

Appendix A: Glossary

This glossary is an alphabetical list of common terms used throughout the Comprehensive Plan. See the Kirkland Zoning Code Chapter 5 Definitions for additional terms.

Active Transportation: Forms of pedestrian mobility including walking or running, the use of a mobility assistive device such as a wheelchair, bicycling and cycling irrespective of the number of wheels, and the use of small personal devices such as foot scooters or skateboards. Active transportation includes both traditional and electric assist bicycles and other devices. Planning for active transportation must consider and address accommodation pursuant to the Americans with disabilities act and the distinct needs of each form of active transportation.

Active Transportation Facilities: Facilities provided for the safety and mobility of active transportation users including, but not limited to, trails, as defined in RCW [47.30.005](#), sidewalks, bike lanes, shared-use paths, and other facilities in the public right-of-way.

ADA: Accessibility under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the idea that people with disabilities should have equal access to programs, services, and areas as people without disabilities. This means that products, services, and facilities should be designed or modified so that people of all abilities can use them. The ADA has standards for accessible design that apply to all business locations and for transportation facilities.

Adequate Capital Facilities: Facilities which have the capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below locally established minimums.

Aging in place: The ability to live in one's own home and community safely, independently, and comfortably. It is also important that the community supports older adults to ensure they can remain active and integrated in society as they age.

All ages and abilities: The term "All Ages and Abilities" (AAA) is a policy approach that aims to improve bicycling access for people of all ages and abilities. It's a common term in bicycle research and practice and is considered a best practice for bicycle network design and implementation. The National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) defines "All Ages" as being suitable for children through to older adulthood, while "All Abilities" includes less confident cyclists and people with physical or cognitive disabilities. The City of Kirkland has identified shared use paths, separated bicycle lanes and neighborhood greenways as being included in the City's AAA network.

Arterial (Minor): A roadway providing movement along a significant traffic corridor. Minor arterials interconnect and augment the principal arterial system. Generally, traffic on minor arterials serves the immediate local community for short to moderate trip lengths. Traffic volumes are high, although usually not as great as those associated with principal arterials. Traffic speeds for minor arterials are similar to that of principal arterials.

Arterial (Principal): A roadway providing movement along a major traffic corridor. Principal arterials serve major urban and activity centers and access points to the freeway. They also serve as high traffic volume corridors that carry local cross-town trips and regional pass-through trips. Traffic volumes are higher, and trip lengths are longer than those usually associated with minor arterials.

Available Capital Facilities: Facilities or services that are in place or a financial commitment that is in place to provide the facilities or services within a specified time. In the case of transportation, the specified time is six years.

BIPOC: Black, Indigenous, and People of Color communities.

Built Green: A nonprofit program of the Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties, developed in partnership with King County, Snohomish County and other agencies in Washington State to set health and environmental quality standards for residential development. The program provides consumers with easy-to-understand rating systems that quantify environmentally friendly building practices for remodeling and new construction. The highest level of certification is Emerald Star followed by 5 Star, 4 Star and 3 Star. All levels are verified by a third party.

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT): A high-quality bus-based transit system that delivers fast and efficient service that may include dedicated lanes, busways, traffic signal priority, off-board fare collection, elevated platforms, and enhanced stations.

Capital Facility: A public facility that is classified as a fixed asset, has an estimated cost of \$50,000 or more (except land), and typically has a useful life of 10 years or more (except certain types of equipment).

Capital Improvement: Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility and which are large in scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multiyear financing.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): The City plan that addresses construction, repair, maintenance and acquisition of major capital facilities and equipment. The document provides a tool for public comment and City review regarding projects planned for the next six years, including transportation, surface water management utility, water and sewer utility, park, public safety, general government and equipment purchases.

Carbon Neutrality: Carbon neutral or net zero carbon emissions refer to achieving net zero carbon emissions by “balancing” a certain measured amount of carbon released with an amount of carbon offsets. This assumes that changes in land use can result in taking CO₂ out of the carbon cycle. Buying enough carbon credits to make up the difference is one way to achieve carbon neutrality.

