



## CHAPTER 12. ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

| <b>ACRONYMS:</b>  |   |
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| <b>ACP</b>        | Asphalt Concrete Pavement                                       |
| <b>ADA</b>        | Americans with Disabilities Act                                 |
| <b>BEA</b>        | United States Bureau of Economic Analysis                       |
| <b>Benton REA</b> | Benton Rural Electric Association                               |
| <b>BLM</b>        | United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management |
| <b>BPA</b>        | Bonneville Power Administration                                 |
| <b>BST</b>        | Bituminous Surface Treatment                                    |
| <b>CAO</b>        | Critical Areas Ordinance  |
| <b>CAPP</b>       | County Arterial Preservation Program                            |
| <b>CFP</b>        | Capital Facilities Plan   |
| <b>CIP</b>        | Capital Improvements Program                                    |
| <b>CRAB</b>       | County Road Administration Board                                |
| <b>CWPP</b>       | County-wide Planning Policy                                     |
| <b>DOE</b>        | Washington State Department of Ecology                          |
| <b>DOH</b>        | Washington State Department of Health                           |
| <b>EC</b>         | Existing Conditions   |
| <b>EPA</b>        | Environmental Protection Agency                                 |
| <b>ERU</b>        | Equivalent Residential Unit                                     |
| <b>GIS</b>        | Geographic Information System                                   |
| <b>HCM</b>        | Highway Capacity Manual   |
| <b>HUD</b>        | United States Department of Housing and Urban Development       |
| <b>IAC</b>        | Interagency Committee on Outdoor Recreation                     |
| <b>IRCA</b>       | Immigration Reform and Control Act                              |
| <b>LID</b>        | Local Improvement District                                      |
| <b>LOS</b>        | Level of Service  |
| <b>MPR</b>        | Master Planned Resort   |
| <b>MVFT</b>       | Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax  |
| <b>NIMBY</b>      | Not In My Backyard  |
| <b>NPDES</b>      | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System                 |
| <b>NWPPC</b>      | Northwest Power and Conservation Council                        |
| <b>OFM</b>        | Washington State Office of Financial Management                 |

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| <b>OHWM</b>  | Ordinary High Water Mark                                      |
| <b>PCC</b>   | Portland Cement Concrete                                      |
| <b>PTBA</b>  | Public Transportation Benefit Area                            |
| <b>RAP</b>   | Rural Arterial Program  |
| <b>RCW</b>   | Revised Code of Washington                                    |
| <b>REET</b>  | Real Estate Excise Tax  |
| <b>RID</b>   | Road Improvement District                                     |
| <b>RTPO</b>  | Regional Transportation Planning Organization                 |
| <b>SEPA</b>  | State Environmental Policy Act                                |
| <b>SHA</b>   | Sunnyside Housing Authority                                   |
| <b>SIED</b>  | Supporting Investment in Economic Diversification (SIED) Fund |
| <b>SMS</b>   | Safety Management System                                      |
| <b>STP</b>   | Surface Transportation Program                                |
| <b>TAG</b>   | Transportation Advisory Group                                 |
| <b>TDM</b>   | Transportation Demand Management                              |
| <b>TIA</b>   | Transportation Improvement Account                            |
| <b>TIB</b>   | Transportation Improvement Board                              |
| <b>TIP</b>   | Transportation Improvement Program                            |
| <b>UATA</b>  | Urban Arterial Trust Account                                  |
| <b>UGA</b>   | Urban Growth Area   |
| <b>WAC</b>   | Washington Administrative Code                                |
| <b>WSDOT</b> | Washington State Department of Transportation                 |
| <b>WUTC</b>  | Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission            |
| <b>YCC</b>   | Yakima County Code  |
| <b>YCPWD</b> | Yakima County Public Works Department                         |
| <b>YHA</b>   | Yakima Housing Authority                                      |
| <b>YVCOG</b> | Yakima Valley Conference of Governments                       |

