





**APPENDIX.A**  
***Glossary of Terms***

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## OVERVIEW

The following provides definitions of planning-specific terms and other terms from the document that require clarification.

### ACCESSORY UNITS ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS (ADUS)

Also referred to as accessory apartments, second units, or granny flats – are additional living quarters on single-family lots that are independent of the primary dwelling unit. Accessory units are often built to the rear of the primary residence and are smaller scale than the primary residential unit.

### ADAPTIVE REUSE

Adaptive reuse is defined as the process that adapts buildings for new uses while retaining their historic features. Using an adaptive reuse model can prolong a building's life by retaining all or most of the building system, including the structure, the shell and even the interior materials. This type of revitalization is not restricted to buildings of historic significance and can be a strategy adopted for various types of obsolete buildings.

### AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing that is not subject to price increases resulting from the open market. Affordable housing typically involves deed

restrictions or other stipulations that limit the increase in the price or rental rate for housing over time, which may or may not be permanent (or in perpetuity).

### AGING IN THE COMMUNITY

The ability for all individuals to remain living in their home and/or community safely, independently, and comfortably.

### BIORETENTION / BIOSWALE

The process in which contaminants and sedimentation are removed from stormwater runoff, often with planted treatment areas such as bioswales or rain gardens, that filter water before they infiltrate into the soil and enter the stormwater drainage system.

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Aspects of our surroundings that were built by humans, in contrast to the natural environment.

### BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

A business improvement district (BID) is a defined area within which businesses are required to pay an additional tax (or levy)

to fund projects within the district’s boundaries. The BID is often funded primarily through the levy but can also draw on other public and private funding streams. These districts typically fund services which are perceived by some businesses as being inadequately performed by government with its existing tax revenues, such as cleaning streets, providing security, making capital improvements, constructing pedestrian and streetscape enhancements, and marketing the area. The services provided by BIDs are supplemental to those already provided by the municipality. The revenue derives from a tax assessment on commercial property owners, and in some cases, residential property owners.

## **CLIMATE PROTECTION**

Climate Protection describes actions to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions and reduce global warming. Targeted strategies may include:

- Increasing Building Efficiency
- Decarbonizing Transportation
- Renewable Energy and Storage
- Reducing and Recycling Waste
- Local and Sustainable Food
- Water Conservation & Reuse

## **CHARACTER AREAS**

Identified areas characterized by either heritage or distinct amenity values of high collective or shared significance that contribute to people’s sense of place, belonging, identity, and wellbeing.

## **COMMUNITY SUPPORTED AGRICULTURE (CSA)**

Community-supported agriculture (CSA) is a system that connects the producer and consumers within the food system more closely by allowing the consumer to subscribe to the harvest of a certain farm or group of farms. It is an alternative socioeconomic model of agriculture and food distribution that allows the producer and consumer to share the risks of farming. In return for subscribing to a harvest, subscribers typically receive either a weekly or bi-weekly box of produce or other farm goods. This includes in-season fruits and vegetables and can expand to dried goods, eggs, milk, meat, etc. Typically, farmers try to cultivate a relationship with subscribers by sending weekly letters of what is happening on the farm, inviting them for harvest, or holding an open-farm event. Some CSAs provide for contributions of labor in lieu of a portion of subscription costs.

## **COMMUNITY VALUES**

Community values are the non-negotiable core principles or standards that the community's residents wish to maintain. They must be acknowledged, honored and constantly defended to ensure that change and development occur in accordance with these.

## **COMPLETE NEIGHBORHOODS**

Complete neighborhoods refers to a neighborhood where one has safe and convenient access to the goods and services needed in daily life. A complete neighborhood is often referred to as a 15-minute neighborhood in which you can access all your most basic, day-to-day needs within a 15-minute walk of your home. This includes a variety of housing options, grocery stores and other commercial services, quality public schools, public open spaces and recreational facilities, affordable active transportation options, and civic amenities. An important element of a complete neighborhood is that it is built at a walkable and bikeable human scale and meets the needs of people of all ages and abilities.

