

GLOSSARY

303(D) LIST – Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to develop a list of waters not meeting water quality standards or that have impaired uses. Listed waters must be prioritized, and a management strategy or total maximum daily load (TMDL) must subsequently be developed for all listed waters.

ABANDONED – A building or structure that has been vacant for an extended period of time. Abandoned buildings and structures typically appear vacant and depressed and may contain broken and/or missing windows, doors, signs, etc.

ACCESS MANAGEMENT – The planning, design and implementation of strategies to maintain safe movement of traffic while accommodating the access needs of a development. This may consist of regulating driveway spacing, median crossings, signal location, and shared entries. Generally used on roadways that carry high numbers of vehicles at high speeds.

ACIDIFICATION – Pollution in the form of acids and acid-forming compounds (such as sulfur dioxide [SO₂] and oxides of nitrogen [NO_x]) can be deposited from the atmosphere to the Earth's surface. Acid deposition can have many harmful ecological effects in both land and water systems. It commonly stresses trees by changing the chemical and physical characteristics of the soil. In lakes, acid deposition can kill fish and other aquatic life by altering the pH of the water.

ACTIVE RECREATION – A subset of recreation referring to uses that require a specific type of facility. This includes amenities such as playgrounds with playground equipment, playing fields (baseball, soccer, football, track, etc.), playing courts (basketball, handball tennis, etc.), beach areas (swimming, volleyball, etc.), pools, etc.

ADA – See AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990.

ADAPTIVE REUSE – Changing a building or structure's original use to a new use that adapts to the building or structure instead of replacing the building or structure.

ADT – See AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING – A dwelling unit is considered to be affordable when a household spends no more than 30 percent of its gross income on housing costs. Rental housing costs include contract rent and utilities. Owner occupied housing costs include mortgage principal and interest, property taxes, insurance, and where applicable, homeowner's association fees. Occasionally, the term “affordable housing” is used interchangeably with the term “workforce housing.”

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 (ADA) – The law passed by Congress in 1990 which makes it illegal to discriminate against people with disabilities in employment, services provided by state and local governments, public and private transportation, public accommodations and telecommunications.

AQUIFER – A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

AQUIFER-RECHARGE AREAS – Those areas on the surface that have a hydraulic connection to an aquifer and replenish groundwater.

AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY – The process by which wells are used to augment natural groundwater recharge and assist in expanding water supplies by injecting water underground for temporary storage and later recovery.

ART IN PUBLIC PLACES – Sculptures, murals, paintings, and other pieces of artwork on either publicly or privately owned land for general viewing by the public.

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC (ADT) – The total traffic volume during a given 24-hour time period for all allowable directions.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) – Physical, structural, or managerial practices that minimize the impact of development and other land use activities on the natural environment, such as reducing storm water pollutants. They can be used singly or in combination as appropriate in a particular situation.

BICYCLE/BIKE AMENITY – Any improvements that facilitate the use of bicycles as an alternative method of travel. This includes such things as bike racks, lockers, signal detection at intersections, etc.

BICYCLE/BIKE FACILITY – A general term denoting improvements and provisions made by public agencies to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities, maps, all bikeways, and shared roadways not specifically designated for bicycle use.

BICYCLE/BIKE LANE – A facility specifically designated for bicycle travel that operates alongside motorized traffic, usually demarcated by a solid stripe on the pavement.

BICYCLE/BIKE ROUTE – Bike facilities marked with signage and/or pavement markings encouraging shared use of a roadway between motorist and bicycles.

BMP – See BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

BROWNFIELD – An abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facility/site where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

BUFFER – The use of vegetation or open space for the purposes of limiting the effects of development on natural systems or the recreational value of natural features, or the effects of more intensive development on less intensive development.

BULB OUT – A traffic calming measure, primarily used to extend the sidewalk, reducing the crossing distance and allowing pedestrians about to cross and approaching vehicle drivers to see each other when vehicles parked in a parking lane would otherwise block visibility.

BULKY WASTE DAY – A specific day of each calendar month that Oklahoma City citizens served by the Solid Waste Department are allowed to place bulky waste items curbside for placement in a landfill.

BUS STOP – A place on a bus route, usually marked with a sign, at which buses stop to discharge and take on passengers.

