

GLOSSARY

Abbreviations	G-1
Definitions of Specialized Terms and Phrases.....	G-2
Agencies.....	G-62

1 Glossary

2 ABBREVIATIONS

3		
4	<u>AB:</u>	<u>Assembly Bill</u>
5	<u>ACS:</u>	<u>American Community Survey</u>
6	<u>ADT:</u>	<u>Average Daily Trips made by vehicles or persons in a 24-hour period (Average Daily Traffic)</u>
7	<u>ADL:</u>	<u>Activities of Daily Living</u>
8	<u>ADU:</u>	<u>Accessory Dwelling Unit</u>
9	<u>ADA:</u>	<u>Americans with Disabilities Act</u>
10	<u>AFFH:</u>	<u>Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing</u>
11	<u>AFH:</u>	<u>Assessment of Fair Housing</u>
12	<u>AFY:</u>	<u>Acre-feet Per Year</u>
13	<u>ALS:</u>	<u>Advanced Life Support</u>
14	<u>APSH:</u>	<u>Adult Permanent Supportive Housing</u>
15	<u>APR:</u>	<u>Annual Percentage Rate</u>
16	<u>AQAP:</u>	<u>Air Quality Attainment Plan</u>
17	<u>AQMP:</u>	<u>Air Quality Management Plan (Federal)</u>
18	<u>ARPA:</u>	<u>Archaeological Resources Protection Act</u>
19	<u>AWSC:</u>	<u>All-way-stop-controlled [traffic intersection]</u>
20	<u>BACT:</u>	<u>Best Available Control Technology</u>
21	<u>BMPs:</u>	<u>Best Management Practices</u>
22	<u>B.P.:</u>	<u>Before Present</u>
23	<u>BP:</u>	<u>Business Park Zoning District</u>
24	<u>Btu:</u>	<u>British thermal output</u>
25	<u>CAAQs:</u>	<u>California Ambient Air Quality Standards</u>
26	<u>CAFE:</u>	<u>Corporate Average Fuel Economy</u>
27	<u>CalEPA:</u>	<u>California Environmental Protection Agency</u>
28	<u>Caltrans:</u>	<u>California Department of Transportation</u>
29	<u>CASQA:</u>	<u>California Stormwater Quality Association</u>
30	<u>CBC:</u>	<u>California Building Code</u>
31	<u>CC:</u>	<u>Central Commercial Zoning District</u>
32	<u>CCAA:</u>	<u>California Clean Air Act</u>
33	<u>CCE:</u>	<u>California Candidate Endangered (species regulatory status)</u>
34	<u>CCR:</u>	<u>California Code of Regulations</u>
35	<u>CC&Rs:</u>	<u>Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions</u>
36	<u>CDBG:</u>	<u>Community Development Block Grant</u>
37	<u>CE:</u>	<u>California Endangered (species regulatory status)</u>
38	<u>CEC:</u>	<u>California Energy Commission</u>
39	<u>CEQA:</u>	<u>California Environmental Quality Act</u>
40	<u>CESA:</u>	<u>California Endangered Species Act</u>
41	<u>CFCs:</u>	<u>Chlorofluorocarbons</u>
42	<u>CFP:</u>	<u>California Fully Protected (species regulatory status)</u>
43	<u>CFR:</u>	<u>Code of Federal Regulations</u>
44	<u>CG:</u>	<u>General Commercial Zoning District</u>
45	<u>CH₄:</u>	<u>Methane</u>
46	<u>CHAS:</u>	<u>Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy</u>
47	<u>CHRIS:</u>	<u>California Historical Resources Information System</u>

1	<u>CHWMP:</u>	<u>Placer County Hazardous Waste Management Plan</u>
2	<u>CIP:</u>	<u>Capital Improvements Program</u>
3	<u>CLC:</u>	<u>Community Learning Center</u>
4	<u>CNDDDB:</u>	<u>California Natural Diversity Database</u>
5	<u>CNEL:</u>	<u>Community Noise Equivalent Level</u>
6	<u>CO:</u>	<u>Office Commercial Zoning District</u>
7	<u>CO:</u>	<u>Carbon Monoxide</u>
8	<u>CO₂:</u>	<u>Carbon Dioxide</u>
9	<u>CO₂e:</u>	<u>Carbon Dioxide Equivalent</u>
10	<u>COG:</u>	<u>Council of Governments</u>
11	<u>CoSWMP:</u>	<u>Placer County Solid Waste Management Plan</u>
12	<u>CRHR:</u>	<u>California Register of Historic Places</u>
13	<u>CSA:</u>	<u>California Special Animal (species regulatory status)</u>
14	<u>CSC:</u>	<u>California Species of Special Concern (species regulatory status)</u>
15	<u>CT:</u>	<u>California Threatened (species regulatory status)</u>
16	<u>CT:</u>	<u>Tourist/Destination Commercial Zoning District</u>
17	<u>CUP:</u>	<u>Conditional Use Permit</u>
18	<u>CUPA:</u>	<u>Certified Unified Program Agency</u>
19	<u>CV:</u>	<u>Central Valley</u>
20	<u>CWA:</u>	<u>Clean Water Act</u>
21	<u>DAR:</u>	<u>Dial-A-Ride</u>
22	<u>dB:</u>	<u>Decibel</u>
23	<u>dBA:</u>	<u>“A-weighted” Decibel</u>
24	<u>DBH:</u>	<u>Diameter at Breast Height (trees)</u>
25	<u>DDT:</u>	<u>Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane</u>
26	<u>DPM:</u>	<u>Diesel Particulate Matter</u>
27	<u>DPS:</u>	<u>Distinct Population Segment</u>
28	<u>DU:</u>	<u>Dwelling Unit</u>
29	<u>EDU:</u>	<u>Equivalent Dwelling Unit</u>
30	<u>EFH:</u>	<u>Essential Fish Habitat</u>
31	<u>EIR:</u>	<u>Environmental Impact Report (State)</u>
32	<u>EIS:</u>	<u>Environmental Impact Statement (Federal)</u>
33	<u>EMS:</u>	<u>Emergency Medical Services</u>
34	<u>EMT:</u>	<u>Emergency Medical Technician</u>
35	<u>EO:</u>	<u>Executive Order</u>
36	<u>EPCRA:</u>	<u>Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act</u>
37	<u>ESA:</u>	<u>Environmentally Sensitive Area</u>
38	<u>FAR:</u>	<u>Floor Area Ratio</u>
39	<u>FD:</u>	<u>Federally Delisted (species regulatory status)</u>
40	<u>FE:</u>	<u>Federally Endangered (species regulatory status)</u>
41	<u>FEMA:</u>	<u>Federal Emergency Management Agency</u>
42	<u>FESA:</u>	<u>Federal Endangered Species Act</u>
43	<u>FHAP:</u>	<u>Fair Housing Assistance Program</u>
44	<u>FHEO:</u>	<u>Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity</u>
45	<u>FHWA:</u>	<u>Federal Highway Administration</u>
46	<u>FIP:</u>	<u>Federal Implementation Plan</u>
47	<u>FIRM:</u>	<u>Flood Insurance Rate Map</u>
48	<u>FLSRA</u>	<u>Folsom Lake State Recreation Area</u>
49	<u>FMD:</u>	<u>Fisheries Management Plan</u>
50	<u>FMRs:</u>	<u>Fair Market Rents</u>
51	<u>FT:</u>	<u>Federally Threatened (species regulatory status)</u>

1	<u>GC:</u>	<u>General Commercial Zoning District</u>
2	<u>GHS:</u>	<u>Greenhouse Gas</u>
3	<u>GSA:</u>	<u>Groundwater Stability Agency</u>
4	<u>GWh:</u>	<u>Gigawatt-hours</u>
5	<u>GWP:</u>	<u>Global Warming Potential</u>
6	<u>HCD:</u>	<u>Housing and Community Development Department of the State of California</u>
7	<u>HCFCs:</u>	<u>Hydrochlorofluorocarbons</u>
8	<u>HFCs:</u>	<u>Hydrofluorocarbons</u>
9	<u>High GWP:</u>	<u>High Global Warming Potential</u>
10	<u>HMBP:</u>	<u>Hazardous Materials Business Plan</u>
11	<u>HOV:</u>	<u>High Occupancy Vehicle</u>
12	<u>HUC:</u>	<u>Hydraulic Unit Codes</u>
13	<u>HUD:</u>	<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u>
14	<u>HVAC:</u>	<u>Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning</u>
15	<u>I-:</u>	<u>Interstate</u>
16	<u>IL:</u>	<u>Light Industry Zoning District</u>
17	<u>ILT:</u>	<u>Limited Industrial Zoning District</u>
18	<u>ISO:</u>	<u>Insurance Service Office</u>
19	<u>ITS:</u>	<u>Intelligent Transportation Systems</u>
20	<u>JADU:</u>	<u>Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit</u>
21	<u>JPA:</u>	<u>Joint Powers Authority or Agreement</u>
22	<u>kwh:</u>	<u>Kilowatt-hours</u>
23	<u>LAFCo:</u>	<u>Local Agency Formation Commission</u>
24	<u>Ldn:</u>	<u>Day and Night Average Sound Level</u>
25	<u>Leg:</u>	<u>Sound Energy Equivalent Level</u>
26	<u>Leq:</u>	<u>Hourly Average Sound Level</u>
27	<u>Lmax:</u>	<u>Maximum Sound Level</u>
28	<u>LHMP:</u>	<u>Local Hazard Mitigation Plan</u>
29	<u>LHTF:</u>	<u>Local Housing Trust Fund Program</u>
30	<u>LID:</u>	<u>Low Impact Development</u>
31	<u>LODES:</u>	<u>Longitudinal Employer/Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment Statistics</u>
32	<u>LOS:</u>	<u>Level of Service</u>
33	<u>LUSD:</u>	<u>Loomis Unified School District</u>
34	<u>MBTA:</u>	<u>Migratory Bird Treaty Act (federal)</u>
35	<u>mgd:</u>	<u>Million Gallons Per Day</u>
36	<u>MND:</u>	<u>Mitigated Negative Declaration</u>
37	<u>mph:</u>	<u>Miles Per Hour</u>
38	<u>MPO:</u>	<u>Metropolitan Planning Organization</u>
39	<u>MRF:</u>	<u>Materials Recovery Facility</u>
40	<u>MSL:</u>	<u>Mean Sea Level</u>
41	<u>MSA:</u>	<u>Metropolitan Statistical Area</u>
42	<u>MT:</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>
43	<u>MT CO₂e:</u>	<u>Metric Tons of CO₂ Equivalent</u>
44	<u>MTP:</u>	<u>Metropolitan Transportation Plan</u>
45	<u>MUP:</u>	<u>Minor Use Permit</u>
46	<u>MUTCD:</u>	<u>Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices</u>
47	<u>N₂O:</u>	<u>Nitrous Oxide</u>
48	<u>NAAQs:</u>	<u>National Ambient Air Quality Standards</u>
49	<u>NAGPRA:</u>	<u>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</u>
50	<u>NAICS:</u>	<u>North American Industry Classification System</u>
51	<u>NCCP:</u>	<u>Natural Communities Conservation Plan for Placer County</u>

1	<u>NCIC:</u>	<u>North Central Information Center</u>
2	<u>ND:</u>	<u>Negative Declaration</u>
3	<u>NEHRPA:</u>	<u>National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Act</u>
4	<u>NEPA:</u>	<u>National Environmental Policy Act</u>
5	<u>NESHAP:</u>	<u>National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants</u>
6	<u>NHPA:</u>	<u>National Historic Preservation Act</u>
7	<u>NMFS:</u>	<u>National Marine Fisheries Service</u>
8	<u>NO₂:</u>	<u>Nitrogen Dioxide</u>
9	<u>NO_x:</u>	<u>Nitrogen Oxides</u>
10	<u>NOA:</u>	<u>Naturally Occurring Asbestos</u>
11	<u>NP:</u>	<u>Not Permitted</u>
12	<u>NPDES:</u>	<u>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System</u>
13	<u>NPPA:</u>	<u>Native Plant Protection Act</u>
14	<u>NWPR:</u>	<u>Navigable Waters Protection Rule</u>
15	<u>OC:</u>	<u>Over Capacity</u>
16	<u>OEDD:</u>	<u>Overall Economic Development Plan</u>
17	<u>OEHHA:</u>	<u>Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment</u>
18	<u>OHWM:</u>	<u>Ordinary High-water Mark</u>
19	<u>O/P:</u>	<u>Office/Professional Commercial Zoning District</u>
20	<u>OPR:</u>	<u>Office of Planning and Research</u>
21	<u>P:</u>	<u>Public/Quasi-Public Zoning District OR Permitted Use</u>
22	<u>PCAPCD:</u>	<u>Placer County Air Pollution Control District</u>
23	<u>PCC:</u>	<u>Prior Converted Cropland</u>
24	<u>PCAPCD:</u>	<u>Placer County Air Pollution Control District</u>
25	<u>PCE:</u>	<u>Placer Commuter Express</u>
26	<u>PCFCWCD:</u>	<u>Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</u>
27	<u>PCWA:</u>	<u>Placer County Water Agency</u>
28	<u>PD:</u>	<u>Planned Development Zone</u>
29	<u>PFCs:</u>	<u>Perfluorinated Chemicals</u>
30	<u>PG&E:</u>	<u>Pacific Gas and Electric Company</u>
31	<u>PI:</u>	<u>Public/Institutional Zoning District</u>
32	<u>PIT:</u>	<u>Point-in-time</u>
33	<u>PM:</u>	<u>Particulate Matter</u>
34	<u>POS:</u>	<u>Public Open Spaces Zoning District</u>
35	<u>ppd:</u>	<u>Pounds Per Day</u>
36	<u>PUC:</u>	<u>Public Utilities Commission</u>
37	<u>PUD:</u>	<u>Planned Unit Development</u>
38	<u>PUHSD:</u>	<u>Placer Unified High School District</u>
39	<u>RA:</u>	<u>Residential Agricultural Zoning District</u>
40	<u>RCAA:</u>	<u>Racially Concentrated Area of Affluence</u>
41	<u>RE:</u>	<u>Residential Estate Zoning District</u>
42	<u>R/ECAPs:</u>	<u>Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty</u>
43	<u>RH:</u>	<u>Residential High Density Zoning District</u>
44	<u>RH-20:</u>	<u>Residential High Density Zoning District with a 20 unit per acre maximum</u>
45	<u>RH-O:</u>	<u>Residential High Density Overlay Zoning District</u>
46	<u>RHNA:</u>	<u>Regional Housing Needs Allocation</u>
47	<u>RHNP:</u>	<u>Regional Housing Needs Plan</u>
48	<u>RL:</u>	<u>Residential Low-Density Zoning District</u>
49	<u>RM:</u>	<u>Residential Medium Density Zoning District</u>
50	<u>RMH:</u>	<u>Residential Medium-High Density Zoning District</u>
51	<u>RNDBT:</u>	<u>Roundabout</u>

1	<u>ROG:</u>	<u>Reactive Organic Gasses</u>
2	<u>RPS:</u>	<u>Renewable Portfolio Standard</u>
3	<u>RR:</u>	<u>Rural Residential Zoning District</u>
4	<u>RS:</u>	<u>Residential Single-Family Zoning District</u>
5	<u>RTP:</u>	<u>Regional Transportation Plan</u>
6	<u>RWQCB:</u>	<u>Regional Water Quality Control Board</u>
7	<u>S:</u>	<u>Permit by Special Use Regulations</u>
8	<u>SAA:</u>	<u>Streambed Alteration Agreement</u>
9	<u>SAFE:</u>	<u>Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient</u>
10	<u>SARA:</u>	<u>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act</u>
11	<u>SB:</u>	<u>Senate Bill</u>
12	<u>SCS:</u>	<u>Sustainable Communities Strategy</u>
13	<u>SECAP:</u>	<u>System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan</u>
14	<u>SEL:</u>	<u>Sound Equivalent Level</u>
15	<u>SEZ:</u>	<u>Stream Environment Zone</u>
16	<u>SF₆:</u>	<u>Sulfur Hexafluoride</u>
17	<u>SHPO:</u>	<u>State Historic Preservation Office</u>
18	<u>SIP:</u>	<u>State Implementation Plan</u>
19	<u>SMAQMD:</u>	<u>Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District</u>
20	<u>SO₂:</u>	<u>Sulphur Dioxide</u>
21	<u>SPFD:</u>	<u>South Placer Fire District</u>
22	<u>SPMUD:</u>	<u>South Placer Municipal Utilities District</u>
23	<u>SR:</u>	<u>State Road</u>
24	<u>SRRE:</u>	<u>Placer County Source Reduction and Recycling Element</u>
25	<u>SROs:</u>	<u>Single-Room Occupancy Rooms</u>
26	<u>STOL:</u>	<u>Short Take-off and Landing</u>
27	<u>SVAB:</u>	<u>Sacramento Valley Air Basin</u>
28	<u>SWRCB:</u>	<u>State Water Resources Control Board</u>
29	<u>TACs:</u>	<u>Toxic Air Contaminants</u>
30	<u>TC:</u>	<u>Town Center Commercial Zoning District</u>
31	<u>TDM:</u>	<u>Transportation Demand Management</u>
32	<u>TDR:</u>	<u>Transfer of Development Rights</u>
33	<u>TSM:</u>	<u>Transportation Systems Management</u>
34	<u>TWSC:</u>	<u>Two-way-stop-controlled [traffic intersection]</u>
35	<u>UBC:</u>	<u>Uniform Building Code</u>
36	<u>UHC:</u>	<u>Uniform Housing Code</u>
37	<u>UP:</u>	<u>Use Permit</u>
38	<u>UPRR:</u>	<u>Union Pacific Railroad</u>
39	<u>USACE:</u>	<u>United States Army Corps of Engineers</u>
40	<u>USC:</u>	<u>United States Code</u>
41	<u>USFWS:</u>	<u>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</u>
42	<u>USFWS IPaC:</u>	<u>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation Database</u>
43	<u>UST:</u>	<u>Underground Storage Tank</u>
44	<u>Vdb:</u>	<u>Vibration Decibels</u>
45	<u>VMT:</u>	<u>Vehicle Miles Traveled</u>
46	<u>VOC:</u>	<u>Volatile Organic Compounds</u>
47	<u>WL:</u>	<u>Watch List (species regulatory status)</u>
48	<u>WOTUS:</u>	<u>Waters of the United States</u>
49	<u>WQC:</u>	<u>Water Quality Certification</u>
50	<u>WRSL:</u>	<u>Western Regional Sanitary Landfill</u>
51	<u>WTP:</u>	<u>Water Treatment Plant</u>

