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Glossary

Acronyms

ASA: Agricultural Security Area

AWTF: Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility

BMP: Best Management Practice, regarding land management and maintenance practices

CAT: Capital Area Transit

CIP: Capital Improvements Program

CPU: Community Planning Unit

CREDC: Capital Region Economic Development Corporation

DCED: Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development

DEP: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

DCNR: Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

EDU: Equivalent Dwelling Unit

EMS: Emergency Medical Services

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FCC: Lower Paxton Township Friendship Community Center

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHWA: Federal Highway Administration

GIS: Geographic Information Systems

GR: General Residential (land use)

HATS: Harrisburg Area Transportation Study

HAZ-MAT: Hazardous Materials

HSDC: Historical Society of Dauphin County

HIA: Harrisburg International Airport

I/I: Infiltration and Inflow

KOS: Key Opportunity Site

LOS: Level of Service

LACA: Linglestown Area Civic Association

LPT: Lower Paxton Township

LUPTAP: Land Use Planning and Technical Assistance Program

MPC: Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area

NFIP: National Flood Insurance Program

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRCS: Natural Resource Conservation Service

NRPA: National Recreation and Park Association

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory

PA: Pennsylvania

PAC: Planning Advisory Committee

PENNDOT: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

PEFTF: Peak Excess Flow Treatment Facility

PEMA: Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

PCWEA: Paxton Creek Watershed and Education Association

PENNVEST: Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority

PHMC: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

PP&L: Pennsylvania Power and Light

PSP: Pennsylvania State Police

PSRM: Penn State Runoff Model

PSU: Pennsylvania State University

PWD: Lower Paxton Township Public Works Department

SCWA: Swatara Creek Watershed Association

SRBC: Susquehanna River Basin Commission

TDR: Transfer of Development Rights

TEA-21: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

TIP: Transportation Improvement Program

TND: Traditional Neighborhood Development

TSA: Township Supervisors Association

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

WWTP: Wastewater Treatment Plant

Definitions

Agriculture: The production, keeping, or maintenance, for sale, lease, or personal use, of plants and animals useful to man, including but not limited to; forages and sod crops; grains and seed crops; dairy animals and dairy products, poultry and poultry products; livestock, including beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses, ponies, mules, or goats or any mutations or hybrids thereof, including the breeding and grazing of any or all of such animals; bees and apiary products; fur animals; trees and forest products; fruits of all kinds, including grapes, nuts, and berries; vegetables; nursery, floral, ornamental, and greenhouse products; or lands devoted to a soil conservation or forestry management program.

Agricultural Operation: An enterprise that is actively engaged in the commercial production and preparation for market of crops, livestock and livestock products and in the production, harvesting and preparation for market or use of agricultural, agronomic horticultural, silvicultural and aquacultural crops and commodities. The term includes

enterprise that implements changes in production practices and procedures or types of crops, livestock, livestock products or commodities produced consistent with practices and procedures that are normally engaged by farmers or are consistent with technological development within the agricultural industry.

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT): Traffic volumes or number of vehicles that travel a given road segment over a 24-hour period, factored by both day of the week and month of the year.

Arterial Highway: A Principal Arterial provides land access while retaining a high degree of thru traffic mobility and serves major centers of urban activity and traffic generation. They provide a high speed, high volume network for travel between major destinations in both rural and urban areas. A Minor Arterial gives greater emphasis to land access with a lower level of thru traffic mobility than a principal arterial and serves larger schools, industries, hospitals and small commercial areas not incidentally served by principal arterials.

Agricultural Security Area (ASA): Tracts of land dedicated to agricultural uses for seven years. ASA program participation makes the land eligible for development rights purchase.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Land management techniques that minimize negative impacts to natural resources.

Build-out Analysis: The approximate total development capacity in land use patterns and timeframe for a given land area.

Center for Local Government Services: The Governor’s Center for Local Government Services located within the Department of Community and Economic Development.

