GLOSSARY

Key:

LU = Land Use
OS&R= Open Space & Recreation
H = Housing
CS&F = Community Services & Facilities

NC&H = Natural, Cultural & Historic Resources
C = Circulation
ED = Economic Development

Adaptive Reuse (*NC&H Objective 3.6*) – Adaptive reuse and restoration of historic resources refers to the conversion of historic buildings into housing. If put under an adaptive reuse ordinance, the historic buildings are not subject to the same zoning and code requirements that newer buildings are.

Source: http://www.preservation.lacity.org/incentives/adaptive-reuse-ordinance

By-Right (*LU Objective 1.2*) – A zoning term used for specific uses that are allowed without a special permit or use variance.

Chapter 40R Smart Growth Zoning Overlay District Act (*H 2.1*) – Chapter 40R encourages communities to create dense residential or mixed-use smart growth zoning districts, including a high percentage of affordable housing units, to be located near transit stations, in areas of concentrated development such as existing city and town centers, and in other highly suitable locations.

Source: http://www.mass.gov/hed/community/planning/chapter-40-r.html

Community Preservation Act (*NC&H 5.4, OS&R 6.1, H 6.1*) – The Community Preservation Act is a smart growth tool that helps communities preserve open space and historic sites, create affordable housing, and develop outdoor recreational facilities. The Community Preservation Act also helps strengthen the state and local economies by expanding housing opportunities and construction jobs for the Commonwealth's workforce, and by supporting the tourism industry through preservation of the Commonwealth's historic and natural resources.

Source: http://www.communitypreservation.org/content/cpa-overview

Environmental Justice Populations (*C 2.1j*) - Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across the Nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

Source: http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/

Greater Attleboro Taunton Regional Transit Authority (GATRA) (C 3.1, H Goal 5) – The Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Transit Authority (GATRA) was created in 1976 to develop, finance, and contract for the operations of mass transportation facilities and services within an ever-expanding area, which includes 28 diverse communities stretching from Southern Norfolk County and Northern Bristol County, all the way to Plymouth County and the South Shore.

Source: http://www.gatra.org/index.php/about-us/

Green Communities Designation (*OS&R 6.2, ED 6.1, CS&F 7.3*) – The Green Communities Designation and Grant Program, an initiative of the Massachusetts Green Communities Division, works with municipalities toward qualification as a Green Community and provides funding to qualified municipalities for energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives.

Source: http://www.mass.gov/eea

Green Technologies (*ED 6.2*) – Green technologies are technologies that are considered environmentally friendly, based on their process or supply chain. Green technologies include anything that helps supply essential goods (e.g. electricity, water) without producing carbon dioxide or other industrial wastes.

Source: http://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/green_tech.asp

Growth Management (*NC&H Goal 5, OS&R Objective 2.3*) –Growth Management refers to regulatory policies that influence how growth occurs, including density, availability of land, mixtures of uses, and timing of development. The goal of growth management is controlled growth.

Source: http://www.brookings.edu/research/speeches/2003/05/29metropolitanpolicy-downs

Infill Housing Practices (*H Policy Statement*) – Infill housing development, also known as urban infill, is the practice of building new homes on vacant or underutilized land. Infill development seeks to concentrate building in areas that are already primed for development, preserving open space and reducing the need for expanding Town services like water and sewer lines.

Sources: http://www.sustainablecitiesinstitute.org, http://opr.ca.gov/s_infilldevelopment.php

Local Historic Preservation Districts (*NC&H 3.5*) – Local Historic Preservation Districts are a tool to preserve Historic buildings and settings. The places they preserve help remind people of a time or sense of place that used to exist.

Source: http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/faq/historic-districts/

Low-Impact Development (*NC&H Goal 5*) – Low-impact development is development that works with the land to manage stormwater as close to the source as possible. Practices include: bioretention facilities, rain gardens, vegetated rooftops and rain barrels.