Collector: A roadway capable of handling relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads or arterial roads.

Commute Trip Reduction: Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) is a Washington state law that encourages people to use alternative transportation methods to get to work, instead of driving alone. The law's goals are to reduce air pollution, traffic congestion, and the consumption of petroleum fuels. The CTR law was passed in 1991 and applies to workplaces with 100 or more employees who arrive between 6 AM and 9 AM at least two days a week.

Complete Streets: A comprehensive approach to transportation planning and street design that prioritizes safe and accessible transportation for all users. This includes people walking, rolling, bicycling, riding transit and driving with an emphasis on facilities for people of all ages and abilities. The goal is to create streets that accommodate all modes of transportation, ensuring safety, efficiency, and convenience for everyone. By integrating features like bike lanes, wider

sidewalks, crosswalks, and public transit facilities, the Complete Streets approach aims to foster inclusive and sustainable communities. Kirkland has an adopted Complete Streets ordinance, KMC 19.08.055, which states that Complete Streets shall be accommodated to the maximum extent practical in the scoping, planning, development, and construction, operation and maintenance of all transportation facilities, including the creation of new transportation linkages in order to create a more connected community-wide transportation network.

Comprehensive Plan: A generalized coordinated policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act.

Concurrency: Adequate capital facilities are available when the impacts of development occur. This definition includes the two concepts of “adequate capital facilities” and “available capital facilities” as defined above.

Consistency: That no feature of a plan or regulation is incompatible with any other feature of a plan or regulation. Consistency is indicative of a capacity for orderly integration or operation with other elements in a system.

Coordination: Consultation and cooperation among jurisdictions or entities.

Critical Areas: As defined in the Washington State Growth Management Act, RCW 36.70A.030(5), the following areas and ecosystems: “(a) wetlands, streams, and minor lakes; (b) areas with a critical aquifer recharging areas used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas.”

Cross Kirkland Corridor Overlay: An overlay following the alignment of the Cross Kirkland and EastRail Corridor through adjoining commercial areas. The Overlay varies in uses but is defined by its orientation to transportation and recreational amenities of the Corridor. A specific width for the overlay is not assigned. Rather, its geography is defined by potential relationships of developments and uses to the Corridor – both current and envisioned. Innovative land uses and development types, including the potential for transit-oriented development, are critical to fully leveraging public and private investment in the Corridor.

DECLARE Label: Similar to a nutritional label, the DECLARE label program lists the ingredients of building materials so that architects, builders and consumers can select ecologically sound products without needing to do research. The label indicates where the product came from, what it is made of and where it goes at the end of its life. The list ensures that the materials are not Red List materials, those that are harmful to humans. Avoiding Red List building materials is part of the Living Building Challenge program.

Density: One method to measure the intensity of development, generally expressed in terms of dwelling units per acre. It can also be expressed in terms of population density (i.e., people per acre).

Density Bonus: A greater number of residential units than would otherwise be permitted on a site under existing zoning, in exchange for developing in a more desirable way.

Development: The construction or exterior alteration of one or more structures, or a change in the type of intensity of land use, or the dividing of land, or any project of a permanent or temporary nature requiring land use modification.

Development Regulations: Any controls placed on development or land use activities by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, rezoning,

building codes, sign regulations, binding site plan ordinances, or any other regulations controlling the development of land. Primarily implemented by the Kirkland Zoning Code.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (Source: City of Kirkland Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging Five Year Roadmap and the Association of Washington Cities Equity Resource Guide)-

Diversity: Diversity refers to the state of being different. Specifically, how a group of people differ from one another rather than how they are similar to one another. Diverse groups can vary in race, age, ethnicity, nationality, language, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, physical/mental ability, socioeconomic status, and more. It is important to note that an individual person is not diverse, only groups of people can be diverse.

Equity: Equity is the process of developing, strengthening, and supporting policies and procedures that distribute and prioritize resources to those who have been historically and currently marginalized. Equity-centered practices thus give considerable attention and resources to low-income and Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities.

