

# GLOSSARY

**Accessory Dwelling Unit:** Separate living quarters contained within or detached from a single-family residence on a single lot.

**Affordable Housing:** Housing where the occupant pays no more than 30% of gross monthly income for total housing costs, including the cost of taxes and insurance for homeowners and monthly utilities for owners and renters.

Affordable housing is defined according to the interpretation found in the Growth Management Act - Procedural Criteria [WAC365-195-070(6)]. The term "applies to the adequacy of the housing stocks to fulfill the housing needs of all economic segments of the population. The underlying assumption is that the market place will guarantee adequate housing for those in the upper economic brackets but that some appropriately zoned land, regulatory incentives, financial subsidies, and innovative planning techniques will be necessary to make adequate provisions for the needs of middle and lower income persons."

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets household income limits for five income categories based on the local median household income which is determined each year. They are as follows:

Extremely Low Income .....	30% or less of median household income
Very Low Income .....	31% - 50% of median household income
Low Income .....	51% - 80% of median household income
Moderate Income .....	81% - 95% of median household income
Middle Income .....	96% - 120% of median household income

**Agricultural Land:** 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, or livestock, and that has long-term (6 years or longer) commercial significance for agricultural production or which has significance for Bainbridge Island.

**Agricultural Operation:** Any condition, facility, or activity for the production or intent of production for commercial or family use purposes of dairy, apiary, livestock, vegetable or animal products, and crop products including, but not limited to ornamental crops.

**Aquifer Recharge Area:** The geological formations in which an aquifer is replenished by the downward percolation of water. Critical recharging areas have the potential to effect potable water where an essential source of drinking water is vulnerable to contamination.

**Arterial:** A major thoroughfare used mainly for through traffic rather than access to nearby property. Arterials generally have greater traffic carrying capacity than collector or local streets and are designed for continuously moving traffic.

**Assisted Housing:** Multifamily rental housing that receives governmental assistance and is subject to use restrictions

**Average Daily Traffic (ADT):** The average number of vehicles passing a point during a 24-hour period.

**Base Density:** The maximum number of units within an area that can be built under the existing zoning without the use of Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) or a density bonus.

**Bicycle Access:** An improvement designed to facilitate the use of bicycles, including bicycle trails, bicycle lanes and pedestrian/bicycle trails or pathways.

**Bicycle Lane:** This facility provides a separate lane for bicycle use. The lane is clearly marked lane of travel on the side of a street or roadway, separated from the automobile by painted strips, curbs or buttons.

**Bond and Levy Financing:** Local governments can raise revenues by selling tax-exempt municipal bonds or by increasing property taxes through property tax levies. Bonds require a 60 percent voter approval; levies require a simple majority. The City can issue a limited amount of debt without voter approval. This is called limited general obligation or councilmanic debt. Voter approved bonds are retired with property tax revenues.

**Capital Facility:** A structure, improvement, piece of equipment or other major asset, including land that has a useful life of at least 10 years. Capital facilities are provided by, and for public purposes and services. For the purposes of the *Capital Facilities Element*, capital facilities are government offices and facilities; fire and emergency medical services, parks, sewer, water, and storm water utilities, library, and schools.

**Capital Improvement:** A project to create, expand, or modify a capital facility. The project may include design, permitting, environmental analysis, land acquisition, construction, landscaping, site improvements, initial furnishings and equipment. The project cost must exceed \$25,000 and have a useful life of at least 5 years.

**Carrying Capacity:** The level of land use or human activity that can be permanently accommodated without an irreversible change in the quality of air, water, land, or plant and animal habitats. In human settlements, this term also refers to the upper limits beyond which the quality of life, community character, or human health, welfare, and safety will be impaired.

**Cluster Development:** A development design technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on a site to allow the remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space, and preservation of environmentally sensitive areas. Cluster development allows the reduction of lot sizes below the zoning ordinance's minimum requirements if the remaining land is preserved as permanent open space.

**Collector:** Roads which collect traffic from local access streets and convey it onto the arterial system.

**Commercial Use:** An occupation, employment or other enterprise that provides goods or services for compensation.

**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program:** A federal funding program which provides annual funding for eligible local governments for housing and community development programs targeted primarily to low-income persons and neighborhoods.

