

GLOSSARY

The Central City 2035 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 Central City 2035 Plan, unless the context clearly indicates another meaning. The definitions below are consistent with those in the Comprehensive Plan. Words not included in this Glossary are defined by their dictionary meaning, or in some cases, by their meaning in state or federal law.

Active transportation: Transportation that involved physical activity including walking, biking and using transit.

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 20 percent of a household’s monthly income.

Bird-friendly building design: Structural design approaches that reduce the risk of mortality or harm to resident and migratory birds. Approaches may include windows 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.

Boulevard Street Type: Busy, continuous streets with emphasis on access and flow that provide multimodal access and circulation for vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians. The streetscape includes visible green features. Ground floor retail uses are allowed and encouraged at key locations.

Buildable land: Vacant and underutilized land that can be developed or redeveloped.

Capitalize: To gain by turning something that already exists into an advantage.

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.

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.

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.

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: To try to deter or prevent from happening.

Displacement: Households or businesses involuntarily forced to move from a neighborhood because of increasing market values, rents, or changes in the neighborhoods' 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.

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

Encourage: Promote or foster something that people or other organizations are already doing or could do.

Enhance: To further improve the quality or value of something that is already valuable.

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

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.

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.

Flexible Street Type: Highly specialized localized street designs responsive to community needs and adjacent land uses and development that could be in public or private ownership. Key public features include low volume, low speed quiet streets that are part of a connected, primarily pedestrian and local bicycle network. Visible green features are encouraged.

Foster: This directs the City to encourage or guide the incremental development of something over a long period of time.

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.

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 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 and food, etc.) will be integrated into generally more developed areas of the city.

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.

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.

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

Infrastructure: Consists of assets in two general networks that serve whole communities — transportation modalities (roads, rail, etc.) and utilities. These are 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, 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.

Invest: Spend money and/or other resources.

Limit: Minimize something or the effects of something.

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

Older adults: Population over 65 (as defined by the Age-Friendly City Action Plan)

Park: Broad term that includes developed parks, open spaces, plazas, community centers and natural areas.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

Reduce: Have less of something than in the current situation.

Reinforce: To strengthen something that already exists with additional investment or effort.

Remove: To do away with; eliminate.

Require: Compel; demand something.

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

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

Retail Commercial Street Type: Busy, continuous streets with retail activity throughout the day, evenings and weekends. They provide for multi-modal access for vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians. Ground-floor retail uses are required or strongly encouraged. Multi-level or specialized retail is encouraged along with green features that support retail street vitality. Neighborhood main streets are an example of retail commercial streets.

Right-of-way: The area between adjacent properties, including g street surfaces, curbs and sidewalk, and may also include additional area on either side of the sidewalk. The size and configuration of the right-of-way vary from street to street, as do the sizes of the actual street surfaces and sidewalks. Rights-of-way are generally dedicated to the movement of vehicles, pedestrians and/or goods.

Stormwater Management: Techniques used to reduce pollutants from, detain, retain, or provide a discharge point for stormwater runoff that best preserves or mimics the natural hydrologic cycle. Stormwater management reduces combined sewer overflows and basement sewer backups, and helps meet the capacity of existing infrastructure.

Strengthen: To make or become stronger; to build up; give strength to.

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

Support: To keep from weakening.

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.

Transit Station Areas: Areas within ½ mile of light rail and other high-capacity transit station.

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, health 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.

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.

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

Watershed: A watershed is the area that catches rain and snow and drains into a corresponding river, stream, or other water body. It 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.

Wayfinding system: A system that helps people orient themselves within a space and helps them navigate from one place to another. Components could include maps, graphics, signage, directional arrows and lighting.

| PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT: HOW WE GOT HERE

The Central City 2035 Plan Discussion Draft brings together more than five years of work and the voices of thousands. In addition to the outreach events and activities summarized below, hundreds of Portlanders provided formal testimony to the Planning and Sustainability Commission and City Council on the various projects that guided the development of this plan.

The public will continue to play a crucial role moving forward as the Plan is refined through the CC2035 process. Public engagement for the CC2035 Concept Plan and each of the three quadrant plans is summarized below.

