



Glossary of Terms & Reference Materials

The following terms are defined according to their intended use in this document.

Accessibility

A measure of the ability to travel easily among various origins and destinations.

Action

A provision or task to implement adopted policies.

Active Living

Promotion of physical activity, including walking and bicycling, to address health and personal well-being, focusing on how the built environment — including neighborhoods, transportation systems, buildings, parks and open space — can contribute to more daily movement and activity.

Adaptive Management

A planning framework for decision-making based on information that exists today, which can be modified and refined later as new information becomes available.

Affiliated Area

An area within the designated urban growth area that has been identified by an adjacent city as an area for future annexation and/or joint planning and the provision of municipal services. (See also *Potential Annexation Area*.)

Affordable Housing

The cost of housing as a percentage of household income. Housing is considered unaffordable when housing costs exceed a threshold percentage. Nationally that standard ranges from 25 to 33 percent of household income. (See also *Housing Affordability*.)

Air Toxics

Airborne chemicals found to be harmful to human health, as well as to plants and animals. Examples include toluene, xylene, benzene, and formaldehyde.

Annexation

The assimilation of some territory into another political entity — usually the attachment of lands that were previously under county jurisdiction to a municipality.

Armoring

Bank stabilization involving the placement of erosion resistant materials (such as, large rocks, pilings, or woody debris) or the use of bioengineering techniques along shorelines or streambanks to reduce or eliminate erosion.

Best Available Science

The most up-to-date information available for planning and development decision-making. Defined and required by the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.172).

Bioregion

A distinct collection of plant and animal ecosystems in a geographic area that functions in certain ways and has particular needs for survival. Temperature and precipitation primarily determine most bioregions — with elevation, soils, watersheds, and microclimates as contributing factors.

Brownfield

A previously developed property or site — often having been used for industrial activity — that now is underutilized or not in active use, on land that is either contaminated or perceived as contaminated.

Buildable Lands Analysis

An assessment of the amount of land needed for commercial, industrial, and housing development, as required by the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.215). Buildable lands programs are to determine whether a county and its cities are achieving urban densities within the urban growth area by comparing adopted provisions with actual growth.

Built Environment

Refers to the human-created surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging from large-scale civic districts, commercial and industrial buildings, to neighborhoods and individual homes.

Carbon Footprint

A measure of the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels. In the case of an organization, business, or enterprise, the measure is based on routine operations. For an individual or household, it is a measure related to day-to-day living. A carbon footprint is often expressed as tons of carbon dioxide or tons of carbon emitted, usually on a yearly basis.

Centers

A defined focal area within a city or community that has a mix of housing, employment, retail and entertainment uses. It is pedestrian-oriented, which allows people to walk to different destinations or attractions. Regional centers are formally designated by the Puget Sound Regional Council.

Certification

Formal process by which the Puget Sound Regional Council recognizes the consistency of local transportation-related planning provisions with the *Metropolitan Transportation Plan* and conformity with state planning mandates.

City in the Rural Area

A free-standing municipality that is physically separated from other cities or towns by designated rural lands.

Clean Air Act (CAA)

Federal legislation that establishes standards for air quality in the United States.

Climate Change

Refers to the variation in the earth's global climate (or in regional climates) over time. It describes changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere. Climate change may result from natural factors or processes (such as changes in ocean circulation) or from human activities that change the atmosphere's composition (such as the burning fossil fuels or deforestation). (See also *Global Warming*.)

Cluster (also: Industry Cluster)

A geographical concentration of industries that gain economic advantages by their location.

Commute

Regular travel between home and a fixed location (e.g., work, school).

Commuter Trip Reduction (CTR) Act

A state law mandating that affected jurisdictions enact ordinances requiring major employers to implement programs reducing commuting vehicle miles traveled and rates of their employees driving alone. (RCW 70.94.521-551).

Compact Urban Communities

Urban locations which offer transportation, housing, and shopping choices that reduce the need for automobile travel and support an efficient development pattern.

Complete Street

Designed and operated to ensure safe travel for all users — pedestrians, cyclists, transit-riders, and motorists. Typically, complete streets include sidewalks, crosswalks, bike lanes, and other features and amenities.

Comprehensive Plan

A document that guides growth and development for a local jurisdiction.

Concurrency

A state planning requirement to ensure that needed services and facilities are in place by the time development is completed and to be occupied, or that funding has been committed to provide such services within six years.

