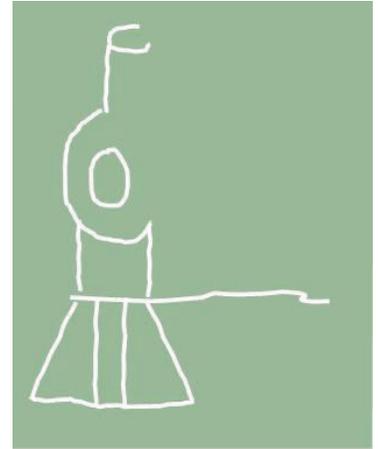


Appendix A: Glossary of Terms



All Aboard!

Contents

Glossary of terms used in the 2008-2028
Comprehensive Plan

Big-Box Retail Facilities are large, industrial-style buildings or stores with footprints that range from 20,000 to 200,000 square feet. While most big-boxes operate as a single-story structure, they typically have a three-story mass that stands more than 30 feet tall. Single-product merchandisers generally range in size from 25,000 square feet to 50,000 square feet; general merchandise stores range in size from 80,000 to 130,000 square feet. *Source: Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington.*

Capital Improvement Program is a timetable or schedule of all future capital improvements to be carried out during a specific period and listed in order or priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means of financing each project. *Source: Clarkdale, Arizona.*

“Charrette” is a collaborative planning process that harnesses the talents and energies of all interested parties to create and support a feasible plan that represents transformative community change. *Source: National Charrette Institute (NCI). NCI further describes charrettes as containing the following: at least four consecutive work days, allowing three design feedback loops; an open process that includes all interested parties; and a focus on producing a feasible plan.*

“City of Hattiesburg” or **“City,”** when capitalized, refers to the corporate/administrative entity that manages the city. When the plan refers to “the City,” the items described should be addressed or conducted by officials and departments of the City of Hattiesburg, including the Mayor, City Council, and city departments.

“city of Hattiesburg” or **“city,”** when lower-case, refers to the geographic area of the city or aspects of the community and its residents.

Complete Street is safe, comfortable and convenient for travel via automobile, foot, bicycle, and transit. *Source: National Complete Streets Coalition. .*

Corridor is a transportation pathway allowing movement between activity centers. A corridor encompasses multiple transportation modes and facilities, adjacent land uses and the adjacent street network.

Density is the number of dwelling units found on a particular area of land. Typically, density refers to the number of dwelling units per acre (one acre = 43,560 square feet). Low density developments have fewer dwellings per acre, and high density developments have a greater number of dwellings per acre.

Dwelling Unit is a building or portion thereof which is designed, arranged, or used for living quarters for one family.

Floodway (regulatory) means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. Communities must regulate development in these floodways to ensure that there are no increases in upstream flood elevations. For streams and other watercourses where FEMA has provided Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), but no floodway has been designated, the community must review floodplain development on a case-by-case basis to ensure that increases in water surface elevations do not occur, or identify the need to adopt a floodway if adequate information is available. *Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, www.fema.gov.*

Form-based Code allows market demand to determine the mix of uses within the constraints of building type set by the community. The community establishes zones of building type and allows building owners to determine the uses. The look and layout of a street is carefully controlled to reflect neighborhood scale, parking standards, and pedestrian accessibility, but building owners and occupants

are allowed maximum flexibility to determine how the buildings will be used. *Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.*

Gateway is an architectural feature, landscaping or a combination of the two that signifies a transition between one space and another.

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property. *Source: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency.*

Land Use is a description of how land is utilized; “land use” identifies or defines the activities that are conducted on land and/or within buildings or structures placed on land.

Metropolitan Statistical Area is a geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or the presence of an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000. The county or counties containing the largest city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA. Additional outlying counties qualify to be included in the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that is urban. *Source: http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en*

Town-Gown Community Relations programs seek to bring together community stakeholders and provide “town” (local government) and “gown” (colleges/universities) constituencies and others opportunities to discuss and resolve items of mutual and overlapping interest.

Traditional Neighborhood Development describes development patterns found in older urban neighborhoods and towns. Traditional neighborhoods include a variety of residential housing types, neighborhood commercial uses that are located nearby and are in scale with the neighborhood, a network of narrow, interconnected streets that provide a safe and enjoyable walking environment, and open space that serves as both an organizing feature and gathering place for the neighborhood. *Source: Austin, Texas.*

“Visioning Session or Workshop” A visioning session or workshop seeks to establish, through fostering collaboration among community stakeholders, planning and design professionals, and facilitators, a guiding vision for a community, neighborhood or specific site. The visioning session or workshop may produce an overall vision, specific goals and policy recommendations, and a range of design ideas that are agreed upon or supported by participants of the workshop.