Inclusion: Inclusion means to intentionally collaborate with people from all backgrounds. It means putting aside any biases, learning who is excluded, and proactively reaching out to invite them into the group.

Belonging: Inclusive communities create a culture of belonging for all and look for opportunities to invite and welcome everyone. The key to creating a sense of belonging is empathy—it requires desire, work, and a willingness to put yourself in someone else's shoes to understand them.

Domestic Water System: Any system providing a supply of potable water for the intended use of a development which is deemed adequate pursuant to RCW 19.27.097.

Eastside Transportation Partnership (ETP): A forum of elected and appointed officials from east King County jurisdictions and affected agencies to promote inter-jurisdictional cooperation to implement coordinated, prioritized transportation plans and programs.

Emergency Housing: Temporary indoor accommodations for individuals or families who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless that is intended to address the basic health, food, clothing, and personal hygiene needs of individuals or families. Emergency housing may or may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement.

Emergency Shelter: A facility that provides a temporary shelter for individuals or families who are currently homeless. Emergency shelter may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement. Emergency shelter facilities may include day and warming centers that do not provide overnight accommodations.

Endangered Species Act: The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 is a federal legislation for both domestic and international conservation. The act aims to provide a framework to conserve and protect endangered and threatened species and their habitats. The Endangered Species Act is administered primarily by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of the Interior. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) of the federal Department of Commerce has responsibility for threatened and endangered marine species.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A detailed statement regarding proposed actions having a significant effect on the quality of the environment (see RCW 43.21C.030(c) for further definition).

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Environmental justice includes addressing disproportionate environmental and health impacts in all laws, rules, and policies with environmental impacts by prioritizing vulnerable populations and overburdened communities and the equitable distribution of resources and benefits.

Extremely Low Income: A single person, family, or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is at or below thirty percent of the median household income adjusted for household size, for the county where the household is located, as reported by the United States department of housing and urban development.

Fee-in-Lieu: The payment of money in place of dedicating land and/or easements as required by adopted regulations.

Financial Commitment: Identified sources of public or private funds or combinations thereof which will be sufficient to finance capital facilities necessary to support development and the assurance that such funds will be timely put to that end.

Fiscally Constrained: A term used in the Transportation Element to describe how recommended transportation projects (and their costs) must fit within the forecasted revenue of known local funding sources. Therefore, the project list is fiscally constrained to the projected revenue over 20-years.

Flexible Transit: A public transit service that is more responsive to demand than fixed-route, fixed-stop services and can supplement fixed route transit service such as Metro Flex, Community Van or other Accessible transit services.

Front Line Communities: Communities that experience the most immediate and worst impacts of climate change and are most often communities of color, Indigenous, and low-income (King County)

Functional Classification: The grouping of streets and highways into classes or systems according to the character of service they are intended to provide. The United States Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) defines three main functional classes for roads: Arterials, Collectors and local roads.

Geologically Hazardous Areas: Landslide hazard areas, erosion hazard areas, and seismic hazard areas.

Goal: The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Green Infrastructure: A wide array of natural assets and built structures within an urban growth area boundary, including parks and other areas with protected tree canopy, and management

practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintain and restore natural hydrology by storing, infiltrating, evapotranspiring, and harvesting and using stormwater.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG): Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases. The primary GHG's are Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide and Fluorinated gases.

Greenway (or Neighborhood Greenway): A select network of low speed, low volume residential streets prioritized for walking and bicycling through the use of signage, pavement markings, and traffic calming and control measures. The purpose of a Neighborhood Greenway is to provide a route for people of all ages and abilities to feel safe walking and riding bicycles as a comfortable alternative to bike lanes on busy arterials. Neighborhood Greenways are an important part of the citywide bicycle network to connect neighborhoods, schools, parks, regional trails, and other destinations.