Congestion

A condition characterized by unstable traffic flows that creates stop-and-go movement on a transportation facility. Nonrecurring congestion is caused by actions such as special events, weather, and/or traffic accidents. Recurring congestion is caused by problematic facility design at a key location or constant excess volume compared with capacity.

Congestion Management System (CMS)

A federally mandated program directed at specific urbanized areas to address traffic congestion.

Conservation

The management of resources — such as water and energy — in order to eliminate waste or maximize efficiency of use.

Conservation Easement

A restriction on the use of land that is voluntarily sold or donated by a landowner to a private land trust or governmental agency.

Consistency

The degree of compatibility or agreement among planning provisions. The Growth Management Act addresses consistency in three ways: (1) internal consistency of comprehensive plans, (2) consistency of zoning and regulations with the comprehensive plan, and (3) consistency with other jurisdictions.

Context-Sensitive Design

A concept in transportation planning that addresses the physical setting of the project and the preservation of scenic, aesthetic, historic, and environmental resources.

Core City

A regional geography within VISION 2040 that refers to a city that contains one or more regionally designated centers — outside of the five metropolitan cities.

Countywide Growth Management Planning Group

A body of elected officials set up in each county to coordinate growth management planning efforts among the county and its cities.

King County: Growth Management Planning Council

Kitsap County: Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

Pierce County: Pierce County Regional Council

Snohomish County: Snohomish County Tomorrow

Countywide Planning Policy

An adopted provision developed collaboratively between the county government and the local cities and towns within that county. Countywide planning policies provide a common framework for individual comprehensive plans prepared by each local jurisdiction.



Critical Area

Lands that perform key functions that enhance the natural environment and built environment, as well as protection from hazards. According to the Growth Management Act, such areas include wetlands, floodplains, aquifer recharge areas, wildlife conservation areas, and certain geologic areas.

Density Bonus

An incentive that permits developers to increase the number of housing units or commercial floor area ratio allowed by right on a property in exchange for rent restrictions, lowered sales prices, public or other benefit defined by the permitting jurisdiction.

Ecoregion

An ecological area, sometimes called a bioregion, that covers a relatively large area of land or water, and contains a characteristic, geographically distinct mix of natural communities and species. The biodiversity of flora, fauna and ecosystems that characterize an ecoregion tend to be distinct from that of other ecoregions.

Ecosystem

The diversity of plant and animal species in a geographic area and how they interact. Biodiversity is the variety of plant and animal species within an ecosystem or geographic area.

Enhance

To make better or augment. In environmental planning, to improve environmental features, especially those that have been damaged or altered.

Environmental Justice

The fair distribution of costs and benefits, based on a concern for social equity. Environmental justice is concerned with the right of all people to enjoy a safe, clean, and healthy environment, and with fairness across income, ethnic, and racial groups in the siting and operation of infrastructure, facilities, or other large land uses, such as power plants or landfills. Presidential Executive Order 12898 (1994) directs federal agencies — and those receiving federal funds — to make environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing the effects of all programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.

Estuary

A water passage where the saltwater tide meets a freshwater river current with a free connection to the open sea.

Family Wage

The wage required to meet the basic needs and costs of supporting a family independently. Factors for determining family wage include housing, food, transportation, utilities, health care, child care, and recreation.

Farmland Preservation

The purchase of development rights or a conservation easement from a farmer so that the land can be used only for farming or as open space.

Flexible Zoning

A practice that permits land uses and density of buildings and structures different from those which might otherwise be allowed by right. The intent is to be more adaptable and to streamline the development process for achieving a desired land use outcome.

Flood Storage

The interception, capture, and retention of water, primarily in wetlands associated with rivers and lakes, to reduce the duration and severity of floods. Storage areas can also be used to intercept surface water flow and slow it down, reducing the potential for floods and minimizing drought.

Forecast

Projection of population or employment for a given future year.

Fragmentation of Habitat

The division of an ecological system or habitat that once was continuous.

Fugitive Dust

Air pollutants blown from land surfaces, such as unpaved roads, agricultural cropland and construction sites. Increasingly a health concern.

Functional Plan

A specialized plan focusing on a single topic area. It may contain more detailed information on actions, projects and programs — based on the policies and provisions of a more generalized overall plan. The *Metropolitan Transportation Plan (Destination 2030)* and the *Regional Economic Strategy* are both functional plans of VISION 2040.