1 WWTP: Wastewater Treatment Plant
2
3

4 DEFINITIONS OF SPECIALIZED TERMS AND PHRASES

5 **Abut.** Having property lines, street lines, or zoning district lines in common. [Zoning Code]
6
7

8 **Acceptable Risk.** A hazard deemed to be a tolerable exposure to danger given the expected benefits to be obtained.
9 Different levels of acceptable risk may be assigned according to the potential danger and the criticalness of the
10 threatened structure. The levels may range from "near zero" for nuclear plants and natural gas transmission lines to
11 "moderate" for open space, ranches and low-intensity warehouse uses.
12

13 **Access/Egress.** The ability to enter a site from a roadway and exit a site onto a roadway by motorized vehicle.
14

15 **Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU).** ~~An attached or a detached residential dwelling unit that provides complete~~
16 ~~independent living facilities for one or more persons and is located on a lot with a proposed or existing primary~~
17 ~~residence. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same~~
18 ~~parcel as the single-family or multifamily dwelling is or will be situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes~~
19 ~~the following: A) An efficiency unit. B) A manufactured home, as defined in Section 18007 of the California Health~~
20 ~~and Safety Code. A smaller, independent residential dwelling unit located on the same lot as a stand-alone (i.e.,~~
21 ~~detached) single-family home. ADUs can be converted portions of existing homes (i.e., internal ADUs), additions~~
22 ~~to new or existing homes (i.e., attached ADUs), or new stand-alone accessory structures or converted portions of~~
23 ~~existing stand-alone accessory structures (i.e., detached ADUs). An ADU is a permanent dwelling unit that provides~~
24 ~~permanent facilities for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation. An ADU may occupy up to 1,200 square~~
25 ~~feet.~~
26

27 **Accessory Dwelling Unit, Junior (JADU).** ~~A unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely~~
28 ~~within a single-family residence. A junior accessory dwelling unit may include separate sanitation facilities, or may~~
29 ~~share sanitation facilities with the existing structure. A specific type of conversion of existing space contained~~
30 ~~entirely within an existing or proposed single-family residence. JADUs must not exceed 500 square feet, must~~
31 ~~include a kitchen and an entrance separate from those serving the primary dwelling, but may be served by a common~~
32 ~~bathroom with the primary dwelling.~~
33

34 **Accessory Retail or Services.** The retail sale of various products, or the provision of certain personal services
35 within a health care, hotel, office, or industrial complex, to employees or customers. Examples of these uses include
36 pharmacies, gift shops, and food service establishments within hospitals; convenience stores and food service
37 establishments within hotel, office and industrial complexes; and barber and beauty shops within residential care
38 facilities
39

40 **Accessory Structure.** A structure that is physically detached from, secondary and incidental to, and commonly
41 associated with a primary structure on the same site. See also **Agricultural accessory structure**, and **Residential**
42 **accessory uses and structures.**
43

44 **Accessory Use.** A use customarily incidental to, related and clearly subordinate to a primary use on the same parcel,
45 which does not alter the primary use nor serve property other than the parcel where the primary use is located.
46

47 **Acres, Gross.** The entire acreage of a site. Most communities calculate gross acreage to the centerline of proposed
48 bounding streets and to the edge of the right-of-way of existing or dedicated streets.
49

Commented [CC1]: Once the elements are ready for the Planning Commission, add reference at the end of each definition on where it is used: GP, Zoning code, etc. For example: [Zoning Code]

1 **Acres, Net.** The portion of a site that can actually be built upon. The following generally are not included in the net
2 acreage of a site: public or private road rights-of-way, public open space, and flood ways.

3
4 **Active Park.** Park that usually contains improvements such as baseball fields, skateboard parks, playground
5 equipment, amphitheater, soccer fields and other amenities intended for organized play or individual recreation. A
6 park may also contain support structures such as restrooms, parking, picnic facilities, gazebos, and similar facilities

7
8 **Adverse Impact.** A negative consequence for the physical, social, or economic environment resulting from an
9 action or project.

10
11 **Adult-oriented Business.** A business based upon materials or performances that depict, describe, or relate to
12 **specified sexual activities** or **specified anatomical areas**, as defined in the municipal code.

13
14 **Affordability Requirements.** Provisions established by a public agency to require that a specific percentage of
15 housing units in a project or development remain affordable to very low- and low- income households for a specified
16 period.

17
18 **Affordable Housing.** Housing capable of being purchased or rented by a household with very low, low, or
19 moderate income, based on a household's ability to make monthly payments necessary to obtain housing.
20 Housing is considered affordable when a household pays less than 30 percent of its gross monthly income
21 (GMI) for housing including utilities.

22
23 **Affordable Rent.** Monthly housing expenses, including a reasonable allowance for utilities, for rental units reserved
24 for very low or low income households, not exceeding the following calculations:

- 25 1. **Low income** means eighty percent of median income as defined by state law (Health and Safety Code
26 Section 50079.5) and the HUD income limits.
- 27 2. **Very low income** means fifty percent of median income as defined by state law (Health and Safety Code
28 Section 50105) and the HUD income limits.
- 29 3. **Extremely low income** means thirty percent of the median income as defined by state law (Health and
30 Safety Code Section 50106) and the HUD income limits.

31
32 **Affordable Sales Price.** A sales price at which very low- and low-income households can qualify for the purchase
33 of designated dwelling units, calculated on the basis of underwriting standards of mortgage financing available for
34 the development.

35
36 **Agency.** The governmental entity, department, office, or administrative unit responsible for carrying out
37 regulations.

38
39 **Agent.** A person authorized in writing by the property owner to represent and act for a property owner in contacts
40 with town employees, committees, commissions, and the council, regarding matters regulated by this title.

41
42 **Agricultural Accessory Structure.** A structure for sheltering or confining animals, or agricultural equipment, hay,
43 feed, etc. Examples of these structures include barns, noncommercial greenhouses, coops, corrals, and pens. Does
44 not include pasture fencing

45
46 **Agricultural Area.** An area of land dedicated to agriculture as defined in the Zoning Ordinance. This may include:
47 Livestock grazing fields and facilities, orchards, flower fields, vineyards, plant nurseries, crop production fields,
48 and equestrian facilities.

1
2 **Agricultural Preserve.** Land designated for agriculture or conservation. (See "Williamson Act.")
3

4 **Agricultural Products Processing.** The processing of harvested crops to prepare them for on-site marketing or
5 processing and packaging elsewhere. Examples of this land use include the following: alfalfa cubing; corn shelling;
6 cotton ginning; custom grist mills; custom milling of flour, feed and grain; dairies (but not feedlots, see instead
7 **livestock operations, sales yards, feedlots, stockyards**); drying of corn, rice, hay, fruits and vegetables; grain
8 cleaning and custom grinding; hay baling and cubing; precooling and packaging of fresh or farm-dried fruits and
9 vegetables; sorting, grading and packing of fruits and vegetables; and tree nut hulling and shelling. Does not include
10 wineries, which are separately defined.

11 **Agriculture.** Use of land for ~~the production of food and fiber, including~~ the growing of crops and/or the
12 ~~grazing of animals keeping on natural prime or improved pastureland.~~ Means and includes the activities defined
13 by this glossary under the terms **agricultural accessory structure, agricultural products processing, animal**
14 **keeping, and crop production, horticulture, orchard, vineyard, plant nursery, and winery**; and as defined by
15 the state of California under the term **agricultural use** in Government Code Section 51200 (the "Williamson Act").
16

17 **Agriculture-related Business.** Feed mills, dairy supplies, poultry processing, creameries, auction yards,
18 veterinarians and other businesses supporting local agriculture.
19

20
21 **Air Pollution.** Concentrations of substances found in the atmosphere that exceed naturally occurring
22 quantities and are undesirable or harmful in some way.
23

24 **Alcoholic Beverage Sales.** The retail sale of beer, wine, and/or distilled spirits for on-premises or off-premises
25 consumption.
26

27 **Alley.** A narrow service way, either public or private, which provides a permanently reserved but secondary
28 means of public access not intended for general traffic circulation. Alleys typically are located along rear
29 property lines. A public or private roadway that provides vehicle access to the rear or side of parcels having other
30 public street frontage, that is not intended for general traffic circulation.
31

32 **Allowed Use.** A use of land identified by the zoning code as a permitted or conditional use that may be established
33 with land use permit and, where applicable, design review and/or building permit approval, subject to compliance
34 with all applicable provisions of the zoning code.
35

36 **Alteration.** Any construction or physical change in the internal arrangement of rooms or the supporting members
37 of a structure, or a change in the external appearance of any structure, not including painting.
38

39 **Alluvial.** Soils deposited by stream action.
40

41 **Alquist-Priolo Act, Seismic Hazard Zone.** A seismic hazard zone designated by the State of California within
42 which specialized geologic investigations must be prepared prior to approval of certain new development.
43

44 **Ambient.** Surrounding on all sides; used to describe measurements of existing conditions with respect to traffic,
45 noise, air and other environments.
46

47 **Ambient Noise.** The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible
48 at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the
49 setting in an environmental noise study.
50

1 **Ambulance, Taxi, or Limousine Dispatch Facility.** A base facility from which taxis and limousines are
2 dispatched, and/or where ambulance vehicles and crews standby for emergency calls.

3
4 **Animal Keeping.** The keeping, raising, or boarding of animals including pets, fowl, livestock, or other small and
5 large animals. See Loomis Municipal Code Section 13.42.060.

Commented [CC2]: Beekeeping is listed in 13.42.060

6
7 **Annex.** To incorporate a land area into an existing district or municipality, with a resulting change in the
8 boundaries of the annexing jurisdiction.

9
10 **Apartment.** (1) One or more rooms of a building used as a place to live, in a building containing at least one
11 other unit used for the same purpose. (2) A separate suite, not owner occupied, which includes kitchen facilities
12 and is designed for and rented as the home, residence, or sleeping place of one or more persons living as a
13 single housekeeping unit. See **Multifamily housing**

14
15 **Applicant.** Any person who is filing an application requesting an action who is:

- 16 1. The owner or lessee of property;
- 17 2. A party who has contracted to purchase property contingent upon that party's ability to acquire the
18 necessary approvals required for that action in compliance with this title, and who presents written
19 authorization from the property owner to file an application with the town; or
- 20 3. The agent of either of the above who presents written authorization from the property owner to file an
21 application with the town.

22
23 **Appropriate.** An act, condition, or state that is considered suitable.

24
25 **Approval.** Means and includes both approval and approval with conditions.

26
27 **Aquifer.** An underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand, or gravel, through which water can
28 seep or be held in natural storage. Aquifers generally hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

29
30 **Arable.** Land capable of being cultivated for farming.

31
32 **Arborist.** (1) A person currently certified by the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture as
33 an expert on the care of trees; (2) a consulting arborist who satisfies the requirements of the American Society of
34 Consulting Arborists; or (3) other qualified professionals who the director determines have gained through
35 experience the qualifications to identify, remove, or replace trees.

36
37 **Archaeological.** Relating to the material remains of past human life, culture, or activities.

38
39 **Archeology.** The study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artifacts and sites.

40
41 **Architectural Control; Architectural Review.** Regulations and procedures requiring the exterior design of
42 structures to be suitable, harmonious, and in keeping with the general appearance, historic character, and/or
43 style of surrounding areas. A process used to exercise control over the design of buildings and their settings.
44 (See "Design Review.")

45
46 **Architectural Feature.** An exterior building feature including roof, windows, doors, porches, etc.

47
48 **Area; Area Median Income.** As used in State of California housing law with respect to income eligibility
49 limits established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), "area" means

1 metropolitan area or non-metropolitan county. In non-metropolitan areas, the "area median income" is the
2 higher of the county median family income or the statewide non-metropolitan median family income.

3
4 **Arterial.** Medium-speed (30-40 mph), medium-capacity (10,000-35,000 average daily trips) roadway that
5 provides intra-community travel and access to the county-wide highway system. Access to community
6 arterials should be provided at collector roads and local streets, but direct access from parcels to existing
7 arterials is common.

8
9 **Artisan/Craft Product Manufacturing.** Establishments manufacturing and/or assembling small products
10 primarily by hand, including jewelry, pottery and other ceramics, as well as small glass and metal art and craft
11 products.

12
13 **Artisan Shop.** A retail store selling art glass, ceramics, jewelry, paintings, sculpture, and other handcrafted items,
14 where the store includes an area for the crafting of the items being sold.

15
16 **Assessed Value.** The value of a structure as shown in the records of the county assessor.

17
18 **Assisted Housing.** Generally multi-family rental housing, but sometimes single-family ownership units,
19 whose construction, financing, sales prices, or rents have been subsidized by federal, state, or local housing
20 programs ~~including, but not limited to Federal Section 8 (new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and loan~~
21 ~~management set-asides), Federal Sections 213, 236, and 202, Federal Section 221(d)(3) (below market interest~~
22 ~~rate program), Federal Section 101 (rent supplement assistance), CDBG, FmHA Section 515, multi family~~
23 ~~mortgage revenue bond programs, local redevelopment and in lieu fee programs, and units developed pursuant~~
24 ~~to local inclusionary housing and density bonus programs. By January 1, 1992, all California Housing~~
25 ~~Elements are required to address the preservation or replacement of assisted housing that is eligible to change~~
26 ~~to market rate housing by 2002.~~

27
28 **Attached.** Connected, or solidly incorporated together, through the extension of a common wall or similar main
29 component for at least five feet and not capable of being removed without damage to the structure and not simply
30 joined together by a breezeway or similar smaller connecting structure.

31
32 **Attic.** The area located between the uppermost plate and the roof or ridge of a structure.

33
34 **Auto and Vehicle Sales/Rental.** A retail or wholesale establishment selling and/or renting automobiles, trucks and
35 vans, trailers, motorcycles, and bicycles (bicycle sales are also included under "General retail"). May also include
36 repair shops and the sales of parts and accessories, incidental to vehicle dealerships. Does not include: the sale of
37 auto parts/accessories separate from a vehicle dealership (see **auto parts sales**); mobile home, recreational vehicle,
38 or watercraft sales (see **mobile home, RV and boat sales**); tire recapping establishments (see **vehicle services**);
39 businesses dealing exclusively in used parts, (see **recycling—scrap and dismantling yards**); or **gas stations**,
40 which are separately defined.

41
42 **Auto Parts Sales.** Stores that sell new automobile parts, tires, and accessories. Establishments that provide
43 installation services are instead included under "Vehicle services—repair and maintenance—minor." Does not
44 include tire recapping establishments, which are found under "Vehicle services" or businesses dealing exclusively
45 in used parts, which are included under "Recycling—scrap and dismantling yards."

46
47 **Auto Repair.** See **vehicle services**.

48
49 **Automated Teller Machine (ATM).** Computerized, self-service machines used by banking customers for financial
50 transactions, including deposits, withdrawals and fund transfers, without face-to-face contact with financial
51 institution personnel. The machines may be located at or within banks, or in other locations.

1
2 **A-Weighting.** A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to
3 approximate human response
4

5 **Bank, Financial Services.** Financial institutions including: Banks and trust companies, credit agencies, holding
6 (but not primarily operating) companies, lending and thrift institutions, other investment companies, securities/
7 commodity contract brokers and dealers, security and commodity exchanges, and vehicle finance (equity) leasing
8 agencies. See also, **automated teller machine.**

9
10 **Bar/Tavern.** A business where alcoholic beverages are sold for on-site consumption, which are not part of a larger
11 restaurant. Includes bars, taverns, pubs and similar establishments where any food service is subordinate to the sale
12 of alcoholic beverages. May also include beer brewing as part of a microbrewery (“brew-pub”), and other beverage
13 tasting facilities. Does not include adult-oriented businesses.

