

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY

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| Accessibility (for people with disabilities) | Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, state and local governments that construct new buildings and facilities, or make specific alterations to existing buildings, facilities and programs, must make them accessible. Title II requires a public entity to ensure that persons with disabilities are not excluded from services, programs, and activities because existing buildings and facilities are inaccessible. Beyond Federal law, the state has established standards for accessibility in the California Building Code. Title I and Title III would also be applicable. See Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Reasonable Accommodation and U.S. Access Board (ADA Accessibility Guidelines). |
| Archeological Site | A bounded area containing archaeological deposits or features, defined in part by the character and location of such deposits or features. |
| BILT | Bainbridge Island Land Trust |
| BIMPRD | Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District |
| Biodiversity | The variety of life forms and their processes at several levels of organization. Biological diversity or 'Biodiversity' means the full range of variety and variability within and among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur, and encompasses ecosystem or community diversity, species diversity, and genetic diversity." |
| BISCC | Bainbridge Island Senior Community Center Non-Profit |
| BISD | Bainbridge Island School District |
| Capital facilities | Includes park planning, land acquisition, site improvements, buildings, and equipment but excludes maintenance, operation, repair, alteration, or replacement. |
| Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) | <p>A 6 year plan that is annually updated and approved by the Board of Commissioners to finance the development and improvement of capital facilities necessary to support the population projected within Bainbridge Island over the 6 year projection period. As defined in the GMA, the capital improvement plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) forecast of future needs for park facilities; b) identification of additional demands placed on existing public facilities by new development; c) long-range construction and capital improvement projects of the City; d) parks under construction or expansion; e) proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new park facilities; f) inventory of existing park facilities; g) at least a 6 year financing component, updated as necessary to maintain at least a 6-year forecast period, for financing needed for park facilities within projected funding levels, and identifying sources of financing for such purposes, including bond issues authorized by the voters; and h) identification of deficiencies in park facilities and the means by which existing deficiencies will be eliminated within a reasonable period of time. <p>In accordance with GMA requirements, the current 6 year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) will identify all projects that are to be included in the calculation of existing levels-of-service (ELOS) for the purposes of identifying a growth impact fee assessment.</p> |
| COBI | City of Bainbridge Island |
| Community Park | A park with focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Community parks are generally larger in scale than neighborhood parks, but smaller than regional parks and are designed typically for residents who live within a 2-5-mile radius. Community parks are usually six to sixty acres in size depending on the community and |

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| | have a variety of park and recreation facilities and amenities. Facilities may include those found at a neighborhood park, plus permanent restrooms, landscaped areas, and specialized recreation facilities such as, ball fields, tennis court, special facilities or courts and trails. |
| Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan (PROS) | BIMPRD's planning document that includes a park and recreation inventory, facility demand, policy and guidance on developing regional/island-wide and local park and recreation facilities. |
| Conservation | The management of cultural and natural resources to prevent deterioration, loss or waste; management actions may include preservation, restoration and enhancement. Webster's Dictionary defines conservation as "careful preservation and protection of something, planned management of a national resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect." Conservation of a cultural resource includes the preservation of the significant historic material/fabric; properties or collection of properties, information, or knowledge. |
| Developer | The person or entity that owns or holds purchase options or other development control over property for which development activity is proposed. |
| Development activity | Any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use, any change in use of a building or structure, or any change in the use of land, that creates additional demand for park and recreational facilities (GMA, Section 48, RCW 82.090). |
| Development approval | Any written authorization from a county, city or other municipal jurisdiction that authorizes the commencement of development activity. |
| District, The | Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District |
| Dog Park Area | Off leash dog exercise area. A specifically designated recreational outdoor facility where dogs are allowed to be off-leash while still under voice control by their handlers. |
| Ecological Sustainability | Maintenance or restoration of the composition, structure, and processes of ecosystems, including the diversity of plant and animal communities and the productive capacity of ecological systems. Important to park and recreational professionals as all life is dependent on ecological sustainability. |
| Elderly | A person aged 62 or older |
| Endangered Species Act | Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA): Federal and state legislation that provides protection for species that are in danger of extinction. |
| Green Infrastructure | Integrated network of watersheds, airsheds, woodlands, wildlife habitat, greenways, parks, working farms, ranches, forests, urban trees and parkways, and other open spaces that when incorporated into local and regional plans, policies, and practices provide vital services that are intended to sustain and ensure the quality of life. |
| Growth Management Act (GMA) | The GMA or RCW 36.70A.160 stipulates that every county and city that is required or chooses to prepare a comprehensive land use plan under GMA may optionally include a park, recreation, and open space element plan. The GMA park plan element, however, is a requirement to be considered by the Washington State Resource Conservation Office (RCO) for state and federal parks, wildlife habitat, and trail grants. GMA requires every jurisdiction (which includes BIMPRD as part of COBI) to update their plans on a comprehensive basis every 6 years, and on an annual basis for housekeeping updates and revisions. |
| Habitat | The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs, often characterized by a dominant plant form or physical characteristic. |
| Habitat Enhancement | Improves habitat through alteration, treatment, or other land management of existing habitat to increase habitat value for one or more species without bringing the habitat to a fully restored or naturally occurring condition. |

