Neighborhood Corridors are streets that include a mix of commercial and higher-density housing development. They have less-intense development and transportation function than Civic Corridors.
- **Freight Corridor:** Primary routes into and through the city that support Portland as an important West Coast hub and a gateway for international and domestic trade. These facilities are integral to the growth of traded sector businesses such as manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution industries.

GLOSSARY

Cost burdened households: As defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), any household that spends more than 30 percent of its income on housing is categorized as a “cost burdened household.” Because they are burdened by housing costs, such households may have difficulty affording other necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.

Critical infrastructure: Systems that are essential for the functioning of society and the economy, including energy generation, transmission and distribution; telecommunications; water supply and wastewater; transportation systems; public health; and security and emergency response services.

Criteria air contaminants (CACs; Criteria air pollutants): A set of air pollutants that cause smog, acid rain, and other health hazards. CACs are typically emitted from many sources in industry, construction, open burning/fires, mining, transportation, electricity generation, and agriculture. In most cases they are the products of the combustion of fossil fuels or industrial processes. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to set U.S. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the six CACs. They include ozone, particulate matter, lead, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, and nitrogen oxides. The criteria pollutants of most concern in Portland are ozone and fine particulate matter.

Cultural resource: Aspects of cultural systems that contain significant information about a culture. These resources include, but are not limited to, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are associated with people, cultures, and human activities and events, either in the present or in the past.

Design: Determine the shape or configuration of something. This verb is used for physical outcomes for which the City will establish parameters for plans and through implementation.

Discourage: Deter or prevent from happening by showing disapproval or creating disincentives.

Displacement: Households or businesses involuntarily forced to move from a neighborhood because of increasing market values, rents, or changes in the neighborhood’s ability to meet basic needs in the case of households, or erosion of traditional client base in the case of businesses.

District Coalition: An organization which supports participation services for Neighborhood Associations and everyone within a geographically defined area, and is subject to City Code Chapter 3.96.

Ecodistricts: Areas, typically located in centers, where energy, water, and resource-efficiency approaches are undertaken at a district scale, sometimes including district energy systems and other shared systems.

Ecological community: An assemblage of interacting populations occupying a given area.

Ecological function: The physical, chemical, and biological functions of a watershed such as flow conveyance and storage, channel dynamics, nutrient cycling, microclimate, filtration, control of pollution and sedimentation, water quality, terrestrial and aquatic habitat, and biodiversity.

Ecosystem: A dynamic system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment.

Ecosystem services: The contribution of ecosystem conditions and processes to human well-being including the production of goods and processes that control variability, support life, health, and safety, enrich cultural life, and preserve options. Examples include pollination of trees and plants, climate regulation, flood mitigation, stormwater management, clean air and water, recreational opportunities, and satisfaction of aesthetic and spiritual needs.

Enable: To supply with the means, knowledge, or opportunity; make able.

Encourage: Promote or foster using some combination of voluntary approaches, regulations, or incentives.

Engagement: A process that strives to build collaboration between local government and the community. Engagement is an umbrella term to describe all levels of public participation including education, outreach, involvement, collaboration, and shared decision-making.

Ensure: To make something certain; to make sure that something will happen or be available.

Environmental justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Equity: When everyone has access to the opportunities necessary to satisfy their essential needs, advance their well-being, and achieve their full potential.

Establish: Create something, such as a program or project, that does not yet exist.

Expand: Make something that already exists more extensive.

Evaluate: Assess the range of outcomes, and identify costs and benefits.

Facilitate: To make something easier; to help bring about or make run more smoothly.

Family wage: The minimum income necessary, depending on family size, for a person working 40 hours a week, to meet their basic needs, such as housing, food, health care, childcare, and transportation.

Foster: Encourage or guide the incremental development of something over a long period of time.

GLOSSARY

Gentrification: An under-valued neighborhood that becomes desirable, resulting in rising property values and changes to demographic and economic conditions of the neighborhood. These changes include a shift from lower-income to higher-income households, and often there is a change in racial and ethnic make-up of the neighborhood's residents and businesses.

