

<b>Streetscape</b>	The view along a street from the perspective of a driver or pedestrian, especially of the natural and man-made elements in or near the street right of way, including street trees, lawns, landscape buffers, signs, streetlights, above-ground utilities, drainage structures, sidewalks, and street furniture.
<b>Structured Parking</b>	A multi-story structure or part thereof which is specifically designed for vehicle parking.
<b>Suburban</b>	Blending or characterized by the blending of the urban and the rural. A land use development pattern that is dispersed as opposed to decentralized.
<b>Supportive Housing</b>	Housing for groups or individuals that need assistance to be able to maintain independent living.
<b>Sustainability</b>	A continuing process of social and economic development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs and aspirations of future generations based on principles that assure good stewardship of resources and responsible outcomes relative to the built and natural environments.
<b>Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND)</b>	Neighborhoods set on a traditional street grid with small Accessory Dwelling Units, an urban forest, active alleys, on-street and alley parking, walkable streets and a variety of housing types intermixed on the same street.
<b>Traffic Calming</b>	A set of strategies used by urban planners and traffic engineers that aim to slow down traffic and improve safety for pedestrians and bicyclists. Typical of: curb extensions, center islands, speed bumps, street tree canopies, strategically placed valley pans, and roundabouts
<b>Transit</b>	A general term applied to passenger rail and bus service available for the use by the public and generally operated on fixed routes with fixed schedules.
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	Per the definition of Transitional Housing from the Federal McKinney Act, transitional housing is made available for up to 24 months to people who are homeless or are leaving emergency shelters.
<b>Transportation Demand Management (TDM)</b>	Methods or strategies aimed at changing travel behavior by reducing the demand for single occupancy vehicle travel rather than by expanding transportation facilities to meet travel demand. The strategies can include such things as expanding transit or ride-sharing options, changing parking policies, promoting work hour changes, and providing for telecommuting.
<b>Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)</b>	A plan or schedule showing specific expenditures for transportation capital projects over a specific time period, often for six years.
<b>Transportation Facilities</b>	Includes capital facilities related to air, water or land transportation.