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| Historic & Interpretative Sites | Significant archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and facilities throughout the Island. Generally, these properties conserve and provide interpretive access to significant sites including Native American sites, original homesteads or prominent building sites, commercial or public buildings of unique architectural characteristics, locations of important industrial or resource oriented activities, and other culturally important areas. Lands may also be protected or acquired that conserve significant man-made constructions on the land including bridges, dikes, dams, and other features. |
| Impact Fees | A one-time fee levied against new development to cover the development's proportionate share of the cost of providing the infrastructure (including parks and recreation) needed to fill the demand created by residents of the development. |
| Improvements: Project | Project or site improvements and facilities planned and designed to provide service for a particular development project. Project improvements are necessary for the use and convenience of the occupants or users of the project, and are not system improvements. Project improvement examples include the construction of water and sewer lines or interior roads that serve only the structures and occupants located within the development. |
| Improvements: System | System improvements for public facilities designed to serve areas within the community at large, in contrast to project improvements designed to service occupants of a particular development project or site. System improvement examples include collector or arterial roads, schools, and parks. |
| Indoor Facilities & Community Centers | A classification for park land in this PROS Plan that provides a variety of indoor activities that exist within a convenient and serviceable proximity to using populations. Provides indoor activities on a year-round basis throughout and/or centrally accessible to BIMPRD residents for day and evening use. |
| Interpretation | A communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the inherent meanings in the resource. The term is used to describe communication activities designed to improve understanding at parks, zoos, museums, nature centers, historic sites, aquariums and other travel destinations. |
| Land Conservancies & Land Trusts | Private and non-profit organizations whose purpose is to purchase land or easements in order to prevent land from being developed. Often they are formed to promote resource stewardship through acquisition, conservation, protection, and public education. Acquisition includes purchase, donation, trade, transfer or easements. |
| Level-of-service | <p>An expression of the minimum recreation and park infrastructure capacity (land or facilities) required to satisfy the park and recreation needs of residents of a community.</p> <p>Existing/proposed (ELOS/PLOS) - the ratio of park and recreation land and facility units (acres, fields, square feet, etc) to the number of persons in the population (expressed as a unit per 1,000 persons).</p> <p>The existing level-of-service (ELOS) includes all park and recreation land and facility units that have been improved to the present time and funded for improvement within the current (existing) time period specified in the Capital Facilities Program (CFP).</p> <p>The proposed level-of-service (PLOS) includes park and recreational land and facility units that are intended to be added to the current inventory over Bainbridge Island's Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan's time period (20 years) to improve upon existing standards.</p> |

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| Lid Lift | A term used by the District for funds received as a result of a 2008 property tax levy approved by island voters for the acquisition, development and operation of parks, recreation, and open space facilities. |
| Monument | An object, whether fixed or movable, that is primarily artistic in nature rather than functional and was constructed to commemorate a historic person or event. |
| Natural Area | A classification for park land that protects, preserves, and conserves lands that may have environmental features of critical area significance (floodplains and landslide hazard), ecological importance (shorelines, wetlands and watersheds), forestland (old growth, woodland cover, and prime productive), farmland (heritage and prime productive), wildlife habitat (threatened and endangered species), and open space. |
| Neighborhood Park | A relatively small area or park site (usually five-acres or less) that serves the recreational and social focus of the adjoining neighborhood. Publicly owned land intended to serve the recreation needs of people living or working within a one-half mile radius of the park and also intended to contribute to a distinct neighborhood identity. Typical park features include walkways, a small play area, picnic area, benches, trees, and other landscaping. |
| Non-Profit | An organization eligible for tax-exempt status pursuant to § 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. 501(c)(3). The organizations described in Federal Government Code § 501 are commonly referred to under the general heading of "charitable organizations." Organizations described in Code § 501(c)(3), other than testing for public safety organizations, are eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions in accordance with § 170. The exempt purposes set forth in Code § 501(c)(3) are charitable, religious, educational, scientific, library, testing for public safety, fostering national or international amateur sports competition, and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. |
| NRPA | National Recreation & Park Association |
| Open Space Park | Land that has been acquired to be maintained in its natural state for its intrinsic and/or open space value (buffer, habitat preservation, heritage tree stands, park and recreation, conservation of natural resources for historic or scenic purposes.) |
| Owner | The owner of record of real property, although when real property is being purchased under a real estate contract, the purchaser shall be considered the owner of the real property if the contract is recorded. |
| Park | Understood to include a wide variety of parks and recreation areas ranging from developed urban sites (e.g., playgrounds, sports fields, par courses, mini-parks, pocket parks, and tot-lots) to remote, essentially natural areas. May include cultural buildings and sites developed or preserved for their educational and historic (or pre-historic) value, and may include active areas for non-motorized vehicle recreation, in addition to trails, waterways, and greenways. |
| Partnership | An umbrella term that includes agreements, cooperative ventures, joint arrangements, alliances, collaborations, coalitions, and work forces. |
| Playgrounds & Athletics Facilities | A classification for park land used in this PROS Plan that includes playground and athletic fields. This classification can include playgrounds and informal ballfields suited to younger age and local neighborhood game activities in sites convenient to neighborhood youth and families. This classification can also include high quality athletic fields for organized youth and adult recreational leagues that are likely to be at sites with adjacent compatible land use such as schools or other major public facilities. |
| Private recreational facility | Any recreational facility that is not owned by or dedicated to a public or governmental entity. |