**Commute Trip Reduction (CTR):** Washington State legislation passed in 1992 requiring specified large employers in certain counties to reduce vehicle occupancy according to a specified time frame.

**Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS):** A document which is prepared annually to lay out housing affordability strategies that address the needs of homeless, low and moderate income people in ways that promote community and individual stability.

**Concurrency Requirement:** A program to ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards. (Under the GMA, only transportation facilities and services must satisfy the concurrency requirement.)

**Conservation Easement:** An easement granting a right or interest in real property that is appropriate to retaining land or water areas predominantly in their natural, scenic, open, or wooded condition; retaining such areas as suitable habitat for fish, plants or wildlife; or maintaining existing land uses. A tool for acquiring open space with less than full-fee purchase; the public agency buys only certain specific rights from the owner. These may be positive rights, giving the public rights to access to the land, or they may be restricted rights, limiting the uses to which the owner may put the land in the future. Scenic easements allow the public agency to use the owner's land for scenic enhancement such as roadside landscaping and vista point preservation.

**Contract Rezone District:** A Contract Zoning District is a distinct area for which a special zoning designation is developed which reflects uses and/or conditions that are unique to that area, and which would affect future development of the land.

**Core Area of Winslow:** The area within the Mixed Use Town Center District.

**Cottage Industry:** An activity undertaken for gain or profit and carried on in a dwelling or building accessory to the dwelling. See Home Occupation.

**Critical Areas:** Aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitats, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, wetlands and streams.

**Critical Habitat:** Identified by Washington State Department of Wildlife, Ecology and Fisheries or other source recognized by the City as habitat necessary for survival of endangered, threatened, rare, sensitive, monitor species or identified by Bainbridge Island as species of local significance.

**Density:** The number of dwelling units allowed in a lot area.

**Density Bonus:** Additional density provided to a developer to achieve certain policy objectives, such as the construction of affordable housing units. (The developer is allowed to build a certain amount {a percentage} above the base density in exchange for the provision of a certain number of affordable units.)

**Development Standards:** Requirements or standards imposed on development by regulation or ordinance under land use and environmental planning legislation.

**Downzoning:** A change in the zoning classification of land to a classification which requires less intensive development, such as a change from multifamily to single family or from commercial to residential. A change which allows more intensive development is upzoning.

**Dwelling Unit:** A building or portion of a building that provides independent living facilities with provision for sleeping, eating and sanitation. The existence of a food preparation area within a room or rooms is evidence of the existence of a dwelling unit.

**Endangered Species:** A species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile or invertebrate for which the prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition or disease.

**Environmentally Sensitive Areas or ESAs:** Critical areas and their protective buffers and natural resource lands.

**Erosion Hazard Area:** A landform or soil type subject to being worn away by the action of water, wind, freeze-thaw or ice and classified in accordance with the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Geological Survey or Department of Ecology Coastal Zone Atlas.

**Fair Share Housing:** A quantification of each jurisdiction's "share" of middle and low-income housing needs in a region or county, and a plan for how each jurisdiction will satisfy its obligation to provide for its share of the need.

**Farm:** See Agricultural Land

**Fish and Wildlife Habitat:** A seasonal range or habitat element with which a given species has a primary association, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long-term. These include areas of relative density or species richness, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors. These also include habitats of limited availability or high vulnerability to alteration, such as cliffs, streams and wetlands.

**Flexible Lot Design Subdivision Process:** This process permits development flexibility that will encourage a more creative approach than lot-by-lot development, including lot design, placement of buildings, use of open spaces and circulation, and best addresses the site characteristics of geography, topography, size or shape. This method permits clustering of lots, with a variety of lot sizes, to provide open space and protect the Island's natural systems. The criteria for the layout and design of lots, including a minimum percentage of open space and a minimum lot size for each zone, will be set out in the zoning ordinance.

**Forest Land:** Land used for growing trees, not including Christmas trees, for commercial purposes (as shown by record of income) that has long-term commercial significance; or unharvested forest land preserved in open space for the environmental benefits and maintenance of rural character.

**Frequently Flooded Areas:** Lands subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. These areas include, but are not limited to, floodplains adjacent to streams, lakes, coastal areas, and wetlands.

