

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.

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.

Active transportation: Transportation that involves 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 30 percent of a household’s monthly income.

Architecture 2030 Challenge: In January of 2006, Architecture 2030 issued The 2030 Challenge, a global initiative stating that all new buildings and major renovations reduce their fossil-fuel GHG-emitting consumption by 50 percent by 2010, and all new buildings should be “carbon neutral” by 2030. For more information on Architecture 2030 and the Challenge, see www.architecture2030.org.

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

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 to 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.

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.

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.

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

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).

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

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.

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.

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.

Conflict with: Incompatible or irreconcilable with.

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.

Create: Bring into existence.

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.

Develop: Grow, or cause to grow and become more advanced or elaborate.

Differentiate: Make or become different.

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

Diversify: Make or become more diverse or varied.

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 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.

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.

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: 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.

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.

[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.

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: High-performance buildings 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 inhabitants through design that accommodates people of all ages and abilities. To ensure performance, high-performance buildings must be assessed and rated by a third-party green building certification program.

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

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. Rank I, II, and III structures, places, and objects that are included in historic inventories are historic resources.

Identify: establish or indicate what something is.

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.

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.

Invest: Spend money and/or other resources.

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.

Leverage: Use something to maximum advantage.

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.

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.

Manage: To control or administer.

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.

Minimize: Reduce to the smallest amount or degree possible.

Monitor: Observe and check the progress or quality of something over a period of time.

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. The term “neighborhoods” may, but is not always 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.

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

Park: An open space owned or managed by a public agency for recreational and/or natural resource values. This includes all traditionally-designed parks, gardens, and specialized parks under the stewardship of Portland Parks & Recreation.

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 policies and projects identified in the Transportation System Plan, and changes to the list of significant capital projects necessary to support the land uses designated in the Comprehensive Plan (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.

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.

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 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.

Reduce: Lessen something relative to 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 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.

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

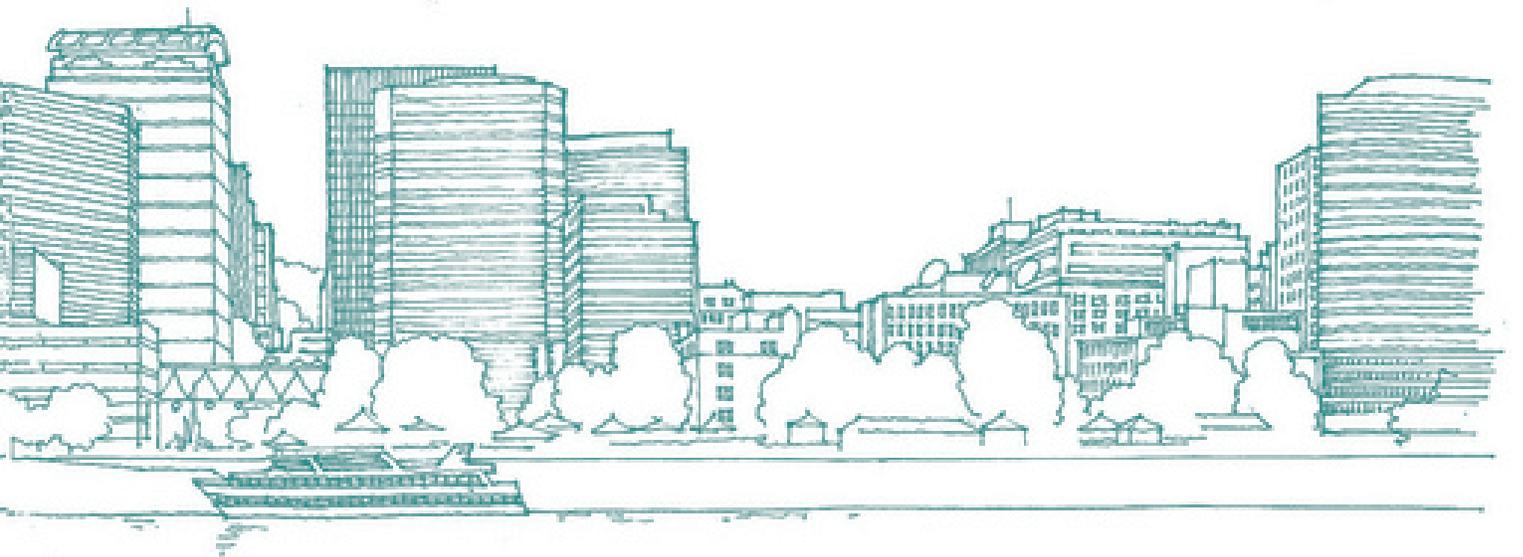
Urban heat island: The urban heat island effect is a measurable increase in ambient urban air temperatures resulting primarily from the replacement of vegetation with buildings, roads, and other heat-absorbing infrastructure. The heat island effect can result in significant temperature differences between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

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.

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.





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 2A: Zoning Code and Map Amendments

Regulations to implement the Plan

- Part 1: Central City Plan District
- Part 2: River, Scenic and Trails

Volume 2B: Transportation System Plan Amendments

Volume 3A: Scenic Resources Protection Plan

- Part 1: Summary, Results and Implementation
- Part 2: Scenic Resources Inventory
- Part 3: Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy Analysis

Volume 3B: 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

Volume 6: Public Involvement

CC2035 public involvement