| <b>DEFINITIONS:</b>                |  |
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| <b>Adequate Public Facilities</b>  | Means facilities which have the capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below locally established minimums. [WAC 365-196-210(3)].   |
| <b>Affordable Housing</b>          | Means residential housing that is rented or owned by a person or household whose monthly housing costs, including utilities other than telephone, do not exceed thirty percent of the households monthly income. [WAC 365-196-210(4)].   |
| <b>Agreement</b>                   | A contract by common consent between two or more entities to promote and coordinate programs and employees determined necessary by local government to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities and infrastructure set out in the local plan or required by local, state or federal law. Agreements can be formal or informal in nature, though they are almost always formal. |
| <b>Agricultural Land</b>           | Means land primarily devoted to the commercial production of horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw, turf, seed, Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, finfish in upland hatcheries, or livestock, and that has long-term commercial significance for agricultural production. [RCW 36.70A.030(2)].   |
| <b>Allow</b>                       | To grant, or permit with use of discretion.  |
| <b>Anadromous fish</b>             | Salmon and other fish that migrate up rivers from the sea to breed in fresh water.   |
| <b>Annexation</b>                  | The act or process of adding land to a governmental unit, usually an incorporated place, by an ordinance, a court order, or other legal action. (APA)  |
| <b>Aquifer Recharge Areas</b>      | Areas of highly permeable soils which allow surface waters to infiltrate into the ground water. The percolating water enters the geologic layer saturating the aquifer and supplies sufficient quantity and quality of water to be used as a resource.   |
| <b>Arbitration</b>                 | The hearing and determination of a case in controversy by a person chosen by the parties or appointed under statutory authority.   |
| <b>Assessed Valuation</b>          | The fair market value of both real [land and building], and personal property as determined by the Yakima County Assessor's Office for the purpose of setting property taxes.  |
| <b>Available Public Facilities</b> | Means that facilities or services are in place or that a financial commitment is in place to provide the facilities or services within a specified time. [CWPP, WAC].  |

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| <b>Avigation</b>                          | Navigation of aircraft.  |
| <b>Bonds/Bonding</b>                      | Bonding is the act of issuing debt to finance capital projects and other expenditures. Bonds used by the County are general obligation and revenue.  |
| <b>Capital Facilities</b>                 | Facilities such as schools, roads, landfills, and water and sewer systems, which are characterized by long, useful lives and substantial cost. The cost of operation and maintenance is not included.  |
| <b>Capital Facilities Plan</b>            | A 6-year plan for financing capital improvements needed to support Yakima County's current and future population and economy.  |
| <b>Capital Improvement</b>                | Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility. The cost of capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of this element, physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.               |
| <b>Clustered Development</b>              | The arrangement or grouping of dwellings on parcels to increase densities (e.g., smaller lots) on some portions while keeping the remainder free of buildings in order to preserve open space, other amenities associated with the property, or to locate the utility (water or sewer) system serving the dwellings.   |
| <b>Commute Trip Reduction</b>             | The Washington State Legislature passed the Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) Law in 1991 to call on employers to encourage their worker to drive alone less often, reduce carbon emissions and keep the busiest commute routes flowing. It calls for employers having 100 or more employees that arrive at a site between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. 12 months a year to reduce the number who drive alone to work. |
| <b>Comprehensive Land Use Plan</b>        | Means a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to this chapter (RCW 36.70A.030(4)).  |
| <b>Concurrency</b>                        | Means that adequate public facilities are available when the impacts of development occur, or within a specified time thereafter. This definition includes the "adequate public facilities" as defined above. [WAC 365-196-210(7), CWPP].  |
| <b>Consistency</b>                        | Means that no feature of a plan or regulation is incompatible with any other feature or a plan or regulation. Consistency is indicative of a capacity for orderly integration or operation with other elements in a system. [WAC 365-196-210(8)].  |
| <b>County-wide Planning Policy (CWPP)</b> | Policy framework developed by local elected officials and staff from Yakima County and the cities located within the county to   |