**Functional Classification:** A technique for assigning categories to transportation facilities based on a facility's role in the overall transportation system.

**General Obligation Debt:** Local governments can raise revenues by selling tax-exempt municipal bonds and incurring debt. General obligation debt carries an unconditional promise by the local government to levy the taxes necessary to make the interest and principal payments required to retire the debt. General obligation debt is distinguished from limited obligation debt (also known as councilmanic bonds), which does not require a vote of the people and is paid from general operating revenues.

**Geologically Hazardous Areas:** Areas susceptible to erosion, sliding or other geological events and pose a threat to the health and safety of citizens when used as sites for incompatible commercial, residential or industrial development. Geologically hazardous areas include erosion hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, slopes and seismic hazard areas.

**Goal:** An expression of a general, ultimate ideal to be sought. It reflects basic community values and establishes the basis for formulating policies.

**Ground Water:** Subsurface or underground water resource.

**Growth Management Act (GMA):** Legislation passed in 1990, amended in 1991, requiring counties of a certain size (and cities within them) to develop, among other items, urban growth boundaries, comprehensive plans, and concurrent funding plans.

**High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV):** Public transportation vehicles and private vehicles carrying no less than a specified number of passengers (usually set at 2 or 3).

**High Occupancy Vehicle Improvement:** Facilities or priority treatments, such as preferential signalization or queue bypasses, designed to encourage HOV usage.

**High Occupancy Vehicle Lane (HOV Lane):** A lane of traffic designated for use by public transit vehicles and high occupancy private vehicles.

**Historic Preservation:** Includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, identification, scientific excavation, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American and Washington state history, architecture, archaeology, or culture. (RCW 27.26.901)

**Home Occupation:** An activity for gainful employment involving the manufacture, provision, or sale of goods and/or services as an accessory use. The home occupation is carried on in the dwelling unit or building accessory to the dwelling unit.

**Homeless:** Persons whose primary nighttime residence is 1) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used for, sleeping accommodations for human beings, or 2) a residence which is a publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

**Household:** One or more related or unrelated persons occupying a housing unit.

**Housing and Urban Development, Department of HUD:** The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development which administers most federally sponsored housing and community development programs.

**Impact Fees:** Charges levied by the City against a new development for its pro-rata share of the capital costs of facilities necessitated by the development. The Growth Management Act authorizes the imposition of impact fees on new development and sets the conditions under which they may be imposed.

**Impervious Surface:** Any material that substantially reduces or prevents the infiltration of water into previously undeveloped land. It includes surfaces such as compacted sand, limerock, or clay, as well as most conventionally surfaced streets, roofs, sidewalks, parking lots, and other similar surfaces or structures.

**Infill Development:** Development usually consisting of either 1) construction on one or more lots in an area already developed or 2) new construction between two existing structures.

**Infrastructure:** A term connoting the physical underpinnings of the built environment including, but not limited to, roads, bridges, transit, waste system, public buildings, and communications networks.

**Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA):** Legislative initiative by the U.S. Congress restructuring funding for highway and transit programs. ISTEA authorized increased levels of highway and transportation funding and an enlarged role for regional planning commissions/MPOs in funding decisions. The Act also requires comprehensive regional long-range transportation plans extending to the horizon year of 2015.

**Island Charter:** For purposes of the Bainbridge Island Comprehensive Plan the term is used to describe the special character of the Island - winding, narrow and vegetated roadways and forested areas, meadows, farms, and which contain much of the Island's wetlands and streams, aquifer recharge areas and fish and wildlife habitat.

**Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC), formerly known as Kitsap Regional Planning Council (KRPC):** A Council formed in 1990 by agreement between Kitsap County and the cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard and Poulsbo. The purposes of the council are 1) to provide a forum for cooperative decision making by the region's elected officials in order to bring about a continuous and comprehensive planning process, 2) to foster cooperation and mediate differences among governments throughout the region and 3) to maintain an ongoing planning program and coordinate actions to make the best use of the region's resources and overcome problems of waste and pollution. In 1991, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe and the Suquamish Tribe became members.

**Land Use:** A term used to indicate the utilization of any piece of land. The way in which land is being used or may be used.

**Land Owner Compacts:** Adjacent property owners collectively, aggregate and develop their properties under a unified development plan.

