

Appendix K: Terminology

Active Recreation: Active recreation includes vigorous and energetic activities, or recreation that occurs in such density that it requires specially built facilities such as sports fields, playgrounds, and pathways. (Adapted from POSRAC and DLCD)

Developed: Lands on which public structures and facilities are built for human use. Developed parks offer such amenities as play structures and equipment, sports fields and courts, pathways, parking lots, rest room facilities, and lighting, as well as unstructured play space. (POSRAC, amended)

Community Park: Community parks focus on meeting community-based recreation and gathering needs. Community parks are typically served by arterial and collector streets and trail networks and combine a mix of active and reflective recreational facilities and opportunities.

Goals: Goals embody the outcomes that will need to occur in order for the community to achieve its vision. Goals are written as broad statements of long-range aspirations that set overall direction for the community. Goals may never be completely realized, but they provide vision and direction. Goals may never be completely realized, but they provide vision and direction. (Adapted from "A guide to Community Park and Recreation Planning for Oregon Communities, OPRD" and Eugene)

Greenway: Greenways effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment and emphasize harmony with the natural environment. Greenways allow for uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement between parks throughout the community and preserve functional wildlife corridors through the city and between larger public and private natural areas. Greenways along river corridors protect water quality.

Level of Service (LOS): An expression of the minimum recreation and park infrastructure capacity required to satisfy the park and recreation needs of residents of a community. The LOS is expressed as acres/1000 population. (NRPA)

Mini Park: Mini parks address limited, isolated or unique recreational and aesthetic needs and serve as recreational and/or beautification spaces where acquisition of larger parks is not possible. Beautification areas are landscaped areas along natural features, travel ways, community gateways or plazas. These types of facilities usually consist of landscaping and reflective benefits.

Natural Resource Area: Natural resource areas are lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, open space, and visual aesthetics. Natural resource areas stress diversity and balance of landscape types, including wetlands, hillsides, forestland, prairie, floodplain, and water bodies and may contain multiple ecosystems (i.e. water body, wetland, and upland connectivity), enabling the protection of a wider variety of wildlife. They may include areas of scientific, educational, or recreational importance where rare or sensitive plants or animals live, water resource areas such as streams,

rivers, ponds and wetlands and their vegetated fringes, and geologic features such as buttes and ridgelines; but usually contain minimal human-made structures. Exceptions are parking spaces, signs, trails, bridges, maintenance structures, public facilities or visitor's center. A natural resource area is managed to protect its natural character in balance with other human values, such as flood control and storm water conveyance. Public access may be controlled to protect sensitive plants and wildlife.

Neighborhood Park: Neighborhood parks are the basic unit of the park system and serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. The focus is on providing informal, active, and reflective recreational options for all ages.

Nodal Park: Nodal parks serve as waysides along the greenways, for walking, jogging, and cycling, and as destination picnic and viewing locations and provide places for rest and reflection.

NRPA: The National Recreation and Park Association is the nation's largest independent non-profit public service organization advocating quality recreation and parks for the American people. The Association provides services to recreation and park professionals and the general public, including the provision of recommended park and open space standards and maintenance standards. (Gresham)

Objectives: Objectives are statements of outcomes that must be accomplished to enable the community to fully achieve a goal. Objectives are more specific than goals and are measurable. (Adapted from A guide to Community Park and Recreation Planning for Oregon Communities, OPRD)

Open Space: Any land or area, in an essentially undeveloped state, the preservation of which in its present use would: (1) conserve and enhance natural, scenic, historic, or cultural resources; or (2) protect streams or water supply; or (3) promote conservation of soils or wetlands; or (4) enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature reservations, or sanctuaries; or (5) enhance recreation opportunities. (Adapted from Redmond, WA)

Philosophy (Vision Statements): Conveys an ideal future and that provide motivation for bringing the Parks and Recreation Plan to fulfillment. (Adapted from Eugene)

Policies: These are statements the community adopts to provide a specific course of action that will move it toward attainment of the Plan's goals. (Adapted from Eugene)

Proposed Actions: These are possible ways to carry out policies. In some cases, proposed actions will require further analysis and may or may not be carried out as stated in the Plan, particularly because of funding limits. Proposed actions are often ideas produced through public discussion. They include acquisition, construction, enhancement, preservation, and replacement of parks, buildings, and other recreational features. (Eugene)

Recreation Areas, Facilities and Opportunities: Recreation areas, facilities and opportunities provide for human development and enrichment, and include but are not limited to: open space and scenic landscapes; recreational lands; history, archaeology and natural science resources; scenic roads and travelers; sports and cultural events; camping, picnicking and recreational lodging; tourist facilities and accommodations; trails; waterway use facilities; hunting; angling; winter sports; mineral resources; active and passive games and activities. (DLCD)

Reflective (Passive) Recreation: Passive recreational areas provide reflective, quiet activities with minimal impact, such as nature viewing, fishing, or educational/historic/cultural activities. This type of recreation does not require developed facilities and can be accommodated without change to the area or resource. (Adapted from DLCD and POSRAC)

Restoration: Action taken to return natural riparian functions and value for fish and wildlife. Restoration would be applied where riparian functions are in a degraded condition and are intended to return the riparian functions to good or excellent condition. While there may be instances where restoration to pre-development, natural conditions is possible, in general, restoration should not mean the end-state of re-establishing a totally pristine condition. It should address the improvements or re-introduction of functional values. (Metro Streamside CPR Program Outline)

Scenic: Values refer to vegetated areas and outstanding topographic features which help define the community or a neighborhood. Large tracts of green spaces, water features and strips of vegetation along streams, creeks, and views of vegetated hills result in high ratings for scenic quality. (Eugene)

SCORP: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation.

Trends and Facts: These are factual statements that derive from surveys, publications, analyses, and observations. (Adapted from Eugene)

Undeveloped: Lands for public use that have none, or few facilities or structures for human use. Undeveloped areas have minimal facilities: non-paved paths, limited water access and parking facilities. Undeveloped land may be held as a permanent open space or designated for future development as funds become available. (POSRAC)

Undeveloped land: Land in its natural state. (Temecula, CA)