CARRYING COSTS – Those costs borne by a property owner or operator associated with regular maintenance and upkeep of a property. Such costs typically include, property taxes, business licensing fees, utility service connections, and insurance.

CODE ENFORCEMENT – Activities undertaken to enforce City ordinances and code related to Zoning and neighborhoods.

COMMERCIAL NODE – A compact, coordinated, clearly defined area of commercial development.

COMMERCIAL USES – Activities within land areas which are predominantly connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products, or performance of services.

COMMUNITY GARDEN – A single piece of land, either publicly or privately held, that is gardened collectively by a group of people. Some are managed by everyone working together, and others are split into clearly divided plots, each managed by a different gardener (or group or family).

COMMUNITY PARK – A park between 20 and 100 acres in size that serves several adjoining neighborhoods or several square miles of residential development, as well as preserves unique landscapes and open spaces. Community parks provide active

and to a lesser degree passive recreational facilities including play areas, small groups of lighted fields or courts suitable for programmed youth activities, community centers, and bicycle and automobile parking areas and pedestrian paths to serve the facility.

COMMUNITY SCHOOL/PARK SITE – The collocating of school and park sites in such a fashion as to allow for co–utilization of recreational and support facilities by the public in a way that is more cost efficient than providing separate facilities.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – A policy document used by city leaders, developers, business owners and citizens to make decisions about future growth and development. This document provides long range policy direction for land use, transportation, economic development, housing, public services, and natural and cultural resources. It serves as a guide for elected and public officials by providing the framework for evaluating development proposals. It lays out a community vision and priorities and describes, where, how, and in some cases when development should occur.

CONSERVATION USES – Activities within land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality and includes areas designated for such purposes as flood control, protection of quality or quantity of groundwater or surface water, floodplain management, fisheries management, or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitats.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) – A concept which seeks to minimize opportunities for criminal activity through appropriate and innovative site designs that enhances public safety.

CULTURAL ASSETS – Historic and archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and the heritage or customs of various groups that played a role in the development of Oklahoma City; for example: Native Americans, diverse ethnic groups, and occupational groups.

DEMOGRAPHICS – The characteristics of human populations including, but not limited to, such factors as income, gender, age, race, educational attainment, etc.

DEMOLITION – The removal of an existing building or structure, either in part or in whole.

DENSITY – The number of residential units per acre.

DESIGN GUIDELINES – Architectural, engineering and landscape design treatments, materials, and applications that are recommended for specific situations. Design guidelines are usually contained within documents that are used by committees or commissions as a basis for discretionary review of construction projects.

DESIGN REGULATIONS – Architectural, engineering, and landscape design treatments, materials, and applications that are required by the City’s Zoning and Planning Code.

DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS – Bricktown Urban Design Committee, Downtown Design Review Committee, Historic Preservation Commission, Riverfront Design Committee, Stockyards Urban Design Committee, or the Urban Design Commission.

DESIGN REVIEW DISTRICTS – Special areas of the City that require review of exterior modifications to buildings, structures or sites. The reviews are completed by staff and/or Design Review Committees and Commissions using the Zoning and Planning Code and supplemental design guidelines.

DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS – The geographic model by which cities have been built over time.

DILAPIDATED – A building or structure that has not been maintained and is a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare because it may collapse or may be infested with rodents, insects and/or disease.

DISTRICT PARK – A park between 150 and 250 acres in size that primarily provides active

recreational facilities and, to a lesser degree, some passive recreational facilities. District parks are used to supplement community and neighborhood parks when the smaller parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Recreational facilities typically include groups of lighted fields or courts suitable for scheduled athletic league activities, exercise trails and support facilities such as restrooms and concessions with bicycle and automobile parking areas and pedestrian path systems to accommodate park users. Special facilities such as recreation centers, competition pools, golf courses, and boat ramps and docks may also be included.

DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION – The physical and economic renewal of a central business district of a community as designated by the local government in its comprehensive plan, and includes both downtown development and redevelopment.

DRAINAGE FACILITIES – A system of man–made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge stormwater which includes stormwater sewers, canals, and detention and retention structures.

ECOSYSTEM – An assemblage of living organisms (plants, animals, microorganisms, etc.) and nonliving components (soil, water, air, etc.) that functions as a dynamic whole through organized energy flows.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES – The services an ecosystem provides to humans. These can be broken down by their function and include: the provision of food, water, timber, fiber, and other resources; the regulation of floods, disease, wastes and water quality; the support of cultural practices, including recreation, religion and art; and the maintenance of biological processes through such phenomena as oil formation, photosynthesis, nutrient cycling, etc.