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| Public facility | Includes the following capital facilities owned or operated by government entities: |
| | a) public streets and roads, |
| | b) publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities, |
| | c) school facilities, and d) fire protection facilities in jurisdictions that are not part of a fire district. |
| Reasonable Accommodation | Those adjustments within a work or school site that allow an otherwise qualified employee or student with a disability to perform the tasks required. |
| Recreation | The pleasurable and constructive use of leisure time. To 'recreate' is to impart fresh life to; refresh mentally or physically. Also, to create anew, restore, refresh; refreshment of strength and spirits; means of refreshment or diversion. |
| Recreational Shoreline | A classification for park land used in this PROS Plan that provides public access to shoreline designated for more active recreational functions such as boating, swimming, and fishing. Parks in this classification may also have woodlands, scenic areas, and park improvements such as picnic shelters and restrooms. |
| Recreational Trail | A classification for park land used in this PROS Plan. In general, park trails are multi-purpose trails located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas. With a focus on recreational elements and connection with the environment. |
| Regional Park | A locally operated park typically 60-500 acres in size or more, although can be 2,000 acres or greater in size. A regional park focuses on activities and natural features not included in most other types of parks and often based on a specific scenic or recreational opportunity. Facilities could include those found at a neighborhood and community park, and have specialized features such as an art center, amphitheater, boating facility, golf course, or natural area with interpretive trails. |
| Resource Conservation Office (RCO) | The central coordinating agency for the State that reviews and certifies Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plans and administers state and federal grants for outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat, and trail development. Formerly the Washington State Interagency for Outdoor Recreation (IAC). |
| Riparian | The strip of land adjacent to a natural watercourse such as a river or stream. Often supports vegetation that provides fish habitat when growing large enough to overhang the bank. |
| Service areas | Regional/local park and recreational - a geographic area in which a defined set of public facilities provide service to the population within the area. Park and recreational lands, facilities, and services will be provided under a tiered approach that includes: a) a regional or island-wide system that will be organized on an island-wide basis; and b) a local system that may be organized on a neighborhood basis. |
| Special Purpose Facility | A classification for park land in this PROS Plan that is used for single purpose recreational facilities or activities. Some examples of these include golf courses, zoo, and plazas. |
| Special Use Park | A type of park oriented towards a single-purpose use. |
| Stakeholder | Group or individual who can affect, or is affected by, the achievement of the jurisdiction or organization's mission; examples include managers, employees, policy makers, suppliers, vendors, citizens, users, community activists, businesses, and community groups; and who should have a right to participate in the decision-making process. |
| Support Facility | A classification for park land in this PROS Plan that provides maintenance yard, plant nursery, and administrative activities necessary to support park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities. Support facilities may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include administrative offices, maintenance yards and shops. Park caretaker residences are also included under support facilities. |

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| Sustainable Design | To locate, design, reconstruct, construct, rehabilitate, renovate, operate, and maintain built environments that are models of energy, water, and materials efficiency, while providing healthy, productive, and comfortable habitable environments and long term benefits. This design approach is sometimes called “green design” or “green technology.” |
| Sustainable Landscape | A landscape enhanced and maintained to the highest degree of ecological harmony. |
| Threatened Species | An animal or plant species that is considered likely to become endangered throughout a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future because its prospects for survival and reproduction are in jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game make this designation. |
| Tot Lot | Playgrounds or areas for toddlers (18-months to 4 years old) situated within larger recreational areas, usually providing shade and benches for caregivers. |
| Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) | A boundary around a given municipality or developed area beyond which urban development will be reduced or not considered. |
| U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | The federal regulatory agency empowered by Congress to protect the environment; provide an array of financial assistance programs; and set standards for State environmental protection. The Office of Environmental Education supports projects that enhance the public’s awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed decisions that affect environmental quality. http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/ |
| View Corridor | The line of sight identified as to height, width, and distance of an observer looking toward an object of significance to the community. |
| Wetlands | Lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or close brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens. |