

Appendix A - Glossary of Terms

.25 Cent Sales Tax: approved by Boulder voters and dedicated to acquiring and maintaining park land, building parks, and renovating recreation and park facilities, this tax expires in 2015.

.15 Cent Sales Tax: approved by Boulder voters, this tax provides for maintenance of Pleasant View Fields and Stazio Ballfield Complex; it expires in 2012.

Action Plan: the department's funding plan that allows for restoration or expansion of facilities, programs, and services when funding becomes available; aligned with the city's business plan.

ADA or Americans with Disabilities Act: federal law that protects the rights of people with disabilities, especially concerning access to and accommodations in buildings.

Amenities: a design term for elements that surpass basic functions to enhance a park or recreation facility project (example: a pool sprayground).

Area plan: a more detailed level than the Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan or the subcommunity plans; area plan boundaries are defined as planning issues arise; area plans are jointly adopted by both Planning Board and City Council.

At-risk children and youth: young people whose ability to succeed in school and life is compromised by low income, lack of parental involvement/adult supervision, racial bias, language barriers, disabilities, and other factors.

Blue Ribbon Commission: a city of Boulder commission appointed by City Council to establish a long-term, balanced, and stable revenue stream for the city that accomplishes public priorities while allowing flexibility to meet the varied and dynamic needs of the municipal corporation in the next 20 years.

BVCP or Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan: a comprehensive plan for Boulder Valley adopted jointly by the city of Boulder and Boulder County that guides land-use decisions regarding development and preservation; the current plan was updated in 2005.

BVSD or Boulder Valley School District: encompasses public schools in the cities and towns of Boulder, Broomfield, Gold Hill, Jamestown, Louisville, Lafayette, Nederland, and Superior.

CIP or Capital Improvement Program: provides a forecast of city of Boulder funds available for capital (construction, renovation, and refurbishment) projects and identifies all planned capital improvement projects for public assets and their costs.

CMO or City Manager's Office: the top administrator and staff for the city of Boulder.

Core program: a program that is central to the department's mission, providing essential life skills or human services.

Core Services Business Model: the department's adaptation of a standard tool in the parks and recreation industry for evaluating cost-recovery rates of parks and recreation services.

Cost-recovery: the proportion of a program or facility budget paid for by user fees.

Debt service: the fees required to pay off bonds or other long-term debts.

Demographic trends: trends related to the statistical characteristics of human populations, especially age and income.

Density: the average number of individuals or units per space unit (examples: population per square mile; number of housing units per acre).

DET or development excise tax: a tax levied on nonresidential and residential development in the city that funds the costs of future capital improvements.

EBCC or East Boulder Community Center: one of three recreation centers operated by the city of Boulder, located in the southeast part of the city.

EET or education excise tax: a tax on new residential units in the city reserved for capital expenditures that support both the city and the Boulder Valley School District.

Environmentally sustainable practices: practices in designing, building, and maintaining structures and landscapes that conserve natural resources (example: drought-tolerant plants that conserve water).

EXPAND or Exciting Programs, Adventures, and New Dimensions: a department program that helps people with disabilities learn new recreation and leisure skills.

FAM or Facilities & Asset Management: a city facilities management workgroup that is part of the city's Development & Support Services Division of the Public Works Department.

Financial sustainability: having the ability to generate income or other funding to maintain a program or service into the future.

Fiscally Constrained Plan: the department's funding plan that allows for expenditures at current funding levels; aligned with the city's business plan.

General Fund: the city of Boulder's primary fund, derived from tax revenues and other sources, that supports facilities, programs, and services across most city departments.

Infill development: development or redevelopment of a land parcel within an urban or suburban community (example: Transit Village in Boulder).

Infrastructure: the underlying foundation or basic framework of a system (examples: stormwater drainage pipes, sewer and water lines).

IPM or integrated pest management: emphasizes environmentally sound approaches to pest management, with the goal of reducing, and where possible eliminating, the dependence on chemical pest-control strategies.

Lottery Fund: a source of financial support for the city derived from the Colorado Lottery; which funds parks and recreation facility construction, and preservation of wildlife and open spaces.

Master plan: a plan that gives overall long-range planning guidance for a public agency (example: the Parks and Recreation Master Plan).

Management plan: a plan that guides decisions about a park or recreation facility.

Mixed-use: planning term for development that includes more than one purpose for a structure, block, or neighborhood (examples: a building with first-floor shops, second-floor offices, and third-floor apartments, or a neighborhood with homes and offices).

MOU or Memorandums of understanding: a written agreement of terms and conditions between two or more parties.

OEA or Office of Environmental Affairs: a division of the City Manager's Office dedicated to protecting the quality of the environment by reducing pollution, curbing resource consumption, and promoting sustainable practices.

OSMP or Open Space and Mountain Parks: the city of Boulder department that manages over 40,000 acres of undeveloped land surrounding Boulder.

Needs assessment: an appraisal or evaluation that measures a need (example: surveys, focus groups, and public meetings that contribute to a recreation facilities assessment).

NBRC or North Boulder Recreation Center: one of three city of Boulder recreation centers, located on north Broadway.

NCWCD or Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District: a public agency created in 1937, provides water for agricultural, municipal, domestic, and industrial uses in northeastern Colorado.

Park master plan or park site plan: a plan that provides overall design guidance for a park site, including the location of various elements.

Performance measures: indicators that show the effectiveness of a program or service.

Permanent Parks and Recreation Fund: a funding source for the department derived from a dedicated .9 mill property tax, development excise tax, and donations, which are used for improvements, including funding for land acquisition, planning, park development, and renovation/refurbishment of assets and infrastructure.

PRAB or Parks and Recreation Advisory Board: a group of citizens appointed by City Council to advise City Council and the department on issues related to the city's parks and recreation system.

RAF or Recreation Activity Fund: a department fund that supports recreation programs and facilities.

Recreation Program Plan: a plan that analyzes and makes recommendations regarding recreation programs and services.

Service standards: standards that provide guidelines for parks and recreation facilities, programs, and services (example: maintenance routines for ballfields).

SBRC or South Boulder Recreation Center: one of three recreation centers operated by the city of Boulder, located in the southern part of the city.

Subcommunity plan: a plan that bridges the gap between the broad policies of the Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan and site-specific project review.

Subsidy: financial support from a public or private source (example: General Fund subsidy for essential programs).

Sustainable funding: financial resources needed to support programs and services into the future.

Transit Village: the redevelopment area with boundaries near 30th Street and Foothills Parkway and Valmont Road and Pearl and Walnut streets that will include a new transit center, new neighborhoods, improved business and industrial districts, transportation enhancements, and public spaces.

Urban: characteristic of or relating to a city.

UWMP or Urban Wildlife Management Plan: developed by the city, integrates wildlife conservation with urban land uses and provides a framework for implementing ecologically based practices for managing wildlife in or near urban areas.

Vision Plan: the department's funding plan that allows for the complete set of services and facilities desired and used by a significant portion of the community, when funding becomes available; aligned with the city's business plan.

YSI or Youth Services Initiative: a community-based after-school and summer program managed by the department that provides opportunities, skills, knowledge, and resources for economically disadvantaged youth.