Global Warming

The increase in the average temperature of the earth's near-surface air and oceans in recent decades and its projected continuation. Global warming can occur from a variety of causes, both natural and human induced. The term often refers to the warming that can occur as a result of increased emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities. (See also *Climate Change*.)

Green Building (also: Green Design)

Building design that yields environmental benefits, such as savings in energy, building materials, and water consumption, or reduced waste generation. Green development minimizes energy consumption, pollution, and the generation of wastes, while maximizing the re-use of materials and creating healthful indoor environments.

Green Street

A street designed and constructed to integrate a system of stormwater management within its right-of-way in order to reduce the amount of water piped directly to streams and rivers. Green streets typically incorporate *green infrastructure*, such as street trees and landscaped amenity zones, both for aesthetics and to enhance the environment.

Greenhouse Gas

Components of the atmosphere which contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases. Human activities have added to the levels of most of these naturally occurring gases.

Greyfield

An older, economically obsolete retail or commercial area. Greyfield malls may have outdated buildings and large areas devoted to parking lots. Many fail to generate the revenue that would justify continued use in their current form.

Goal

In the planning process, a goal identifies a desired end state.

Habitat

The natural home of a plant or animal.

High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

A motor vehicle with two or more people traveling in it. Includes carpools, vanpools, and transit. A *high-occupancy vehicle lane* refers to a highway and arterial lane restricted to vehicles carrying multiple occupants or passengers (with the exception of motorcycles).

Highway of Statewide Significance

A roadway, route, or interstate highway designated by the State Transportation Commission, the Washington State Department of Transportation, or the Legislature.

Housing Affordability

The balance (or imbalance) between housing costs and income within a defined area, such as an urban region. (See also *Affordable Housing*.)

Impact Fees

Costs imposed on new development to fund public facility improvements required by new development and ease fiscal burdens of providing services on localities.

Impervious Surface

Surfaces — such as rooftops, sidewalks, roads, and parking lots — covered by impenetrable materials, including asphalt, concrete, brick, and stone. These materials seal surfaces, repel water and prevent precipitation and runoff from infiltrating into soils.

Incompatible Land Uses

Facilities or activities on a site that have negative effects on adjacent properties.

Infill Development

Projects that use vacant or underutilized land in areas that were previously developed.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

The application of advanced technology to current transportation problems, including incident detection, signal coordination, real-time information, and other technology.

Intermodal

Accommodation or interconnection of various transportation modes for the movement of both people and goods. (See also *Multimodal*.)

Invasive Species

An introduced species or non-indigenous species that expands outside of its native range, often in a detrimental way to local species.

Jobs-Housing Balance

A planning concept which advocates that housing and employment be in relative proximity so as to reduce the length of commute travel or vehicle trips altogether.

Joint Planning

Cooperative planning between two or more jurisdictions or agencies.

Landscape Ecology

The study of how multiple ecosystems fit together into an interconnected and interdependent mosaic within a region.

Landscape Scale Ecological Processes

Consideration of maintenance, function, and relationship of various subregional ecosystems. An approach that considers a more detailed set of both aquatic and land use processes within an ecosystem.

Larger City

A regional geography in VISION 2040 that refers to a city without a regionally designated center that has a combined total population and employment of 22,500 or greater.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)

A rating system for green buildings, developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, which provides standards for sustainable construction, including a number of energy and environmental measures.

Level-of-Service Standard

A mechanism used to determine if a given facility or service is operating efficiently. Innovations in level-of-service for transportation now take into account overall people-moving performance, rather than focusing on traditional assessments of vehicular volume and capacity.

Location Efficient Mortgage

A program that allows consumers to qualify for certain mortgages based on potential transportation cost savings by living in a denser urban area with transit service, or closer to places of employment.

Low-Impact Development

An approach to environmentally friendly land use planning. Includes a number of landscaping and design techniques to maintain the natural, pre-developed ability of a site to manage stormwater. More broadly, it refers to a range of development techniques that have minimal environmental or energy-related impacts.

Manufacturing/Industrial Center

An area of intensive manufacturing and/or industrial activity.

Measure

An indicator used in determining how adopted provisions are performing. (See also *Monitoring*.)

