

APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY

20-Minute Neighborhood – Walkable neighborhoods in which the majority of a resident’s needs can be met within a 20-minute walk. These needs include access to parks, schools, shopping, groceries, dining and transit services. 20-minute neighborhoods offer a safe and pleasant pedestrian experience.

Baseline Assessment – The report completed by CPW that provides an overview of regional planning efforts in the Eugene-Springfield area. The Baseline Assessment identifies shared planning elements, areas to improve cooperation across core areas, and provides recommendations to improve the process and content of regional planning efforts.

Capital Investment – Capital Investment is money invested in a business venture with an expectation of income recovered through earnings generated by the business over several years.

CAR – See *Core Area Report*

CAT – See *Core Area Team*

Challenges – Challenges refer to areas where achieving desired planning outcomes may prove difficult to accomplish. In the context of this report, challenges focus on regional planning issues as well as gaps and opportunities within the planning process and content of plans.

Community Planning Workshop (CPW) – A program in the Community Service Center at the University of Oregon which gives graduate students in the Community and Regional Planning program the opportunity to work as consultants for agencies. This provides students real-world experience.

Comprehensive Plan – A document adopted by a local government that describes the general, long-range policies on how future development should occur. It must be in compliance with Oregon’s statewide planning goals.¹

Coordinated Care Organization (CCO) – Health care organizations that combine primary care, mental health and dental care service under a single regional plan insurer. Trillium Community Health Plan is the CCO for Lane County.

Core Area – Core Area refers to one of the four key planning focus areas of Economic Development, Public Health, Housing and Transportation. These are the four areas in CPW focused its work and analysis of regional planning efforts.

Core Area Report – A Core Area Report is an appendix to the Baseline Assessment that summarizes information about each core area and provides information for people unfamiliar with the core area.

Core Area Team – A group of people who represent a core area. These people are experts, employees or professionals who work in one of the core areas.

¹ Central Lane MPO Public Participation Plan.

CPW – See *Community Planning Workshop*

Data – Data is information and resources that guide and inform the work of agencies. Data can be qualitative or quantitative.

Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) – The electricity and water service provider for the city of Eugene.

Infrastructure – Infrastructure refers to the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.² There are three basic types of infrastructure: physical, social, and economic. Physical infrastructure refers to things such as roads, water pipes, and bridges. Social infrastructure includes clinics, schools, sports facilities and housing. Economic infrastructure refers to transportation systems, business districts, and telecommunications.

Gaps – Gaps refer to the difference between desired planning outcomes and the current or actual operational reality. An analysis of gaps reveals areas for improvement. In the context of this report, gaps identify potential opportunities that may exist for future collaboration or greater efficiencies.

Housing and Community Services Agency of Lane County (HACSA) – HACSA is the housing authority for Eugene, Springfield and rural Lane County. HACSA provides affordable housing options to individuals and families in Lane County.

Key Informant Interviews – A series of meetings hosted by CPW with various regional agencies to gauge levels of existing regional planning processes, to help identify regional plans and policies that guide the work of the agencies and their employees.

Land use – Refers to the manner in which land and structures are used and spatially organized. Land use usually refers to specific uses of such as residential, commercial, and industrial.

Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) – A voluntary association of local governments in Lane County dedicated to solving area-wide issues. LCOG is the designated MPO for central Lane County.

Lane Livability Consortium (LLC) – The purpose of LLC is to integrate sustainable planning practices throughout the region through an interdisciplinary coalition. The coalition will provide a regional forum for sustainable community planning and development.

Lane Transit District (LTD) – The transit agency that provides service to the Eugene-Springfield area, as well as to satellite communities throughout Lane County.

LCOG – See *Lane Council of Governments*

LTD – See *Lane Transit District*

MAP-21 – See *Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century*

² Online Compact Oxford English Dictionary, http://www.oxford.com/concise_oed/infrastructure.

Metropolitan Policy Committee (MPC) – An intergovernmental policy group that comprises representatives from Eugene and Springfield city councils, the Lane County Board of Commissioners, LTD Board of Directors,

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – A regional policy body required by the federal government for areas over 50,000 people. The MPO is responsible for carrying out the federally-required requirements for metropolitan transportation planning. The Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) serves as the MPO for the central Lane County.³

Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) – The federal transportation legislation passed in 2012 that reauthorizes the federal highway program for fiscal years 2013 and 2014. It creates a performance-based and multi-modal program to address the national transportation systems. MAP-21's goal is to improve safety, maintain infrastructure, reduce congestion, improve efficiency and protect the environment.

MPC – See *Metropolitan Policy Committee*

MPO – See *Metropolitan Planning Organization*

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)- The Oregon Department of Transportation was established in 1969 to provide for the State's transportation system. ODOT develops programs related to Oregon's system of highways, roads, bridges, railways, transportation safety programs, and driver registration.

Opportunities – Opportunities refer to areas where there is strong potential for future collaboration and/or greater efficiencies in regional planning. Opportunities could exist in either the planning process or content of plans.

Plan – A document that outlines and organizes the work of an agency, organization, or specific project. Plans can be visionary (where they describe the ideal conditions in which an agency wants to reach) or functional (where they outline specific tasks or projects to be completed). Function plans contain goals, objectives and strategies to provide specific direction on agency tasks.

Plan Content – Plan content is the information and data within plans.

Planning Process – Planning process refers to the efforts and work that is taken to fulfill agency tasks, to develop plans and to interact with other agencies to complete planning projects.

Refinement Plan – Refinement Plans are plans developed to focus on specific needs or geographical areas. These plans act as extensions and modifications to larger plans.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) – A document developed to serve as a region's vision for future transportation investments. The RTP indicates all transportation projects scheduled for funding over the next 20 years.

³ Central Lane MPO Public Participation Plan.

Safe Accountable Flexible Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy of Users (SAFETEA-LU) – The federal transportation legislation in effect from 2004 to 2012 which guided national transportation policies and provides funding for surface transportation projects. SAFETEA-LU requires urbanized areas with at least 50,000 people to develop a Regional Transportation Plan.

SAFETEA-LU – See *Safe Accountable Flexible Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy of Users*

Springfield Utility Board (SUB) – The energy and water service provider for Springfield.

Synthesis Workshops – A series of five workshops hosted by the Lane Livability Consortium to focus on five strategic opportunities that are beneficial for multiple core areas. The topics of these workshops include data, transit-oriented development, community health, public engagement and household financial stability.

System Development Charges (SDCs) – Impact fees that are generally collected when expansion, new development, or an intensification of use occurs on property served by city infrastructure. The fees are used to fund the non-assessable portion of infrastructure construction costs needed to support growth in the community and to recoup a portion of the community's investment in the infrastructure already in place.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) – Development characterized with a mix of uses, usually at higher densities than the surrounding neighborhood, integrated into a walkable area designed to maximize access to transit and active transportation.

Transportation System Plan (TSP) – A plan for transportation facilities that are planned, developed, operated and maintained to supply mobility and accessibility for various modes within a specified area. Local governments usually have a TSP unique to their municipality.

Urban Growth Boundary (UBG) – A site-specific line required by Oregon's statewide planning system that separates urbanizable land from rural lands.

Willamalane Parks and Recreation District – Willamalane is the agency that operates the parks and recreation services in Springfield.