14
15 **Base Flood.** In any given year, a 100-year flood that has 1 percent likelihood of occurring and is recognized as
16 a standard for acceptable risk.
17

18 **Baseline Hydromodification Management Measures.** Storm water control measures designed to mitigate
19 hydromodification on Regulated Projects that are not hydromodification Management Projects.
20

21 **Bed and Breakfast Inn (B&B).** A residential structure with one or more bedrooms rented for overnight lodging,
22 where meals may be provided subject to applicable Environmental Health Department regulations. Does not include
23 room rental, which is separately defined (see **Rooming house**).
24

25 **Best Management Practices (BMPs).** Methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate
26 the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and non-point source discharges including storm water.
27 BMPs include structural, which are permanent, and non-structural controls and operation and maintenance
28 procedures, which when implemented prevents, controls, removes, or reduces pollution from entering surface
29 waters.
30

31 **Bicycle Lane (Class II facility).** A corridor expressly reserved for bicycles, existing on a street or roadway in
32 addition to any lanes for use by motorized vehicles. A striped lane for one-way bike travel on a street or
33 highway.
34

35 **Bicycle Path (Class I facility).** A completely separated paved route not on a street or roadway with minimized
36 cross-flow and expressly reserved for bicycles and pedestrians traversing an otherwise unpaved area. Bicycle
37 paths may parallel roads but typically are separated from them by landscaping.
38

39 **Bicycle Route (Class III facility).** A facility shared with motorists and identified only by signs, a bicycle
40 route has no pavement markings or lane stripes. Level A provides shared use with motor vehicle traffic and is
41 identified by Bike Route signs. These routes are intended to have a minimum amount of paving (at least two
42 feet beyond the travel to provide more room for bicyclists. Level B includes unsigned “bike routes” that
43 provide “Share the Road” only. signage on roads that are very narrow, winding, or difficult to widen due to
44 physical/environmental constraints.
45

46 **Bikeways.** A term that encompasses bicycle lanes, bicycle paths, and bicycle routes.
47

48 **Bioretention.** Post-construction storm water treatment BMP that treats storm water runoff vertically through an
49 engineered soil filter media and vegetation and retains storm water runoff on-site through infiltration or
50 evapotranspiration.

1
2 **Bioswale.** Shallow channels lined with grass and used to convey and store runoff.
3

4 **Biotic Community.** A group of living organisms characterized by a distinctive combination of both animal
5 and plant species in a particular habitat.
6

7 **Brownfields.** Sites with soil contamination.
8

9 **Building and Landscape Materials Sales.** Retail establishments selling hardware, lumber and other large
10 building materials, plant materials and other landscaping materials. Includes paint, wallpaper, glass, fixtures.
11 Includes all these stores selling to the general public, even if contractor sales account for a major proportion of
12 total sales. Establishments primarily selling electrical, plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment and
13 supplies are classified in **Wholesaling and distribution**.
14

15 **Buffer.** A forested or otherwise vegetated area located between water bodies such as streams, wetlands, and lakes
16 that provides a permanent barrier against runoff from development, agriculture, construction, and other land uses.
17 Buffers are designed to filter pollutants in storm water runoff before the pollutants reach surface waters.
18

19 **Buffer Zone.** An area of land separating two distinct land uses that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one
20 land use on the other.
21

22 **Building.** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.
23

24 **Buildout; Build-out.** Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under
25 current or proposed planning or zoning designations. (See "Carrying Capacity (3).")
26

27 **Business Support Service.** An establishment within a building that provides services to other businesses. Examples
28 of these services include: Blueprinting, computer-related services (rental, repair), copying and quick printing
29 services, film processing and photofinishing (retail), outdoor advertising services, mailing and mailbox services,
30 protective services (other than office related), and security systems services.
31

32 **Cabinet Shop.** See **furniture and fixtures manufacturing, cabinet shops**.
33

34 **California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).** The governmental agency that manages California's
35 highway and freeway lanes, provides inter-city rail services, and permits public-use airports and special-use
36 hospital heliports, working with local agencies. Caltrans has six primary programs: Aeronautics, Highway
37 Transportation, Mass Transportation, Transportation Planning, Administration and the Equipment Service
38 Center. <https://dot.ca.gov>.
39

40 **California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).** The governmental agency overseeing
41 environmental protections. CalEPA consists of the Air Resources Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation,
42 Department of Resources Recycling Recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Office of
43 Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the State Water Resources Control Board.
44 <https://calepa.ca.gov>
45

46 **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** A State law (California Public Resources Code Sections
47 21000 et seq.) requiring public agencies to document and consider the environmental effects of a proposed action,
48 prior to allowing the action to occur. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse
49 environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy
50 before taking action on the proposed project. General Plans require the preparation of a "program EIR."

1
2 **California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA).** A State agency, established by the Housing and Home
3 Finance Act of 1975, which is authorized to sell revenue bonds and generate funds for the development,
4 rehabilitation, and conservation of low-and moderate-income housing.
5

6 **California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).** The governmental agency which regulates the terms and
7 conditions of public utilities in the state.
8

9 **California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).** The state-level entity that regulates storm water
10 runoff and treatment in California.
11

12 **California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA).** Statewide association of municipalities, storm water
13 quality managers, and other interested parties. Publisher of the California Stormwater Best Management Practices
14 Handbooks, available at www.cabmphandbooks.com. Successor to the Storm Water Quality Task Force (SWQTF).
15

16 **Capital Improvements Program (CIP).** A program, administered by the Town and reviewed by its Town
17 Council, which schedules permanent improvements, usually for a minimum of five years in the future, to fit the
18 projected fiscal capability of the local jurisdiction. The program generally is reviewed annually, for
19 conformance to and consistency with the General Plan.
20

21 **Carbon Dioxide.** A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the atmosphere.
22

23 **Carbon Monoxide.** A colorless, odorless, highly poisonous gas produced by automobiles and other machines
24 with internal combustion engines that imperfectly burn fossil fuels such as oil and gas.
25

26 **Card Room.** An establishment offering legal gambling activities in compliance with a state license.
27

28 **Caretaker/Employee Unit.** A permanent residence that is secondary or accessory to the primary use of the
29 property, and used for housing a caretaker employed on the site of any nonresidential use where needed for security
30 purposes or to provide twenty-four-hour care or monitoring of people, plants, animals, equipment, or other
31 conditions on the site.
32

33 **Carriage House.** A secondary residential unit located over a detached garage.
34

35 **Carrying Capacity.** Used in determining the potential of an area to absorb development: (1) The level of land
36 use, human activity, or development for a specific area that can be accommodated permanently without an
37 irreversible change in the quality of air, water, land, or plant and animal habitats. (2) The upper limits of
38 development beyond which the quality of human life, health, welfare, safety, or community character within
39 an area will be impaired. (3) The maximum level of development allowable under current zoning. (See
40 "Buildout.")
41

42 **Catering Service.** A business that prepares food for consumption on the premises of a client.
43

44 **Cemetery, Mausoleum, Columbarium.** An interment establishment engaged in subdividing property into cemetery
45 lots and offering burial plots or air space for sale. Includes animal cemeteries, cemetery, mausoleum, crematorium and
46 columbarium operations, and full-service mortuaries and funeral parlors accessory to a cemetery or columbarium.
47

48 **Census.** The official decennial enumeration of the population conducted by the federal government.
49

1 **Change of Use.** The replacement of an existing use on a lot or parcel, or any portion thereof, by a new use, or a
2 change in the nature of an existing use; but does not include a change of ownership, tenancy, or management
3 associated with a use for which the previous nature of the use will remain substantially unchanged.
4

5 **Channelization.** (1) The straightening and/or deepening of a watercourse for purposes of storm-runoff control
6 or ease of navigation. Channelization often includes lining of stream banks with a retaining material such as
7 concrete. (2) At the intersection of roadways, the directional separation of traffic lanes through the use of curbs
8 or raised islands that limit the paths that vehicles may take through the intersection.
9

10 **Character.** Special physical characteristics of a structure or area that set it apart from its surroundings and
11 contribute to its individuality.
12

13 **Charging Station.** A public or private parking space equipped with an Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment
14 battery charging station system or device used specifically to transfer electrical energy to the battery of a plug-
15 in electric vehicle as its primary purpose.
16

17 **Check Dam.** Structures constructed of a non-erosive material, such as suitably sized aggregate, wood, gabions,
18 riprap, or concrete, used to slow water to allow sedimentation, filtration, evapotranspiration, and infiltration into
19 the underlying native soil. Check dams can be employed in practices such as dry and enhanced grass swales.
20

21 **Circulation Element.** One of the ~~seven~~ State-mandated elements of a local General Plan, it contains adopted
22 goals, policies, and implementation programs for the planning and management of existing and proposed
23 thoroughfares, transportation routes, and terminals, as well as local public utilities and facilities, all correlated
24 with the land use element of the General Plan.
25

26 **City.** City with a capital "C" generally refers to the government or administration of a city. City with a lower
27 case "c" may mean any city or may refer to the geographical area of a city (e.g., the city bikeway system).
28

29 **Clean Water Act (CWA).** The Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)
30

31 **Club, Lodge, Private Meeting Hall.** Permanent, headquarters-type and meeting facilities for organizations
32 operating on a membership basis for the promotion of the interests of the members, including facilities for: Business
33 associations; civic, social and fraternal organizations; labor unions and similar organizations; political
34 organizations; professional membership organizations; other membership organizations; and includes grange halls
35 and similar facilities.
36

37 **Clustered Development.** Development in which a number of dwelling units are placed in closer proximity than
38 usual, or are attached, with the purpose of retaining an open space area.
39

40 **Collector.** Relatively-low-speed (25-30 mph), relatively-low-volume (5,000-20,000 average daily trips) street
41 that provides circulation within and between neighborhoods. Collectors usually serve short trips and are
42 intended for collecting trips from local streets and distributing them to the arterial network.
43

44 **Commercial.** A land use classification that permits facilities for the buying and selling of commodities and
45 services.
46

47 **Commercial Recreation Facility, Indoor.** Establishments providing indoor amusement and entertainment services
48 for a fee or admission charge, including: Bowling alleys, coin-operated amusement arcades, dance halls, clubs and
49 ballrooms, electronic game arcades (video games, pinball, etc.), ice skating and roller skating, and pool and billiard
50 rooms as primary uses. This use does not include adult-oriented businesses, which are separately defined. Four or
51 more electronic games or coin-operated amusements in any establishment, or a premises where fifty percent or

1 more of the floor area is occupied by amusement devices, are considered an electronic game arcade as described in
2 this definition; three or fewer machines are not considered a land use separate from the primary use of the site.
3

4 **Commercial Recreation Facility, Outdoor.** A facility for various outdoor recreational activities, where a fee is
5 charged for use. Examples include: Amusement and theme parks, go-cart tracks, golf driving ranges, miniature golf
6 courses, and water slides. May also include commercial facilities customarily associated with the above outdoor
7 commercial recreational uses, including bars and restaurants, video game arcades, etc.
8

9 **Commercial Zoning District.** Any of the commercial zoning districts established by Zoning Code Section
10 13.20.020.
11

12 **Common/Larger Plan of Development or Sale.** A contiguous area, plan area, specific plan, subdivision or any
13 other project site that has evaluated storm water management and may be phased in the future or where multiple,
14 distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times under one plan.
15

16 **Community Center.** A multi-purpose meeting and recreational facility typically consisting of one or more meeting
17 or multi-purpose rooms, kitchen and/or outdoor barbecue facilities, that are available for use by various groups for
18 such activities as meetings, parties, receptions, dances, etc.
19

20 **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).** A grant program administered by the U.S. Department of
21 Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on a formula basis for entitlement communities, and by the State
22 Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for non-entitled jurisdictions. This grant allots
23 money to cities and counties for housing rehabilitation and community development, including public facilities
24 and economic development.
25

26 **Community Equity.** Justice and fairness in Town policy where all members are afforded the same societal
27 benefits and participation.
28

29 **Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL).** A 24-hour energy equivalent level derived from a variety of
30 single-noise events, with weighting factors of 5 and 10 dBA applied to the evening (7 PM to 10 PM) and
31 nighttime (10 PM to 7 AM) periods, respectively, to allow for the greater sensitivity to noise during these
32 hours.
33

34 **Community Park.** Land with full public access intended to provide recreation opportunities beyond those
35 supplied by neighborhood parks. Community parks are larger in scale than neighborhood parks but smaller than
36 regional parks. Community parks are owned by the Town and offer a range of developed amenities including play
37 structures (tot lots), sport fields, walking paths, and picnicking facilities along with open space. ~~These parks are~~
38 located in the north of town to be accessible to residents with smaller home lots.
39

40 **Compatible.** Capable of existing together without conflict or ill effects.
41

42 **Complete Streets.** A transportation policy and design approach that requires streets to be planned, designed,
43 operated and maintained to enable safe, convenient and comfortable travel and access for users of all ages and
44 abilities regardless of their mode of transportation.
45

46 **Complex.** A patterned grouping of similar artifact assemblages from two or more sites, presumed to represent an
47 archaeological culture.
48

49 **Condominium.** A structure of two or more units, the interior spaces of which are individually owned; the
50 balance of the property (both land and building) is owned in common by the owners of the individual units.
51 (See "Townhouse.") ~~As defined by Civil Code Section 1315, a development where undivided interest in common~~

Commented [CC3]: From draft Parks and Rec Element.
Delete this last line.

1 in a portion of real property is coupled with a separate interest in space called a unit, the boundaries of which are
2 described on a recorded final map or parcel map.

3
4 **Conference/Convention Facility.** One or more structures accommodating multiple assembly, meeting, and/or
5 exhibit rooms, and related support facilities (e.g., kitchens, offices, etc.).

6
7 **Conservation.** The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or neglect. The state
8 mandates that a Conservation Element be included in the General Plan.

9
10 **Conservation Area.** A public or private area protected in order to maintain or improve sensitive or highly
11 valued resources and functions including natural, scenic, ecological, historic, agricultural, hydrological, or
12 geological resources. Secondary uses may be accommodated in conservation areas (e.g., passive park uses)
13 provided they do not impact the primary uses for which the area is protected.

14
15 **Conservation Element.** One of the seven State-mandated elements of a local General Plan, it contains adopted
16 goals, policies, and implementation programs for the conservation, development, and use of natural resources
17 including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife,
18 minerals, and other natural resources.

19
20 **Consistent.** Free from variation or contradiction. Programs in the General Plan are to be consistent, not
21 contradictory or preferential. State law requires consistency between a General Plan and implementation
22 measures such as the zoning ordinance.

23
24 **Construction Contractors.** Office, and indoor and/or outdoor storage facilities operated by, or on behalf of a
25 contractor licensed by the state of California for storage of large equipment, vehicles, and/or other materials
26 commonly used in the individual contractor's type of business; storage of scrap materials used for repair and
27 maintenance of contractor's own equipment; and buildings or structures for uses such as repair facilities.

28
29 **Construction/Heavy Equipment Sales and Rental.** Retail establishments selling or renting construction, farm, or
30 other heavy equipment. Examples include cranes, earth-moving equipment, tractors, combines, heavy trucks, etc.

31
32 **Convenience Store.** A retail store of three thousand five hundred square feet or less in gross floor area, which
33 carries a range of merchandise oriented to convenience and/or travelers' shopping needs.

34
35 **Conveyance System.** Any channel, swale, gutter, or pipe for collecting and directing storm water.

36
37 **Core Concept.** The land use planning concept that represents the Town of Loomis, where higher-intensity
38 uses are concentrated within and adjacent to the downtown, along Taylor Road, and adjacent to Interstate
39 80 (I-80), with the land uses in surrounding areas becoming progressively less intense (and with lower
40 residential densities) as the distance from the "core" increases.

41
42 **County.** The county of Placer, state of California. County with a capital "C" generally refers to the government
43 or administration of a county. County with a lower case "c" may mean any county or may refer to the
44 geographical area of a county (e.g., the county road system).

45
46 **Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs).** A term used to describe restrictive limitations that may
47 be placed on property and its use, and which usually are made a condition of holding title or lease.

48
49 **Criterion.** A standard upon which a judgment or decision may be based. (See "Standards.")

1 **Critical Facility.** Facilities housing or serving many people, which are necessary in the event of an earthquake
2 or flood, such as hospitals, fire, police, and emergency service facilities, utility "lifeline" facilities, such as
3 water, electricity, and gas supply, sewage disposal, and communications and transportation facilities.
4

5 **Crop Production, Horticulture, Orchard, Vineyard.** Commercial agricultural production field and orchard uses,
6 including the production of the following, primarily in the soil on the site and not in containers, other than for initial
7 propagation prior to planting in the soil on the site, and/or in containers occupying one acre or less: Field crops,
8 flowers and seeds, fruits, grains, melons, ornamental crops, tree nuts, trees and sod, vegetables, wine and table
9 grapes. Also includes associated crop preparation services and harvesting activities, such as mechanical soil
10 preparation, irrigation system construction, spraying, crop processing and retail sales in the field, not including **sales**
11 **sheds**, which are instead defined under **produce stand**. Does not include **greenhouses** which are instead defined
12 under **plant nursery**, and **residential accessory use or structure**, or **containerized crop production**, which is
13 instead defined under **plant nursery**.
14

15 **Cul-de-sac.** A short street or alley with only a single means of ingress and egress at one end and with a large
16 turnaround at its other end.
17

18 **Cumulative Impact.** As used in CEQA, the total impact resulting from the accumulated impacts of individual
19 projects or programs over time.
20

21 **Curb Cuts.** Curb openings that allow storm water runoff to enter landscaped areas, vegetated swales, planters, rain
22 gardens, and other BMP features.
23

24 **Day Care.** Facilities that provide nonmedical care and supervision of minor children for periods of less than twenty-
25 four hours. These facilities include the following, all of which are required to be licensed by the California State
26 Department of Social Services:

- 27 1. **Child day care center.** Commercial or nonprofit child day care facilities designed and approved to
28 accommodate fifteen or more children. Includes infant centers, preschools, sick-child centers and
29 school-age day care facilities. These may be operated in conjunction with a school or church facility,
30 or as an independent land use.
- 31 2. **Large family day care home.** As provided by Health and Safety Code Section 1596.78, a home that
32 regularly provides care, protection, and supervision for seven to fourteen children, inclusive, including
33 children under the age of ten years who reside in the home, for periods of less than twenty-four hours
34 per day, while the parents or guardians are away.
- 35 3. **Small family day care home.** As provided by Health and Safety Code Section 1596.78, a home that
36 provides family day care for eight or fewer children, including children under the age of ten years who
37 reside in the home.
- 38 4. **Adult day care facility.** A day care facility providing care and supervision for adult clients.
39

40 **Daytime Hours.** In relation to noise and the limitation of hours of construction, daytime hours are 7:00 a.m.
41 to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Saturday, and by commission or council approval
42 between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Sundays and National Holidays.
43

44 **dB, Decibel.** A fundamental unit of sound used to express the relative intensity of a sound as it is heard by the
45 human ear. A Bel is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure
46 squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bel.
47

1 **dB**A. The "A-weighted" scale for measuring sound in decibels; weighs or reduces the effects of low and high
2 frequencies in order to simulate human hearing. Every increase of 10 dBA doubles the perceived loudness
3 though the noise is actually ten times more intense.