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|                                   | guide the development of comprehensive plans under the Washington State Growth Management Act.   |
| <b>Critical Areas</b>             | Include the following areas and ecosystems: (a) wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas. “Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas” does not include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage ditches that lie within the boundaries of and are maintained by a port district or an irrigation district or company. [RCW 36.70A.030(5)].                |
| <b>Cultural Resources</b>         | Is a term used interchangeably with “lands, sites, and structures, which have historical or archaeological and traditional cultural significance.” [WAC 365-196-210(11)].  |
| <b>Density</b>                    | The method of describing intensity of development patterns typically measured in dwelling units per acre. Development densities are usually highest at a city’s center and decrease at its periphery and beyond.   |
| <b>Density Bonus</b>              | Allowing density of development to exceed what would normally be allowed in an area or zone, provided that a certain condition or conditions are met. Examples of such conditions might include clustering of residences, use of community wells, development of low-income housing, etc.  |
| <b>Development Regulations</b>    | Means the controls placed on development or land use activities by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, critical areas ordinances, shoreline master programs, official controls, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances together with any amendments thereto. A development regulation does not include a decision to approve a project permit application, as defined in RCW 36.70B.020, even though the decision may be expressed in a resolution or ordinance of the legislative body of the county or city. [RCW 36.70A.030(7)]. |
| <b>Development Review Process</b> | The public consideration of a proposal to divide land into parcels; construct or reconstruct, convert, alter, relocate or enlarge a structure; or the use or extension of the use of land.   |
| <b>Differential Taxation</b>      | Use of taxation as a tool to keep land in open space by giving owners a tax break. It bases a parcel’s tax on current use rather than the highest potential use. This may slow the parcel’s transition from open space to development.   |
| <b>Discourage</b>                 | To advise or persuade to refrain.  |
| <b>Domestic Water System</b>      | Means any system providing a supply of potable water which is deemed adequate pursuant to RCW 19.27.097 for the intended   |

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|                                    | use of a development. [WAC 365-196-210(13)].  |
| <b>Down Zoning</b>                 | The reduction of land use intensity by decreasing allowable density or the types of activities that may be conducted on the land.   |
| <b>Encourage</b>                   | To foster, incite to action, instigate.   |
| <b>Ensure</b>                      | To make sure or secure, guarantee.  |
| <b>Essential Public Facilities</b> | Include those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, and group homes. [RCW].                                      |
| <b>Establish</b>                   | To settle firmly, to make or form, to found and create.   |
| <b>Fair Share</b>                  | A proportionate amount by local jurisdiction. For example, used in the context of affordable housing, fair share means that each city and county within the region works with the regional authority [or state] to establish local and regional policies that will provide the opportunity within each jurisdiction for accommodating a portion of the region's need for affordable housing.  |
| <b>Financial Commitment</b>        | Means that sources of public or private funds or combination thereof have been identified which will be sufficient to finance public facilities necessary to support development, and that there is reasonable assurance that such funds will be timely put to that end. [WAC 365-196-210(15)].   |
| <b>Fiscal Capacity</b>             | The ability of the County or a city to adequately provide urban services while maintaining an acceptable quality of life for its residents.   |
| <b>Floodplain</b>                  | Means a land area adjoining a river, stream, watercourse or lake which has been determined likely to flood. The extent of the floodplain may vary with the frequency of flooding being considered. "Floodplain" is synonymous with the one hundred-year floodplain and means that land area susceptible to inundation with one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. |
| <b>Floodway</b>                    | Means the regular channel of a river, stream, or other watercourse, plus the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.   |
| <b>Focused Public Investment</b>   | Focused public investment targets capital improvements expenditures in public investment areas to produce "fully-served land" for development. Focused public investment maximizes the use of limited public funds by coordinating government expenditures and focusing development first in some areas, then   |