## **COMPLETE STREETS**

A way of designing and building streets that focuses on creating a safe and welcoming experience for all people walking, rolling,

biking, or taking public transit; they ensure streets balance the needs of people as they get around in different ways.

## **COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

A comprehensive plan provides the overall long-term vision and policy direction for managing the built and natural environment in a community, and provides necessary direction for public infrastructure and facilities to support the long term growth of the community. A comprehensive plan addresses multiple plan elements such as transportation, utilities, land use, recreation, housing, economic development, and services. A comprehensive plan should be updated periodically as community priorities change over time.

## **CULTURAL BROKERS**

Cultural Brokers are individuals who are considered bridges, connectors, or mediators between groups or people with different cultural contexts with the purpose of reducing conflict or producing change. They also perform other tasks such as: mentoring, culture promotion, and activism, among others.

## **DEVELOPMENT CODE**

The term "development code" is a legal tool used by cities and counties to:

- Regulate land uses
- Encourage appropriate use of land throughout the city

- Mitigate congestion on the street network
- Secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers
- Provide adequate light and air
- Improve housing standards
- Conserve property values
- Prevent overcrowding
- Ensure provisions of transportation, water, sewage facilities, schools, parks, and other public requirements
- Promote commercial and industrial development
- Preserve and promote the public health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the city and the general public

## **DENSITY BONUS**

A density bonus is an incentive-based tool that permits developers to increase the maximum allowable development on a property in exchange for helping the community achieve public policy goals.

## **DESIGN CHARRETTE**

An intensive hands-on workshop that brings people from different disciplines and backgrounds together with members of the community to explore design options for a particular area or

project.

## **DIVERSITY**

Diversity is the range of human differences, including but not limited to race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, social class, physical ability, or attributes, religious or ethical values systems, national origin, and political beliefs. Source: Diversity and Inclusion Office, Ferris State University

## **DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (DDA)**

A downtown development authority is an alternative way for municipalities to facilitate redevelopment activities. A DDA is an independent governmental entity formed by a municipality. The purpose of a DDA is to prevent deterioration of property values or structures within central business districts, to halt or prevent the growth of blighted areas within central business districts, and to assist municipalities in the development and redevelopment of central business districts. The primary function of a DDA is to create and propose within the central business district a plan of development for public facilities and other improvements to public and private property, including removal, site preparation, renovation, remodeling, reconstruction, or other changes in existing buildings, which may be necessary or appropriate to implement the plan of development. Public facilities include streets, parks, plazas, parking facilities, playgrounds, pedestrian

malls, rights of way, structures, utility lines or pipes, and buildings designated for use by the public.

### **ECONOMIC INCENTIVES**

Tax incentives, such as tax increment financing, property tax abatement, property tax credits and property tax freezes can be utilized to encourage private participation in preservation. In considering appropriate incentives, the city should conduct a cost/benefit analysis to measure the anticipated loss of tax revenue against potential economic gains to the community from preservation activities.

### **ECOSYSTEM**

A group of living organisms that live in and interact with each other in a specific environment.

### **EQUITY**

A situation where all groups have access to the resources and opportunities necessary to improve the quality of their lives. Differences in life outcomes cannot be predicted based on race, class, or other dimensions of identity. Source: Interaction Institute for Social Change

### **FESTIVAL STREET**

A street or public place that can be temporarily closed to vehicle traffic for special events.

### **FLOOR AREA RATIO**

The floor area of a main building or buildings on a lot, divided by the lot area.

### **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

Guiding Principles are derived from an extensive community input process and reflect a consensus approach on important measures that the community has identified and should be address in the Plan. Guiding Principles are topical and are intended to help organize the Plan going forward.

### **GOALS**

Goals are general statements of desired outcomes for the community. Typically, Goals are aspirational, visionary, concise statements that support each Plan Element.

## **GREEN ALLEYS**

Green alleys or 'activated alleys' are public rights-of-way that are designed to activate the public space for more than traditional uses (for vehicular use and garbage disposal) and involve a combination of environmental, economic, and social purposes.