EMBODIED ENERGY – The energy used both in the construction of a building or structure and in the subsequent use and maintenance of the building or structure. The term is often used in relation to Green Building.

EMPLOYMENT LAND – Land developed with facilities to house large numbers of employees, such as business parks or manufacturing operations.

ENDANGERED, THREATENED AND SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN (REFERRED TO AS LISTED SPECIES) – Plant and animal species listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS – Materials which, because of their physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or safety or the environment when used in building construction or when humans are exposed to them during building demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, or reconstruction.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS – An area which needs preservation or special protections because of its landscape, wildlife, or habitat value. Environmentally sensitive areas perform a variety of important functions including stormwater drainage, flood water storage, pollutant entrapment and removal, provisions for wildlife, and desirable open space in urban areas.

EUTROPHICATION (OR NUTRIENT ENRICHMENT) – Increase in the concentration of phosphorus, nitrogen and other plant nutrients in an ecosystem such as a lake. Eutrophication generally promotes excessive plant growth and decay resulting in lack of oxygen, cloudy, often green water, that disrupts normal functioning of the ecosystem and reduces water quality.

FLOOR TO AREA RATIO (FAR) – A measure of land use intensity. Calculated by dividing the number of built square feet by the total area of the site.

FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT – In 1970, the US Congress passed the Clean Air Act and created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that has the primary responsibility carrying out the law. The Act places limits on common air pollutants that a region

must comply with or be found in violation of the Act, more commonly stated as being “non–attainment”.

FIXED–ROUTE BUS SYSTEM – A form of public transit that provides transportation on a fixed–time schedule and fixed–route.

FLOODPLAIN – Areas inundated during an identified flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone or V Zone on Flood Insurance Rate.

GREEN BUILDING – The practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource–efficient throughout a building’s life cycle: from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – An interconnected network of natural areas and other open space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions, sustains clean air and water, and provides a wide array of benefits to people and wildlife.

GREENFIELD DEVELOPMENT – A site which is undeveloped or in agricultural use which is not considered contaminated and is subject to urbanization.

GROUNDWATER – Water occurring beneath the surface of the ground, whether flowing through known or definite channels or not.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE – An area with relatively permeable soil or subsurface which provides significant recharge to the aquifer or where recharge can be significantly enhanced through operational or structural modifications. The primary function is to allow surface water to migrate downward into the water table. Recharge may also incorporate Aquifer Storage and Recovery capability.

HABITAT – The natural abode of a plant, animal, reptile or bird. The kind of environment in which

a plant, animal, reptile or bird normally lives, as opposed to the range or spatial distribution.

HIGH GRASS AND WEEDS – An official City term used in Code Enforcement. High grass and weeds are any grasses or weeds that are 12” or taller.

HISTORIC – Important in history. Distinguished from “historical” which conveys a sense of things or events related to the past, while “historic” conveys a sense of importance.

HISTORIC ASSETS OR RESOURCES – Areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or designated by the City as historically, architecturally, or archeologically significant.

HISTORICAL – Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of history or the past. Distinguished from “historic” which conveys a sense of importance, while “historical” conveys a sense of things or events related to the past.

HISTORICAL ASSETS – Areas, districts or sites containing properties that represent the history of the City and demonstrate the historical development patterns of the City, but are not specifically listed on the National Register or designated by the City. Historical assets gain importance as historic assets are demolished or lost.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE – Any hard surfaced areas which prevent or slow the percolation of water into the soil under natural conditions, or where water is caused to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate than was present under natural conditions. Examples of impervious surfaces are: rooftops, sidewalks, paving, driveways, parking lots, asphalt, concrete, etc.

INDUSTRIAL USES – The activities within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing, or storage of products.

INFILL OR INFILL DEVELOPMENT – Development of vacant or abandoned parcels in an otherwise built-up urban area.

INFRASTRUCTURE – Those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; stormwater systems; utilities; bridges; and roadways.

INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY – An in-depth survey of the distribution, location and nature of historic resources within a given area. The survey contains specific date regarding ownership histories, modifications to the buildings, site, and construction dates.