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|                                     | in others. The targeted public investment is an incentive to development to occur where the public's capital investment is focused. In order for public investment to be focused to produce fully-served land, the County and other service providers will need to resolve the following issues: (1) what criteria should be used to prioritize public investments, and (2) how should areas be selected for targeted investment?  |
| <b>Forest Land</b>                  | Means land primarily devoted to growth of trees for long-term commercial timber production on land that can be economically and practically managed for such production, including Christmas trees subject to the excise tax imposed under RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, and that has long-term commercial significance. In determining whether forest land is primarily devoted to growing trees for long-term commercial timber production on land that can be economically and practically managed for such production, the following factors shall be considered: (a) The proximity of the land to urban, suburban, and rural settlements; (b) surrounding parcel size and the compatibility and intensity of adjacent and nearby land uses; (c) long-term local economic conditions that affect the ability to manage for timber production; and (d) the availability of public facilities and services conducive to conversion of forest land to other uses. [RCW 36.70A.030(8)]. |
| <b>Geologically Hazardous Areas</b> | Means areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns. [RCW 36.70A.030(9)].  |
| <b>Goals</b>                        | Are broad statements of a community's aspirations; the long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed. Goals tell us <i>where</i> we want to go. The language of a goal statement includes directives, such as "ensure," "provide," and "retain."   |
| <b>Government Services Forum</b>    | An intergovernmental effort consisting of local governments and special districts for the purpose of implementing RCW 36.115.  |
| <b>Growth Management Act (GMA)</b>  | Washington State legislation passed in 1990 that requires cities and counties to prepare comprehensive plans and development regulations in accordance with the Act.   |
| <b>Hydro-Firming</b>                | The back-up of the region's intermittent excess spring hydro-generation with gas-fired combustion turbines to provide back-up if hydro-electric power is insufficient.   |
| <b>Infill</b>                       | Development of undeveloped parcels within an Urban Growth Area (UGA). These parcels were "passed over" in the first phase of   |

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|  | development due to insufficient demand for the land, physical constraints, or because they continued in rural use (horse lots, orchards, etc.). A concept which encourages new development to occur in areas already served with the full range of urban services, and that are already substantially developed. |
| <b>Infrastructure</b>                    | Public facilities such as water, sewer, solid waste, parks, and roads.   |
| <b>Institution</b>                       | A facility that provides a public service and is operated by a federal, state, or local government, public or private utility, public or private school or college, church, public agency, or tax-exempt organization. (APA)   |
| <b>Intergovernmental Coordination</b>    | The process in which different levels of government (federal, state, regional and local) act together in a smooth, concerted way to either avoid and/or mitigate adverse impacts that one may impose on the other or to share the responsibilities and benefits of a common service or facility.                 |
| <b>Interlocal Agreements</b>             | Are authorized by state law and allow local governments (through written agreements) to cooperate with each other on a basis of mutual advantage to provide services and facilities in a manner that best meets the needs and development of local communities (paraphrase of RCW 39.34.010).                    |
| <b>Intermodal Transportation</b>         | Facilities designed to support alternative freight and goods transportation.   |
| <b>Land Banking</b>                      | Governments are given the authority to buy lands in anticipation of future needs, leasing or renting them out until needed for a designated future purpose.  |
| <b>Land Capability</b>                   | Refers to the capacity of land to support human activities at a given intensity. Such factors as slope stability, soil permeability, water supply, flood hazards, and availability of groundwater are among the factors used to define land capability.  |
| <b>Level of Service</b>                  | Means an established minimum capacity of public facilities or service that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need. Level of service standards are synonymous with locally established minimum standards. [365-196-210(19)]   |
| <b>Limit</b>                             | To abridge, confine, restrict.   |
| <b>Local Improvement District (LID)</b>  | A mechanism to pay for improvements (i.e., streets, sidewalks, utilities) that directly benefit the property owner.  |
| <b>Locational Preference</b>             | Personal choice in locating a residence, business or other land use in one area over another, given similar price and other factors.   |
| <b>Long-term Commercial Significance</b> | Includes the growing capacity, productivity, and soil composition of the land for long-term commercial production, in consideration with the land's proximity to population areas, and the possibility   |