## **GUIDING PRINCIPALS**

Guiding principles are any principles or precepts that guide an organization throughout its life in all circumstances, irrespective of changes in its goals, strategies, type of work or the top management. Pertaining specifically to Dripping Springs Guiding Principles are overarching themes that were defined by the community as part of the Comprehensive Plan process. The Plan's Guiding Principles support the community's future vision statement and highlight important priorities that the community has identified throughout the plan process.

## **HERITAGE TOURISM**

This program provides technical assistance to states and communities for strategic planning, preservation, development, and marketing.

## **HISTORIC DISTRICT**

The areas of the City designated to protect neighborhoods while accommodating a mixed of uses centered around historic resources. Historic Districts are expected to accommodate a degree of future growth and may include a mixture of employment, housing, and cultural opportunities.

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Historic preservation is the identification, management, and protection of tangible elements from the past for future generations. It is the history that we can see and experience. As we move into the future with the emergence of new technologies, historic preservation provides an anchor to our past. Historic preservation encourages the protection of historic and archaeological resources that are associated with important past events, themes, and people; that are representative of periods and types of architecture; possess high artistic value; or that are likely to yield valuable information about the past. Historic preservation helps us to know who we are by teaching us about where we came from.

## **HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESS (HUB)**

A HUB is a corporation, sole proprietorship, partnership or a joint venture formed for the purpose of making a profit in which at least 51 percent ownership of the business is by a woman, minority and/or service-disabled veteran. The primary goal of a HUB is to promote full and equal business opportunities for

participating members to remedy disparity in state procurement and contracting process.

### **INCLUSION (INCLUSIVITY)**

Inclusion is involvement and empowerment, where the inherent worth and dignity of all people are recognized. An inclusive community promotes and sustains a sense of belonging; it values and practices respect for the talents, beliefs, backgrounds, and ways of living of its members. Source: Diversity and Inclusion Office, Ferris State University

### **INCOME-BASED HOUSING**

Income-based housing is housing that is made available to households with incomes below a certain threshold and priced to cost no higher than 30% of the household's gross income.

### **INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS (IGA)**

An intergovernmental agreement (IGA) is any agreement that involves or is made between two or more governments in cooperation to solve problems of mutual concern. Intergovernmental agreements can be made between or among a broad range of governmental or quasi-governmental entities.

Governments use IGAs for cooperative planning, development review, resource sharing, joint planning commissions, building inspection services, and other arrangements with other entities.

### **INTERNATIONAL GREEN CONSTRUCTION CODE**

The International Green Construction Code (IGCC) regulates construction of new and existing commercial buildings. The IGCC was established to aid in the construction of sustainable buildings in the business and residential sectors. The goal of the IGCC is to decrease energy usage and carbon footprints along with several other issues.

The code addresses site development and land use, including the preservation of natural and material resources as part of the process.

Enforcement of the code will improve indoor air quality and support the use of energy-efficient appliances, renewable energy systems, water resource conservation, rainwater collection and distribution systems, and the recovery of used water, also known as greywater.

The IGCC emphasizes building performance, including features such as a requirement for building system performance verification along with building owner education, to ensure the

best energy-efficient practices are being carried out.

A key feature of the new code is a section devoted to “jurisdictional electives”, which will allow customization of the code beyond its baseline provisions to address local priorities and conditions.

### **LOW IMPACT DESIGN (LID)**

Low Impact Design (LID) refers to managing stormwater runoff from parking areas using sustainable infrastructure techniques. As opposed to conventional stormwater drainage systems that employ extensive concrete, pipes, and other infrastructure improvements to quickly move water away from the site, LID techniques focus on filtering, infiltrating, and storing water on-site, eventually leading to the natural evaporation of water collected on-site. LID reduces infrastructure costs and helps to improve the water quality for stormwater runoff collected as part of development.

### **LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT**

Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration, or use of stormwater to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat; an

approach to land development that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible.