Growth and Transportation Efficiency Center (GTEC): A defined area of dense mixed development with major employers, small businesses and residential units within an established urban growth area. The Totem Lake Urban Center is a GTEC. The GTEC designation goes beyond the previously defined Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) boundaries of employers with more than 100 full-time workers to include all types and sizes of businesses and institutions in an effort to reduce single occupancy vehicle (SOV) work trips. The designation also makes a connection between land use and transportation, and rewards jurisdictions that design their urban form to reduce dependence on the automobile. The State GTEC program provides resources for jurisdictions to fund alternative commute efforts in areas of high concentrations of employment and population. See RCW 70.94.528.

Growth Management: A method to guide development in order to minimize adverse environmental and fiscal impacts and maximize the health, safety, and welfare benefits to the residents of the community.

Guiding Principles: The inspirational principles for guiding growth and development in the community over the 20-year horizon of the Comprehensive Plan. The guiding principles are based on the community aspirations and values described in the Vision Statement.

High Intensity Activated Crosswalk (HAWK) signal: A traffic signal to help make it easier and safer for people to cross busy streets. HAWK signals are initiated when a pedestrian approaches and pushes the button which will stop traffic to allow the pedestrian to cross. Pedestrians must wait for the walk signal before crossing. It can be installed on streets with regular traffic signals as part of the city's coordinated signal system.

High-Capacity Transit (HCT): Transit that carries a larger volume of passengers using larger vehicles and/or more frequent service than a standard transit system. HCT can operate on exclusive rights-of-way, such as a rail track or dedicated busway, or on existing streets with mixed traffic. High-capacity transit provides faster, more convenient and more reliable service for a larger number of passengers. Two common examples are bus rapid transit and light rail transit.

High Frequency Transit Service: Public transit that has headways (or minutes between trips) of 15 minutes or less at the peak hours and a service span of between 16 and 24 hours for seven days a week. Sometimes referred to as frequent transit.

HOV: High-occupancy vehicles, including buses, vanpools, and vehicles with two or more occupants. In some cases, HOV may be defined to include vehicles with three or more occupants.

HOV Lanes: Roadway lanes on freeways or arterials designated for use by HOVs and motorcycles, and which may facilitate reduced travel time compared with general purpose lanes. These lanes may permit turning movements by non-HOVs in certain circumstances (on arterials with multiple turning opportunities) and may be designated to be in effect during certain hours (such as peak commuting periods).

Impact Fee: A fee levied by a local government on new development so that the new development pays its proportionate share of the cost of new or expanded public facilities required to service that development.

Impervious Surface: A surface which prevents (or severely restricts) the passage of water through it, such as asphalt, concrete, roofs, and other similar materials or surfaces.

Infill Development: Development of vacant or undeveloped land in already developed neighborhoods. Often includes smaller lot size and/or smaller unit sizes.

Infrastructure: Manmade structures that serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems, potable water systems, solid waste disposal sites or retention areas, stormwater systems, utilities, bridges, and roadways.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS): Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) consist of the application of a variety of tools and advanced technologies to improve the operation of almost any transportation mode. A key feature of ITS is the reliance on advanced communication technology, such as fiber optic and/or wireless networks, to connect various field devices to a central management location. Examples of application are traffic signal operations, knowledge of traffic conditions, maintenance, lane configurations, transit speed and reliability, and parking management.

Intensity: A measure of land use activity based on density, use, mass, size, and/or impact.

Interlocal agreement (ILA): An agreement that enables local governments to cooperate with each other on a basis of mutual advantage to provide services and facilities in a manner that will accord the best with geographic, economic, population and other factors, influencing the needs and development of local communities. See RCW 39.34.010.

International Living Future Institute (ILFI): The institute administers the Living Building Challenge, the most rigorous and ambitious performance standard for the built environment. ILFI founded the Living Communities Challenge and is the parent organization for Cascadia Green Building Council, a chapter of both the United States and Canada Green Building Councils that serves Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. ILFI offers green building and infrastructure solutions that move across scales (from single room renovations to neighborhoods and whole cities). They also offer global strategies for lasting sustainability, partnering with local communities to create grounded and relevant solutions.