Metropolitan City

A regional geography in VISION 2040 that refers to one of the area's five central cities: Bellevue, Bremerton, Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

The federally mandated forum for cooperative transportation decision-making in a metropolitan area.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)

A detailed long-range transportation plan that guides future regional investments and responds to legal mandates contained in federal transportation legislation, the Clean Air Act Amendments, the Washington Growth Management Act, and Regional Transportation Planning Organization legislation.

Metropolitan Transportation System (MTS)

The system of regionally significant transportation facilities in a metropolitan planning area used to identify regional transportation problems, develop solutions, and monitor system performance.

Mixed-Use Development

Projects or districts that include residential, commercial, and business accommodations. Vertical mixed-use development refers to buildings that have multiple uses in a single structure, such as ground-floor retail, offices, and residences. Horizontal mixed-use development refers to districts where zoning allows for different uses to be in adjacent buildings and complexes.

Mobility

The ability of people to move about the region from one location to another.

Mode

A particular form of travel (e.g., walking, bicycling, driving alone, carpool or vanpool, bus, train, ferry, or airplane).

Mode Split

A term that describes the relative number of people using various forms — or modes — of transportation. Frequently used to describe the percentage of people using private automobiles as opposed to the percentage using transit.

Monitoring

An organized process for gathering and assessing information related to achieving established goals and policies. The process uses *performance indicators* to show progress toward, movement away from, or static state in policy implementation or policy achievement. Implementation monitoring tracks whether agreed-upon actions are taking place. Performance monitoring assesses whether desired results are achieved.

Multimodal

Those issues or activities which involve or affect more than one form — or mode — of transportation, including transportation connections, choices, cooperation, and coordination of various modes. (See also *Intermodal*.)

Multimodal Concurrency

Addressing transportation system performance by taking into account land development and transportation solutions that provide alternatives to driving alone. Moves beyond the assessment of vehicle travel to focus more on the people-moving capacity of the system.

Multicounty Planning Policy (MPP)

An official statement, adopted by two or more counties, used to provide guidance for regional decision-making, as well as a common framework for countywide planning policies and local comprehensive plans.

Nonmotorized

Generally refers to bicycle, pedestrian, and other modes of transportation not involving a motor vehicle.

Office of Financial Management (OFM)

State agency responsible for preparing population forecasts used by counties and their cities in development of local comprehensive plans.

Open Space

A range of green places, including natural and resource areas (such as forests), recreational areas (such as parks and trails), and other areas set aside from development (such as plazas).

Orderly Development

Well-planned development that is typically contiguous and can be served as efficiently as possible. The Growth Management Act requires multicounty planning policies to address orderly development.

Ozone

An air pollutant that is a toxic, colorless gas which is the product of the reaction of hydrocarbons (HC) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in the presence of sunlight in the atmosphere. Automobile emissions are the primary source of ozone.

Paratransit

Transit service that is scheduled or dispatched upon demand, providing “point-to-point” travel. Normally used in specialized applications with user eligibility limitations (e.g., elderly and/or handicapped) or where demand is not sufficient to support fixed-route service.

Particulate Matter

A pollutant consisting of liquid and solid particles in the air, such as soot, dust, and smoke. Particulate matter pollution includes inhalable coarse particles of 10 micrometers or less in diameter (PM10), and fine particles of 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter (PM2.5). These particles may pose serious health problems, such as heart and lung ailments, as well as environmental consequences, such as reduced visibility. Automobiles, particularly those fueled with diesel, are a significant source of particulate matter.

Pedestrian-Oriented Development

The development and siting of housing, commercial space, services, and job opportunities in a manner that accommodates walking. Such development is intended to create more vibrant urban areas and to reduce dependency on automobile travel.

Physical Design Guidelines

Destination 2030 formally established provisions to advance fundamental design principles and site development characteristics for regionally designated centers to achieve successful integration of land use and transportation. (Destination 2030 identifies these as being additional *guidelines and principles* established pursuant to RCW 47.80.)

Potential Annexation Area

An urban area adjacent to an existing city that the municipality has identified for future inclusion as part of the city. (See also *Affiliated Areas*.)

Preserve

To maintain intact or unchanged. In environmental planning, to set aside an environmental feature or natural resource to prevent its alteration.

Pricing

A strategy for directly charging users of transportation systems. It may be used to manage demand for the facility, cover costs, and/or achieve other policy objectives, such as optimizing facility use. Also known as *congestion pricing*, *value pricing*, and *variable pricing*.