### **MAKER SPACE**

A place where people can engage in hands-on, collaborative creation of crafts or innovative designs with low- or high-tech tools and supplies.

### **MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD)**

A document issued by the Federal Highway Administration of the United States Department of Transportation to specify the standards by which traffic signs, road surface markings, and signals are designed, installed, and used.

### **MID-CENTURY ARCHITECTURE**

Midcentury-modern architecture is a style created by architects in the middle decades of the 20th century. Influenced by the optimism of the post-World War II boom and by the exploration of a range of materials, including steel, concrete, and newly available insulated glass, the mainstays of midcentury-modern architecture remain appealing to this day.

## **MISSING MIDDLE HOUSING**

A range of multi-family or clustered housing types that are compatible in scale with single-family or transitional neighborhoods.

## **MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT**

Urban development that combines different types of uses – residential, commercial, retail, office, cultural, institutional, or entertainment – in a building or complex of buildings.

## **MICRO MOBILITY**

Micro mobility refers to a range of small, lightweight vehicles operating at speeds typically below 25 km/h (15 mph) and driven by users personally (unlike rickshaws). Micro mobility devices include bicycles, e-bikes, electric scooters, electric skateboards, shared bicycles, and electric pedal assisted bicycles.

## **MULTI-MODAL**

When describing a street or transportation network, multi-modal means it provides options for people to get around on foot, on bicycles, in transit, or in motorized vehicles.

## **NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a nonprofit organization chartered by Congress in 1949. The National Trust provides a variety of preservation resources including financial assistance and training.

## **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

The non-human-made surroundings and conditions in which all living and non-living things exist, in contrast with the built environment.

## **NATURAL SYSTEMS**

A natural system is one that exists in nature, independent of any human involvement. The natural system consists of all the physical and biological materials and their intertwined processes. The study of the complex interactions of human societies and natural systems has become increasingly important in the 21st century. Formerly, the two disciplines of sociology (the study of human society) and ecology were formally separated but the relationships between human activity and the natural environment are crucial to solving environmental issues.

## **NET ZERO**

Net Zero means consuming only as much energy as is produced, achieving a sustainable balance between water availability and demand, and eliminating solid waste sent to landfills.

### **NEO-TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN**

Neo-Traditional Neighborhood Design, also referred to as “New Urbanism”, or “Traditional Neighborhood Design” (TND), is a town planning principle that has gained acknowledgement as being a potential solution to a variety of challenges in suburban communities. They are more compact communities designed to encourage bicycling and walking for short trips by providing destinations close to home and work, and by providing sidewalks and a pleasant environment for walking and biking. These neighborhoods are reminiscent of 18th and 19th century American and European towns, along with modern considerations for the automobile.

### **OPEN SPACE**

Open space areas in the city are intended:

- To preserve or restore natural areas, including the plants and animals that live there.
- To protect water resources and wildlife habitats.
- To provide a place for light recreational use such as walking,

photography, or nature studies

- To retain land for agricultural use.
- To safeguard the land for its contribution to our quality of life and the value of our homes.
- To shape the development of the city while limiting urban noise and congestion.

Open space areas may be officially designated and owned by the city, jointly owned between the city and other jurisdictions, or may be owned by an outside agency or jurisdiction.

### **PASEO**

A pedestrian only right-of-way, whether a narrow path, public staircase, or downtown alley that connects two streets. Paseos are pedestrian scale in design and emphasize walking, dining, and recreational activities.

### **PEDESTRIAN FIRST DESIGN**

This is a strategy that focuses on people rather than motor vehicles. Pedestrian First streets allow streets to become safer for people to walk, bike, run, play etc. It also blurs the line between roads and sidewalks, giving people more room to wander and explore the culture and vibrancy of a downtown setting.

## **PERVIOUS**

Pervious surfaces provide a surface suitable for pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic, while allowing rainwater to infiltrate through the surface and into underlying layers. The water can be temporarily stored before infiltration to the ground, reused, or discharged to a watercourse or other drainage system. Surfaces with an aggregate sub-base can provide good water quality treatment.