JUST Label: The International Living Future Institute's voluntary disclosure program and tool for all types and sizes of organizations. The program provides an innovative transparency platform for organizations to reveal much about their operations, including how they treat their employees, and where they make financial and community investments. Like the Living Building Challenge's DECLARE label program, the JUST label acts as a "nutrition label" for socially just and equitable organizations. This approach requires reporting on a range of organization and employee-related indicators. Each of the indicator metrics asks for simple yet specific and measurable accountabilities in order for the organization to be recognized at a One, Two-, or Three-Star Level, which is then summarized on a label.

King Conservation District: A natural resources assistance agency authorized by Washington State and guided by the Washington State Conservation Commission to promote the sustainable use of natural resources. The district promotes conservation through demonstration projects, education events, technical assistance and providing funding. The King CD has no regulatory or enforcement authority.

King County Sustainability Scorecard: A scorecard developed by the O'Brien Company for King County to use for projects that are not eligible to participate in a third party verified sustainability program. The aim of the checklist is to provide a measurement of the environmental sustainability of a project. A stand-alone parking garage is an example of a project type that could use this checklist.

Leading Pedestrian Interval: A Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI) is a signal timing adjustment that gives pedestrians a head start to cross the street at a signalized intersection. LPIs are typically programmed to give pedestrians a 3–7 second head start before vehicles are given a green light to give them greater visibility.

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design): A green building certification program that recognizes best-in-class building strategies and practices. To receive LEED certification, building projects satisfy prerequisites and earn points to achieve different levels of certification. The highest level of certification is Platinum, then Gold, Silver, Bronze certified.

LEED for Homes: A certification program credited by the United States Green Building Council to measure the environmental performance of homes versus commercial projects. The highest levels of certification include Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze certified.

Level of Service (LOS): An indicator of the quantity or quality of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility or service based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. LOS standards are the City's adopted minimum acceptable level of service.

LGBTQIA+: People who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, or other identities within the community (plus).

Livable Community: A livable community is one that allows community members of all ages, abilities, backgrounds, and incomes to thrive. It is a community that maintains a high quality of life, including the ability to be connected to others, and which has clean water and air, healthy food, excellent parks and recreation opportunities, an efficient transportation system, affordable housing, education, and employment opportunities, and is safe for everyone.

Living Building Challenge (LBC): As the most rigorous performance standard for the built environment, the LBC calls for the creation of building projects at all scales that operate as cleanly, beautifully and efficiently as nature's architecture. To be certified under the Challenge, projects must meet a series of ambitious performance requirements over a minimum of 12 months of continuous occupancy. The Living Building Challenge is comprised of seven performance areas, or "Petals": Place, Water, Energy, Health and Happiness, Materials, Equity and Beauty. Petals are subdivided into a total of 20 Imperatives, each of which focuses on a specific sphere of influence.

Living Communities Challenge (LCC): A certification program that has been designed to measure the environmental performance of an entire community. The scale of what constitutes a community could be as small as a neighborhood college campus all the way up to an entire city.

Local Improvement District: A statutory process by which property owners within a specified area are mutually assessed for neighborhood improvements that benefit the properties in the area.

Local Road: A roadway serving relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length, or minimal through-traffic movements.

Low Impact Development: Various techniques to minimize impacts on the natural environment by reducing water runoff with less impervious surfaces and more landscaping and by absorbing water close to the source with permeable materials or retaining mature vegetation.

Low-Income Household: One or more adults and their dependents whose income does not exceed 50 percent of the median household income for King County, adjusted for household size, as published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Micromobility: Micromobility is a term used to describe any small, low-speed, human- or electric-powered transportation device, including bicycles, scooters, electric-assist bicycles, electric scooters (e-scooters), and other small, lightweight, wheeled conveyances. Micromobility vehicles can be privately owned or rented and are often shared through docked based or dockless systems.