4
5 **Dedication.** The turning over by an owner or developer of private land for public use, and the acceptance of
6 land for such use by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the public function for which it will be
7 used. Dedications for roads, parks, school sites, or other public uses often are made conditions for approval of
8 a development by a city or county.

9
10 **Dedication, In lieu of.** Cash payments that may be required of an owner or developer as a substitute for a
11 dedication of land, usually calculated in dollars per lot, and referred to as in lieu fees or in lieu contributions.

12
13 **Deer Fencing.** A fence that protects property from damage by deer or other animals. ~~It is generally a maximum of~~
14 ~~eight feet in height, with posts of metal or wood, and open fencing material such as netting, wire or plastic mesh. It~~
15 ~~may also include such fencing added atop other allowable fences.~~

16
17 **Density.** The number of housing units per gross acre, unless otherwise stated, for residential uses.

18
19 **Density, Residential.** The number of permanent residential dwelling units per acre of land. Densities specified
20 in the General Plan may be expressed in units per gross acre ~~or per net developable acre.~~ (See "Acres, Gross,"
21 ~~and "Developable Acres, Net.")~~

22
23 **Density Bonus.** The allocation of development rights that allow a parcel to accommodate additional square
24 footage or additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is zoned, usually in exchange
25 for the provision or preservation of an amenity at the same site or at another location. ~~Under California law, a~~
26 ~~housing development that provides 20 percent of its units for lower income households, or 10 percent of its units~~
27 ~~for very low income households, or 50 percent of its units for seniors, is entitled to a density bonus. (See~~
28 ~~"Development Rights, Transfer of.") As defined by state law (Government Code Section 65915 et seq.), an~~
29 ~~increase of at least twenty five percent over the maximum density otherwise allowed by the applicable zoning~~
30 ~~district, that is granted to the owner/developer of a housing project who agrees to construct a prescribed percentage~~
31 ~~of dwelling units that are affordable to households of very low and/or low income. When determining the number~~
32 ~~of dwelling units that shall be affordable, the units authorized by the density bonus shall not be included in the~~
33 ~~calculation.~~

34
35 **Density, Control of.** A limitation on the occupancy of land. Density can be controlled through zoning in the
36 following ways: use restrictions, minimum lot-size requirements, floor area ratios, land use-intensity ratios,
37 setback and yard requirements, minimum house-size requirements, ratios comparing number and types of
38 housing units to land area, limits on units per acre, and other means. Allowable density often serves as the
39 major distinction between residential districts.

40
41 **Density, Employment.** A measure of the number of employed persons per specific area (for example,
42 employees/acre).

43
44 **Density Transfer.** A way of retaining open space by concentrating densities-usually in compact areas adjacent
45 to existing urbanization and utilities-while leaving unchanged historic, sensitive, or hazardous areas. In some
46 jurisdictions, for example, developers can buy development rights of properties targeted for public open space
47 and transfer the additional density to the base number of units permitted in the zone in which they propose to
48 develop.

49
50 **Design Engineer.** Engineer responsible for preparing the SWQP for Regulated Projects, site design, and site plan.
51

1 **Design Review; Design Control.** The comprehensive evaluation of a development and its impact on
2 neighboring properties and the community as a whole, from the standpoint of site and landscape design,
3 architecture, materials, colors, lighting, and signs, in accordance with a set of adopted criteria and standards.
4 "Design Control" requires that certain specific things be done and that other things not be done. Design Control
5 language is most often found within a zoning ordinance. "Design Review" usually refers to a system set up
6 outside of the zoning ordinance, whereby projects are reviewed against certain standards and criteria by a
7 specially established design review board or committee. (See "Architectural Control.")
8

9 **Destination Retail.** Retail businesses that generate a special purpose trip and that do not necessarily benefit
10 from a high-volume pedestrian location.
11

12 ~~**Developable Acres, Net.** The portion of a site that can be used for density calculations. Some communities
13 calculate density based on gross acreage. Public or private road rights of way are not included in the net
14 developable acreage of a site.~~

15 **Developable Land.** Land that is suitable as a location for structures and that can be developed free of hazards
16 to, and without disruption of, or significant impact on natural resource areas.
17

18 **Developer.** An individual who or business that prepares raw land for the construction of buildings or causes to
19 be built physical building space for use primarily by others, and in which the preparation of the land or the
20 creation of the building space is in itself a business and is not incidental to another business or activity.
21

22 **Development.** The physical extension and/or construction of urban land uses. Any construction activity or
23 alteration of the landscape, its terrain contour or vegetation, including the erection or alteration of structures.
24 Development activities include: subdivision of land; construction or alteration of structures, roads, utilities,
25 and other facilities; installation of septic systems; grading; deposit of refuse, debris, or fill materials; and
26 clearing of natural vegetative cover (with the exception of agricultural activities). Routine repair and
27 maintenance activities are exempted.
28

29 **Development Agreement.** A contract between the town and an applicant for a development project, in compliance
30 with the municipal code, and Government Code Sections 65864 et seq. A development agreement is intended to
31 provide assurance to the applicant that an approved project may proceed subject to the policies, rules, regulations
32 and conditions of approval applicable to the project at the time of approval, regardless of any changes to town
33 policies, rules, and regulations after project approval. In return, the town ~~is~~ may be assured that the applicant will
34 provide infrastructure and/or pay fees required by a new project.
35

36 **Development Fee.** (See "Impact Fee.")
37

38 **Development Rights.** The right to develop land by a ~~property owner landowner~~ who maintains fee-simple
39 ownership over the land or by a party other than the owner who has obtained the rights to develop. Such rights
40 usually are expressed in terms of density allowed under existing zoning. For example, one development right
41 may equal one unit of housing or may equal a specific number of square feet of gross floor area in one or more
42 specified zone districts. (See "Interest, Fee" and "Interest, Less-than-fee," and "Development Rights, Transfer
43 of [TDR].")
44

45 **Development Rights, Transfer of (TDR).** Also known as "Transfer of Development Credits," a program
46 that can relocate potential development from areas where proposed land use or environmental impacts are
47 considered undesirable (the "donor" site) to another ("receiver") site chosen on the basis of its ability to
48 accommodate additional units of development beyond that for which it was zoned, with minimal
49 environmental, social, and aesthetic impacts. (See "Development Rights.")
50
51

1 **Diameter of a Tree.** Trunk diameter measured at fifty-four inches above the ground (also known as “Diameter at
2 breast height,” or “DBH”). In the case of a trunk that is divided into limbs at a point below fifty-four inches, the
3 trunk diameter shall be measured at the narrowest diameter of the trunk between the base of the tree and fifty-four
4 inches above the ground.
5

6 **Director.** The town of Loomis planning director, or designee of the director.
7

8 **Disabled.** Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life
9 activities; anyone who is regarded as having such an impairment or anyone who has a record of such impairment.
10 ~~People who are currently using illegal substances are not covered under the Fair Housing Act, unless they have a
11 separate disability.~~
12

13 **Disadvantaged Community.** An area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to
14 Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by
15 environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental
16 degradation.
17

18 **Discourage.** To advise or persuade to refrain from.
19

20 **Discretionary Decision.** As used in CEQA, an action taken by a governmental agency that calls for the
21 exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve and/or how to carry out a project.
22

23 **Discretionary Permit.** A town land use review and entitlement process where the review authority exercises
24 discretion in deciding to approve or disapprove the permit. Includes minor use permits, use permits, minor
25 variances, variances, design review approval, master development plans, and subdivision maps.
26

27 **Diseased Tree.** A tree afflicted by, but not limited to, any of the following: insect infestation, heart rot, exfoliation,
28 slime flux, crown rot, leaf scorch, root fungus, structural defects or weaknesses.
29

30 **Diversity.** Differences among otherwise similar elements that give them unique forms and qualities. E.g.,
31 housing diversity can be achieved by differences in unit size, tenure, or cost.
32

33 **Downtown.** The “downtown/town center area” shown in Figure 3-3 of the general plan.
34

35 **Drip Line.** A line that may be drawn on the ground around a tree directly under its outermost branch tips and which
36 identifies that location where rainwater tends to drip from the trees. When depicted on a map, the drip line will
37 appear as an irregular shaped circle that follows the contour of the tree’s branches as seen from overhead.
38

39 **Drive-through Sales or Services.** A facility where food or other products may be purchased, or where services
40 may be obtained by motorists without leaving their vehicles. Examples of drive-through sales facilities include fast-
41 food restaurants, drive-through coffee, dairy product, photo stores, pharmacies, etc. Examples of drive-through
42 service facilities include drive-through bank teller windows, dry cleaners, etc., but do not include automated teller
43 machines (ATMs), gas stations or other vehicle services, which are separately defined.
44

45 **Duplex.** A detached building under single ownership that is designed for occupation as the residence of two
46 families living independently of each other.
47

48 **Dwelling Unit.** A room or group of internally connected rooms (including sleeping, eating, cooking, and
49 sanitation facilities, but not more than one kitchen), which constitutes an independent housekeeping unit,
50 occupied or intended for occupancy by one household on a long-term basis.
51

1 **Easement.** A grant of one or more of the property rights by the property owner to and/or for the use by the public,
2 a corporation or another person or entity. Usually the right to use property owned by another for specific
3 purposes or to gain access to another property. For example, utility companies often have easements on the
4 private property of individuals to be able to install and maintain utility facilities.
5

6 **Easement, Conservation.** A tool for acquiring open space with less than full-fee purchase, whereby a public
7 agency buys only certain specific rights from the property owner landowner. These may be positive rights
8 (providing the public with the opportunity to hunt, fish, hike, or ride over the land), or they may be restrictive
9 rights (limiting the uses to which the property owner landowner may devote the land in the future.)
10

11 **Easement, Scenic.** A tool that allows a public agency to use an owner's land for scenic enhancement, such as
12 roadside landscaping or vista preservation.
13

14 **Ecology.** The interrelationship of living things to one another and their environment; the study of such
15 interrelationships.
16

17 **Economic Base.** Economic Base theory essentially holds that the structure of the economy is made up of two
18 broad classes of productive effort-basic activities that produce and distribute goods and services for export to
19 firms and individuals outside a defined localized economic area, and non-basic activities whose goods and
20 services are consumed at home within the boundaries of the local economic area. Viewed another way, basic
21 activity exports goods and services and brings new dollars into the area; non-basic activity recirculates dollars
22 within the area. This distinction holds that the reason for the growth of a particular region is its capacity to
23 provide the means of payment for raw materials, food, and services that the region cannot produce itself and
24 also support the non-basic activities that are principally local in productive scope and market area. (See
25 "Industry, Basic" and "Industry, Non-basic.")
26

27 **Ecosystem.** An interacting system formed by a biotic community and its physical environment.
28

29 **Emergency Shelter.** A facility that provides immediate and short-term housing of six months or less and
30 minimal supplemental services for the homeless. Shelters come in many sizes, but an optimum size is
31 considered to be 20 to 40 beds. Supplemental services may include food, counseling, and access to other social
32 programs. (See "Homeless" and "Transitional Housing.") No individual or household may be denied emergency
33 shelter because of an inability to pay.
34

35 **Eminent Domain.** The right of a public entity to acquire private property for public use by condemnation, and the
36 payment of just compensation.
37

38 **Emission Standard.** The maximum amount of pollutant legally permitted to be discharged from a single source,
39 either mobile or stationary.
40

41 **Encourage.** To stimulate or foster a particular condition through direct or indirect action by the private sector
42 or government agencies.
43

44 **Endangered Species.** A species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospects for
45 survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes.
46

47 **Enhance.** To improve existing conditions by increasing the quantity or quality of beneficial uses or features.
48

49 **Environment.** CEQA defines environment as "the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be
50 affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or
51 aesthetic significance."

1
2 **Environmental Impact Report (EIR).** An informational document used to assess the physical characteristics of
3 an area and to determine what effects will result if the area is altered by a proposed action, prepared in compliance
4 with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). ~~A report required of General Plans by CEQA and which~~
5 ~~assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects or impacts will result if the~~
6 ~~area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action.~~ (See "California Environmental Quality Act.")
7

8 **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).** Under the National Environmental Policy Act, a statement on the effect
9 of development proposals and other major actions that significantly affect the environment.
10

11 **Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA).** A designated area that requires special protection because of its
12 landscape, wildlife, and/or historical value.
13

14 **Equestrian Facility.** A commercial facility for horses, donkeys, and/or mules, examples of which include horse
15 ranches, boarding stables, riding schools and academies, horse exhibition facilities (for shows or other competitive
16 events), and barns, stables, corrals and paddocks accessory and incidental to these uses. Does not include the simple
17 pasturing of horses, donkeys, and/or mules, which is instead included in "Animal keeping".
18

19 **Equipment Rental.** A service establishment that may offer a wide variety of household and business equipment,
20 furniture, and materials for rental. Does not include construction equipment rental, which is separately defined.
21

22 **Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU).** A unit of measure for the projected water use by or sewage generated from
23 particular buildings, structures or uses, for which one equivalent dwelling unit is equal to an approximation of the
24 amount of water used or sewage generated by an average single-family residence.
25

26 **Erosion.** (1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. (2) The gradual
27 wearing away of the upper layers of earth.
28

29 **Ethnology.** The study of different societies and cultures.
30

31 **Exaction.** A contribution or payment required as an authorized precondition for receiving a development permit;
32 usually refers to mandatory dedication (or fee in lieu of dedication) requirements found in many subdivision
33 regulations.
34

35 **Expansive Soils.** Soils that swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry.
36

37 **Extended Hour Retail.** Any business that is open to the public between the hours of 11:00 p.m., and 6:00 a.m.
38

39 **Family.** (1) Two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption [U.S. Bureau of the Census]. (2) An
40 individual or a group of persons living together who constitute a bona fide single-family housekeeping unit in a
41 dwelling unit, not including a fraternity, sorority, club, or other group of persons occupying a hotel, lodging house
42 or institution of any kind [California].
43

44 **Farm Supply and Feed Store.** A retail business selling supplies for use in soil preparation and maintenance, the
45 planting and harvesting of crops, the keeping and raising of farm animals, and other operations and processes
46 pertaining to farming and ranching. Does not include the sale, rental, or repair of farm machinery and equipment,
47 which is instead included in the definition of **construction and heavy equipment sales and rental**.
48

49 **Fault.** A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.
50

1 **Feasible.** Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into
2 account economic, environmental, social and technological factors.

3
4 **Feasible, Technically.** Capable of being implemented because the industrial, mechanical, or application technology
5 exists.

6
7 **Finding(s).** The result(s) of an investigation and the basis upon which decisions are made. Findings are used by
8 government agents and bodies to justify action taken by the entity.

9
10 **Fire Hazard Zone.** An area where, due to slope, fuel, weather, or other fire-related conditions, the potential loss of
11 life and property from a fire necessitates special fire protection measures and planning before development occurs.

12
13 **Fire-resistive.** Able to withstand specified temperatures for a certain period of time, such as a one-hour fire wall;
14 not fireproof.

15
16 **Fiscal Impact Analysis.** A projection of the direct public costs and revenues resulting from population or
17 employment change to the local jurisdiction(s) in which the change is taking place. Enables local governments to
18 evaluate relative fiscal merits of General Plans, specific plans, or projects.

19
20 **Flood, 100-Year.** The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on the average every 100 years, based on historical
21 data. The 100-year flood has a 1/100, or one percent, chance of occurring in any given year.

22
23 **Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).** For each community, the official map on which the Federal Emergency
24 Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Insurance Administration has delineated areas of special flood hazard and
25 the risk premium zones applicable to that community.

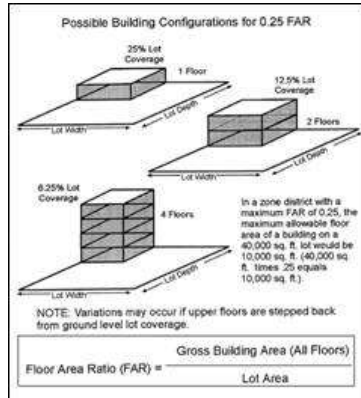
26
27 **Flood Plain.** The relatively level land area on either side of the banks of a stream regularly subject to flooding. That
28 part of the flood plain subject to a one percent chance of flooding in any given year is designated as an "area of
29 special flood hazard" by the Federal Insurance Administration.