**Landslide Hazard Areas:** Areas which are potentially subject to risk of mass movement due to a combination of factors, including historic failures, geologic, topographic and hydrologic features as identified in the Department of Ecology Coastal Zone Atlas.

**Level-of-Service (LOS):** A rating of how well some unit of transportation supply or other facility (e.g., street, intersection, sidewalk, bikeway, transit route, water and sewer, park facilities) serves its current or projected demand.

**LIHPRHA:** The Low-Income Housing Preservation and Resident Home Ownership Act of 1990, or LIHPRHA, is designed to preserve existing assisted housing for permanent low-income use. It provides incentives for current owners of assisted-housing projects to retain ownership for low-income use or to sell them to new owners who will agree to maintain the housing for low-income occupants for the remainder of its useful life.

**Manufactured Housing:** A broad term including mobile homes, modular homes and other "factory built" housing. The main distinction is that manufactured housing is created in one or more parts in a factory and is designed and constructed for transportation to a site for installation on a permanent foundation and occupancy when connected to required utilities.

**Master Plan:** A tool to implement the Comprehensive Plan which details land use and circulation plans for a particular area or particular site using the goals and policies contained in the adopted Comprehensive Plan.

**Mineral Resource Lands:** Land which is primarily devoted to the extraction of gravel, sand, or valuable metallic substances.

**Mixed Use Development:** The presence of more than one category of use in a structure, for example, a mixture of residential units and office or retail uses in the same building.

**Mode Split:** The statistical breakdown of travel by alternate modes, usually expressed as a percentage of travel by auto, transit, etc. Mode split is frequently used to describe the percentage of people using private automobiles versus bus transit or other modes.

**Multifamily:** A structure or portion of a structure containing two or more dwelling units.

**Multi-modal Transportation System:** A system in which there is accessibility by a variety of travel modes, typically: pedestrian, bicycle, transit and automobile (Single Occupancy Vehicle and High Occupancy Vehicle - carpool/vanpool) and may include water and air transport as well.

**Native Vegetation:** Plant species which are indigenous to the Puget Sound region.

**Natural Resource Lands:** Agricultural, forest and mineral resource lands as defined in this section.

**Neighborhood:** A small, predominantly residential area of the Island in which the residents share a common identity which may focus around an elementary school, park, community business center or similar feature.

**Nonpoint Source Pollution:** Pollution that enters water from dispersed and uncontrolled sources (such as surface runoff) rather than through pipes.

**Open Space:** Any area of land which provides physical or visual relief from the developed environment. Open space may be essentially unimproved and set aside, designated or reserved for public use or enjoyment, or for the private use and enjoyment of adjacent property owners. Open space may also consist of undeveloped areas, such as pastures, woodlands, greenbelts, wetlands, pedestrian corridors and other natural areas which provide visual relief from developed areas.

Preservation of open space would 1) conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources, 2) protect streams or water supply, 3) promote conservation of soils, wetlands, beaches or tidal marshes, 4) enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wild preserves, nature reservations or sanctuaries or other open space, 5) enhance recreation opportunities, 6) preserve historic sites, or 7) preserve visual quality along highway, road and street corridors or scenic vistas.

**Overlay District:** A set of zoning requirements that are described in the ordinance text, are mapped, and subsequently imposed in addition to those of the underlying zone. Development within an overlay zone must conform to the requirements of both zones.

**Park-and-Ride:** A system in which commuters drive to a common location, park their vehicles, and continue travel to their final destination via public transit or carpooling/vanpooling.

**Peak Hour:** The hour during which the maximum amount of travel takes place.

**Peak Period:** The period during which the maximum amount of travel occurs. Usually about 7 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

**Pedestrian-orientation:** An area where the location and access to buildings, types of uses permitted on the street level and storefront design are based on the needs of the walking customers and residents. Reduces auto dependence and encourages the use of public transportation.

**Peninsula Regional Transportation Planning Organization (PRTPO):** The Regional Transportation Planning Organization for Kitsap, Mason, Clallam, and Jefferson Counties. The PRTPO serves as a mechanism for coordinating transportation planning in and among those counties and as a conduit for federal and state transportation funds.