Prosperity Partnership

A coalition of more than 200 government, business, labor and community organizations working to make the four-county region more competitive in the national economy, as well as the global economy.

Protect

To keep from injury, harm, or damage. In environmental planning, to prevent and, where possible, reverse environmental degradation or pollution.

Public Services

Facilities and infrastructure, including sanitary and storm sewer systems, water supply, energy, telecommunications, public safety and emergency services, schools, libraries, and other facilities.



Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

A special purpose agency serving King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish counties and their respective cities and towns to ensure the residents of the region have clean air to breathe. Chartered by state law in 1967 (RCW 70.94), the agency works in partnership with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Washington State Department of Ecology, and the Puget Sound Regional Council.

Purchase of Development Rights

Programs through which local governments restrict development by purchasing rights to develop from private landholders.

Recycling

The process by which waste materials are collected and reused for new products.

Redevelopment

The restoration or improvement of an existing structure or property.

Regional Economic Strategy

The functional economic strategy for VISION 2040. It also serves as the federally required comprehensive economic development strategy for the four-county central Puget Sound region.

Regional Geography

Groupings of cities, along with the unincorporated urban growth area, rural areas, and designated resource lands, that are used for planning and growth distribution purposes in VISION 2040's *Regional Growth Strategy*. Regional geographies for incorporated jurisdictions include *Metropolitan Cities*, *Core Cities*, *Larger Cities*, and *Small Cities*.

Regional Growth Strategy

An approach for distributing population and employment growth within the four-county central Puget Sound region.

Regional Service Provider

A district that provides a service to a multicounty area, countywide, or to an extensive subarea within a county.

Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO)

Under state law, the body responsible for long-range, regionwide transportation planning. PSRC serves as the Regional Transportation Planning Organization for the four-county central Puget Sound region.

Renewable Energy

Energy sources that can be regenerated and that are much less polluting than nuclear power or fossil fuels, such as wind, solar power, biomass, and hydropower.

Renewable Resource

A natural resource that is able to regenerate, either by itself or with human help, over a short to moderate time horizon, such as fish, food crops, and trees.

Resource Lands

Lands that support resource-based industries, such as timber harvesting and farming. Under the Growth Management Act, the collective term for forest, agricultural, and mineral lands. Sometimes shorelines are included — especially where fish and other aquatic species are harvested.

Rural Area

Outside the urban growth area, rural lands contain a mix of low-density residential development, agriculture, forests, open space and natural areas, as well as recreation uses. Counties and adjacent small towns provide a limited number of public services to rural residents.

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)

The federal surface transportation program for highways, highway safety, and transit for the five-year period between 2005 and 2009. The core provisions of the program address safety, equity, innovative finance, congestion relief, mobility, efficiency, environmental stewardship, and environmental streamlining.

Sending Area

Part of a transfer of development rights program, sending areas are locations where landowners are enabled to sell the development rights on their property for transfer to more appropriate or other areas where development is desired. Sending areas often include properties with agricultural, environmental or historic importance.

Single-Occupancy Vehicle (SOV)

A motor vehicle occupied by the driver only.

Shadow Platting

A document or other device on showing a configuration of potential future land use parcels consistent with anticipated future development and density requirements. This serves as a guide for future development, especially in unincorporated areas.

Small City

A regional geography in VISION 2040 that refers to those cities without a regionally designated center that have a combined total population and employment of less than 22,500.

Solid Waste

Refuse generated by individual households and businesses.

Special Needs Housing

Housing arrangements for populations with special physical or other needs. These populations include: the elderly, disabled persons, people with medical conditions, homeless individuals and families, and displaced people.

Special Service District

Limited purpose local governments separate from a city, town, or county government. Generally they perform a single function, though some do perform a limited number of functions. School districts and transit districts are examples of special service districts.

Stewardship

Taking responsibility for actions affecting the natural or built environment. Stewardship demonstrates acceptance of this responsibility through the continuous improvement of environmental performance by individuals, communities, the private sector, and governmental agencies.

Stormwater Management System

An infrastructure system that collects runoff from storms and redirects it from streets and other surfaces into facilities that store and release it — usually back into natural waterways.

Sustainability

Commonly defined as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Encompasses environmental, economic, social, and institutional factors.