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|   | of more intense uses of the land. [RCW 36.70A.030(10)]   |
| <b>Manufactured Housing</b>               | Permanent units distinguished from mobile homes by their durability and less mobile nature. Constructed after June 15, 1976 in accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements for manufactured housing.   |
| <b>Master Planned Resort</b>              | Means a self-contained and fully integrated planned unit development, in a setting of significant natural amenities, with primary focus on destination resort facilities consisting of short-term visitor accommodations associated with a range of developed on-site indoor or outdoor recreational facilities. [WAC 365-196-460] |
| <b>May</b>                                | Indicates a use of discretion in making a decision. "As used in this chapter, indicates an option counties and cities can take at their discretion. WAC 365-196-210(20)"   |
| <b>Median Income</b>                      | The mid-point of all reported incomes. Half the households have a higher income and half the households have a lower income than the mid-point.  |
| <b>Mediation</b>                          | A process whereby a neutral third party acts to encourage and facilitate the resolution of a dispute without prescribing what it should be. It is an informal non-adversarial process with the objective helping the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable agreement.  |
| <b>Minerals</b>                           | Include gravel, sand, and valuable metallic substances. [RCW 36.70A.030(11)]   |
| <b>Mitigation</b>                         | Methods used to alleviate the adverse impacts of a development on the public infrastructure (streets, utilities, etc.), services, adjoining property or nearby uses, and the natural environment.  |
| <b>Mobile Homes</b>                       | A transportable structure suitable for year-round single-family occupancy and having water, electrical, sewage connections similar to those of conventional dwellings and constructed before June 15, 1976.  |
| <b>Multi-Modal Transportation Systems</b> | Transportation facilities and services designed primarily to support alternative passenger modes.  |
| <b>Must</b>                               | "As used in this chapter, indicates a requirement for compliance with the act. It has the same meaning within this chapter as shall. (WAC 365-196-210(21))"  |
| <b>New Fully-Contained Community</b>      | Is a development proposed for location outside of the existing designated urban growth areas which is characterized by urban densities, uses and services and meets the criteria of RCW 36.70A.350.  |
| <b>Objective</b>                          | A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal. By the end of the planning period, it should be possible to state whether or not a specific objective  |

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|                              | has been reached.   |
| <b>Off-Site Improvements</b> | Improvements associated with development (such as water, sewer and roads) that are not located on the parcel that is subject to a development application.  |
| <b>On-Site Improvements</b>  | Project improvements on the lot or parcel that is subject to a development application.   |
| <b>On-Site System</b>        | Individual water or sewer system usually serving one residence and located on the property it serves. Includes wells and septic systems.  |
| <b>Open Space</b>            | <p>Undeveloped land that serves a functional role in the life of the community. This term is subdivided for inventory purposes into the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Pastoral or recreational open spaces are areas that serve active or passive recreation needs, e.g., federal, state, regional and local parks, forests, historic sites, etc.</li> <li>b. Utilitarian open spaces are those areas not suitable for residential or other development due to the existence of hazardous and/or environmentally sensitive conditions, e.g., airport flight zones, floodplains, lakes and rivers, wetlands, well fields, etc. This category is sometimes referred to as “health and safety” open space.</li> <li>c. Corridor (or linear) open spaces are areas through which people travel, and which may also serve an aesthetic or leisure purpose. For example, an interstate highway may connect point A to point B, but may also offer an enjoyable pleasure drive for the family. This open space is also significant in its ability to connect one residential or leisure area with another.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Phased Growth</b>         | Residential development in unincorporated portions of designated UGAs is phased, concurrent with the necessary infrastructure to support it.  |
| <b>Policies</b>              | <p>Express a community's commitment to a course of action. The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal or objective. Policies express that commitment in one of three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The policies themselves, as they appear in an adopted comprehensive plan, provide clear guidance for decision making when a situation arises;</li> <li>2) They form the basis for revised development regulations (e.g., zoning, subdivision, building codes); and</li> </ul>  |