30
31 **Flood Plain Fringe.** All land between the floodway and the upper elevation of the 100-year flood.

32
33 **Floodway.** The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in
34 order to discharge the "base flood" without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one
35 foot. No development is allowed in floodways.

36
37 **Floor Area Ratio (FAR).** The ratio of floor area to total lot area. FAR restrictions are used to limit the maximum
38 floor area allowed on a site (including all structures on the site). The maximum floor area of all structures (measured
39 from exterior wall to exterior wall) permitted on a site (including carports) shall be determined by multiplying the
40 floor area ratio (FAR) by the total net area of the site (FAR x Net Site Area = Maximum Allowable Floor Area).
41 The gross floor area permitted on a site divided by the total net area of the site, expressed in decimals to one
42 or two places. For example, on a site with 10,000 net sq. ft. of land area, a Floor Area Ratio of 1.0 will allow
43 a maximum of 10,000 gross sq. ft. of building floor area to be built. On the same site, a FAR of 1.5 would allow
44 15,000 sq. ft. of floor area; a FAR of 2.0 would allow 20,000 sq. ft.; and a FAR of 0.5 would allow only 5,000
45 sq. ft. Also commonly used in zoning, FARs typically are applied on a parcel-by-parcel basis as opposed to an
46 average FAR for an entire land use or zoning district.

Floor Area Ratio:



Footprint; Building Footprint. The outline of a building at all of those points where it meets the ground.

Freeway. A high-speed, high-capacity, limited-access transportation facility serving regional and county-wide travel. Such roads are free of tolls, as contrasted with "turnpikes" or other "toll roads" that are now being introduced into Southern California. Freeways generally are used for long trips between major land use generators. At Level of Service "E," they carry approximately 1,875 vehicles per lane per hour, in both directions. Major streets cross at a different grade level.

Frequency. The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz (Hz).

Fuel Dealer. A retail trade establishment that sells fuel oil, butane, propane and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), bottled or in bulk, to consumers.

Fueling Station. A motor vehicle fueling component of a warehouse retail store, where warehouse consumers purchase bulk fuel from said warehouse retail store. Fueling stations are located adjacent to an operate in conjunction with a warehouse retail store. Fueling stations are an ancillary use of a warehouse retail use and are subject to siting and design requirements of the CG General Commercial zone Section 13.26.040 and are not subject to Section 13.42.100 regarding gas stations.

Furniture/Fixtures Manufacturing, Cabinet Shop. Manufacturers producing: wood and metal household furniture and appliances; bedsprings and mattresses; all types of office furniture and public building furniture and partitions, shelving, lockers and store furniture; and miscellaneous drapery hardware, window blinds and shades. Includes furniture re-upholstering businesses, wood and cabinet shops, but not sawmills or planing mills, which are instead included under "Manufacturing—heavy."

Furniture, Furnishings and Appliance Store. A store that primarily sells the following products and related services, that may also provide incidental repair services: Computers and computer equipment, draperies, floor coverings, furniture, glass and chinaware, home appliances, home furnishings, home sound systems, interior decorating materials and services, large musical instruments, lawn furniture, movable spas and hot tubs, office furniture, other household electrical and gas appliances, outdoor furniture, refrigerators, stoves, and televisions.

Garage or Carport. Parking space and shelter for automobiles or other vehicles, where the size of the parking space complies with the provisions of Chapter 13.36 of the Zoning Code.

Commented [CC4]: From ordinance adopted August 2020.

1 1. A garage is an attached or detached accessory structure with a door, enclosed on at least three sides.

2 2. A carport is an attached or detached accessory structure enclosed on not more than two sides.

3 A garage or carport complies with the requirements for **covered parking spaces**.

4
5 **Gas Station.** A retail business selling gasoline and/or other motor vehicle fuels, and related products. Where
6 allowed by Division 2, a gas station may also include a **convenience store, vehicle services, and/or trailer rental**
7 **(auto and vehicle sales or rental)**, which are separately defined.

8
9 **Gateway.** A point along a roadway entering a city or county at which a motorist gains a sense of having left
10 the environs and of having entered the city or county.

11
12 **General Plan.** The town of Loomis general plan, including all its elements and all amendments thereto, as adopted
13 by the town council in compliance with Government Code Sections 65300 et seq. A compendium of city or county
14 policies regarding its long-term development, in the form of maps and accompanying text. The General Plan is
15 a legal document required of each local agency by the State of California Government Code Section 65301
16 and adopted by the Town or City Council or Board of Supervisors. In California, the General Plan has mandatory
17 elements (Land Use, Open Space, Conservation, Housing, Environmental Justice [required in some areas],
18 Circulation, Noise, Air Quality [required in some areas], and Safety) and may include any number of optional
19 elements (such as Economic Development, Hazardous Waste, and Parks and Recreation). The General Plan
20 may also be called a "City Plan," "Comprehensive Plan," or "Master Plan."

21
22 **General Retail.** Stores and shops selling many lines of merchandise. Examples of these stores and lines of
23 merchandise include: Antique stores; art galleries or retail; art supplies, including framing services; auction rooms;
24 bicycles; books, magazines, and newspapers; cameras and photographic supplies; clothing, shoes, and accessories;
25 collectibles (cards, coins, comics, stamps, etc.); department stores; drug stores and pharmacies; dry goods; fabrics
26 and sewing supplies; florists and houseplant stores (indoor sales only—outdoor sales are **building and landscape**
27 **materials sales**); hobby materials; jewelry; luggage and leather goods; musical instruments, parts and accessories;
28 orthopedic supplies; religious goods; small wares; specialty shops; sporting goods and equipment; stationery; toys
29 and games; and variety stores.

30
31 **Geological.** Pertaining to rock or solid matter.

32
33 **Goal.** A general, overall, and ultimate purpose, aim, or end toward which the City or County will direct effort.

34
35 **Golf Course, Country Club.** Golf courses, and accessory facilities and uses including: clubhouses with bar and
36 restaurant, locker and shower facilities; driving ranges; "pro shops" for on-site sales of golfing equipment; and
37 golf cart storage and sales facilities.

38
39 **Grade.** The ground surface immediately adjacent to the exterior base of a structure, typically used as the basis for
40 measurement of the height of the structure.

41
42 **Grading.** The removal, addition, or alteration of surface or subsurface conditions of land by excavating or filling
43 to achieve a level earthen base or specific slope.

44
45 **Grasslands.** Land reserved for pasturing or mowing, in which grasses are the predominant vegetation.

46
47 **Grocery Store.** A retail business where the majority of the floor area open to the public is occupied by food products
48 packaged for preparation and consumption away from the store.

49
50 **Groundwater.** Any water under the earth's surface, except for underground rivers.

1 **Groundwater Recharge.** The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from land areas or
2 streams through permeable soils into water-holding rocks that provide underground storage ("aquifers").
3

4 **Guest House.** A detached structure accessory to a single-family dwelling, accommodating living/sleeping quarters,
5 but without kitchen or cooking facilities.
6

7 **Guidelines.** General statements of policy direction around which specific details may be later established.
8

9 **Habitable Space.** Space within a dwelling unit for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking.
10

11 **Habitat.** The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or
12 occurs.
13

14 ~~**Handicapped.** A person determined to have a physical impairment or mental disorder expected to be of long
15 or indefinite duration. Many such impairments or disorders are of such a nature that a person's ability to live
16 independently can be improved by appropriate housing conditions.~~
17

18 **Hazardous Material.** Any substance that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical
19 characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment
20 if released into the workplace or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, hazardous
21 substances and hazardous wastes.
22

23 ~~**Health/Fitness Facility.** A fitness center, gymnasium, health and or athletic club, which may include any of the
24 following: sauna, spa or hot tub facilities; indoor tennis, handball, racquetball, archery and shooting ranges and
25 other indoor sports activities. Does not include adult entertainment businesses.~~
26

27 **High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV).** Any vehicle other than a driver-only automobile (e.g., a vanpool, a bus, or
28 two or more persons to a car).
29

30 **Highway.** High-speed, high-capacity, limited-access transportation facility serving regional and county-wide
31 travel. Highways may cross at a different grade level.
32

33 **Hillsides.** Land that has an average percent of slope equal to or exceeding fifteen percent.
34

35 **Historic; Historical.** An historic building, landscape, or site is one that is noteworthy for its significance in
36 local, state, or national history or culture, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia, or artifacts.
37

38 ~~**Historic Building or Property.** A building over 45 years old and meeting historic criteria set by the Town.
39 Any building, site, object, place, location, district or collection of structures, and their associated sites, deemed of
40 importance to the history, architecture or culture of an area by an appropriate local, state or federal governmental
41 jurisdiction. This shall include historical buildings or properties on, or determined eligible for, national, state or
42 local historical registers or inventories, such as the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of
43 Historical Resources, State Historical Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest, and Town or county registers,
44 inventories, or surveys of historical or architecturally significant sites, places or landmarks.~~
45

46 ~~**Historic Landscape.** A geographic area, including both. Cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or
47 domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or that exhibits other cultural
48 or aesthetic values.~~
49

1 **Historic Preservation.** The preservation of historically significant structures and neighborhoods until such
2 time as, and in order to facilitate, restoration and rehabilitation of the building(s) or landscape to a former
3 condition.
4

5 **Home Occupation.** A commercial activity conducted solely by the occupants of a particular dwelling unit in a
6 manner incidental to residential occupancy. The conduct of a business within a dwelling unit or residential site,
7 employing ~~only~~ the occupants of the dwelling, with the business activity being subordinate to the residential use of
8 the property.
9

10 **Homeless.** Persons and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Includes those
11 staying in temporary or emergency shelters or who are accommodated with friends or others with the
12 understanding that shelter is being provided as a last resort. ~~California Housing Element law, Section~~
13 ~~65583(e)(1) requires all cities and counties to address the housing needs of the homeless.~~ (See "Emergency
14 Shelter" and "Transitional Housing.")
15

16 **Hotel or Motel.** A facility with guest rooms or suites, with or without kitchen facilities, rented to the general public
17 for transient lodging. Hotels typically include a variety of services in addition to lodging; for example, restaurants,
18 meeting facilities, personal services, etc. Also includes accessory guest facilities such as swimming pools, tennis
19 courts, indoor athletic facilities, accessory retail uses, etc.
20

21 **Household.** All those persons--related or unrelated--who occupy a single housing unit. (See "Family.")
22

23 **Household Pets.** The keeping/raising of birds, cats, dogs, or other common household pets, ~~as determined by the~~
24 ~~director~~, accessory to a residential use. (See "Animal Keeping.")
25

26 **Householder.** The head of a household.
27

28 ~~**Households, Number of.** A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A household~~
29 ~~includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or~~
30 ~~employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people~~
31 ~~sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households~~
32 ~~excludes group quarters. The count of all year round housing units occupied by one or more persons. The~~
33 ~~concept of household is important because the formation of new households generates the demand for~~
34 ~~housing. Each new household formed creates the need for one additional housing unit or requires that one~~
35 ~~existing housing unit be shared by two households. Thus, household formation can continue to take place~~
36 ~~even without an increase in population, thereby increasing the demand for housing.~~
37

38 **Housing and Community Development Department of the State of California (HCD).** The State agency
39 that has principal responsibility for assessing, planning for, and assisting communities to meet the needs of
40 low- and moderate-income households.
41

42 **Housing Authority, Local (LHA).** Local housing agency established in State law, subject to local activation
43 and operation. Originally intended to manage certain federal subsidies but vested with broad powers to develop
44 and manage other forms of affordable housing.
45

46 **Housing Element.** One of the ~~seven~~ State-mandated elements of a local General Plan, it assesses the existing
47 and projected housing needs of all economic segments of the community, identifies potential sites adequate to
48 provide the amount and kind of housing needed, and contains adopted goals, policies, and implementation
49 programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. ~~Under State law, Housing Elements~~
50 ~~must be updated every four, five, or eight years, depending on a jurisdiction's planning period as determined~~
51 ~~by HCD.~~

Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of (HUD). A cabinet-level department of the federal government that administers housing and community development programs.

Housing Unit. The place of permanent or customary abode of a person or family. A housing unit may be a single-family dwelling, a multi-family dwelling, a condominium, a modular home, a mobile home, a cooperative, accessory dwelling unit, or any other residential unit considered real property under State law. A housing unit has, at least, cooking facilities, a bathroom, and a place to sleep. It also is a dwelling that cannot be moved without substantial damage or unreasonable cost. (See "Dwelling Unit," "Family," and "Household.")

Identity. A consistent quality that makes a town, city, place, area, or building unique and gives it a distinguishing character.

Image. The mental picture or impression of a town, city or place taken from memory and held in common by members of the community.

Impact. The effect of any direct man-made actions or indirect repercussions of man-made actions on existing physical, social, or economic conditions.

Impact Fee. A fee, also called a development fee, levied on the developer of a project by a city, county, or other public agency as compensation for otherwise-unmitigated impacts the project will produce. ~~California Government Code Section 66000 et seq specifies that development fees shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. To lawfully impose a development fee, the public agency must verify its method of calculation and document proper restrictions on use of the fund.~~

Impacted Areas. Census tracts where more than 50 percent of the dwelling units house low- and very low-income households.

Impervious Surface. Surface through which water cannot penetrate, such as roof, road, sidewalk, and paved parking lot. ~~The amount of impervious surface increases with development and establishes the need for drainage facilities to carry the increased runoff.~~

Implementation. Actions, procedures, programs, or techniques that carry out policies.

Important Scenic Resource. Public or private resources identified as having valued aesthetic properties, or which may contribute to a desirable rural character in the Town. Such features may include: natural resources such as scenic vistas, ridgelines, granite outcroppings, specimen trees, and views of Significant Ecological Areas, and cultural resources (contemporary and historic) such as rustic barns, historic or unique buildings, agricultural areas, equestrian facilities, open storm-water treatment or detention areas, roadway corridors with a soft shoulder or no shoulder, paved pathways or trails (as opposed to concrete sidewalks), areas of dark night sky, Loomis "gateways" that remain in a natural state. These important scenic resources include lands with public rights and lands where there are no public rights.

Commented [CC5]: *From unadopted 2010 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan*
If we use this – we need to identify these areas on a map.

Improvement. The permanent addition of one or more structures, fixtures, fences, or utilities, or other modification of a parcel of land that increases its value.

Commented [CC6]: *Include other site improvements: Landscaping, pools, walls, fences, etc. grading. Modified*

Industrial. A land use classification in which the manufacture, production, and processing of consumer goods may occur. Industrial is often divided into "heavy industrial" uses, such as construction yards, quarrying, and factories; and "light industrial" uses, such as research and development and less intensive warehousing and manufacturing.

Commented [CC7]: *Break up into light and limited – remove heavy*

Industrial, Light. Industrial use where industrial manufacturing, sales, warehousing, offices, research and development offices, outdoor storage, and assembly that may generate objectionable noise, smoke, odor, dust, noxious gases, glare, heat, vibration, and industrial wastes.

Industrial, Limited. Industrial use where a limited range of industrial and manufacturing activities, warehousing, and office uses are appropriate to adjacent residential uses. Appropriate uses do not produce objectionable noise, smoke, odor, dust, noxious gases, glare, heat, vibration or industrial waste. Operational limits may affect hours of operations, outdoor operations and storage, and and loading or delivery activities.

Industrial Park/Office Park. An industrial complex set in parklike surroundings with such facilities as parking lots, restaurants, and recreation areas. A planned assemblage of buildings designed for "Workplace Use." (See "Workplace Use.")

Industrial Research and Development (R&D). A facility for scientific research, and the design, development and testing of products, services, or processes, which is compatible with adjacent uses in regard to health and safety, electrical, electronic, magnetic, optical and computer and telecommunications components in advance of product manufacturing, and the assembly of related products from parts produced off site, where the manufacturing activity is secondary to the research and development activities. Includes pharmaceutical, chemical and biotechnology research and development. Does not include soils and other materials testing laboratories (see "laboratory."), or medical laboratories (see "medical service—clinic, laboratory, urgent care.").

Infill Development. Building within unused and underutilized lands within existing development patterns, typically but not exclusively in urban areas. Development of vacant land (usually individual lots or left over properties) within areas that are already largely developed.

Infrastructure. Public services and facilities, such as sewage-disposal systems, water-supply systems, other utility systems, and roads.

In-Lieu Fee. (See "Dedication, In-lieu of.")

Intensification of Use. A change in the use of a structure or site, where the new use is required by this title to have more off-street parking spaces than the former use; or a change in the operating characteristics of a use (for example, hours of operation), which generates more activity on the site.

Institutional Use. (1) Publicly or privately owned and operated activities that are institutional in nature, such as hospitals, museums, and schools; (2) churches and other religious organizations; and (3) other nonprofit activities of a welfare, educational, or philanthropic nature that cannot be considered a residential, commercial, or industrial activity.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS). Technologies that advance transportation safety and mobility and enhance productivity by integrating advanced communications technologies into transportation infrastructure and into vehicles. ITS encompasses a broad range of wireless and traditional communications-based information and electronic technologies.

Inter-agency. Indicates cooperation between or among two or more discrete agencies in regard to a specific program.

Intermittent Stream. A stream that normally flows for at least thirty (30) days after the last major rain of the season and is dry a large part of the year. A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs, groundwater, or rainfall, or from surface sources such as melting snow.