LAND BANKING – The process by which an entity, often but not always a governmental body or a corporation, will acquire real estate, sometime in the form of raw land, for the purpose of future development or other use.

LEVEL OF SERVICE – A measure of the amount or quality of a particular service e.g. response time of public safety services or availability of utilities.

LISTED SPECIES – Those species designated as endangered, threatened, or of special concern.

LITTORAL – That portion of a body of water extending from shoreline toward the middle of the water to the limits of occupancy by rooted plants.

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) – Stormwater management techniques that mimic the predevelopment hydrologic conditions through infiltrating, filtering, storing, evaporating and detaining stormwater runoff close to its source.

MSA (METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA) – Geographic entities delineated/defined for the purposes collecting and reporting Census data. A MSA includes a core urban area, its county, and any

adjacent counties with a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core.

MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM – The systematic movement of people, goods, and services by more than one mode of transportation i.e., land (automobile, bus, train, bike and pedestrian), air, and water.

MULTI-USE TRAILS – Any road, path or way which is open to bicycle travel and pedestrian traffic, and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES – Sites, structures, buildings, districts, and objects that have been identified by the United States as historic are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Each listing’s historic importance is national, state, or locally based. Listing on the National Register does not preclude a property owner from completing work on the listed entity, unless Federal funds are utilized.

NATURAL SYSTEM – The complex network of natural resources in which no resource is capable of functioning independently of the other resources in the network.

NEIGHBORHOOD – A defined and compact geographic area consisting of residences which may include uses to serve the daily needs of the residents, such as shops, workplaces, recreational areas and civic uses (schools, places of worship), that are accessible by interconnecting streets.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK – A park between 5 and 20 acres in size that is typically located within walking distance of neighborhood homes. Neighborhood parks provide a balance between informal active and passive park space. Neighborhood parks have limited program activities and are not intended to attract users from outside the neighborhood. Surrounding uses should be mostly single or multi-family residential and all areas of the park should be readily visible from adjoining streets in order to provide a secure environment.

NON-POINT SOURCE – Pollution which does not come from a direct source, but rather many sources. Non-point pollution includes run-off from parking lots, streets, lawns, roofs or any other impervious surface.

NUTRIENT ENRICHMENT – See EUTROPHICATION.

PARATRANSIT – A demand-responsive public transportation service which employs a shared occupancy road vehicle, not operated on a fixed route which includes dial-a-bus, shared-ride, and taxi service.

PARK – A site that provides the public an opportunity to partake in a variety of recreational activities that may be active, passive, or special in nature in a safe and convenient manner that is compatible with its environs.

PASSIVE RECREATION – Recreational activity of a type dependent upon certain natural or man-made resources, such as forests, oceans, waterways, or lakes that are necessary to support picnicking, R/V and tent camping, boating, fishing, nature interpretation and trail systems (such as hiking or equestrian trails).

PEAK HOUR CAPACITY – The maximum number of passenger cars that can pass a given point on a lane or roadway under ideal traffic and roadway conditions in one hour.

PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES – Sidewalks, paths or any other non-motorized dedicated way on which people can walk.

PERMEABILITY – The quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the soil.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS (PUD) – A specialized zoning district characterized by a unified site design for a number of housing units and/or cluster buildings, and providing common open space, net density increases and/or a mix of building types and land uses. The purpose of this zoning district

is to allow for flexibility in zoning regulations in exchange for greater benefits to the community.

POINT SOURCE – A single, identifiable, localized source of pollution or contaminant.

POLLUTION – The presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or water of any substances, contaminants, noise, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water, in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

POTABLE WATER – Water that is safe for human consumption. In the context of city or public infrastructure, this usually means water that has been filtered and disinfected at a large public treatment plant before being distributed throughout the community for consumption.

PRESERVATION – The continuous maintenance of sites, buildings, structures or objects in their original state.

PRIME FARMLAND SOILS – As defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are soils that are best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops. Prime farmland soils produce the highest yields with minimal expenditure of energy and economic resources, and results in the least damage to the environment.

PROTECTED – Refers to official federal, state or international treaty lists which provide legal protection for rare and endangered species.

PUBLIC ACCESS – The ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use public sites, facilities, activities and shores.

PUBLIC ART POLICY – A policy adopted by City Council that directs 1% of per-project capital improvement spending toward Art in Public Places.