## **PLACEMAKING**

Placemaking is a multi-faceted approach to the planning, design, and management of public spaces. Placemaking capitalizes on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, with the intention of creating public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being. Placemaking is both a process and a philosophy that makes use of urban design principles. It can involve either official and government led, or community driven grass roots tactical urbanism, such as extending sidewalks with chalk, paint, and planters, or open streets events. Good placemaking makes use of underutilized space to enhance the urban experience at the pedestrian scale.

## **PLAN ELEMENT**

A Plan Element is a term that refers to a part of the planning

process. They support the Guiding Principles and help organize goals.

## **POLICIES**

Policies are specific directives and inform each Plan Element Goal statement. Policies are "operational" items that a community will undertake to meet the Plans intentions and Goals.

## **PUBLIC REALM**

Space that the public has access to, including streets, sidewalks, parks, and civic plazas.

## **RESILIENCE**

Planning for resilience empowers diverse stakeholders to evaluate plans, set strategic policies, and implement projects that will enable communities to adapt and thrive when faced with challenges. Natural and human-caused hazards constitute some of the acute "shocks" to which a community can be vulnerable. Other disruptive threats include longer-term societal "stresses," such as unemployment, poor access or barriers to education, crime, or homelessness. Resiliency planning can include updating land use codes, zoning, development standards, incentive programs, and other plans or policies to better prepare for likely

shocks and stresses while also developing measures that allow for action in the face of uncertainty or unexpected events.

### **RIGHT-OF-WAY**

Land that is controlled by the city and reserved for public use such as for streets and sidewalks.

### **SHARED PARKING**

Parking spaces that are shared by more than one user, typically under a shared parking management strategy with the goal of creating greater efficiency. For example, a parking garage can be used by office workers during the day and by residents in the evening.

### **SHARROW**

A road marking in the form of two inverted V-shapes above a bicycle, indicating which part of a road should be used by cyclists when the roadway is shared with motor vehicles.

### **SMART CITIES**

A “smart city” is a technologically modern community that uses different types of electronic methods, voice activation methods and sensors to collect data. Information gained from that data are used to manage assets, resources, and services efficiently; in return, that data is used to improve the operations across the city. This includes data collected from citizens, devices, buildings, and assets that is then processed and analyzed to monitor and manage traffic and transportation systems, power plants, utilities, water supply networks, waste, crime detection, information systems, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other community services.

### **SMART CITY SYSTEM**

Uses information and communication technology (ICT) to improve operational efficiency, share information with the public and provide a better quality of government service and citizen welfare.

### **SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX**

Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters, or disease outbreaks. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both

human suffering and economic loss. The Social Vulnerability Index, developed by the Centers for Disease Control and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, uses 15 U.S. Census variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters.

### **STABILIZATION VOUCHER**

A type of housing voucher, that can be awarded to long-time residents of low-income communities to help them stay when gentrification poses a risk. It retains low-income residents to help stabilize communities by avoiding displacement. Additionally, stabilization vouchers can assist households experiencing or at the risk of homelessness, those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking.

### **STRATEGIES (ACTIONS)**

Strategies are incremental, results-oriented statements that advance a particular Policy. Strategies are actionable and measurable statements that define specific Plan actions. A strategy includes clear direction on intent, timeline, and responsible entities for each initiative. Strategies are also prioritized based on a community's ability to implement the action item. The ability

to implement an action item may involve staff resources, funding, community support and other factors.

### **STREETSCAPE**

A term "that refers to or is used to describe the natural and built fabric of the street and is defined as the design quality of the street and its visual effect." The concept recognizes that a street is a public place where people can engage in various activities. Streetscapes and their visual experience largely influence public places where people interact, and it ultimately helps define a community's aesthetic quality, economic activity, health, and sustainability.

### **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

The effort to reduce and/or improve the quality of runoff of rainwater into streets and watersheds.