Middle Housing: Buildings that are compatible in scale, form, and character with single-family houses and contain two or more attached, stacked, or clustered homes including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, fiveplexes, sixplexes, townhouses, stacked flats, courtyard apartments, and cottage housing.

Mode: Mode is a term used to describe various forms of transportation such as walking, bicycling (or rolling referring to people in wheelchairs or using other mobility devices), transit and the use of motor vehicles. When used in the Comprehensive Plan or the Transportation Strategic Plan, these are the modes that are being referred to. The term can also be used for other forms of moving people and goods less relevant to Kirkland such as air, maritime and rail.

Mode Split: The statistical breakdown of travel by alternate modes, usually expressed as a percentage of travel by single-occupant automobile, carpool, transit, etc. Mode-split goals are used to evaluate the performance of transportation systems.

Moderate-Income Household: One or more adults and their dependents whose income exceeds 50 percent, but does not exceed 80 percent, of the median household income for King County, adjusted for household size, as published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Multimodal Transportation: Means of transport by multiple ways or methods, including automobiles, public transit, walking, bicycling and rolling (referring to people in wheelchairs or using other mobility devices), and ridesharing.

Net Zero Carbon: Used interchangeably with Carbon Neutral; see definition for Carbon Neutrality.

Net Zero Energy Building: Refers to a building that produces enough renewable energy to offset that amount of energy the building uses, typically measured over a one-year time period.

NPDES: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the

United States. Point sources are discrete conveyances, such as pipes or manmade ditches. Individual homes that are connected to a municipal system, use a septic system, or do not have a surface discharge do not need an NPDES permit; however, industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain permits if their discharges go directly to surface waters. In Washington State, the Department of Ecology administers the permit.

Parking Management Strategy: Strategies that seek to either reduce the need for parking spaces or use parking spaces more efficiently. Strategies include pricing and time limits on parking, employee and residential parking permits, shared parking for multiple uses, establishing parking maximums in Urban Centers, use of Intelligent Transportation Systems, parking cash-out to encourage use of non-driving modes, transit subsidies, and preferential parking for rideshare.

Per Capita Vehicle Miles Traveled: The number of miles traveled using cars and light trucks in a calendar year divided by the number of residents in a jurisdiction.

Permanent Supportive Housing: Permanent supportive housing" is subsidized, leased housing with no limit on length of stay that prioritizes people who need comprehensive support services to retain tenancy and utilizes admissions practices designed to use lower barriers to entry than would be typical for other subsidized or unsubsidized rental housing, especially related to rental history, criminal history, and personal behaviors. Permanent supportive housing is paired with on-site or off-site voluntary services designed to support a person living with a complex and disabling behavioral health or physical health condition who was experiencing homelessness or was at imminent risk of homelessness prior to moving into housing to retain their housing and be a successful tenant in a housing arrangement, improve the resident's health status, and connect the resident of the housing with community-based health care, treatment, or employment services. Permanent supportive housing is subject to all of the rights and responsibilities defined in chapter **59.18** RCW.

Planning Period: The 20-year period following the adoption of a comprehensive plan or such longer period as may have been selected as the initial planning horizon by the planning jurisdiction.

Policy: Principle that reflects a method or course of action to achieve an identified goal.

Public Facilities: Include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, trails, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, buildings, fire stations, libraries, and schools. These physical structures are owned or operated by a public entity that provides or supports a public service.

Public Services: Include fire protection and suppression, emergency medical services, law enforcement, public health, library, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services.

Puget Sound Energy (PSE): An energy utility company that provides electrical power and natural gas to the Puget Sound Region.

Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC): A regional planning organization that develops policies and makes decisions about regional transportation planning, economic development and growth management throughout the four counties of King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish. It is a forum for cities, towns, counties, transit agencies, port district, tribes, and state agencies to address regional issues. PSRC reviews local comprehensive plans for consistency with its policies and

certifies the transportation plans that make local jurisdictions eligible for state and federal funding.

Queue Bypass Lane: A lane provided for the movement of certain vehicles, typically transit or HOVs, which allows those vehicles to bypass queues at a traffic signal.