PUBLIC FACILITIES – Facilities provided by a governing body for public use or to serve a common need such as transportation systems or facilities, sewer systems or facilities, solid waste system or facilities, drainage systems or facilities, potable water systems or facilities, educational systems or facilities, parks and recreation systems or facilities and public health systems or facilities, facilities which provide general government functions, jails and courthouses.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS – Capital improvement projects funded and owned by government entities, often in the form of streetscapes, parks, roadways, and public facilities.

PUBLIC SCHOOL – Facilities whose primary purpose is to provide kindergarten, elementary or secondary school grades, or vocational or technical education, and which are operated under the control of a public school board.

RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY – A visual (often known as a windshield survey) survey that identifies the general distribution, location and nature of historic resources within a given area.

REDEVELOPMENT – Activities or projects in an area to eliminate and prevent the spread of slums and blight; to provide affordable housing whether for rent or sale to low and moderate-income households; or to generate renewed economic activity and development.

REGIONAL PARK – The largest classification of park, it generally exceeds two hundred (200) acres in size and also provides access to a substantial natural or manmade resource base. Regional parks primarily provide passive recreational facilities and to a lesser degree active recreational facilities where no adverse impact on the resource base results. Recreational facilities in regional parks are primarily passive or resource-based in character with picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing, and boating as the main activities. Special facilities such as museums, golf courses, or water skiing facilities may also be included, as well as some of those active facilities often found in district parks.

RECONSTRUCTION – In terms of historic preservation, the act or process of duplicating the original structure, building form and materials by means of new construction based on documentation of the historic condition.

REHABILITATION – The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions, while preserving those portions or features which convey its historic, cultural, or architectural values.

RENOVATION – The process of returning a building to a state of utility through repair or often major alterations for a contemporary use.

RESTORATION – The process of accurately recovering all, or part of, the form and detail of a resource and its setting, as it appeared at a particular period of time, by means of the removal of later work and by the replacement of missing earlier work.

REVITALIZATION – The physical and economic renewal of a community or part of a community, as designated by the local government in its comprehensive plan.

RIGHT-OF-WAY – Land in which the state, a county or a municipality owns the fee simple title or has an easement dedicated or required for a transportation or utility use.

ROADWAY CAPACITY – The maximum traffic flow obtainable on a given roadway using all available lanes.

RUNOFF – The precipitation discharge into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called groundwater runoff or seepage flow from groundwater.

RURAL-URBAN INTERFACE – A transitional zone where urban or suburban types of uses and densities meet, merge, or begin to interact with undeveloped areas such as farm or ranch lands, floodplains, or

other open spaces. This area is often characterized as having access to fewer public services such as utilities, police, and fire.

SALES TAX LEAKAGE – Loss of a city’s “fair share” of sales tax revenue to adjacent or nearby areas.

SANITARY SEWER FACILITIES – Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants and disposal systems.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD – The estimated annual income required to minimally sustain a household of a particular composition.

SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS –Methods for the provision of services, the assessment of service performance, and the implementation and evaluation of new programs.

SHARROW – A bicycle infrastructure symbol that is painted on streets in order to indicate a bike route. The sharrow is the form of a cyclists with two arrows painted above. This symbol indicates that cyclists and drivers must share the lane.

SIDEWALK NETWORK – The sum total of all sidewalks in a city that determines what areas of the city have pedestrian accessibility and connectivity.

SIMPLIFIED PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS (SPUD) – A specialized zoning district characterized by a unified site design for a number of housing units and/or cluster buildings, and providing common open space, net density increases and/or a mix of building types and land uses. The purpose of this zoning district is to allow for flexibility in zoning regulations in exchange for greater benefits to the community. A SPUD is differentiated from a PUD in that a SPUD is used for developments less than 5 acres in size.

SOLID WASTE – Garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discharged solid or semi-solid materials resulting

from domestic commercial, industrial, agricultural, or governmental operations, but does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage effluent or other significant pollutants in water resources such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial wastewater effluents, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or other common water pollutants, or hazardous waste.

SOLID WASTE FACILITIES – Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems.

STORMWATER – The flow of water which results from a rainfall event.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT – Comprehensive strategies for dealing with stormwater quantity and quality issues in an economically and environmentally sound manner, within limits imposed by existing receiving water conditions.