Commented [CC8]: Check to see if allowed in any zone. Seems heavy industrial-based, which is not allowed.
Commented [CC9R8]: Allowed in BP and Light Industrial per Code 13.28.030 and also in the (existing) General Plan description of the Light Industry designation. Perhaps we shorten this for the Glossary as the Code provides additional limits.

Commented [CC10]: Check state definition. Edited to provide the OPR definition.

Commented [CC11]: updated

Issues. Important unsettled community matters or problems that are identified in a community's General Plan and dealt with by the plan's goals, objectives, policies, plan proposals, and implementation programs.

Joint Powers Authority (JPA). A legal arrangement that enables two or more units of government to share authority ~~in order~~ to plan and carry out a specific program or set of programs that serves both units.

Joint Use Agreement. An agreement between the Town and agencies or organizations to broaden access for community use.

Kennel, Animal Boarding. A commercial facility for the grooming, keeping, boarding or maintaining of five or more dogs (four months of age or older), or five or more cats except for dogs or cats for sale in pet shops, or patients in animal hospitals. See also **veterinary clinic, animal hospital.**

Kitchen. A room or space within a building used or intended to be used for the cooking or preparation of food, which includes a refrigerator of at least 5 cubic feet in capacity with an appropriately sized electrical outlet, a sink less than 18 inches in depth with a waste line drain plumbed to a sewer or septic system ~~1.5 inches or greater,~~ and cooking appliances or rough in facilities including, but not limited to: ~~any of the following: refrigerator,~~ stoves, ovens, convection ovens, range top, dishwasher, ~~kitchen sink.~~ A bar or counter with a small sink, small refrigerator, and/or microwave is not considered a kitchen facility.

Laboratory, Medical, Analytical, Testing. A facility for testing, analysis, and/or research. Examples of this use include medical labs, soils and materials testing labs, and forensic labs.

Land Banking. The purchase of land by a local government for use or resale at a later date. ~~"Banked lands" have been used for development of low- and moderate income housing, expansion of parks, and development of industrial and commercial centers. Federal rail banking law allows railroads to bank unused rail corridors for future rail use while allowing interim use as trails.~~

Landlord. The owner of a property, including land or a structure, that is rented or leased to another.

Landmark. (1) A building, site, object, structure, or significant tree, having historical, architectural, social, or cultural significance and marked for preservation by the ~~Town local,~~ state, or federal government. (2) A visually prominent or outstanding structure or natural feature that functions as a point of orientation or identification.

Landscaping. Planting-including trees, shrubs, and ground covers-suitably designed, selected, installed, and maintained as to enhance a site or roadway permanently.

Landslide. A general term for a falling mass of soil or rocks.

Land Use, General Plan. The occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the General Plan. A classification of uses and characteristics for parcels within the Town of Loomis. (See "Land Use Designation")

Land Use, Zoning. The purpose for which a parcel of land, a premises or building or a structure is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which it is or may be occupied or maintained, consistent with the General Plan Land Use Designation.

1 **Land Use Designation.** A system for classifying and designating the appropriate use of properties, as
 2 designated on the General Plan Land Use Diagram.

3
 4 **Land Use Element.** A required element of the General Plan that uses text and maps to designate the future use
 5 or reuse of land within a given jurisdiction's planning area. ~~The land use element serves as a guide to the~~
 6 ~~structuring of zoning and subdivision controls, urban renewal and capital improvements programs, and to~~
 7 ~~official decisions regarding the distribution and intensity of development and the location of public facilities~~
 8 ~~and open space. (See "Mandatory Element.")~~

9
 10 **Land Use Permit.** Authority granted by the Town to use a specified site for a particular purpose. ~~Includes use~~
 11 ~~permits, minor use permits, limited term permits, variances, minor variances, design review, master development~~
 12 ~~plans, and zoning clearances.~~

13
 14 **Land Use Regulation.** A term encompassing the regulation of land in general and often used to mean those
 15 regulations incorporated in the General Plan, as distinct from zoning regulations (which are more specific).

16
 17 **Laundry, Dry Cleaning Plant.** A service establishment engaged primarily in high volume laundry and garment
 18 services, including: carpet and upholstery cleaners; diaper services; dry cleaning and garment pressing; commercial
 19 laundries; linen supply. ~~These facilities may include accessory customer pick up facilities. These facilities do not~~
 20 ~~include coin operated laundries or dry cleaning pick up stores without dry cleaning equipment; see personal~~
 21 ~~services.~~

22
 23 **Ldn.** Day-Night Average Sound Level. The A-weighted average sound level for a given area (measured in
 24 decibels) during a 24-hour period with a 10 dB weighting applied to night-time sound levels. The Ldn is
 25 approximately numerically equal to the CNEL for most environmental settings.

26
 27 **Learning Center.** A facility providing educational enrichment, particularly specialized programs in areas
 28 such as personal growth and development, fitness, environmental awareness, arts, academic enrichment,
 29 communications, and management.

30
 31 **Lease.** A contractual agreement by which an owner of real property (the lessor) gives the right of possession to
 32 another (a lessee) for a specified period of time (term) and for a specified consideration (rent).

33
 34 **Leq.** The energy-averaged or equivalent sound level, defined as the average sound level on the basis of sound
 35 energy (or sound pressure squared). The Leq is a "dosage" type measure and is the basis for the descriptors
 36 used in current standards, such as the 24-hour CNEL used by the State of California.

37
 38 **Level of Service (LOS).** (1) A scale that measures the amount of traffic a roadway may be capable of handling
 39 on a roadway or at the intersection of roadways. Levels range from A to F, with A representing the highest level
 40 of service, as follows:

- 41
 42 **Level of Service A.** Indicates a relatively free flow of traffic, with little or no limitation. On vehicle
 43 movement or speed.
 44
 45 **Level of Service B.** Describes a steady flow of traffic, with only slight delays in vehicle movement
 46 and speed. All queues clear in a single signal cycle.
 47
 48 **Level of Service C.** Denotes a reasonably steady, high-volume flow of traffic, with some limitations
 49 on movement and speed, and occasional backups on critical approaches.
 50

Commented [CC12]: Check zoning and delete.

Commented [CC13R12]: Same text as in the Code
Glossary

Level of Service D. Denotes the level where traffic nears an unstable flow. Intersections still function, but short queues develop, and cars may have to wait through one cycle during short peaks.

Level of Service E. Describes traffic characterized by slow movement and frequent (although momentary) stoppages. This type of congestion is considered severe, but is not uncommon at peak traffic hours, with frequent stopping, long-standing queues, and blocked intersections.

Level of Service F. Describes unsatisfactory stop-and-go traffic characterized by "traffic jams" and stoppages of long duration. Vehicles at signalized intersections usually have to wait through one or more signal changes, and "upstream" intersections may be blocked by the long queues.

~~(2) Some communities in California are developing standards for levels of service relating to municipal functions such as police, fire, and library service. These standards are incorporated in the General Plan or in separate "Level of Service Plans."~~

Library, Museum. Public or quasi-public facilities, examples of which include: aquariums, arboretums, art galleries and exhibitions, botanical gardens, historic sites and exhibits, libraries, museums, planetariums, ~~and~~ zoos, and accessory gift shops. ~~May also include accessory retail uses such as a gift/book shop, restaurant, etc.~~

Light Rail Transit (LRT). "Street cars" or "trolley cars" that typically operate entirely or substantially in mixed traffic and in non-exclusive, at-grade rights-of-way. ~~Passengers typically board vehicles from the street level (as opposed to a platform that is level with the train) and the driver may collect fares. Vehicles are each electrically self-propelled and usually operate in one or two car trains.~~

Linkage Fee. ~~A fee charged to new development projects for the purpose of funding affordable housing. With respect to jobs/housing balance, a program designed to offset the impact of employment on housing need within a community, whereby project approval is conditioned on the provision of housing units or the payment of an equivalent in lieu fee. The linkage program must establish the cause and effect relationship between a new commercial or industrial development and the increased demand for housing.~~

Liquefaction. The transformation of loose water-saturated granular materials (such as sand or silt) from a solid into a liquid state. A type of ground failure that can occur during an earthquake.

Live/Work Unit. An integrated housing unit and working space, occupied and utilized by a single household in a structure, either single-family or multifamily, that has been designed or structurally modified to accommodate joint residential occupancy and work activity, and which includes: 1) Complete kitchen space and sanitary facilities in compliance with the building code; and 2) Working space reserved for and regularly used by one or more occupants of the unit.

Lmax. The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo). ~~A five- or seven-member commission within Placer County whose purpose is to review and approve or deny proposals for the formation, consolidation, or dissolution of cities or special districts; and to review and approve or deny proposals for the annexation to or detachment from cities or special districts. None of these proceedings may be initiated until approved by the Commission to develop and determine the sphere of influence for each local government agency each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCo is empowered to approve,~~

Commented [CC14]: Search the GP for linkage.

Commented [CC15R14]: In existing Economic Development Element – not in updated version. In new Housing Element Program 14 in relation to an affordable housing linkage fee. Simplified.

Commented [CC16]: Keep focused to Placer.

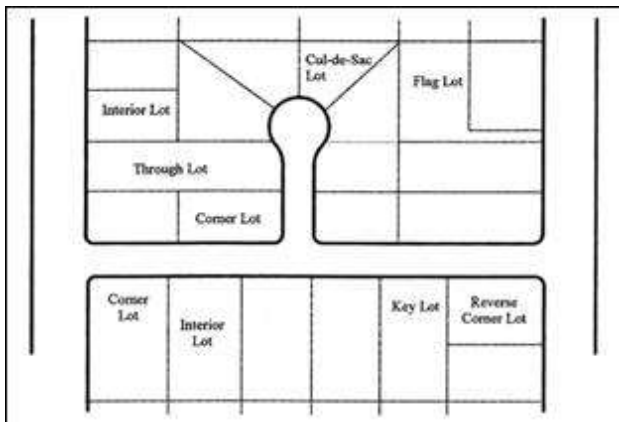
Commented [CC17R16]: Revised to reflect Placer County LAFCo and their purpose statement.

1 ~~disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals.~~ The five LAFCo members ~~generally~~ include two county
 2 supervisors, two city council members, ~~two representatives of special districts~~ and one member representing the
 3 general public. ~~Some LAFCos include two representatives of special districts.~~

4
 5 **Lot, or Parcel.** A recorded lot or parcel of real property ~~under single ownership, lawfully created as required by~~
 6 ~~applicable Subdivision Map Act and town ordinance requirements, including this title.~~ Types of lots include the
 7 following. See Figure Lot Types. (See "Site.")

- 8
- 9
- 10 1. **Corner lot.** A lot located at the intersection of two or more streets, where they intersect at an interior
 11 angle of not more than one hundred thirty-five degrees. If the intersection angle is more than one
 12 hundred thirty-five degrees, the lot is considered an interior lot.
- 13 2. **Flag lot.** A lot having access from the building site to a public street by means of private right-of-way
 14 strip that is owned in fee.
- 15 3. **Interior lot.** lot abutting only one street.
- 16 4. **Key lot.** An interior lot, the front of which adjoins the side property line of a corner lot.
- 17 5. **Reverse corner lot.** A corner lot, the rear of which abuts a key lot.
- 18 6. **Through lot.** A lot with frontage on two generally parallel streets.

Lot Types



19
 20
 21 **Lot Area.** Gross lot area is the total area included within the lot lines of a lot, ~~exclusive of adjacent dedicated street~~
 22 ~~rights-of-way.~~ Net lot area is the gross area of the lot, exclusive of easements for streets or driveways that are not
 23 for the exclusive use of the lot on which the easement is located.

24
 25 **Lot Coverage.** See **site coverage.**

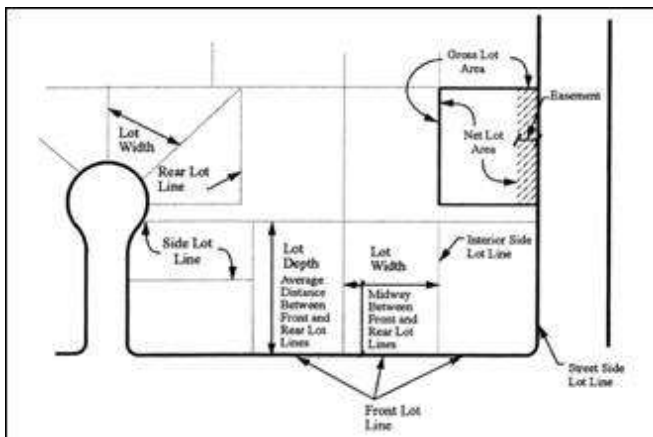
26
 27 **Lot Depth.** The horizontal distance between the front and the rear lot lines measured longitudinally at the midpoints
 28 of the front and rear lot lines.

29
 30 **Lot Frontage.** The boundary of a lot adjacent to a public street right-of-way.

31
 32 **Lot Line or Property Line.** Any recorded boundary of a lot. Types of lot lines are as follows (See Figure Lot
 33 Features):

- 1 1. **Front lot line.** On an interior lot, the property line separating the parcel from the street or as recorded
2 on the parcel map. The front lot line on a corner lot is the line with the shortest frontage. ~~(If the street-~~
3 ~~fronting lot lines of a corner lot are equal in length, the front lot line shall be determined by the director.)~~
4 On a through lot, both lot lines are front lot lines and the lot is considered to have no rear lot line.
- 5 2. **Interior lot line.** Any lot line not abutting a street.
- 6 3. **Rear lot line.** A property line that does not intersect the front lot line, which is most distant from and
7 most closely parallel to the front lot line.
- 8 4. **Side lot line.** Any lot line that is not a front or rear lot line.

Lot Features



10
11
12 **Lot of Record.** A lot that is part of a recorded subdivision or a parcel of land that has been recorded at the
13 county recorder's office containing property tax records.

14
15 **Lot Width.** The horizontal distance between the side lot lines, measured at right angles to the lot depth at a point
16 midway between the front and rear lot lines. See Figure Lot Features. The director shall determine lot width for
17 parcels of irregular shape.

18
19 **Loudness.** A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.

20
21 **Low Impact Development (LID).** ~~A sustainable practice that benefits water supply and contributes to water quality~~
22 ~~protection. Unlike traditional storm water management, which collects and conveys storm water runoff through~~
23 ~~storm drains, pipes, or other conveyances to a centralized storm water facility, LID takes a different approach by~~
24 ~~using site design and storm water management to maintain the site's pre-development runoff rates and volumes.~~
25 ~~The goal of LID is to approximate a site's pre-development hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate,~~
26 ~~filter, store, evaporate, and detain storm water runoff close to the source of rainfall. A set of stormwater management~~
27 ~~strategies that reduces impervious surfaces, treats runoff, controls runoff peaks and durations, and thereby helps~~
28 ~~protect water quality and stream resource integrity.~~

29
30 **Low-Income Area.** An area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or
31 with household incomes at or below the threshold designated as low income by the Department of Housing and
32 Community Development's list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety
33 Code.

1
2 **Low-Income Household.** A household with an annual income usually no greater than 80 percent of the area
3 median family income adjusted by household size, as determined by a survey of incomes conducted by a city
4 or a county, or in the absence of such a survey, based on the latest available eligibility limits established by
5 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Section 8 housing program. (See
6 "Area.")

7
8 **Low-Income Housing Tax Credits.** Tax reductions provided by the federal and state governments for
9 investors in housing for low-income households.

10
11 **LIO.** A statistical descriptor indicating peak noise levels-the sound level exceeded ten percent of the time. It
12 is a commonly used descriptor of community noise, and has been used in Federal Highway Administration
13 standards and the standards of some cities and counties.

14
15 **Maintain.** To keep in an existing state. (See "Preserve.")

16
17 **Maintenance Service, Client Site Services.** Base facilities for various businesses that provide services on the
18 premises of their clients. Includes, but is not limited to gardening, janitorial, pest control, water and smoke damage
19 recovery, and similar services; and appliance, computer, electronics, elevator, equipment, HVAC, instrument,
20 plumbing, and other maintenance and repair services not operating from a retail establishment that sells the products
21 being maintained or repaired. When these services operate from a retail establishment that sells the products being
22 maintained or repaired, they are instead considered part of the retail use.

23
24 **Mandatory Element.** A component of the General Plan mandated by State Law. ~~California State law requires~~
25 ~~that a General Plan include elements dealing with seven subjects—circulation, conservation, housing, land use,~~
26 ~~noise, open space and safety—and specifies to various degrees the information to be incorporated in each~~
27 ~~element. (See "Land Use Element.")~~

28
29 **Manufactured Housing.** Residential structures that are constructed entirely in the factory, and that since June
30 15, 1976, have been regulated by the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of
31 1974 under the administration of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). (See
32 "Mobile Home" and "Modular Unit.")

