

New, Revised and Deleted Definitions

Activity Areas: Locations that contain a moderate concentration of commercial land uses and adjacent and intermingled higher density residential uses. Activity Areas are distinguishable from Business Districts, Neighborhood Centers and Residential Markets by their larger size and function as significant focal points for the local and regional community. The area must meet the definition in the King Countywide Planning Policies to be an Activity Area.

A.R.C.H. (A Regional Coalition for Housing): An inter-local program formed by cities east of Lake Washington. ARCH staff advises member cities on housing issues. The ARCH trust fund helps create affordable housing for low and very low-income households and people who have special needs or are homeless. ARCH administers Kirkland's affordable housing programs.

Best Available Science standard: Using science as the foundation for credible decision-making about the risks that certain actions have on human health and ecosystems.

Built Green: A non-profit 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.

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.

Corridor District (Mixed Use): Arterial Districts are linear districts arranged along an arterial with commercial uses that benefit from automobile and transit volumes. Enhanced pedestrian orientation and integration residential uses are critical to integrating these corridors with adjoining land uses.

Cross Kirkland Corridor Overlay: An overlay following the alignment of the Cross Kirkland and Eastside Rail 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, buildings 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.

Downtown Kirkland (Mixed Use): Downtown Kirkland is an area of moderate commercial and residential concentration that functions as a focal point for the community and is served by a transit center.

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.

~~**Framework Goals:** Goals that express the fundamental principles for guiding growth and development in the community over the 20-year horizon of the Comprehensive Plan. They are based on and provide extension of the aspirations and values described in the Vision Statement. (Note: The term is removed with deletion of the framework goals and replacement of new guiding principles.)~~

Green Business Program: A program created for Kirkland Businesses that encourages sustainable practices, materials use and product stewardship.

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.

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.

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.

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. A five member Board of Supervisors is responsible for all district programs and activities.

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.

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.

Light Industrial/High Technology Industry/Office Area: A Light Industry/Office area Industrial/High Technology area serves both the local and regional markets and may include

office, light manufacturing, high technology, wholesale trade, storage facilities and limited retail. It does not include residential uses.

~~**Light Manufacturing Park:** Places of business activity that include light manufacturing, high technology enterprises, warehousing, wholesale activities, and limited retail and office uses. Light manufacturing parks do not involve activities that create significant off-site noise, light or glare, odors, smoke, water quality degradation, visual blight, or similar impacts.~~

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 & Happiness, Materials, Equity and Beauty. Petals are subdivided into a total of twenty 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.

Mixed Use Business Center: Mixed Use Business Centers are employment centers that incorporate a mix of uses including office, retail, restaurant, and hotels. Residential uses are encouraged to strengthen these areas as active 24-hour communities.

~~**Neighborhood Center (Mixed Use) Business District:** A Neighborhood Center Business District is an area that serves the needs for goods and services of the local community as well as the subregional market, as well as the local community. These districts vary in uses and intensities and may include office, retail, restaurants, housing, hotels and service businesses. These centers provide facilities to serve the everyday needs of the neighborhood and grocery stores are considered a high-priority anchor for these areas. Residential uses are encouraged where they support and do not displace the commercial viability of these areas.~~

~~**Neighborhood Center:** A Neighborhood Center is an area of commercial activity dispensing commodities primarily to the neighborhood. A supermarket may be a major tenant; other stores may include a drug store, variety, hardware, barber, beauty shop, laundry, dry cleaning, and other local retail enterprises. These centers provide facilities to serve the everyday needs of the neighborhood. Residential uses may be located on upper stories of commercial buildings in the center.~~

Net Zero Carbon: Used interchangeably with Carbon Neutral, see definition for Carbon neutrality.

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 man-made 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.

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, Native American 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.

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, 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.

Residential Market (Mixed Use): A Residential Market consists of individual stores or mixed-use buildings/centers that are pedestrian-oriented and serve the local neighborhood. Residential scale and design are critical to integrate these uses into the surrounding residential area. Residential uses may be located above or behind commercial uses in the center at densities specified in the Comprehensive Plan.

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.

10 Minute Neighborhood Analysis: A mapping and analysis tool to help measure progress toward the City's goal of creating a compact, efficient, and sustainable land use pattern. A 10 minute neighborhood (10 minutes represents a typical ½ mile walk) is a community where residents can walk short distances from home to destinations that meet their daily needs. These walkable communities are comprised of the following two important characteristics that are used to "score" the walkability of a given area:

- Destinations: A walkable community needs places to which they can walk. Destinations may include places that meet commercial needs, recreational needs, or transportation needs.
- Accessibility: The community needs to be able to conveniently get to those destinations.

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.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD): A development of housing, commercial space, services and/or employment in close proximity to public transit development intended to maximize the use of transit.

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.

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 and vanpooling options, transit flex passes, preferential parking for carpools, charge for parking, and telecommuting.

Urban Center (Mixed Use): An Urban Center is a regionally significant concentration of employment and housing, with direct service by high-capacity transit and a wide range of land uses, such as retail, recreational, public facilities, parks and open space. An Urban Center has a mix of uses and densities to efficiently support transit as part of the regional high-capacity transit system. An area must be designated by the King County Countywide Planning Policies to be an Urban Center.

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