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|   | 3) They provide the overall direction for implementation of a strategy or course of action.  |
| <b>Prohibit</b>                                     | To forbid or prevent.  |
| <b>Project Impacts</b>                              | Affect only a development project. As a rule of thumb, “on-site” impacts are generally “project impacts” (e.g., the impact of a specific site plan on the direction, velocity and volume of stormwater runoff).  |
| <b>Provide</b>                                      | To make or furnish.  |
| <b>Public Facilities</b>                            | Include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools. [RCW 36.70A.030(12), CWPP]   |
| <b>Public Ownership (through donation)</b>          | Private individuals and foundations, nonprofit organizations, or governmental agencies donate land for public use and protection. While this land is “free” in that the public does not need to purchase it, the land is still lost from the tax rolls, and will require at least minimal maintenance at public expense.   |
| <b>Public Ownership (through purchase)</b>          | A public entity or private land trust purchases private property for the sake of preservation; the most expensive of all tools.  |
| <b>Public Services</b>                              | Includes fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services. [RCW 36.70A.030(13), CWPP]   |
| <b>Public Services Obligations</b>                  | Means obligations imposed by law on utilities to furnish facilities and supply service to all who may apply for and be reasonably entitled to service. [WAC 365-196-210(24)]   |
| <b>Purchase of Development Rights</b>               | As with transfer of development rights, the right to develop a parcel of land is separated from the parcel itself. In this case, however, the rights are actually purchased by a public entity or a land trust.  |
| <b>Purchase of Easements (Public Access Rights)</b> | Government compensates a landowner for giving up the right to exclusive use of all or part of a parcel of land in order to create a public easement. This technique is sometimes used to provide public access to waterfront or public lands.  |
| <b>Purpose Statements</b>                           | Describe the current conditions or considerations that make the goal and its policies cluster necessary and explain how the goal and policies address the problem/condition.   |
| <b>Ramp Down Agreements</b>                         | A potential component for proposed annexations. Cities and counties may establish a formula to equitably compensate the county for revenue and capital facility expenditures lost due to annexation. These agreements may include an amortization schedule for transitioning the revenue from the county to the city. These agreements may also incorporate the purchase of county |

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|   | capital improvements in the annexed area.  |
| <b>Regional Service Agreements</b>                          | Agreements between two or more local governments and/or nongovernmental providers to facilitate the extension of utilities and services.   |
| <b>Regional Transportation Plan</b>                         | Means the transportation plan for the regionally designated transportation system which is produced by the Regional Transportation Planning Organization. [WAC 365-196-210(25)]  |
| <b>Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO)</b> | Means the voluntary organization conforming to RCW 47.80.020, consisting of counties and cities within a region containing one or more counties which have common transportation interests. [WAC 365-196-210(26)]  |
| <b>Regulatory Authority</b>                                 | A constituted body established under law to control, fix, or adjust the time, amount, degree or rate of the provision of a public or quasi-public service or facility.   |
| <b>Require</b>  | To direct, order, demand.  |
| <b>Resource Lands</b>                                       | Lands which are designated as having long-term commercial significance for the production of agricultural products, timber, or the extraction of minerals.   |
| <b>Revised Code of Washington (RCW)</b>                     | A compilation of all Washington State law.   |
| <b>Right-of-Way</b>   | A general term denoting land or an interest in land, usually in a strip, devoted to utility or transportation purposes.  |
| <b>Riparian</b>   | Land along a natural stream, river or marine shorelines. Riparian vegetation means the terrestrial vegetation that grows beside rivers, streams, and other freshwater bodies and that depends on these water sources for soil moisture greater than would otherwise be available from local precipitation.   |
| <b>Road Levy</b>  | A levy assessed on real property by the County; to be used to develop and maintain the County's road system.   |
| <b>Rural Development</b>                                    | Refers to development outside the urban growth area and outside agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands designated pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170. Rural development can consist of a variety of uses and residential densities, including clustered residential development, at levels that are consistent with the preservation of rural character and the requirements of the rural element. Rural development does not refer to agriculture or forestry activities that may be conducted in rural areas. [RCW 36.70A.030(16)] |
| <b>Rural Government Service</b>                             | Include those public services and public facilities historically and typically delivered at an intensity usually found in rural areas, and may include domestic water systems, fire and police protection services, transportation and public transit services, and other public utilities associated with rural development and normally  |