### **SUSTAINABILITY**

According to a 1987 United Nations report, sustainability is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Sustainable development refers to future development that is designed to efficiently conserve resources. The long-term objective is to consider strategies for land uses and infrastructure that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## **SUBAREA PLAN**

A Subarea Plan (or Overlay Plan) is a term used to describe a high priority area that requires special attention or further study beyond the Vision Plan. These areas are prioritized, where the city allocates funding to study the area to define more specific recommendations.

## **TAX INCREMENT FINANCING**

Tax Increment Financing is a tool to publicly finance needed structural improvements and enhanced infrastructure within a defined area. The costs of the improvements are repaid by earmarking a portion of future tax revenues that will accrue when the improvements help to boost area property values.

## **TAX INCREMENT REINVESTMENT ZONE (TIRZ)**

Tax increment financing (TIF) is a financing method local

governments can use to pay for improvements that will draw private investment to an area. Tax increment financing isn't a new tax; instead, it redirects some of the ad valorem tax from property in a geographic area designated as a Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone (TIRZ) to pay for improvements in the zone. When a municipality or county creates a TIRZ, it records the total taxable value of all real property within the zone. It's like a snapshot in time of what the property values are at that specific moment. That snapshot is the zone's base value. Each year, property taxes collected in the zone on base value continue to go into the municipalities or county's general fund, as most property taxes do. As property in the TIRZ develops and becomes more valuable, a portion of the taxes collected on property above the base value is deposited into a tax increment fund. Revenue deposited in the tax increment fund can be only used to financing projects within the zone, including infrastructure, facade programs, landscaping, streetscaping or practically any type of public enhancement. Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones generally last 20 to 25 years, but some last longer. The return on the investment in infrastructure isn't going to come overnight or even in one or two years. When a local government makes the commitment to create a TIRZ, it's a long one. A TIF project jumpstarts development to get things moving a bit faster and, ultimately, to generate new tax revenue.

The benefits of a TIRZ include:

- building needed public infrastructure in areas lacking sufficient

improvement to draw businesses;

- boosting development, which grows property values and long-term property tax collections; and
- lessening the cost of private development by providing reimbursement for qualified public improvements.

## **TAX ABATEMENT**

Tax abatement is where a city may enter into an agreement to waive and/or postpone property taxes.

## **TAX CREDIT**

A Tax Credit is a reduction from the tax bill and is usually a percentage of the money spent on rehabilitation of a property or structure.

## **TAX FREEZE**

A Property Tax Freeze program locks in property values at the pre-rehabilitation value for a certain period.

## **TRAFFIC CALMING**

The use of design features to improve safety for motorists,

pedestrians, and cyclists. This can include for example speed humps, curb extensions, or narrowing traffic lanes.

## **TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT**

The application of strategies to reduce travel demand and/or redistribute demand to allow for more efficient use of transportation infrastructure, such as programs to encourage carpooling and transit usage.

## **UNIVERSAL DESIGN**

The design of buildings, products or environments to make them useable and accessible to all people, regardless of age, disability, mobility challenges, or other factors.

## **VISION**

A community vision is based on community values and aspirations and conveys and reinforces a shared long-term view of where a community wants to be in the future. The Vision serves as the basis for developing important guiding principles and subsequent goals, policies, and strategies.

## **VISION ZERO**

Vision Zero is a multi-national road traffic safety project that aims

to achieve a highway system with no fatalities or serious injuries involving road traffic.

## **WALK SCORE**

A Walk Score is a number between 0 and 100 that shows just how walkable an apartment, home, or neighborhood is in relation to area amenities. The scores break down in the following way:

0-24 – Car-Dependent

25-49 – Mostly Car-Dependent

50-69 – Moderately Walkable

70-89 – Mostly Walkable

90-100 – No Car Necessary

## **WORD CLOUD**

A word cloud (also known as a tag cloud or text cloud) is a collection or cluster of words depicted in different sizes. The bigger and bolder the word appears, the more often it is selected/ voted for by an audience member.

## **WORKFORCE HOUSING**

Housing that is affordable to people with incomes near the median for the region and located in or near employment centers.