CENTRAL CITY 2035 CONCEPT PLAN (2010-2012)

An 18-member Central City Advisory Group (AG) was appointed to serve for one year, representing stakeholders or stakeholder groups with experience in different issues and/or interests in the future of the Central City. All meetings of the group were open to the public and included time for public comment.

During late 2010 and 2011, City staff and the Advisory Group conducted a series of workshops and symposiums to scope the range of issues that CC2035 needed to address. At each symposium a group of expert panelists considered existing conditions, opportunities and constraints to addressing the topic discussed, and recommended strategies and objectives to better achieve the desired outcomes they identified. All events were open to the general public and included time for public comment. Approximately 435 people attended a symposium or workshop.

- Economic Vitality: two symposiums, 21 panelists
- Housing and Community Development: two symposiums, 21 panelists
- Willamette River: two symposiums, 25 panelists
- Mobility: two symposiums, 23 panelists
- Public Safety: one symposium, 15 panelists
- Civic and Cultural Life: two symposiums, 29 panelists
- Urban Design: three workshops, 53 participants
- Historic Resources: two symposiums, 25 panelists

A 17-member Central City 2035 Steering Committee met eight times to guide staff on the development of a Concept Plan to develop policies and guide development and decision-making for the quadrant plan process. All meetings were open to the public and included time for public comment.

THE QUADRANT PLANS (2010-2015)

Public events, meetings, project milestones and opportunities for engagement were promoted and featured on each project's respective website; the BPS website; in quadrant-specific and BPS e-newsletters and emails; on social media; and in various newspapers including the Oregonian, Daily Journal of Commerce, Willamette Week and Portland Tribune.

N/NE Quadrant Plan (2012)

A 30-member stakeholder advisory committee (SAC) met 19 times and held an additional 14 subcommittee meetings. All meetings were open to the public and provided opportunity for public comment. In addition:

- Staff attended 100 community meetings, reaching more than 1,100 people
- Staff hosted 10 public events, reaching nearly 600 people
- Web tools and surveys reached an additional 140 people

West Quadrant Plan (2015)

A 33-member stakeholder advisory committee (SAC) met 16 times. All meetings were open to the public and provided opportunity for public comment. In addition:

- Staff attended 110 community meetings, reaching approximately 1100 people
- Staff hosted 12 public events, reaching more than 400 people
- Web tools, mailers and surveys reached an additional 700 people

Southeast Quadrant Plan (2015)

A 30-member stakeholder advisory committee (SAC) met 14 times. In addition, open-membership working groups were formed, focusing on the 1) Central Reach; 2) transportation; and 3) policy. These groups met numerous times during the quadrant process.

- Staff attended 93 community meetings, reaching nearly 500 people
- Staff hosted 15 public events related to the quadrant and Willamette River, reaching an additional 500 people
- Web tools and mailers reached an additional 1,000 people

DEVELOPMENT OF CC2035

Staff integrated the CC2035 Concept Plan, quadrant plans and other work, including the Central City Floor Area Ratio (FAR) Bonus and Transfer Study and the Central City Scenic Resources Inventory, into a consolidated Central City 2035 Plan. Staff is grateful for the collaboration, expertise and great ideas that thousands of dedicated volunteers brought to this process.

WHAT'S IN THE CENTRAL CITY 2035 PLAN?

Volume 1: Goals and Policies

The long-range vision for the Central City

- Big ideas to inspire a generation of Portlanders
- A framework of goals and policies to guide City projects for the next 20 years
- Highlights of the plan by district

Volume 2: Zoning Code and Map Amendments

Regulations to implement the Plan

- Central City Plan District including transfers, height, FAR and parking
- River Overlay Zones and River Review
- Scenic Resource Overlay Zone
- Maps for base and overlay zones, height, FAR
- Transportation System Plan

Volume 3: Inventories

Updated inventories that informed the zoning amendments

- Central City Scenic Resources
- Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Inventory

Volume 4: Background Materials

Prior plans and research provided for reference

Volume 5: Implementation Plan

City's targets and the actions it will take to implement the Plan