33
34 ~~**Manufacturing/Processing, Heavy Industrial.** A facility accommodating manufacturing processes that involve~~
35 ~~and/or produce basic metals, building materials, chemicals, fabricated metals, paper products, machinery, textiles,~~
36 ~~and/or transportation equipment, where the intensity and/or scale of operations may cause significant impacts on~~
37 ~~surrounding land uses or the community. Heavy industrial uses include chemical product manufacturing; concrete,~~
38 ~~gypsum, and plaster product manufacturing; glass manufacturing; paving and roofing material manufacturing;~~
39 ~~petroleum refining; plastic, synthetics, and rubber manufacturing; primary metal industries; pulp product~~
40 ~~manufacturing; or textile or leather manufacturing. Heavy manufacturing uses are not allowed within the town of~~
41 ~~Loomis except where limited varieties are included under the definition of manufacturing—intensive. Examples~~
42 ~~of heavy manufacturing uses include the following:~~

- 43
44 ~~1. **Chemical product manufacturing.** An establishment that produces or uses basic chemicals, and other~~
45 ~~establishments creating products predominantly by chemical processes. Examples of these products~~
46 ~~include: basic chemicals, including acids, alkalis, salts, and organic chemicals; chemical products to~~
47 ~~be used in further manufacture, including synthetic fibers, plastic materials, dry colors, and pigments;~~
48 ~~and finished chemical products to be used for ultimate consumption, including drugs/pharmaceuticals,~~
49 ~~cosmetics, and soaps; or to be used as materials or supplies in other industries including paints,~~
50 ~~fertilizers, and explosives. Also includes sales and transportation establishments handling the chemicals~~
51 ~~described above, except as part of retail trade.~~

Commented [CC18]: Delete all the following since heavy
manufacturing isn't allowed?
Realphabetize

- 1 2. ~~**Concrete, gypsum, and plaster product manufacturing.**~~ An establishment that produces bulk
2 concrete, concrete building block, brick, and/or other types of precast and prefabricated concrete
3 products. Also includes ready mix concrete batch plants, lime manufacturing, and the manufacture of
4 gypsum products, including plasterboard. A retail ready mix concrete operation as an incidental use in
5 conjunction with a building materials outlet is defined under **building and landscape materials sales**.
6
7 3. ~~**Glass product manufacturing.**~~ An establishment that manufactures glass and/or glass products by
8 melting silica sand or cullet, including the production of flat glass and other glass products that are
9 pressed, blown, or shaped from glass produced in the same establishment. Artisan and craftsman type
10 operations of a larger scale than home occupations are instead included under ~~(**manufacturing—**~~
11 ~~**light—handcraft industries and small-scale manufacturing**)~~.
12
13 4. ~~**Paving and roofing materials manufacturing.**~~ The manufacture of various common paving and
14 petroleum-based roofing materials, including bulk asphalt, paving blocks made of asphalt, creosote
15 wood, and various compositions of asphalt and tar. Does not include the manufacture of wood roofing
16 materials (shingles, shakes, etc.) ~~(**lumber and wood product manufacturing**)~~.
17
18 5. ~~**Petroleum refining and related industries.**~~ Industrial plants for purifying petroleum, and the
19 compounding of lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials. Also includes oil or gas
20 processing facilities, liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities, the manufacture of petroleum coke and fuel
21 briquettes, tank farms, and terminal facilities for pipelines. Does not include petroleum pipeline surge
22 tanks and pump stations ~~(**public utility facilities**)~~, or petroleum product distributors ~~(**petroleum**~~
23 ~~**product storage and distribution**)~~.
24
25 6. ~~**Plastics, other synthetics, and rubber product manufacturing.**~~ The manufacture of rubber products
26 including: tires, rubber footwear, mechanical rubber goods, heels and soles, flooring, and other rubber
27 products from natural, synthetic, or reclaimed rubber. Also includes establishments engaged primarily
28 in manufacturing tires; products from recycled or reclaimed plastics or styrofoam; molding primary
29 plastics for other manufacturers; manufacturing miscellaneous finished plastics products, fiberglass
30 manufacturing, and fiberglass application services. Does not include establishments engaged primarily
31 in recapping and retreading automobile tires ~~(**vehicle services—major repair/body work**)~~.
32
33 7. ~~**Primary metal industries.**~~ An establishment engaged in: the smelting and refining of ferrous and
34 nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap; the rolling, drawing, and alloying of metals; the manufacture
35 of castings, forgings, stampings, extrusions, and other basic metal products; and the manufacturing of
36 nails, spikes, and insulated wire and cable. Also includes merchant blast furnaces and by-product or
37 beehive coke ovens.
38
39 8. ~~**Pulp and pulp product manufacturing.**~~ An establishment that manufactures pulp, paper, or
40 paperboard. Includes pulp, paper, and paperboard mills. Does not include establishments primarily
41 engaged in converting paper or paperboard without manufacturing the paper or paperboard, including
42 envelope manufacturing, converted paper products, paper coating and glazing, paper bags, assembly of
43 paperboard boxes, wallpaper ~~(**manufacturing—light—paper product manufacturing**)~~.
44
45 9. ~~**Textile and leather product manufacturing.**~~ An establishment that converts basic fibers (natural or
46 synthetic) into a product, including yarn or fabric, that can be further manufactured into usable items
47 ~~(**manufacturing—light—clothing and fabric product manufacturing**)~~, and industries that transform
48 hides into leather by tanning or curing. Includes: Coating, waterproofing, or otherwise treating fabric;
49 dressed and dyed furs; drying and finishing fiber, yarn, fabric, and knit apparel; leather tanned, curried,
50 and finished; manufacture of knit apparel and other finished products from yarn; manufacture of felt
51 goods, lace goods, nonwoven fabrics and miscellaneous textiles; manufacturing of woven fabric,
earpets, and rugs from yarn; preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, threads, braids,
twine cordage; scouring and combing plants; upholstery manufacturing; and yarn and thread mills

Manufacturing/Processing, Intensive. A facility accommodating manufacturing processes that involve and/or produce building materials, fabricated metal products, machinery, and/or transportation equipment, where the intensity and/or scale of operations is greater than those classified under **manufacturing—light**, but where impacts on surrounding land uses or the community can typically be mitigated to acceptable levels. Examples of intensive

1 manufacturing uses include: lumber and wood product manufacturing; machinery manufacturing; metal products,
 2 fabrication, machine and welding shops; motor vehicles and transportation equipment; stone and cut stone product
 3 manufacturing; and structural clay and pottery product manufacturing. the following: (See Loomis Municipal Code
 4 Section 13.80.020 for additional definition of specialized and regulatory terms and phrases for
 5 **Manufacturing/Processing, Intensive.**)

- 6 1. ~~**Lumber and wood product manufacturing.** Manufacturing, processing, and sales involving the~~
 7 ~~milling of forest products to produce rough and finished lumber and other wood materials for use in~~
 8 ~~other manufacturing, craft, or construction processes. Includes the following processes and products:~~
 9 ~~Containers, pallets and skids; manufactured and modular homes; matches (wood); milling operations;~~
 10 ~~trusses and structural beams; turning and shaping of wood products; wholesaling of basic wood~~
 11 ~~products; and wood product assembly. Does not include craft type shops (**handcraft industries and**~~
 12 ~~**small scale manufacturing**); other wood and cabinet shops (**furniture and fixture manufacturing,**~~
 13 ~~**cabinet shops**); or the entirely indoor retail sale of building materials, construction tools and equipment~~
 14 ~~(**building and landscape materials sales**).~~
- 15 2. ~~**Machinery manufacturing.** An establishment that makes or processes raw materials into finished~~
 16 ~~machines or parts for machines. Does not include the manufacture of electronics, equipment, or~~
 17 ~~appliances (**electronics, equipment, and appliance manufacturing**).~~
- 18 3. ~~**Metal products fabrication, machine and welding shops.** An establishment engaged in the~~
 19 ~~production and/or assembly of metal parts, including the production of metal cabinets and enclosures,~~
 20 ~~eans and shipping containers, doors and gates, duct work, forgings and stampings, hardware and tools,~~
 21 ~~plumbing fixtures and products, tanks, towers, and similar products. Examples of these uses include:~~
 22 ~~Blacksmith and welding shops; plating, stripping, and coating shops; sheet metal shops; and machine~~
 23 ~~shops and boiler shops.~~
- 24 4. ~~**Motor vehicles and transportation equipment.** Manufacturers of equipment for transporting~~
 25 ~~passengers and cargo by land, air and water, including motor vehicles, aircraft, spacecraft, ships, boats,~~
 26 ~~railroad and other vehicles such as motorcycles, bicycles and snowmobiles. Includes manufacture of~~
 27 ~~motor vehicle parts and accessories; trailers and campers for attachment to other vehicles; self-~~
 28 ~~contained motor homes; and van conversions. Does not include mobile home and modular home~~
 29 ~~assembly (listed under **lumber and wood products**).~~
- 30 5. ~~**Stone and cut stone product manufacturing.** An establishment that cuts, shapes, and/or finishes~~
 31 ~~marble, granite, slate, and/or other stone for construction and miscellaneous uses. Does not include~~
 32 ~~establishments engaged primarily in buying or selling partly finished monuments and tombstones~~
 33 ~~(**handcraft industries, small scale manufacturing**).~~
- 34 6. ~~**Structural clay and pottery product manufacturing.** An establishment that produces brick and~~
 35 ~~structural clay products, including pipe, china plumbing fixtures, vitreous china articles, and/or fine~~
 36 ~~earthenware and porcelain products. Does not include artist/craftsman uses (see **handcraft industries**~~
 37 ~~**and small scale manufacturing, home occupations**).~~

38
 39 **Manufacturing/Processing, Light.** A facility accommodating manufacturing processes involving and/or
 40 producing: apparel and fabrics; food and beverage products; electronic, appliance, optical, and instrumentation
 41 products; ice; jewelry; handcrafted products; paper, photographic, and film products; and musical instruments. **Light**
 42 **manufacturing** also includes other establishments engaged in the assembly, fabrication, and conversion of already
 43 processed raw materials into products, where the operational characteristics of the manufacturing processes and the
 44 materials used are unlikely to cause significant impacts on surrounding land uses or the community. Examples of
 45 **light manufacturing** uses include the following: (See Loomis Municipal Code Section 13.80.020 for additional
 46 definition of specialized and regulatory terms and phrases for **Manufacturing/Processing, Light.**)

- 47 1. ~~**Clothing and fabric product manufacturing.** An establishment that assembles clothing, draperies,~~
 48 ~~and/or other products by cutting and sewing purchased textile fabrics, and related materials including~~
 49

Commented [CC19]: The subcategories related to this are codified in section 13.080.020 of the Town's Municipal Code and are therefore not removed from the Code; however, this additional detail is regulatory in nature and should remain in the code and not regulated in this glossary.

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1 leather, rubberized fabrics, plastics and furs. Does not include custom tailors and dressmakers not
2 operating as a factory and not located on the site of a clothing store (see **personal services**). See also,
3 **manufacturing—heavy—textile and leather product manufacturing**.

4 ~~2. **Electronics, equipment, and appliance manufacturing.** An establishment that manufactures
5 equipment, apparatus, and/or supplies for the generation, storage, transmission, transformation and use
6 of electrical energy, including: Appliances including stoves/ovens, refrigerators, freezers, laundry
7 equipment, fans, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines; aviation instruments; computers, computer
8 components, peripherals; electrical transmission and distribution equipment; electronic components
9 and accessories, semiconductors, integrated circuits, related devices; electrical welding apparatus;
10 lighting and wiring equipment such as lamps and fixtures, wiring devices, vehicle lighting; industrial
11 controls; instruments for measurement, testing, analysis and control, associated sensors and
12 accessories; miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies such as batteries, X-ray
13 apparatus and tubes, electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus, electrical equipment for internal
14 combustion engines; motors and generators; optical instruments and lenses; photographic equipment
15 and supplies; radio and television receiving equipment; surgical, medical and dental instruments,
16 equipment, and supplies; storage media, blank and pre recorded, including magnetic, magneto optical,
17 and optical products such as compact disks (CDs), computer diskettes and hard drives, digital versatile
18 disks (DVDs), magnetic tape products, phonograph records, etc.; surveying and drafting instruments;
19 telephone and telegraph apparatus; transformers, switch gear and switchboards; and watches and
20 clocks. Does not include testing laboratories (soils, materials testing, etc.) (see **business support
21 services**), or research and development facilities separate from manufacturing (see **research and
22 development**).~~

23 ~~3. **Food and beverage product manufacturing.** Manufacturing establishments producing or
24 processing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products. Examples of
25 these uses include: Bottling plants; breweries; candy, sugar and confectionery products manufacturing;
26 catering services separate from stores or restaurants; coffee roasting; dairy products manufacturing; fats
27 and oil product manufacturing; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, related processing; grain mill
28 products and by-products; meat, poultry, and seafood canning, curing, by-product processing; soft drink
29 production; and miscellaneous food item preparation from raw products. Does not include: bakeries,
30 which are separately defined; or beer brewing as part of a brew pub, bar or restaurant (see **bar/tavern,
31 and night club**).~~

32 ~~4. **Handcraft industries, small-scale manufacturing.** Establishments manufacturing and/or assembling
33 small products primarily by hand, including jewelry, pottery and other ceramics, as well as small glass
34 and metal art and craft products, and taxidermists. Also includes manufacturing establishments
35 producing small products not classified in another major manufacturing group, including: brooms and
36 brushes; buttons, costume novelties; jewelry; musical instruments; pens, pencils, and other office and
37 artists' materials; sporting and athletic goods; toys; etc.~~

38 ~~5. **Paper product manufacturing.** An establishment that converts pre-manufactured paper or paperboard
39 into boxes, envelopes, paper bags, wallpaper, etc., and/or that coats or glazes pre-manufactured paper.
40 Does not include the manufacturing of pulp, paper, or paperboard (see **manufacturing—heavy—pulp
41 and pulp product manufacturing**).~~

42 ~~6. **Photo/film processing lab.** A facility that provides high volume and/or custom processing services
43 for photographic negative film, transparencies, and/or prints, where the processed products are
44 delivered to off-site retail outlets for customer pick-up. Does not include small-scale photo
45 processing machines accessory to other retail businesses.~~

46
47 **Map Act.** See Subdivision Map Act.
48

1 **Marsh.** Any area designated as marsh or swamp on the largest scale United States Geologic Survey topographic
2 ~~map most recently published.~~ A marsh usually is an area periodically or permanently covered with shallow
3 water, either fresh or saline. (See "Wetland")

4
5 **May.** To be a possibility. ~~That which is permissible.~~

6
7 **Mean Sea Level.** The average altitude of the sea surface for all tidal stages.

8
9 **Media Production.** Facilities for motion picture, television, video, sound, computer, and other communications
10 media production. These facilities include the following types:

- 11 1. **Backlots/outdoor facilities.** Outdoor sets, backlots, and other outdoor facilities, including supporting
12 indoor workshops and craft shops.
- 13 2. **Indoor support facilities.** Administrative and technical production support facilities, including
14 administrative and production offices, post-production facilities (editing and sound recording studios,
15 foley stages, etc.), optical and special effects units, film processing laboratories, etc.
- 16 3. **Soundstages.** Warehouse-type facilities providing space for the construction and use of indoor sets,
17 including supporting workshops and craft shops.

18
19 **Median Strip.** The dividing area, either paved or landscaped, between opposing lanes of traffic on a roadway.

20
21 **Medical Services, Clinic, Urgent Care.** A facility other than a hospital where medical, mental health, surgical and
22 other personal health services are provided on an outpatient basis. ~~Examples of these uses include: Medical offices~~
23 ~~with four or more licensed practitioners and/or medical specialties; out-patient care facilities; urgent care facilities;~~
24 ~~and other allied health services. These facilities may also include accessory medical laboratories. Counseling~~
25 ~~services by other than medical doctors or psychiatrists are included under offices — professional.~~

26
27 **Medical Services, Doctor Office.** A facility other than a hospital where medical, dental, mental health, surgical,
28 and/or other personal health care services are provided on an outpatient basis, ~~and that accommodates no more than~~
29 ~~three licensed primary practitioners (for example, chiropractors, medical doctors, psychiatrists, etc., other than~~
30 ~~nursing staff) within an individual office suite. A facility with four or more licensed practitioners is instead classified~~
31 ~~under medical services — clinic, urgent care. Counseling services by other than medical doctors or psychiatrists~~
32 ~~are included under offices — professional.~~

33
34 **Medical Services, Extended Care.** Residential facilities providing nursing and health-related care as a primary use
35 with in-patient beds. ~~Examples of these uses include: board and care homes; convalescent and rest homes; extended~~
36 ~~care facilities; and skilled nursing facilities. Long-term personal care facilities that do not emphasize medical~~
37 ~~treatment are included under residential care.~~

38
39 **Medical Services, Hospital.** Hospitals and similar facilities engaged primarily in providing diagnostic services,
40 and extensive medical treatment, including surgical and other hospital services. ~~These establishments have an~~
41 ~~organized medical staff, inpatient beds, and equipment and facilities to provide complete health care. May include~~
42 ~~on-site accessory clinics and laboratories, accessory retail uses and emergency heliports (see the separate definition~~
43 ~~of accessory retail uses).~~

44
45 **Mello-Roos Bonds.** Locally issued bonds that are repaid by a special tax imposed on property owners within
46 a "community facilities district" (CFD) established by a governmental entity. The bond proceeds can be used
47 for public improvements and for a limited number of services. Named after the program's legislative authors.

48
49 **Mercalli Intensity Scale.** A subjective measure of the observed effects (human reactions, structural damage,
50 geologic effects) of an earthquake. Expressed in Roman numerals from I to XII.

Merger (District). Elimination of a special district by transferring its service responsibilities to a city government. ~~The merging district's territory must be totally included inside the city.~~

Metropolitan. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a large ~~important~~ city.

Microclimate. The climate of a small, distinct area, such as a city street or a building's courtyard; ~~can be favorably altered through functional landscaping, architecture, or other design features.~~

Midden. A deposit marking a former habitation site and containing such materials as discarded artifacts, bone and shell fragments, food refuse, charcoal, ash, rock, human remains, structural remnants, and other cultural leavings.