Green infrastructure: Public or private assets — either natural resources or engineered green facilities — that protect, support, or mimic natural systems to provide stormwater management, water quality, public health and safety, open space, and other complementary ecosystem services. Examples include trees, ecoroofs, green street facilities, wetlands, and natural waterways.

Green street: A green street is a street with a landscaped street-side planter or bioswale that captures stormwater runoff from the street and allows it to soak into the ground as soil and vegetation filter out pollutants. A green street is not the same as a City Greenway, though a City Greenway may include green street elements.

Guide: Shape or direct actions over time to achieve certain outcomes. This verb is used when the City has a role in shaping outcomes but implementation involves multiple other implementers and actions taking place over a long period of time. **Habitat-friendly development:** Strategies to provide habitat for, and prevent harm to, native resident and migratory wildlife. Examples include habitat-oriented ecoroofs, bridges, buildings, and sites, including features such as nest platforms and bat boxes. Strategies also involve development design and practices that: limit the amount of light, noise, vibration, and other disturbance or hazards that negatively affect wildlife and wildlife habitat, especially during vulnerable wildlife life cycles (such as mating/nesting season and migration); improve wildlife access and passage, by limiting fencing, roads, culverts and other barriers between important habitats (e.g., desirable feeding and watering sites); and minimize the impact of construction on and in rivers, and on terrestrial species (such as nesting birds).

High-capacity transit: High-capacity transit is public transit that has an exclusive right of way, a non-exclusive right of way, or a combination of both. Vehicles make fewer stops, travel at higher speeds, have more frequent service, and carry more people than local service transit such as typical bus lines. High-capacity transit can be provided by a variety of vehicle types including light rail, commuter rail, streetcar, and bus.

High-density housing: Refers generally to housing that is mid- to high-rise in building scale.

High-performance and green homes: High-performance and green homes conserve energy and water, are healthier for the occupants and the environment, have lower utility bills, manage stormwater, and are more durable and adapt to the long-term needs of their residents through design that accommodates people of all ages and abilities. To ensure performance, high-performance and green homes must be assessed and rated by a third-party green building certification program.

High-rise: A building more than 10 stories in height.

High-risk infrastructure: Infrastructure assets that have a high risk of failure, based on the likelihood and consequence of that failure.

Historic resource: A structure, place, or object that has a relationship to events or conditions of the human past. Historic resources may be significant for architectural, historical, and cultural reasons. Examples include historic landmarks, conservation landmarks, historic districts, conservation districts, and structures or objects that are identified as contributing to the historic significance of a district, including resources that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Structures, places, and objects that are included in historic inventories are potential historic resources.

Housing + transportation (H+T) cost burden: A household's ability to afford a house or apartment is most often measured by calculating the percentage of household income devoted to housing costs, the single biggest expense for most households. However, transportation costs are typically the second-biggest draw on household income. Current thinking suggests that to get a true measure of household cost burden, we need to combine housing (H) and transportation (T) cost. The measure for the Portland Metro area is that households spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing and transportation are considered cost burdened.

Hydrologic: Of or pertaining to the properties, circulation, or distribution of water on or below the surface, in the soils and aquifers, or in the atmosphere.

Implement: To put something into effect.

Improve: Make the current situation better; increase; enhance; expand services, facilities, or resources to become better in terms of quality, condition, effectiveness, or functionality.

Income self-sufficiency: Households with adequate income, based on family type, to cover local costs of basic needs, such as housing, food, health care, childcare, and transportation. *See also Living wage.*

Include: Incorporate as part of a whole.

Infrastructure: Necessary municipal or public services, provided by the government or by private companies and defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary and can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples are streets, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer lines, parks, pump stations and treatment plants, dams, and lighting systems. Beyond transportation and utility networks, Portland includes buildings, green infrastructure, communications, and information technology as necessary infrastructure investments that serve the community. *See also Public facility.*

Inner Ring Districts: Parts of the Inner Neighborhoods that are within walking distance of the Central City, as shown on the Pattern Areas map in the Chapter 3: Urban Form.