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|   | not associated with urban areas. Rural services do not include storm or sanitary sewers, except as otherwise authorized by RCW 36.70A.110(4). [RCW 36.70A.030(17)]  |
| <b>Rural Lands</b>                      | Means all lands which are not within an urban growth area and are not designated as natural resource lands having long-term commercial significance for production of agricultural products, timber, or the extraction of minerals. [WAC 365-196-210(27), CWPP]   |
| <b>Sanitary Sewer System</b>            | Means all facilities, including approved on-site disposal facilities, used in the collection, transmission, storage, treatment or discharge of any waterborne waste, whether domestic in origin or a combination of domestic, commercial or industrial waste. On-site disposal facilities are only considered sanitary sewer systems if they are designed to serve urban densities. [WAC 365-196-210] |
| <b>Satellite Utility Systems</b>        | Public or privately owned community water or sewer systems that are operated as independent system until they can be included as part of a larger system.   |
| <b>Service Area</b>                     | The land area within which a city or other service provider is committed to providing urban services within a specific time period (typically 20 years or less)   |
| <b>Service Providers</b>                | Government and nongovernment providers of such services as fire protection, law enforcement, emergency medical services, potable water, irrigation water, and sewerage collection and disposal.   |
| <b>Settled Out Agricultural Workers</b> | Previously migratory farm laborers who have established permanent residences.   |
| <b>Shall</b>                            | Is considered always mandatory or imperative; denotes definite obligation, and necessity. Indicates a requirement for compliance with the act. "It has the same meaning within this chapter as must." [WAC 365-196-210(29)]   |
| <b>Shoreline Master Program (SMP)</b>   | Yakima County's Shoreline Master Program was amended on January 1, 1986, in accordance with RCW 90.58, Shoreline Management Act.  |
| <b>Shorelines of the State</b>          | The shorelines covered by the Shoreline Management Act [RCW 90.58, SMA] and the County's Shoreline Master Program [SMP]. They cover lands adjacent to and wetlands associated with all marine waters, lakes over 20 acres in size, and streams and rivers with a mean annual flow of more than 20 cubic feet per second.  |
| <b>Should</b>                           | Used to express, duty, propriety, or desirability; discretionary. Indicates the advice of the department, but does not indicate a requirement for compliance with the act. [WAC 365-196-210(30)]  |
| <b>Solid Waste Handling Facility</b>    | Means any facility for the transfer or ultimate disposal of solid waste, including landfills and municipal incinerators. [WAC 365-  |