STRIP COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT – A form of development that is designed primarily for vehicular access along major roadways. Often characterized by shallow site depth and buildings organized in a linear pattern or in isolated “islands”

STUB STREET – An internal incomplete, blunt-ended paved road, with an easement for public access, which is located within a development, and runs to that development’s property line. It is placed so that a future adjacent development can directly connect to it via a corresponding paved road.

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS – Local government rules that control how land is subdivided and developed. Typically, they determine the design of access roads, the amount of open space provided, and what will be dedicated to the city or county upon completion.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING – Structures which endanger the life, health, property, or safety of

the general public or its occupants. Indicators of "substandard housing" include:

- lack of plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower);
- lack of kitchen facilities (sink with piped water, a range or stove, and a mechanical refrigerator); and
- structural defects.

SUBURBAN – An area characterized by low to medium densities, lying outside of the urban area. A suburban area is typically characterized by a high segregation of uses (e.g. stores and residential) and various design features that encourage car dependency.

SURFACE WATERS – Rivers, streams, creeks, springs, lakes, ponds, intermittent watercourses and associated wetlands that hold or transport water on the ground.

SUSTAINABILITY – In general terms, sustainability is the capacity to endure. In Planning terms, sustainability means the ability to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs by working toward a healthy environment, community, and economy.

THREATENED SPECIES – Species that are likely to become endangered in the State within the foreseeable future if current trends continue. This category includes:

- species in which most or all populations are decreasing because of over-exploitation, habitat loss, or other factors;
- species whose populations have already been heavily depleted by deleterious conditions and which, while not actually endangered, are nevertheless in a critical state; and
- species which may still be relatively abundant but are being subjected to serious adverse pressures throughout their range.

TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

DEVELOPMENT - A type of mixed-use design concept which allows for, and expects, a mixture of land uses, including residential, retail, office, recreation, etc., located within close proximity to each other, in order to provide for a variety of housing, recreation, shopping, and employment opportunities. The ultimate goal is to create a more self-sustaining type of development pattern that limits adverse impacts on adjacent land uses.

TRANSIT – Passenger services provided by public, private or non-profit entities such as the following surface transit modes: commuter rail, rail rapid transit, light rail transit, light guideway transit, express bus, and local fixed route bus.

TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT – A compact, mixed use form of development located along transit corridors or at transit nodes which concentrate housing, employment, services and retail activities to be more effectively served by transit.

TURF – Grasses that are intended to be mowed and kept less than 4 inches in height.

URBAN – An area characterized by the provision of urban services including water, sewer, police, and fire services.

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT – Means demolition and reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings or infrastructure within urban infill areas or existing urban services areas.

USEABLE OPEN SPACE – Pervious, vegetated areas, parks and squares as well as impervious “hardscaped” areas which are openly accessible to the public, such as plazas, squares, and courtyards. This open space can be used for passive or active recreation as well as formal and informal gatherings; however, credit shall not be given for: any indoor or climate-controlled spaces, road rights-of-way, building setback areas, impervious surface courts (tennis, basketball, handball, etc.), swimming pools, parking lots, and any pervious green area not intended for passive or

active recreation or gatherings of a formal or informal nature.

UTILITIES – Services provided to the public via public or private entities, such as water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, natural gas, electric, phone, and cable.

VIEWSHED – The area visible from a fixed location.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS) – Are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids and include a variety of chemicals, some of which may have short- and long-term adverse health effects.

WATER TABLE – The upper limit of where groundwater permeates. The depth of the water table reflects the minimum level to which wells must be drilled for water extraction.

WETLANDS – An area of land whose soil is saturated with moisture either permanently or seasonally. Such areas may also be covered partially or completely by shallow pools of water. Wetlands include swamps, marshes and bogs.

WILDLAND FIRE – An uncontrolled fire in an open area or an area with a very low density residential development. In Oklahoma City, a wildland fire is typified by grass and brush fires.

WILDLIFE CORRIDOR – A widespread, continuous or near-continuous system of wildlife habitat that is established by linking wildlife preserves, sanctuaries, refuges, parks or open space areas to provide a pathway for wildlife movement.

XERISCAPING – A concept in landscape design that substantially reduces irrigation demands and maintenance by proper plant selection.