Source: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) (*C 2.2c, 3.1a, 3.2b, H Goal 5*) - The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, often referred to as, "The MBTA" or, "The T"**,** is the public operator of most bus, subway, commuter rail, and ferry routes in the greater Boston, Massachusetts area. Officially a "body politic and corporate, and a political subdivision" of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it was formed in 1964.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Bay_Transportation_Authority

Mixed-Use Development (*C Objective 5.1*) - Mixed-use development refers to combining commercial businesses with residential housing. It is most commonly seen by positioning businesses on the ground level to allow for a storefront while having residential units above, thus achieving a more compact community. According to the American Planning Association, mixed-use can also combine cultural, institutional, and where appropriate, industrial uses.

Source: http://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/health/mixedusedevelopment.htm

Regionalization (*CS&F 4.3b*) – Regionalization refers to providing services to larger populations or land areas in order to provide better service as well as reduce costs.

Source: http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/regionalization.html

Sharrows (*C 2.2a*) - Sharrows are chevrons combined with bicycle stencils placed in the center of a travel lane. They indicate that bicycles and motor vehicles share the lane. These are often times accompanied by signs saying "bicyclists can use full lane."

Source: http://www.bikelongbeach.org/welcome/infrastructure/sharrows

Significant Historic Resources (*NC&H Objective 3.7*) - Any building, structure, or archeological site which is:
   A. Importantly associated with one or more historic persons or events, or with the architectural, cultural, political, economic, social history of the Town of Franklin, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or the United States of America; or which is
   B. Historically or architecturally important by reason of period, style, method of construction, or association with a particular architect or builder, either by itself or in the context of a group of buildings or structures.
Source: Code of the Town of Franklin: Chapter 71, Demolition Delay, 71-2. Definitions.

Smart Growth (*OS&R 2.3a, H 2.1*) – Smart Growth is an urban planning and transportation theory that concentrates growth in compact walkable urban centers to avoid sprawl. Smart Growth advocates transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle friendly land use, including neighborhood schools, complete streets, and mixed-use development with a range of housing options.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_growth

Structure (*NC&H Goal 3*) – A structure is any man-made object other than a typical house or building. Examples include bridges, monuments, and objects.

Sustainable Development (*OS&R Goal 4, C Goal 6, H Goal 6, ED Goal 6, CS&F Goal 7*) – Generally, sustainable development refers to the balance between economy, ecology, and equity. However, the most frequently quoted definition of this term comes from the Brundtland report, "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of **needs**, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of **limitations** imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."

Source: http://www.iisd.org/sd/

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) (*ED 1.2a*) – Tax Increment Financing is an Economic Development tool that promotes redevelopment by using public/private partnerships and offers tax breaks to developers.

Source: http://www.mass.gov/envir/smart_growth_toolkit/pages/mod-diftif.html

Transitional Use Zones (*LU Goal 4*) – Transitional Use Zones are zones created to buffer heavy commercial or industrial traffic from residential areas. These zones may include buildings for office, clerical, or personal service uses that experience low and infrequent daily customer contact and traffic.

Source: http://tw.yumaaz.gov/WebWare/Default.aspx?Message=2923&t=-1

Transit-Oriented Development (*C 5.3a, H 5.1*) – Transit-Oriented Development refers to concentrating development around high-quality transportation, most commonly, train systems, making it possible to live a higher quality life in a city without completely depending on a car for mobility.

Source: http://www.transitorienteddevelopment.org/

Workforce Development (*ED Goal 4*) – Workforce development is an economic development approach that focuses on skill building and training people for specific jobs. Coaching and engaging people in projects to get them ready for possible job opportunities helps build a community's reserve of people who are ready to work. Ultimately workforce development helps companies stay on track with their mission, values, policies, efficiency, and long-term goals.

Source: http://www.stlouisfed.org/publications/br/articles/?id=1953

Workforce Housing (*H General Goal, LU Goal 1, H Objective 1.1*) – Workforce housing refers to housing that can be afforded by Franklin-based employees. The goal of using this term is to direct new housing developments toward affordability for those who work in Franklin and also want to live in Franklin. In the Department of Housing and Community Development's, "Workforce Housing in MA" presentation, workforce is described as 80-120% of the Area Median Income.

Source: http://www.mass.gov/hed/economic/initiatives/housingthatworks/fleissig-1.pdf