Red List Materials: A list of materials that should be phased out of production due to health concerns. Under the Living Building Challenge program, a building project may not contain any Red List materials or chemicals. There is a small component exception for some complex products and temporary exceptions for numerous Red List items due to current limitations in the materials economy.

Regional Code Collaborative: A collaboration of cities in the greater King County area that advocate for more progressive Building, Energy, and Plumbing Codes with the goal of creating high performance buildings that use less energy and water, are less resource intensive and have little to no harmful toxins.

Regional Facilities: Public capital facilities of a regional or Statewide nature, such as wastewater treatment plants, airports, or in-patient treatment facilities. These facilities may be privately owned but regulated by public entities.

Regional Growth Center: (Also known as Urban Center) A location of more compact, pedestrian-oriented development with a mix of housing, jobs, retail, services, and other destinations. The region's plans identify centers as areas that should receive a significant share of the area's population and employment growth while providing improved access and mobility. Regional Growth Centers are designated by PSRC and Urban Centers are designated by King County.

Regional Transportation Plan: The transportation plan for the regionally designated transportation system which is produced by the Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO).

Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO): The voluntary organization conforming to RCW 47.80.020, consisting of local governments within a region containing one or more counties which have common transportation interests, such as the Puget Sound Regional Council.

Renewable Energy: Energy that comes from a source that will not run out. Examples include wind, solar, and hydroelectric power.

Right-of-Way: Land in which the State, a county, or a municipality owns the fee simple title or has an easement dedicated or required for a transportation or utility use.

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB): A traffic control device that alerts drivers to pedestrians crossing the street. These are activated when a pedestrian approaches and pushes the button and results with flashing lights indicating drivers to stop. Unlike HAWK signals, pedestrians can walk when they feel safe to do so and drivers are not given a red light to stop, they see flashing indicators to stop.

Runoff: The overland or subsurface flow of water.

Safe Systems Approach: The City's Vision Zero goal aligns with the United States Department of Transportation's (U.S. DOT) Safe System Approach as the guiding paradigm to address roadway safety. The Safe System Approach acknowledges that humans make mistakes, and

that death and serious injuries are unacceptable. Thus, there needs to be multiple redundant safety measures in place to both prevent crashes from happening in the first place, and minimize the harm caused to those involved when crashes do occur. It is a holistic and comprehensive approach that provides a guiding framework to make the transportation system safer for people. Providing a safe transportation system requires a multi-faceted approach including engineering, education, and enforcement.

Sanitary Sewer Systems: 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.

SEPA: State Environmental Policy Act.

Shorelines: Lake Washington, its underlying land, associated wetlands, those lands extending landward 200 feet from its OHWM and critical area buffers within 200 feet of the OHWM. These are lands within state shorelines jurisdiction, pursuant to RCW 90.58.030.

Sustainable Building Practices: Various techniques to reduce construction and maintenance costs and to benefit the environment, such as using recycled building materials, reusing water and installing alternative heating and cooling systems.

Sustainable Development: A process for meeting human development goals while maintaining the ability of natural systems to continue to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. Sustainable development is the organizing principle for sustaining finite resources necessary to provide for the needs of future generations. It is a process that envisions a desirable future state for human societies in which living conditions and resource use continue to meet human needs without undermining the “integrity, stability and beauty” of the natural biotic system.

Sustainability: The concept of meeting our present needs while ensuring that future generations have the ability to meet their needs. This can be achieved by maintaining the built and natural environment, adapting to new situations, and considering long term and wide-ranging impacts of actions.

Tax Increment Financing District: A financing tool for local governments in Washington State to use to finance public infrastructure projects in targeted areas or “increment areas or districts” to encourage private development and investment. The property tax portion of increases in assessed value of properties within the increment area is allocated towards paying for the public improvement costs. See chapter 39.89 RCW.