Invest: Spend money and/or other resources.

GLOSSARY

Lessons learned: Insights drawn from past actions, projects, and operations that are applied to or inform current and future projects. Lessons can be positive or negative, in that they may recommend that an approach be replicated or avoided in the future.

Level of service: A defined standard against which the quality and quantity of service can be measured. A level of service can take into account reliability, responsiveness, environmental acceptability, customer values, and cost.

Limit: Minimize or reduce something or the effects of something relative to the current situation or to a potential future situation.

Living wage: The minimum income necessary for a person working forty hours a week to meet their basic needs, such as housing, food, health care, childcare, and transportation. *See also Income sufficiency.*

Low-density areas: Refers generally to residential areas outside centers and corridors that are predominantly zoned for single-dwelling housing and lower-density multi-dwelling housing.

Low-impact development: Strategies to reduce the environmental impact of development on natural systems, including hydrology and vegetation. These strategies include using paving and roofing materials that reduce impervious area; clustered or small lot development that reduces disturbance area; vegetated stormwater management that mimics pre-development site hydrology; alternative road layout and narrower streets; natural area protection; and landscaping with native plants.

Low and moderate income: Typically based on annual Median Family Income (MFI) limits published by HUD. Households earning: 0-30 percent MFI are “extremely low-income”; 31-50 percent MFI are “very low-income”; 51-80 percent MFI are “low-income”; 81-120 percent MFI are “moderate-income”.

Low-rise: A building that is up to four stories in height.

Maintain: Keep what you have; conserve; preserve; continue.

Median Family Income (MFI, or Median Household Income): The amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. MFI is typically stated based on family size. Unless otherwise stated, when used in the Plan, MFI refers to MFI for a family of four.

Mid-rise: A building between five and seven stories in height.

Needed housing units: Statewide Planning Goal 10 – Housing defines needed housing units as housing types determined to meet the need shown for housing within an urban growth boundary at particular price ranges and rent levels. The term also includes government-assisted housing. For cities having populations larger than 2,500 people and counties having populations larger than 15,000 people, "needed housing units" include (but are not limited to) attached and detached single-family housing, multiple-family housing, and manufactured homes, whether occupied by owners or renters.

Neighborhoods: Broad areas of the city that typically include residential, commercial, and mixed-use areas. Neighborhoods are physical communities located outside of the Central City and large industrial areas. In general, the word “neighborhoods” is not intended to refer to specific neighborhood association geographies.

Neighborhood Association: An autonomous organization formed by people for the purpose of considering and acting on issues affecting the livability and quality of their neighborhood, formally recognized by the Office of Neighborhood Involvement, and subject to City Code Chapter 3.96.

Neighborhood business districts: Commercial areas outside the Central City, usually adjacent to neighborhood residential areas. A subset of neighborhood business districts are designated as centers, which, in addition to their commercial functions, are prioritized as a focus for residential growth and community amenities and services. Other neighborhood business districts allow residential development, providing additional housing options close to services, but are not a prioritized focus for this growth.

Non-traditional housing types: Housing types and models that do not conform to existing practices or standards of housing development and household living. A unit can be non-traditional based on its construction materials or the living arrangements of its occupants. Cohousing is one non-traditional housing type.

Older adults: Population 65 years of age or more, as defined by the Action Plan for an Age-Friendly Portland.

Pattern Areas: Five primary geographies in Portland that have differing physical characteristics, needs, and assets. Each of these areas has unique topographies and natural features, patterns and types of development, street and other infrastructure characteristics, and histories that have shaped their urban form. The five primary Pattern Areas are:

- **Central City:** This area corresponds to the Central City plan district and is also a major center.
- **Inner Neighborhoods:** This area includes inner portions of the city that originally developed during the streetcar era, prior to World War II. It includes a large part of the city east of the Willamette River, extending roughly to 82nd Avenue, and also the inner westside “flats,” located between the river and the West Hills.