**Performance Standards:** Regulations which establish standards of performance that are required of any use permitted in a given zoning district. For example, control over the type of a particular development in a particular zone may be accomplished by the establishment of standards which impose maximum levels of smoke, dust, noise, glare, traffic generation or other development impacts which must not be exceeded.

**Permeability:** The rate at which water moves through undisturbed soil. It depends largely on the texture, structure, porosity and density of the soil.

**Policy:** An agreed course of action adopted and pursued by decision makers for achieving one or several goals and objectives and which are used to guide the formulation of regulations and programs.

**Primary Treatment:** A wastewater treatment method that uses settling, skimming and usually chlorination to remove solids, floating materials and pathogens from wastewater.

**Public Facilities:** Use of land which includes 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.

**Public Sewer System:** Any system which is owned or operated by the City, political subdivision of the state, or other approved ownership consistent of a collection system and necessary trunks, pumping facilities and a means of final treatment and disposal and under permit from the Department of Ecology.

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

**Public Water System:** Any system or water supply intended or used for human consumption or other domestic uses where water is furnished to two or more hookups.

**PUD:** A development of land that is under unified control and is planned and developed as a whole in a single development operation or programmed series of development stages. Development through a PUD is a process in addition to the subdivision process, which permits development flexibility that will encourage a more creative approach than lot-by-lot development in design, placement of buildings, use of open spaces, circulation, and best addresses the site characteristics of geography, topography, size or shape.

**Puget Sound Council of Governments (PSCOG):** Predecessor to the Puget Sound Regional Council. The former area-wide metropolitan planning organization (MPO) responsible for regional planning in the Puget Sound area. (See Puget Sound Regional Council.)

**Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC):** Current MPO for the Puget Sound region, including Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties. The PSRC coordinates transportation planning in those four counties and allocates federal and state transportation funds. The PSRC is also responsible for coordinating transportation planning with air quality emissions requirements.

**Pump Station:** A facility housing the equipment to pump water from or to a destination to counter gravitational forces. Pumping facilities are also employed to increase the pressure of the water as it travels through the system.

**Pumping Station:** Used to convey sanitary, wastewater to locations which cannot be reached in a normal downhill gravity collection system.

**Purchase of Development Rights (PDRs):** A program which would permit an owner of property designated as a TDR "sending area" to sell the right to develop all or the unused zoned capacity of the property to a public entity or non-commercial entity, such as a land trust. In exchange, the seller of the PDR would extinguish the development right on the "sending area" by means of an easement.

**Queue Bypass:** Route designed to provide a path for transit around traffic queues (or waiting lines), allowing transit to move to the head of traffic flow.

**Residential Use:** Any land use that provides for living space. Examples include single family residence, multi-family residence, special residence mobile home park, boarding house, caretaker's quarters, accessory dwelling.

**Right-of-way:** Land in which the state, county, city or other governmental entity owns the fee simple title or has an easement dedicated or required for a transportation or utility use. The right-of-way is the right to pass over the property of another. It refers to a strip of land legally established for the use of pedestrians, vehicles or utilities.

**Runoff:** That portion of precipitation which flows over land surface and enters the storm drainage system during and immediately following a storm. The rapidity of runoff and the amount of water removed are affected by slope, texture (that is the structure and porosity of the soil surface) vegetation and prevailing climate.

**Sanitary Sewer:** A facility that carries waterborne wastes of household, industrial and commercial users from the point of origin to treatment plant(s) for treatment and disposal.

**Secondary Arterial:** Roads which link activity centers and convey traffic onto major arterials. Secondary arterials provide both mobility and access.

**Secondary Treatment:** A wastewater treatment method that usually involves the addition of biological treatment to the settling, skimming and disinfection provided by primary treatment.

**Seismic Hazard Areas:** Includes areas subject to severe risk of damage as a result of seismic induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement, slope failure, soil liquefaction or surface faulting. Ground shaking is a primary risk, followed by some unstable slopes causing damage below them. The muck soils of the Island pose a specific risk of settlement and soil liquefaction. These conditions occur in areas where muck soils and other organic deposits are unsuitable for foundations, generally underlain by cohesion-less soils or poorly consolidated sediments usually in association with a shallow groundwater table.