Ten Minute Neighborhood: A 10-Minute Neighborhood (10 minutes represents a typical one-half mile walk) is one in which residents have access to and can safely travel short distances from home to destinations that meet their daily needs, using options other than motorized vehicles. These communities comprise the following two important characteristics that are used to “score” the walkability of a given area, where “walkability” can be used as a general indicator of access and safe active transportation options. A walkable community is one in which it is safe and easy to get to multiple destinations by walking, rolling, and bicycling to meet daily needs such as grocery stores, other retail uses, restaurants, schools, and parks. Walkability is enhanced by connected sidewalks, paths, and greenways, and convenient transit access.

Although the reference is to walkability, the same principles of creating, sustaining, and enhancing places where people have convenient access applies to people using bikes,

wheelchairs, and other mobility aids. Similarly, a more walkable neighborhood may also be considered a more bikeable neighborhood.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR): TDR is a program to conserve farm, forestry and open space land by transferring development rights to urban areas. Under the TDR program, landowners in “sending areas” (parcels from which development rights will be transferred) are paid a development value for their property, while retaining the resource uses (such as farming, open space, or forest). When the development rights are removed from the parcel, a conservation easement is placed on the land, permanently protecting it from development. This preserves the rural character and open space. Developers who purchase these rights or “credits” then receive bonuses, such as additional height, residential units or square footage, to use in “receiving areas” (sites to which development rights will be transferred) determined to be more suitable for growth. Consequently, a successful TDR program depends on the willingness of a developer to pay the market value to use them in a receiving area in addition to the development rights granted under the existing zoning.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): Reduction or elimination of vehicle trips through a variety of programs or strategies, such as carpool/vanpool, preferential parking, ride matching, flextime, working from home, transit flex passes, guaranteed ride home program, available showers and lockers at work and charging for parking.

Transportation Facilities: Includes capital facilities related to air, water, or land transportation.

Traffic Calming: A term used to describe engineering solutions to slow traffic speeds such as lane narrowing, speed cushions or mini-roundabouts.

Urban Growth: Refers to growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of such land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources. 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.

Utilities: Facilities serving the public by means of a network of wires or pipes, and structures ancillary thereto. Included are systems for the conveyance of natural gas, electricity, telecommunications services, water, surface water and the disposal of sewage and solid waste.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): A measure used extensively in transportation planning for a variety of purposes. It measures the amount of travel for all vehicles in a geographic region over a given period of time, typically a one-year period.

Very Low Income: Very low-income household means a single person, family, or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is at or below fifty percent of the median household income adjusted for household size, for the county where the household is located, as reported by the United States department of housing and urban development.

Vision Statement: A summary of the desired character and characteristics of the community 20 years in the future and that provides the ultimate goal for community planning and development.

Vision Zero: Vision Zero is one of Kirkland’s goals aligned with national and global movement to eliminate all transportation related fatalities and serious injuries. This is implemented through a

Safe Systems approach that asserts that transportation related fatalities and serious injuries are preventable and that when crashes do happen, the level of injury can be significantly reduced.

Visioning: A process of public engagement to determine values and ideals for the future of a community and to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals.

Vulnerable Populations: Population groups that are more likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in response to environmental harms, due to:

1. Adverse socioeconomic factors, such as unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, limited access to nutritious food and adequate health care, linguistic isolation, and other factors that negatively affect health outcomes and increase vulnerability to the effects of environmental harms; and
2. Sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight and higher rates of hospitalization.
3. Vulnerable populations includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Racial or ethnic minorities;
 - b. Low-income populations; and
 - c. Populations disproportionately impacted by environmental harms.

Wayfinding: Coordinated and planned signage and/or pavement markings that provide a directional guide for specific transportation routes.

Wetland: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration to support, and that under normal conditions do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils conditions. Wetlands generally include 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, retention and/or 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 do include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites as mitigation for the conversion of wetlands.

Zoning: The demarcation of an area by ordinance (text and map) into zones and the establishment of regulations to govern the uses within those zones and the location, bulk, height, shape, and coverage of structures within each zone.