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- **Western Neighborhoods:** This area includes the West Hills (Tualatin Mountains) and areas to the west.
- **Eastern Neighborhoods:** This area includes eastern portions of the city, mostly located east of 82nd Avenue and largely annexed to Portland in the 1980s and 1990s.
- **River:** This area includes the land along the Willamette and Columbia Rivers and the Columbia Slough.

Permanently-affordable housing: This refers to a housing status which means that a certain unit, whether rented or owned, continues to remain affordable to lower income households. A variety of programs and strategies are used to keep the unit mostly below market price. For example, properties with homes that are rented are owned and operated by nonprofit charitable corporations that agree to hold this real estate to provide affordable shelter in perpetuity. Similarly, for homeownership units, the land remains public while the unit is sold below market price with restrictions on resale.

Placemaking: The collaborative act of identifying current or creating new, distinctive public environments or places to be experienced by people. These places build on existing assets that include physical, social, or natural characteristics.

Plans and investments: Legislatively adopted land use plans, zoning maps, zoning regulations, comprehensive plan map designations, the Transportation System Plan, and changes to the List of Significant Projects. The phrase “planning and investment decisions” is also used to mean decisions about plans and investments as defined here.

Portlanders: People who live, work, do business, own property, or visit Portland, including people of any race, ethnicity, sex, gender or gender identity, sexual orientation, belief system, political ideology, ability, socioeconomic status, educational status, veteran status, place of origin, language spoken, age, or geography.

Preserve: Save from significant change or loss and reserve for a special purpose. **Prevent:** Proactively avoid or hinder adverse impacts or outcomes.

Prime industrial land: As defined by Statewide Planning Goal 9 – Economic Development, land that is suited for traded sector industries and possesses site characteristics that are difficult or impossible to replace elsewhere in the region.

Prioritize: To treat something as more important than something else. Policies that use this verb must identify the things that will be treated as more important, and the other things that will be treated as less important.

Priority populations: For housing, a program implementation approach designed to improve access and outcomes and eliminate disparities based on race and ethnicity for those who currently and have historically been under-served.

Prohibit: Don't allow at all; stop from happening.

Promote: Further the progress of, advance, or raise.

Prosperity: When the term prosperity is used, it includes prosperity for households not just for businesses.

Protect: To defend or guard against loss, injury, or destruction. Policies calling for protection apply to multiple topic areas and can be accomplished or supported using various tools, such as regulations to prohibit or limit an action, investments such as land acquisition, agreements, and community partnerships.

Provide: To supply, offer, or make available. The City must be able to supply the item or service in question.

Public facility: Any facility, including buildings, property, and capital assets, that is owned, leased, or otherwise operated, or funded by a governmental body or public entity. Examples of public facilities include sewage treatment and collection facilities, stormwater and flood management facilities, water supply and distribution facilities, streets, and other transportation assets, parks, and public buildings. *See also Infrastructure.*

Public realm: The system of publicly accessible spaces that is made up of parks and other open spaces, streets, trails, public or civic buildings, and publicly-accessible spaces in private buildings (such as lobbies or courtyards). This system works with, and is framed by, adjacent development and building edges that help energize and define the public spaces of streets, sidewalks, and parks.

Recognize. To acknowledge and treat as valid.

Recognized organization: An organization formally recognized by the Office of Neighborhood Involvement (ONI) pursuant to City Code 3.96.060, and organizations participating in ONI's Diversity and Civic Leadership Program.

Reduce: Lessen something relative to the current situation.

Regulated affordable housing. Housing that is made affordable through public subsidies and/or agreements or statutory regulations that restrict or limit resident income levels and/or rents. Regulated affordable housing generally provides housing for households that otherwise could not afford adequate housing at market rates.

Remove: To do away with; eliminate.

Require: Compel; demand something.

Residential areas: Predominantly residential areas located outside centers, civic corridors, and transit station areas.