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|   | 196-210(31)]  |
| <b>Special District</b>   | Deans a municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, other than a county, city, or school district.  |
| <b>Special Needs Populations (Housing)</b>                        | The physically disabled, mentally disabled, mentally ill, homeless, and other persons who may experience barriers to housing because of a disability or condition.  |
| <b>Strategies</b>   | Planned actions designed to achieve goals and objectives. Policies that call for a course of action or implementation strategy will need to be translated into a sequenced program of activities that will help achieve the community's goals. The timing of those activities will need to be identified (e.g., near term, mid-range, long range).  |
| <b>Support Investment in Economic Diversification (SIED) Fund</b> | The SIED fund was established to assist local government infrastructure development to promote ongoing operation and expansion of businesses, to attract new businesses to rural communities, and promote the development of communities of excellence in rural distressed areas of Washington. SIED assists local government infrastructure development in order to promote development of communities.  |
| <b>System Impacts</b>   | Affect the larger network of facilities, services, or natural environment (i.e., 'system'). As a rule of thumb, "off-site" impacts are generally system impacts (e.g., the impact of a proposed development on arterial roads, wastewater treatment facilities, and regional parks).  |
| <b>Transfer of Development Rights</b>                             | The removal of the right to develop or build, expressed in units per acre of floor area ration, from one lot or parcel to another, or from a portion of a lot to another part of the same lot.  |
| <b>Transportation Advisory Committee (TAG)</b>                    | A group of transportation professionals and interested citizens who were brought together to help develop goals and policies for the transportation element of <i>Plan 2015</i> .   |
| <b>Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Strategies</b>          | Strategies aimed at changing travel behavior rather than at expanding the transportation network to meet travel demand. Such strategies can include the promotion of work hour changes, ride-sharing options, parking policies, telecommuting. [WAC]<br><br>Transportation demand management facilities can include park-and-ride or park-and-pool lots, car pool or vanpool programs, subsidized transit, high-occupancy vehicle lanes and other opportunities provided to reduce the number of vehicles using the roadway system. |
| <b>Transportation Facilities</b>                                  | Includes capital facilities related to air, water or land transportation. [WAC 365-196-210(33)]   |
| <b>Transportation Level of</b>                                    | A measure which describes the operational condition of the travel   |

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| <b>Service Standard</b>                       | stream and acceptable adequacy requirements. Such standards may be expressed in terms such as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience, geographic accessibility and safety. [WAC 365-196-210(34)]   |
| <b>Transportation System Management (TSM)</b> | Means the use of low cost solutions to increase the capacity of the transportation system. Transportation System Management (TSM) strategies include but are not limited to signalization, channelization, ramp metering, incident response programs, and bus turn-outs. [WAC 365-196-210(35)]  |
| <b>Urban Governmental Services</b>            | Include those public services and public facilities at an intensity historically and typically provided in cities, specifically including storm and sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transit services, and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with nonurban areas. [RCW 36.70A.030(18)]  |
| <b>Urban Growth</b>                           | Refers to growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces to such as degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or fiber, or the extraction of mineral resource, rural uses, rural development, and natural resource lands designated pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170. A pattern of more intensive rural development, as provided in RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d), is not urban growth. When allowed to spread over wide areas, urban growth typically requires urban governmental services. "Characterized by urban growth" refers to land having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship to an area with urban growth on it as to be appropriate for urban growth. [RCW 36.70A.030(19), CWPP] |
| <b>Urban Growth Areas (UGA)</b>               | Means those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110. [RCW 36.70A.030(20), CWPP]   |
| <b>Urban Infill</b>                           | Development of the vacant lots in urban areas.  |
| <b>Utilities or Public Utilities</b>          | Means enterprises or facilities serving the public by means of an integrated system of collection, transmission, distribution, and processing facilities through more or less permanent physical connections between the plant of the serving entity and the premises of the customer. Included are systems for the delivery of natural gas, electricity, telecommunications services, and water, and for the disposal of sewage. [WAC 365-196-210(36)]   |
| <b>Visioning</b>                              | Means a process of citizen involvement to determine values and ideals for the future of a community and to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals. [WAC 365-196-210(37)]  |

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| <b>Washington Administrative Code (WAC)</b> | A compilation of guidelines for how Washington State law is to be administered.  |
| <b>Watershed</b>                            | The area drained by a given stream or river. Often used interchangeably with drainage basin. Watershed boundaries are ridges that divide one drainage basin from another.  |
| <b>Wetlands</b>                             | Means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally included swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands specifically intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands. [RCW 36.70A.030(21)] |
| <b>Zoning</b>                               | The classification of land by types of uses permitted and prohibited and by densities and intensities permitted and prohibited.  |