Collector Road: A Collector Road serves dual functions—collecting traffic between local roads and arterial streets and providing access to abutting properties. It serves minor traffic generators, such as local elementary schools, small individual industrial plants, offices,

commercial facilities, and warehouses not served by principal and minor arterials.

Commercial Land Use: Land uses type that generally includes those establishments engaged in retail trade or services.

Community Park: Focuses on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces; usually serves two or more neighborhoods and a ½ to 3-mile radius; and has an optimal size of between 20 and 50 acres, but should be based on the land area needed to accommodate the desired uses.

Community Planning Unit (CPU): One of seven regional areas of Lower Paxton Township.

Conservation-oriented Development: See Open Space Development

County: Any county of the second class through eighth class.

Design Guidance Manual: A document that illustrates and provides preferred standards for development and design.

Dwelling Unit: A building or structure designed for living quarters for one (1) or more families, including manufactured homes which are supported either by a foundation or are otherwise permanently attached to the land, but not including hotels, boarding/rooming houses or other accommodations used for transient occupancy.

Flood, 100-year: A flood which is likely to be equaled or exceeded once every 100 years (i.e., that has a one (1%) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year). A study by the Federal Insurance Administration, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, the United States Geological Survey, the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or a licensed professional registered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to perform such a study is necessary to define this flood.

Flood Fringe: That portion of floodplain outside the floodway.

Floodplain: A flood plain may be either/or a combination of: (a) a relatively flat or low land area which is subject to partial or complete inundation from an adjoining or nearby stream, river or watercourse, during a 100-year design frequency storm; or (b) any area subject to the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any source.

Floodway: The channel of a stream, river, or other body of water, and any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood can be carried without increasing flood heights by more than one (1) foot at any point and without creating hazardous velocities.

Forestry: The management of forests and timberlands when practiced in accordance with accepted silvicultural principles, through developing, cultivating, harvesting, transporting and selling trees for commercial purposes, which does not involve any land development.

Freeway: Limited access roads designed for large volumes of traffic between communities of 50,000 or more to major regional traffic generators (such as central business districts, suburban shopping centers and industrial areas); freeways should be tied directly to arterial roads, with accessibility limited to specific interchanges to avoid the impediment of through traffic.

Greenfields: Undeveloped lands with identified development potential.

Green Space: Spaces characterized by vegetation, such as street trees, woodlands, meadows and other open spaces.

Greenway: Linear corridors of open space designed to facilitate open space preservation, transportation alternatives (e.g. walking, biking), natural resource protection, cultural resource protection, and or other community resources.

Growth Management: The implementation of various planning techniques to guide the amount, rate, location, and quality of new and development (i.e. growth) pertaining to one or more land uses.

Household: A family living together in a single dwelling unit, with common access to and common use of all living and eating areas and all areas and facilities for the preparation and serving of food within the dwelling unit.

Housing Unit: A room or group of rooms used by one or more individuals living separately from others in the structure, with direct access to the outside or to a public hall and containing separate bathroom and kitchen facilities.

Hydric Soil: A soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Industrial Land Use: This land use category generally includes: (1) establishments engaged in transforming raw materials into new products, usually for distribution to other regions and not on sale on-site, and (2) establishments engaged in wholesale trade, storage or distribution with little or no retail trade or service.

Infrastructure: The network of utilities, transportation, and community facilities.

Key Opportunity Site (KOS): Vacant or undeveloped parcels within the Township that have significant potential for future development

Light Pollution: The scattering of light into the night sky, resulting in the inability to see the stars.

Local Roads: Those that are local in character and serve farms, residences, businesses, neighborhoods and abutting properties.

Minerals: Any aggregate of mass or mineral matter, whether or not coherent. The term includes, but is not limited to, limestone and dolomite, sand and gravel, rock and stone, earth, fill, slag, iron ore, zinc ore, vermiculite and clay, anthracite and bituminous coal, coal refuse, peat, crude oil and natural gas.