Resilience/resiliency: The capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with minimum damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment.

GLOSSARY

Restore: Recreate elements that are missing; move something back to its original condition; rehabilitate.

Rural land. Land that is within the City limits but outside the Regional Urban Growth Boundary, which has been annexed prior to establishment of the boundary.

Shared governance: Shared decision making between the community and the City of Portland. Shared governance is based on partnerships, equity, accountability, and community ownership. This model empowers all Portlanders to have a voice in decision making, thus encouraging diverse and creative input that will help advance the vision and goals of the City of Portland.

Short-term supply of employment land: As defined by Statewide Planning Goal 9 – Economic Development, suitable land that is ready for construction within one year of an application for a building permit or request for service extension. Engineering feasibility is sufficient to qualify land for short-term supply, and funding availability is not required.

Special service district: An independent governmental unit that exists separately from the general purpose government. Special service districts provide specialized services to persons living within a geographic area. Examples include drainage districts, port authorities, and mass transit agencies.

Strive: Devote serious effort or energy to; work to achieve over time.

Support: To aid the cause of.

Traded sector: A business sector consisting of companies that compete in markets extending beyond the metropolitan region. These companies include exporters to markets outside the region, suppliers to regional exporters, and businesses whose products substitute for regional imports.

Trails: Designated routes on land or water that provide public access for recreation or transportation purposes, like walking and bicycling. Trails are often located along rivers, through natural areas, or along rail or highway rights-of-way, with connections to and through neighborhoods.

Transit station areas: Areas within a half-mile of light rail and other high-capacity transit stations. Some transit station areas are located within centers or civic corridors and are subject to policies for those types of places.

Transparency: Reliable, relevant, and timely publicly available information about government activities and decision making.

Under-served: People and places that historically and currently do not have equitable resources, access to infrastructure, healthy environments, housing choice, etc. Disparities may exist both in services and outcomes.

Under-represented: People and communities that historically and currently do not have an equal voice in institutions and policy-making, and have not been served equitably by programs and services.

Universal Design principles: Underlying Universal Design is the principle that buildings and their sites should be built or renovated in ways that can work for all — for a “universal” population. People have varying abilities, temporary or permanent, throughout life. Rather than doing special or separate design to accommodate differences in age and ability, Universal Design principles foster design that works for all. The seven principles of Universal Design are: equitable use; flexibility in use; simple and intuitive use; perceptible information; tolerance for error; low physical effort; and size and space for approach and use.

Urban Habitat Corridor: Natural and built areas that provide safe, healthy places for resident and migratory fish and wildlife species that live in and move through the city. As a system, they link habitats in Portland and the region, facilitating safe fish and wildlife access and movement through and between habitat areas. Enhanced habitat corridors are places where there is existing significant fish or wildlife habitat, as identified in the Natural Resource Inventory, and where habitat connectivity will be improved over time. Potential habitat corridors will be established over time. They are places where habitat features and functions (e.g., trees, vegetation, nesting and perching sites, food, etc.) will be integrated into generally more developed areas of the city.

Urban land. Land that is within the City limits, the Regional Urban Growth Boundary, and the City’s Urban Services Boundary.

Urban heat island: The urban heat island effect is a measurable increase in ambient urban air temperatures resulting primarily from the replacement of vegetation with buildings, roads, and other heat-absorbing infrastructure. The heat island effect can result in significant temperature differences between rural and urban areas.

Urbanizable land. Land that is beyond the City limits, within the Regional Urban Growth Boundary, and within the City’s Urban Services Boundary.

Utilize: To put to use; to make practical or worthwhile use of. Conveys intention to apply a resource toward a purpose.

Watershed: The area that catches rain and snow and drains into a corresponding river, stream, or other waterbody. A watershed is a geographic area that begins at ridge tops (highest elevations) and ends at a river, lake, or wetland (lowest elevation). Within a watershed, there can also be sub-watersheds. These drainage areas are smaller and are defined by their tributaries.

