

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

420 Local Continuum of Care Board: Local frameworks for comprehensive and seamless arrays of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing, and services to address the various needs of homeless persons and persons at risk for homelessness.

BID (Business Improvement District): A defined area within which businesses pay an additional tax or fee in order to fund improvements within the district's boundaries. Grant funds acquired by the city for special programs and/or incentives such as tax abatements can be made available to assist businesses or to recruit new business.

Bureaucratic: Relating to a system of controlling or managing a country; involving long and difficult dealings with officials.

Constituencies: Groups of citizens entitled to elect a legislator or representative.

Degenerate: To fall below a normal or desirable level in physical, mental, or moral qualities.

Deregulation: The act or process of removing government regulatory controls.

Displacement: To remove from the usual or proper place, specifically to compel (a person or persons) to leave home or force them to flee from their homeland.

Disposition: An arrangement or distribution; a final settlement, as in disposition of property.

Doubled up: Living with family and friends, even for only a short period.

Expenditures: Money paid out; disbursed; spent.



Gentrification: The buying and renovation of houses and stores in deteriorated urban neighborhoods by upper or middle-income families or individuals, thus improving property values but often displacing low-income families and small businesses.

Hope VI: A program that was recommended by the National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing to eradicate severely distressed public housing.

Inflation: A general, continuous increase in prices.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): International bank created after World War 2 to coordinate currency stabilization. Main policy tool consists of lending money to central bank of countries facing a liquidity crisis.

Judicial: Pertaining to courts of law or the administration of justice.

Legislative: Pertaining to making laws: a legislative body.

Moratorium: A legally authorized period of delay in the performance of a legal obligation or the payment of a debt.

Neoliberals: Neoliberalism supports privatization of state-owned enterprises, deregulation of markets, and promotion of the private sector's role in society. In the 1980s, much of neoliberal theory was incorporated into mainstream economics.

Globalization: The increase of trade around the world, especially by large companies producing and trading goods in many different countries.

Ordinance: A law set forth by a governmental authority, specifically a municipal regulation.

Outsource: To procure (as some goods or services needed by a business or organization) under contract with an outside supplier.

Paradigm: A model of something, or a very clear and typical example of something.



Quality of Life: Quality of Life: Some crimes against property (e.g., graffiti and vandalism) and some victimless crimes have been referred to as "quality-of-life crimes." American sociologist James Q. Wilson encapsulated this argument as the Broken Window Theory, which asserts that relatively minor problems left unattended such as litter, graffiti or "3a single drunk or a single vagrant² send a message that disorder in general is being tolerated, and as a result, more serious crimes will end up being committed.

Rapporteur: A person responsible for compiling reports and presenting them, as to a governing body.

Repealed: If a government repeals a law, it causes that law no longer to have any legal force.

Stagnation: The failure to progress or develop. Having stopped, as by ceasing to run or flow.

Syndicator: A group of people or companies who join together in order to share the cost of a particular business operation for which a large amount of money is needed.

Tipping Point: The crisis stage in a process. When a significant change takes place.

Transitional Housing: Facilitates the move of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. Homeless persons may live in transitional housing for up to 24 months and receive supportive services such as childcare, job training, and home furnishings that help them live more independently.

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) Section 515: Rural Rental Housing Loans are direct, competitive mortgage loans made to provide affordable multifamily rental housing for very low-, low-, and moderate-income families, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. This is primarily a direct housing mortgage program; its funds may also be used to buy and improve land and to provide necessary facilities such as water and waste disposal systems.

Welfare Reform: A movement to change the federal government's social welfare policy, which shifted responsibility to the states and cut benefits.