**Shall:** Indicates an unequivocal directive.

**Should:** Signifies a slight less rigid directive than "shall" to be honored in the absence of compelling considerations.

**Single Occupant Vehicle (SOV):** A vehicle carrying only the driver and no passengers.

**Slope:** An inclined ground surface, the inclination of which is expressed as a ratio (percentage) of vertical distance to horizontal distance.

**Special Needs Populations:** Individuals or families who require supportive social services in order to live independently for semi-independently.

**Special Planning Area:** A Special Planning Area is an area which reflects uses and/or conditions which are unique to that area and would benefit from a local and/or neighborhood planning process. The Special Planning Area Process would address such issues as current use, future mix and location of uses and densities, transportation, public facilities, and services and amenities and protection of natural systems.

**Storm Drain:** A system of gutters, pipes or ditches used to carry storm water from surrounding lands to streams, lakes or Puget Sound.

**Storm Water:** Water that is generated by rainfall and is often routed into drainage systems in order to prevent flooding.

**Stream:** Surface waters, which flow into or become connected with other surface waters generally at least once per year. Streams are classified in accordance with classification system established by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, as modified by Bainbridge Island.

**Subdivision:** The division or redivision of land into five or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

**Substandard Housing:** A dwelling unit that does not meet the criteria for an acceptable standard of living, through lack of maintenance, age of unit, neglect, lack of plumbing facilities, kitchen facilities, or crowded conditions.

**Transfer of Development Rights Program (TDRs):** A program which would permit an owner of property designated as a TDR "sending area" to sell the right to develop all or the unused zoned capacity of the property to the developer of a TDR "receiving area" who is allowed to add the capacity to the zoned capacity of the site. In exchange, the seller of the TDR would extinguish the development right on the "sending area" by means of an easement.

**Transit:** Refers to a multiple-occupant vehicle operated on a for-hire, shared-ride basis, including bus, ferry, taxi, shuttle bus, carpool, or vanpool.

**Transportation Demand Management (TDM):** Policies and programs to motivate people to use public transportation, such as bus pass subsidies, flex-time programs, and limiting free parking.

**Transportation System Management (TSM):** An array of strategies intended to lead to a reduction in the number of vehicles using the road system while simultaneously serving the same number of travelers.

**Threatened Species:** Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Trip:** A one-way movement of a person or vehicle between two points for a specific purpose, sometimes called a one-way trip to distinguish it from a round trip.

**Trip Assignment:** The process of determining route or routes of travel and allocating the zone-to-zone trips to these routes.

**Trip Distribution:** The process by which the movement of trips between zones is estimated. The data for each distribution may be measured or be estimated by a growth factor process or by synthetic model.

**Undeveloped Rights-Of-Way:** Any undeveloped portion of a right-of-way legally established for the use of pedestrians, vehicles or utilities.

**Universal Design:** The designing of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, regardless of age, size, or abilities.

**Upzoning:** A change in the zoning classification of land to a classification allowing more intensive development, such as a change from single-family to multifamily or from residential to commercial.

**Urban Concentration:** An area within the urban growth boundary of Bainbridge Island in which urban level of development with urban levels of public services and facilities are concentrated.

**Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT):** A measurement of forecasting travel demand; equivalent to one car, bus or truck traveling one mile. VMT is the sum of an individual's vehicle trip lengths - in miles - made over a set period, divided by the number of affected individuals driving that period within the household, study area, zone or facility.

**Vision 2020:** The regional comprehensive vision for the central Puget Sound area (King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish Counties) adopted in 1990 by Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC). Vision 2020 describes linking high-density residential and employment centers throughout the region by high capacity transit, promoting a multimodal transportation system.

**Watercourse:** The areas to which surface and subsurface waters naturally flow and which form a continuous channel through which water descends to natural outlets. A water course includes: a permanent stream; intermittent stream; river, brook, creek, channel or ditch for water, whether natural or man-made.

**Watershed:** The geographic region within which water drains into a particular river, stream or body of water. A watershed includes hills, lowlands and the body of water into which the land drains.

**Wetland:** Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

**Priority wetlands** are those identified in the City of Bainbridge Island Wetland Inventory Phase II, Wetland Protection Strategies, March 22, 1993, prepared by Sheldon & Associates.