

Appendix - Definitions

1. **Act** means the Growth Management Act as enacted in Chapter 17, Laws of 1990, 1st Ex. Sess., and Chapter 32, Laws of 1991, 1st Special Sess. State of Washington.
2. **Adequate capital facilities** means facilities which have the capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below locally established minimums.
3. **Adopt a comprehensive land use plan** means to enact a new comprehensive land use plan or to update an existing comprehensive land use plan.
4. **Agricultural land** means land primarily devoted to the commercial production of horticultural, viticulture, floricultural, dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw, turf and seed. Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, or livestock that has long-term commercial significance for agricultural production.
5. **Available capital facilities** means that facilities or services are in place or that a financial commitment is in place to provide the facilities or services within a specified time. In the case of transportation, the specified time is six years from the time of development.
6. **Capital facility** means a physical structure owned or operated by a government entity which provides or supports a public service.
7. **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.
8. **City** means any city or town, including a code city.
9. **Community development infrastructure** means those systems and facilities that support land use development including, but not limited to, sanitary sewer, domestic water, streets, stormwater, parks and open space, and other public infrastructure necessary to support growth.
10. **Community Facilities District or CFD** means a district created under Chapter 36.145.005 RCW to finance the construction of community development infrastructure.
11. **Concurrency** means that adequate capital facilities are available when the impacts of development occur. This definition includes the two concepts – “adequate capital facilities” and of “available capital facilities” as defined above.
12. **Consistency** means 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.
13. **Comprehensive land use plan, comprehensive plan, or plan** means a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to this chapter.
14. **Contiguous development** means development of areas immediately adjacent to one another.

15. **Coordination** means consultation and cooperation among jurisdictions.
16. **Critical areas** include the following areas and ecosystems: (a) wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas.
17. **Demand Management Strategies or Transportation Demand Management Strategies (TDM)** means strategies aimed at changing travel behavior rather than at expanding the transportation network to meet travel demand. Such strategies can include the promotion of work hour changes, ride-sharing options, parking policies or telecommuting.
18. **Department** means the department of community development.
19. **Development regulations** means any controls placed on development of land use activities by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, official controls, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances and binding site plan ordinances.
20. **Domestic Water System** means that 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.
21. **Facility or facilities** means the local improvement included under RCW 36.145.100.
22. **Financial commitment** means that sources of public or private funds or combinations thereof have been identified which will be sufficient to finance capital facilities necessary to support development and that there is assurance that such funds will be timely put to that end.
23. **Forest land** means land primarily useful for growing trees, including Christmas trees subject to the excise tax imposed under RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140 for commercial purposes, and that has long-term commercial significance for growing trees commercially.
24. **Geologically hazardous areas** means areas that, because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.
25. **Growth Management Act** - see definition of "Act."
26. **Level of Service** means an established minimum capacity of capital facilities or services provided by capital facilities that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need.
27. **Long-term commercial significance** includes the growing capacity, productivity and soil composition of the land for long-term commercial production, in consideration with the land's proximity to population areas, and the possibility of more intense uses of the land.
28. **Master planned resort** means a self-contained and fully integrated planned unit development, in a setting of significant natural amenities, with primary focus on destination resort facilities consisting of short-term visitor accommodations associated with a range of developed on-site indoor or outdoor recreational facilities.

29. **Minerals** include gravel, sand and valuable metallic substances.
30. **New fully contained community** is a development proposed for location outside of the initially designated urban growth areas which is characterized by urban densities, uses and services.
31. **Planning period** means 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.
32. **Public facilities** include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools.
33. **Public services** include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection and other governmental services.
34. **Regional transportation plan** means the transportation plan for the regionally designated transportation system which is produced by the regional Transportation Planning Organization.
35. **Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO)** means 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.
36. **Rural lands** means all lands which are not within an urban growth area and are not designated as natural resource lands having long-term commercial significance for production of agricultural products, timber, or the extraction of minerals.
37. **Sanitary sewer systems** means all facilities, including approved on-site disposal facilities, used in the collection, transmission, storage, treatment or discharge of any waterborne waste, whether domestic in origin or a combination of domestic, commercial or industrial waste.
38. **Solid waste handling facility** means any facility for the transfer or ultimate disposal of solid waste, including landfills and municipal incinerators.
39. **Transportation facilities** include capital facilities related to air, water or land transportation.
40. **Transportation level of service standards** means a measure which describes the operational condition of the travel stream, usually in terms of speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience and safety.
41. **Transportation system management (TSM)** means low capital expenditures to increase the capacity of the transportation network. TSM strategies include, but are not limited to, signalization, channelization, and bus turn-outs.
42. **Urban growth** refers to growth that make 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, 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.

43. **Urban growth areas** means those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110.

44. **Urban governmental services** include those governmental services historically and typically delivered by cities and include storm and sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transit services, and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with nonurban areas.

45. **Utilities** means facilities serving the public by means of a network of wires or pipes, and structures ancillary thereto. Included are systems for the delivery of natural gas, electricity, telecommunications services, and water and for the disposal of sewage.

46. **Visioning** means a process of citizen involvement to determine values and ideals for the future of a community and to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals.

47. **Wetland or wetlands** are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water 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. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds and landscape amenities. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created to mitigate conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the county or city.