ZONING – The specific land use requirements and building and development standards prescribed for each property in the city. The Planning Commission recommends the zoning for property and the City Council approves zoning.

AMENDMENT HISTORY

Date	Amendment	Description
November 12, 2015	CPA-2015-00001	LUTA map change from UR to ULI in an area located west of South Mustang Road and north of Southwest 44th Street.
October 22, 2015	CPA-2015-00002	LUTA map change from UR to ULI in an area located west of north County Line Road and south of Northwest 164th Street.
November 12, 2015	CPA-2015-00003	LUTA map change from UR to ULI in an area located east of North Cemetery Road and south of Northwest 10th Street.
June 9, 2016	CPA-2016-00001	LUTA map change from OS to ULI in an area located east of North Sooner Road/North I-35 Hwy On-Ramp, and north of Northeast 122nd Street.
June 23, 2016	CPA-2016-00003	LUTA map change from HI to ULI in an area located east of Classen Boulevard and south of W. Wilshire Boulevard.
March 23, 2017	CPA-2017-00001	LUTA map change from UR to ULI in an area located north of NW 23rd St between Frisco Rd and Richland Rd as well as newly annexed area designated ULI.
May 11, 2017	CPA-2017-00002	LUTA map change from AP to ULI in an area located southeast of NW 50th St and the John Kilpatrick Turnpike.
May 11, 2017	CPA-2017-00003	LUTA map change from HI to ULI in an area located northwest of SE 74th Street and Sooner Road.
August 24, 2017	CPA-2017-00006	LUTA map change from UR to RM in an area located southwest of East Memorial Road and I-35.
September 14, 2017	CPA-2017-00007	LUTA map change from UR to ULI in an area located southeast of West Britton Road and North Mustang Road.
November 9, 2017	CPA-2017-00008	LUTA map change from AP and RL to RM in an area located southeast of West Memorial Road and east of Frisco Road.
December 14, 2017	2017 Update	Clarifications and LUTA map changes including: introducing annexation/detachment description, HI locations, ER locations, UR locations, LUTA density tables, clustering in Rural LUTAs, UR description, HI uses, Compatibility table and matrix, adding FAR and density graphics, clarifying triggers and measures for compatibility, including Livable Streets policies, and other minor scrivners error changes.

AMENDMENT HISTORY (CONTINUED)

Date	Amendment	Description
February 28, 2019	CPA-2019-00001	LUTA map change from ER to ULI in an area located south of NW 122nd Street and east of John Kilpatrick Turnpike.
May 9, 2019	CPA-2019-00002	LUTA map change from UR to ULI in an area located north of SW 59th Street and east of S Sara Road.
November 14, 2019	CPA-2019-00003	LUTA map change from UR and ULI to RM in an area located north of SW 89th Street and west of S Council Road.
October 24, 2019	CPA-2019-00004	LUTA map change from ER to ULI in an area located north of W Hefner Road and east of N County Line Road.
February 13, 2020	CPA-2019-00005	LUTA map change from RM to ULI in an area located south of SE 29th Street and east and west of S. Post Road.
May 14, 2020	CPA-2020-00001	Luta map change from UR and RM to ULI in an area located south of SW 29th Street and west of S. Czech Hall Road.
June 11, 2020	CPA-2020-00002	LUTA map change designating a LUTA for a newly annexed 8.47-acre parcel UL in an area located north of Indian Hills Road/SW 179th Street, west of Santa Fe Avenue.. Associated Annexation Ordinance No. 26,521 August 5, 2020
July 9, 2020	CPA-2020-00003	LUTA map change from UR to UL in an area located south of SW 15th Street and west of S. Cemetery Road.
July 9, 2020	CPA-2020-00004 adaptokc	adaptokc is Oklahoma City's first sustainability plan
July 9, 2020	CPA-2020-00005 preserveokc	preserveokc is Oklahoma City's first citywide historic preservation plan
2020 Update	2020 Update	Add preserveokcto Development Review Policies. Add language in Land Use Compatibility. Review amendments to plan okc . LUTA names, map changes, description clarifications. Update service efficiency maps. Clarification of Neighborhood Street Typology in UH LUTA. Removal of redundant maps; refer to OKC Parks Masterplan and bikewalkokc in Capital Improvements. Update street typologies for unassigned streets, update Street Typology map to refer to DDF. Other minor scrivner changes.