Municipalities Planning Code (MPC): The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, as amended and reenacted.

Natural Resource Areas (NR): an area intended to protect significant natural resources, unique landscapes, open space, and scenic views. Size and location criterion standards are dependent on resource availability and opportunity.

Natural Resource Production Uses: A lot of land or part thereof used for the purpose of, but not limited to, mineral extraction and forestry operations. (See also definitions for **Minerals** and **Forestry**.)

Neighborhood Park: a centrally located park of five to ten acres with a 1/4 to 1/2 mile service area.

Official Map: Reserves land for future takings for a variety of uses such as public streets, parks and recreation facilities, pedestrian ways and easements, and stormwater management areas.

Open Space: Any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved and set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for the public or private use or enjoyment or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space.

Open Space Development: A development that preserves at least 50 percent of the total land area as open space, concentrating development on the remaining portion.

Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC): See definition of *Municipalities Planning Code (MPC)*.

Prime Farmland Soils: Prime farmland, as identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is the land that is best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and water supply needed to economically produce a sustained high yield of crops when it is treated and managed using acceptable farming methods. Prime farmland produces the highest yields with minimal inputs of energy and economic resources, and farming it results in the least damage to the environment.

Principal Arterial Highway: Principal Arterials provide land access while retaining a high degree of thru traffic mobility and serve major centers of urban activity and traffic generation. They provide a high speed, high volume network for travel between major destinations in both rural and urban areas.

Public/Institutional Use: Land use category that typically involves establishments or properties that provide educational, cultural, or social services for the community. This category includes uses such as public and private schools, municipal offices and grounds, churches, and cemeteries.

Public/Quasi-Public Land Use: Areas or buildings where the public is directly or indirectly invited to visit or permitted to congregate.

Recharge: The addition to, or replenishing of, water in an aquifer.

Recreational Land Use: This land use category typically includes public and private parks and recreation areas.

Retail: The selling of goods or merchandise to the public for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of such goods. [Comment: An important characteristic of a retail trade establishment is that it buys goods for resale.]

Slope: The deviation of a surface from the horizontal, usually expressed in percent degrees. (Comment: Slope percent is calculated by dividing the vertical distance by the horizontal distance times 100.)

Steep Slope: Any slope exceeding 15 percent. The Township's current ordinance defines slopes of 15 to 25 percent as precautionary to development, and slopes exceeding 25 percent as prohibitive to development.

Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance: The municipal regulation that describe how tracts of land can be subdivided and what process and improvements are required for development approval. Design standards are typically included for roadways, blocks, lots, stormwater controls, natural resource protection, and recreation and open space.

Transportation Alternative: The movement of people on foot, on bicycle, or by transit.

Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND): A mixed use, pedestrian friendly neighborhood. TNDs may contain an integrated combination of commercial office, retail, light industrial, and institutional uses with residential uses.

Traffic Calming: The specific intent of slowing vehicular traffic, typically to increase safety in pedestrian friendly settings, e.g. neighborhoods and commercial service areas.

Wastewater: Water carrying waste from homes, businesses, and industries that is a mixture of water and dissolved or suspended solids; excess irrigation water that is runoff to adjacent land.

Watershed: The land area drained by a single drainage network.

Watershed Stormwater Management Plan: Defined in the context of Pennsylvania Act 167, it provides the framework for improved management of the storm runoff impacts associated with the development of land. The purposes of the Act are to encourage the sound planning and management of storm runoff, to coordinate the stormwater management efforts within each watershed, and to encourage the local administration and management of a coordinated stormwater program.

Wetlands (Freshwater): An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Zoning: The authorized designation of land uses within municipalities. Zoning is implemented by a Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map. The Zoning Ordinance typically includes permitted, conditional, and special exception uses, minimum/maximum lot sizes, and setbacks.

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