

Appendix D

Glossary

Bureau abbreviations

- BES - Bureau of Environmental Services
- BES - Bureau of Environmental Services
- BPS - Bureau of Planning and Sustainability
- PBOT - Portland Bureau of Transportation
- PBEM - Portland Bureau of Emergency Management
- PPB - Portland Police Bureau
- PP&R - Portland Parks & Recreation
- PWB - Portland Water Bureau

Local, State and Federal Agency abbreviations

- DEQ - Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
- EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- MCDD - Multnomah County Drainage District
- Metro - Elected regional government for the Portland metropolitan area
- ODOT - Oregon Department of Transportation
- ORPD - Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- RWPC - Regional Water Providers Consortium
- USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture

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 close 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.

Active transportation. Transportation that involves physical activity, including walking, biking, and using transit (because usually one must walk or roll to the bus or train).

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.

Asset management. The continuous cycle of asset inventory, condition, and performance assessment that has as its goal the cost-effective provision of a desired level of service for physical assets. Investment decisions consider planning, design, construction, maintenance, operation, rehabilitation, and replacing assets on a sustainable basis that considers social, economic, and environmental impacts.

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

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 places that are a focus of growth, where increasing numbers of people will live, work, and visit. Different types of centers have varying functions, levels of activity, and scale and intensity 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, and 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.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). A federal law, commonly known as Superfund, that was enacted in 1980 and established requirements for hazardous waste sites; authorized actions to address releases or threatened releases of hazardous waste; provided for liability for responsible parties; and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup of hazardous waste when no responsible party can be identified.

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:

- Enhanced greenway corridors are distinctive green streets with extensive tree canopy and landscaped stormwater facilities that provide connections between major centers, schools, parks, natural areas, and the rivers.
- Trails are often located along rivers or through natural areas, providing pedestrian and bicycle connections.
- Heritage parkways are iconic streets or segments of streets with elements such as linear parkways, scenic views, and distinctive landscaping or street design.
- 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.

Clean Water Act (CWA). A law passed by the U.S. Congress in 1972 that makes the discharge of pollution into surface or ground waters without a permit illegal, and that encourages the use of the best achievable pollution control technology to reduce the impact of discharged effluent.

Combined sewer overflow (CSO). In areas with combined sewers that convey both sewage and stormwater in a single pipe, stormwater runoff during rainstorms can exceed the capacity of pipes, causing overflow of sewage and stormwater into a waterbody.

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

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.

Corridor. An area that may be a single major street, or a broad mobility corridor that 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.** These are 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.

Critical infrastructure. Assets and 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.

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.

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 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.

Endangered Species Act (ESA). A law passed by the U.S. Congress in 1973 that established programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains the list of threatened and endangered species.

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.

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

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, natural areas, 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 filters out pollutants. A green street is not the same as a City Greenway, though a City Greenway may include green street elements.

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).

Healthy watershed. A healthy urban watershed has the hydrologic, habitat, and water quality conditions suitable to protect human health and maintain viable ecological functions and processes, including self-sustaining populations of native fish and wildlife species whose natural ranges include the Portland area.

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

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.

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.

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.

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 to reduce effective impervious area; clustered or small lot development that reduces disturbance area; the use of vegetated stormwater management to mimic pre-development site hydrology; alternative road layout and narrower streets; natural area protection; and landscaping with native plants.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). A publicly-owned conveyance or system of conveyances that discharges to waters of the U.S. and is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, but is not a combined sewer or part of a publicly-owned treatment system. The MS4 stormwater system is regulated under the Clean Water Act.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A federal law that promotes protection and enhancement of the environment and established procedural requirements for environmental assessments (EAs) and impact statements (EISs) for proposed federal agency actions.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Wastewater and Surface water quality program authorized by Congress as part of the 1987 Clean Water Act, and administered by the state Department of Environmental Quality. NPDES provides guidance to municipalities and state and federal permitting authorities on how to meet wastewater and stormwater pollution control goals as flexibly and cost-effectively as possible.

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.
- **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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

Rural Land. Land that is within the City Limits but outside the Regional Urban Growth Boundary, having been annexed prior to establishment of the boundary

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.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. The Clean Water Act establishes and regulates TMDLs.

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 communities 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.

Underground Injection Controls (UIC). An injection system that distributes or injects fluids such as stormwater runoff or wastewater below the surface of the ground.

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.

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.

Goal and Policy verbs: The following verbs have been defined for use in the Comprehensive Plan Goals & Policies, portions of which are included in Chapter 5: Goals & Policies.

- Adopt: This directs the City to adopt a specific plan or regulation.
- 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.
- Consider: Take into account when planning or making decisions.
- Continue: Persist in an activity or process.
- Coordinate: Work together with others toward a common goal; collaborate.
- Discourage: Deter or prevent from happening by showing disapproval or creating disincentives.
- Enable: To supply with the means, knowledge, or opportunity; make able.
- Encourage: Promote or foster using some combination of voluntary approaches, regulations, or incentives.
- Ensure: To make something certain; to make sure that something will happen or be available.
- 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.
- Foster: Encourage or guide the incremental development of something over a long period of time.
- 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.
- 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.
- Include: Incorporate as part of a whole.
- Invest: Spend money and/or other resources.
- Limit: Minimize or reduce something or the effects of something relative to the current situation or to a potential future situation.
- Maintain: Keep what you have; conserve; preserve; continue.
- Prevent: Proactively avoid or hinder adverse impacts or outcomes.
- 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.

- Prohibit: Don't allow at all; stop from happening.
- Promote: Further the progress of, advance, or raise.
- 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.
- Recognize. To acknowledge and treat as valid.
- Reduce: Lessen something relative to the current situation.
- Remove: To do away with; eliminate.
- Require: Compel; demand something.
- Restore: Recreate elements that are missing; move something back to its original condition; rehabilitate.
- Strive: Devote serious effort or energy to; work to achieve over time.
- Support: To aid the cause of.
- Utilize: To put to use; to make practical or worthwhile use of. Conveys intention to apply a resource toward a purpose.