Target (also Growth Target)

The number of either residents, jobs, or both that a jurisdiction is expected to plan for in its comprehensive plan.

Telecommunications

The conveyance of information by electronic means. Examples include the telephone, interactive cable facilities, computer networks, and video conference centers.

Transfer of Development Rights

A system that gives landowners the option of selling the rights to further develop the land. By selling development rights, a landowner gives up the right to develop his/her property, but the buyer could use the rights to develop another piece of land at a greater intensity than would otherwise be permitted.

Transit-Dependent

Individual(s) dependent on public transit to meet personal mobility needs (e.g., unable to drive, not a car owner, not licensed to drive).

Transit-Oriented Development

The development of housing, commercial space, services, and job opportunities in close proximity to public transportation. Such development is intended to reduce dependency on automobiles, as well as to improve mobility and access between residences, jobs, and services.

Transportation Demand Management

A concept designed to reduce or eliminate vehicle trips, including a variety of programs and strategies, such as carpool/vanpool, flextime, working from home, and ride matching.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

The multiyear program of transportation projects for highways, transit, and other modes. The regional TIP consists of projects and programs drawn from the *Metropolitan Transportation Plan*, as well as from local plans and the transportation programs of other agencies in the region.

Transportation System Management

Improvements to existing transportation facilities that increase the flow of travel, such as ramp metering and signal synchronization. Such improvements typically have a lower capital cost than major construction and can be implemented in a relatively short time.

Triple Bottom Line

An approach to decision-making that takes into account environmental and social performance, in addition to financial performance. This approach captures an expanded spectrum of values and criteria for measuring organizational and societal success: environmental, social, and economic. Triple bottom line provides the context for the theme *people, prosperity, and planet* used in VISION 2040.

Unincorporated Urban Growth Area

Areas under county jurisdictions within the designated urban growth area. Such areas are expected to develop at urban densities, and annex to a city or potentially form a new city at some point in the future.

Universal Design

Designing products for the home and living environments to be usable by all people, regardless of special needs or age, without requiring special adaptation.

Urban Growth Area (UGA)

The area formally designated by a county, in consultation with its cities, to accommodate future development and growth. Given that cities are urban, each city is within a county-designated urban growth area. Cities may not annex lands outside an urban growth area, nor may they formally identify additions to the urban growth area independently of the county designation process. Development that is urban in character is to occur within the designated urban growth area, preferably in cities. Development outside the designated urban growth area is to be rural in character.

Vehicle Miles Traveled

A measurement of the total miles traveled by all vehicles for a specified time period. For transit, the number of vehicle miles operated on a given route, line, or network during a specified time period.

Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA)

Major watershed basins in Washington identified for water-related planning purposes.

Workforce Housing

Housing affordable to households with at least one full-time worker.

Working Landscape

Lands that are used as farms, ranchlands, timberlands, and mines.

Reference Materials and Supporting Documents

These and other materials may be obtained by contacting the PSRC Information Center, 206-464-7532, info@psrc.org.

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Steve Winkelman, Jerry Walters, and Don Chen. *Urban Land Institute* — October 2007.

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VISION 2020 Update Policy Board Review of Existing VISION 2020 Policies and Strategies — February 2004

VISION 2020 Update Public Involvement Plan — September 2004, revised November 2005

VISION 2020 Update Scoping Workshop: Summary Report — January 2004

VISION 2020+20 Update Economic Issue Paper — November 2005

VISION 2020+20 Issue Paper on Environmental Justice — August 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Issue Paper on Environmental Planning — August 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Issue Paper on Health: What's Health Got to Do With Growth Management, Economic Development and Transportation? — December 2004

VISION 2020+20 Update Issue Paper on Housing — August 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Issue Paper on Regional Demographics and Growth Trends — August 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Issue Paper on Rural Areas — August 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Issue Paper on Subregional Centers: Town Centers, Secondary Centers, Activity Nodes, Redevelopment Corridors — March 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Issue Paper on Transportation — January 2006

VISION 2020+20 Update Public Event: Summary Report — May 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Supplemental Issue Paper on Energy Consumption and Infrastructure Capacities — July 2005

VISION 2020+20 Update Supplemental Issue Paper on Sewer Utility Status — July 2005

VISION 2040 Final Environmental Impact Statement — March 2008

VISION 2040 Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement — July 2007