Mineral Resource. Land on which known deposits of commercially viable mineral or aggregate deposits exist. ~~This designation is applied to sites determined by the State Division of Mines and Geology as being a resource of regional significance, and is intended to help maintain the quarrying operations and protect them from encroachment of incompatible land uses.~~

Minimize. To reduce or lessen, but not necessarily to eliminate.

Mining. The act or process of extracting resources, such as coal, oil, or minerals, from the earth.

Ministerial (Administrative) Decision. ~~An action taken by a governmental agency that follows established procedures and rules and does not call for the exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve a project. An act performed in a prescribed manner and in obedience to a legal authority, without regard to one's own judgment or discretion.~~

Mitigate. To ameliorate, alleviate, or avoid to the extent reasonably feasible.

Mitigation Measure. A condition of project approval intended to change the characteristic of a project to reduce an identified impact below a threshold of significance.

Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). ~~A statement describing the reasoning that a proposed action will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment with the implementation of measures that eliminate, reduce or minimize significant adverse effects associated with that action, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). (See Negative Declaration)~~

Mixed-use. A development that includes more than one land use ~~Properties on which various uses~~, such as office, commercial, institutional, and residential, ~~are combined~~ either in a single building or within a defined project area ~~as on a single site~~ in an integrated development project with significant functional interrelationships and a coherent physical design. ~~A "single site" may include contiguous properties.~~

Mixed-use Project. A project that combines both ~~commercial~~ non-residential and residential uses, ~~where the residential component is typically located above the commercial.~~

Mixed-use Structure. A structure or building on one lot housing more than one type of use, such as commercial or office and residential uses. The uses may be vertically separated with one use on the bottom floor and another use on secondary floors, horizontally separated with one use at the front of the structure and other uses at the rear of the structure, or a combination of both vertical and horizontal separation.

Mobile Home. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, ~~which when erected on site measures eight body feet or more in width and thirty-two body feet or more in length, and which is built on a permanent~~

Commented [CC21]: Delete? Doesn't relate to Loomis. Do a search for it and delete if not used.

Used in Housing Element Program #11.

1 chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling, with or without a permanent foundation, when connected to the
 2 required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained
 3 therein, built on a permanent chassis and designed for use as a single family dwelling unit and that (1) has a
 4 minimum of 400 square feet of living space; (2) has a minimum width in excess of 102 inches; (3) is connected
 5 to all available permanent utilities; and (4) is tied down (a) to a permanent foundation on a lot either owned
 6 or leased by the homeowner or (b) is set on piers, with wheels removed and skirted, in a mobile home park.
 7 (See "Manufactured Housing" and "Modular Unit."). A trailer, transportable in one or more sections, that is
 8 certified under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, which is over
 9 eight feet in width and forty feet in length, with or without a permanent foundation and not including recreational
 10 vehicle, commercial coach or factory built housing. A mobile home on a permanent foundation is included under
 11 the definition of **single family dwellings**.
 12

13 **Mobile Home Park.** Any site that is planned and improved to accommodate two or more mobile homes used for
 14 residential purposes, or on which two or more mobile home lots are rented, leased, or held out for rent or lease, or
 15 were formerly held out for rent or lease and later converted to a subdivision, cooperative, condominium, or other
 16 form of resident ownership, to accommodate mobile homes used for residential purposes. ~~May include a common~~
 17 ~~storage area for recreational vehicles owned by residents only.~~
 18

19 **Mobile Home Park Conversion.** Changing the use of a mobile home park for a purpose other than the rental, ~~or~~
 20 ~~the holding out for rent,~~ of two or more mobile home sites to accommodate mobile homes used for human habitation.
 21 ~~Such conversion may affect an entire mobile home park or any portion thereof. A conversion shall include, but is~~
 22 ~~not limited to, a change of any existing mobile home park or any portion thereof to condominium, stock cooperative,~~
 23 ~~planned unit development, or any form of ownership wherein spaces within the mobile home park are to be sold,~~
 24 ~~and the cessation of use of all or a portion of the park as a mobile home park, whether immediately or on a gradual~~
 25 ~~basis, or the closure of the park. Conversion shall not include the purchase of the park by its existing residents.~~
 26

27 **Mobile Home, Motor Home, Recreational Vehicle RV, and Boat Sales.** Retail establishments selling both motor
 28 homes ~~mobile home dwelling units,~~ and/or various vehicles and watercraft for recreational uses. Includes the sales
 29 of boats, campers and camper shells, jet skis, ~~mobile homes,~~ motor homes, and travel trailers.
 30

31 **Moderate-income Household.** A household with an annual income between the lower income eligibility
 32 limits and 120 percent of the area median family income adjusted by household size, ~~usually~~ as established by
 33 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) ~~or the California Housing and Community~~
 34 ~~Development Department (HCD) for the Section 8 housing program.~~ (See "Area" and "Low-income
 35 Household.")
 36

37 **Modular Unit.** A factory-fabricated, transportable building or major component designed for use by itself or
 38 for incorporation with similar units on-site into a structure for residential, commercial, educational, or
 39 industrial use. ~~Differs from mobile homes and manufactured housing by (in addition to lacking an integral~~
 40 ~~chassis or permanent hitch to allow future movement) being subject to California housing law design~~
 41 ~~standards. California standards are more restrictive than federal standards in some respects (e.g., plumbing and~~
 42 ~~energy conservation). Also called Factory built Housing and regulated by State law of that title. (See "Mobile~~
 43 ~~Home" and "Manufactured Housing.")~~
 44

45 **Mortuary, Funeral Home.** Funeral homes and parlors, where deceased are prepared for burial or cremation, and
 46 funeral services may be conducted.
 47

48 **Motel.** See **hotel or motel**.
 49

Commented [CC22]: California Code of Regulations §
 3282.7(u) From HUD Title VI, 24 CFR.
 More concise.

1 **Multifamily Housing.** A dwelling unit that is part of a structure containing more than one ~~or more other~~ dwelling
 2 units, ~~or a structure containing a nonresidential use. An example of the latter is a mixed-use project where, for~~
 3 ~~example, one or more dwelling units are part of a structure that also contains one or more commercial uses (retail,~~
 4 ~~office, etc.). Multifamily dwellings include carriage units, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes (buildings with two, three~~
 5 ~~or four dwelling units, respectively, in the same structure); apartments (five or more units in a single building); and~~
 6 ~~townhouse development (three or more attached dwellings where no unit is located over another unit). Multifamily~~
 7 ~~housing may also comprise a row of single-family homes adjacent to existing single-family homes within a larger~~
 8 ~~multifamily project.~~

10 **Multiple-Family Structure Building.** A detached building or structure of more than one dwelling unit designed
 11 and used exclusively as a dwelling by three or more families occupying separate units/suites.

13 **Multi-Use Trail.** A trail designed to accommodate a variety of user groups, such as pedestrians, cyclists, and
 14 equestrians, on the same trail with two-way, non-motorized off-street access. Multi-use trails may also
 15 accommodate Class 1 pedal assist and Class 2 non-pedal assist electric bicycles that cease to provide motorized
 16 assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.

18 **Must.** That which is mandatory.

20 **National Ambient Air Quality Standards.** The prescribed level of pollutants in the outside air that cannot
 21 be exceeded legally during a specified time in a specified geographical area.

23 **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).** An act passed in 1974 establishing federal legislation for
 24 national environmental policy, a council on environmental quality, and the requirements for environmental
 25 impact statements.

27 **National Flood Insurance Program.** A federal program that authorizes the sale of federally subsidized flood
 28 insurance in communities where such flood insurance is not available privately.

30 **National Historic Preservation Act.** A 1966 federal law that established a National Register of Historic Places
 31 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and that authorized grants-in-aid for preserving historic
 32 properties.

34 **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).** A national program for issuing, modifying,
 35 revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment
 36 requirements under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

38 **National Register of Historic Places.** The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of
 39 sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in the nation's history or whose artistic or
 40 architectural value is unique.

42 **Natural or Existing Grade.** The contour of the ground surface before grading.

44 **Natural State.** The condition existing prior to development.

46 **Necessary.** Essential or required.

48 **Need.** A condition requiring supply or relief. ~~The City or County may act upon findings of need within or on~~
 49 ~~behalf of the community.~~

Commented [CC23]:

Check for multifamily as one word or not.

It's used as "multifamily" and "multi-family" in the housing element and land use element. Do a final check to ensure "multifamily" is used in the elements rather than "multiple family"

Commented [CC24]: 1) A "class 1 electric bicycle," or "low-speed pedal-assisted electric bicycle," is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.
 2) A "class 2 electric bicycle," or "low-speed throttle-assisted electric bicycle," is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle, and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.

1 **Negative Declaration (ND).** A statement describing the reasoning that a proposed action will not have a significant
2 adverse effect on the environment, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). (See
3 Mitigated Negative Declaration)

4
5 **Neighborhood Park.** ~~City or County owned~~ A park intended to serve the recreation needs of people living or
6 working usually within one-half mile radius of the park.

7
8 **Night Club.** A facility serving alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption, and providing entertainment, examples of
9 which include live music and/or dancing, comedy, etc.

10
11 **Nitrogen Oxide(s).** A reddish brown gas that is a byproduct of combustion and ozone formation processes.
12 Often referred to as NOX, this gas gives smog its "dirty air" appearance.

13
14 **Noise.** Any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to
15 damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. Noise, simply, is "unwanted sound."

16
17 **Noise Attenuation.** Reduction of ~~an acoustic signal or the level of a noise source~~ using a substance, material,
18 or surface, such as earth berms and/or solid concrete walls.

19
20 **Noise Contour.** A line connecting points of equal noise level as measured on the same scale. Noise levels greater
21 than the 60 Ldn contour (measured in dBA) require noise attenuation in residential development.

22
23 **Noise Element.** One of the ~~seven~~ State-mandated elements of a local General Plan, it assesses noise levels of
24 highways and freeways, local arterials, railroads, airports, local industrial plants, and other ground stationary
25 sources, and adopts goals, policies, and implementation programs to reduce the community's exposure to noise.

26
27 **Non-attainment.** The condition of not achieving a desired or required level of performance. Frequently used in
28 reference to air quality.

29
30 **Non-conforming Parcel.** A parcel that was legally created prior to the adoption ~~of this title~~ or amendment of
31 Town land use regulations, but does not comply with the current ~~area, width, depth, or other applicable~~
32 requirements ~~of this title~~.

33
34 **Non-conforming Sign.** A sign that lawfully existed prior to the ~~effective date of this title~~ adoption or amendment
35 of Town sign regulations, but does not comply with the current sign regulations ~~of this title~~.

36
37 **Non-conforming Structure.** A structure that was legally constructed prior to the adoption or amendment of ~~this~~
38 title Town land use regulations, but does not comply with the current ~~setback, height limit, and/or other applicable~~
39 requirements ~~of this title~~.

40
41 **Non-conforming Use.** ~~A use that existed prior to adoption or amendment of this title but is not consistent~~
42 ~~with the current requirements. of this title. A use that was valid when brought into existence, but by subsequent~~
43 ~~regulation becomes no longer conforming. "Non-conforming use" is a generic term and includes (1) non-conforming~~
44 ~~structures (by virtue of size, type of construction, location on land, or proximity to other structures), (2) non-~~
45 ~~conforming use of a conforming building, (3) non-conforming use of a non-conforming building, and (4) non-~~
46 ~~conforming use of land. Thus, any use lawfully existing on any piece of property that is inconsistent with a new or~~
47 ~~amended General Plan, and that in turn is a violation of a zoning ordinance amendment subsequently adopted in~~
48 ~~conformance with the General Plan, will be a non-conforming use. Typically, non-conforming uses are permitted~~
49 ~~to continue for a designated period of time, subject to certain restrictions.~~

Non-prime Agricultural Land. Property used for the production of food or fiber, with soils that do not meet soil criteria to be classified as prime, unique, or of state or local importance, qualify for rating as Classes III through VII in the Soil Conservation Service land capability classifications

Notice (of Hearing). A legal document announcing the opportunity for the public to present their views to an official representative or board of a public agency concerning an official action pending before the agency.

Nuisance. A condition, activity, or situation that interferes with the use or enjoyment of property on a continuing basis. A person, thing, or circumstance causing inconvenience or annoyance on a continuing basis. A nuisance involves an unreasonable or unlawful use of property that results in material annoyance, inconvenience, discomfort, or injury to another person or to the public. The nuisance may involve doing something or failing to do something. Common nuisances may include junk accumulation, animals, repetitive noise, dangerous buildings, sewage and unsanitary conditions, odor, air emissions, light, and encroachments on the public right of way that interfere with pedestrian passage. Declared nuisances are established in the Town's Municipal Code Title 7 Health and Safety, Chapter 7.04 Nuisances.

Objective. A specific statement of desired future condition toward which the City or County will expend effort in the context of striving to achieve a broader goal. An objective should be achievable and, where possible, should be measurable and time-specific. The State Government Code (Section 65302) requires that General Plans spell out the objectives, principles, standards, and proposals of the General Plan. "The addition of 100 units of affordable housing by 1995" is an example of an objective.

Occupancy. All or a portion of a structure occupied by one person tenant.

Off-sale Liquor Establishment. Any establishment at which alcohol is sold, served, or given to patrons, to be consumed off-site, except food markets, supermarkets, drugstores, and other retail establishments in which the sale of alcohol for off-site use constitutes less than twenty percent of the total sales.

Off-site. An activity, accessory use, or improvement that is related to a specific primary use, but is not located on the same site as the primary use.

Office. A room, group of rooms, or building used for conducting the affairs of a business, profession, service industry, or government; includes accessory offices, government offices, processing offices, professional offices, temporary offices, and temporary real estate offices. The following are types of offices. These Does not include medical offices (see **medical service—clinic, laboratory, urgent care**, and **medical service—doctor office**.) (See Loomis Municipal Code Section 13.80.020 for additional definition of specialized and regulatory terms and phrases for **Office**.)

1. **Accessory.** Office facilities that are incidental and accessory to another business or sales activity that is the primary use.
2. **Business/service.** Establishments providing direct services to consumers. Examples of these uses include employment agencies, insurance agent offices, real estate offices, travel agencies, utility company offices, etc. This use does not include **bank, financial services**, which are separately defined.
3. **Government.** Administrative, clerical, or public contact and/or service offices of a local, state, or federal government agency or service facilities. Includes post offices, but not bulk mailing distribution centers, which are under **truck or freight terminal**.
4. **Processing.** Office-type facilities characterized by high-employee densities, and occupied by businesses engaged in information processing, and other computer-dependent and/or telecommunications-based activities. Examples of these uses include: Airline, lodging chain, and rental car company reservation centers; computer software and hardware design and development; consumer credit reporting; data processing services; health management organization (HMO) offices where no

Commented [CC25]: Ensure these are in the Code definition and defined.

Commented [CC26R25]: 7.04 defines physical/visible nuisances, but not those related to sound, odor, light, dust.

Commented [CC27]: Delete details?

Commented [CC28]: The subcategories related to this are codified in section 13.080.020 of the Town's Municipal Code and are therefore not removed from the Code; however, this additional detail is regulatory in nature and should remain in the code and not regulated in this glossary.

Commented [CC29]: Delete the details? Keep

- 1 medical services are provided; insurance claim processing; mail order and electronic commerce
 2 transaction processing; telecommunications facility design and management; and telemarketing.
- 3 5. **Professional.** Office-type facilities occupied by businesses that provide professional services and/or
 4 engaged in the production of intellectual property. Examples of these uses include: Accounting,
 5 auditing and bookkeeping services; advertising agencies; attorneys; commercial-art and design services;
 6 construction contractors (office facilities only); counseling services; court reporting services; detective
 7 agencies and similar services; design services including architecture, engineering, landscape
 8 architecture, urban planning; educational, scientific and research organizations; financial management
 9 and investment counseling; literary and talent agencies; management and public relations services;
 10 media post-production services; news services; photographers and photography studios; psychologists;
 11 secretarial, stenographic, word processing, and temporary clerical employee services; security and
 12 commodity brokers; and writers and artists offices.
- 13 6. **Temporary.** A mobile home, recreational vehicle or modular unit used as a temporary office facility.
 14 Temporary offices may include: construction supervision offices on a construction site or off-site
 15 construction yard; a temporary on-site real estate office for a development project; or a temporary
 16 business office in advance of permanent facility construction.
- 17 7. **Temporary real estate.** The temporary use of a dwelling unit within a residential development project
 18 as a sales office for the units on the same site, which is converted to residential use at the conclusion of
 19 its office use.

20
 21 **Office Park.** (See "Industrial Park.")

22 **Office Park.** ~~An office complex set in parklike surroundings with such facilities as parking lots, restaurants, and
 23 recreation areas. A planned assemblage of buildings designed for "Workplace Use." (See "Workplace Use.")~~

24
 25 **Office-supporting Retail.** A retail store that carries one or more types of merchandise that will typically be of
 26 frequent interest to and/or needed by the various businesses listed under the definition of **office**, and/or the
 27 employees of those businesses. Examples of these types of merchandise include: Books; computer equipment;
 28 flowers; newspapers and magazines; office supplies, stationery; and photographic supplies and cameras.

29
 30 **Office Use.** The use of land by general business offices, medical and professional offices, administrative or
 31 headquarters offices for large wholesaling or manufacturing operations, and research and development.

32
 33 **On-sale Liquor Establishment.** Any establishment at which alcohol is sold, served, or given to patrons, to be
 34 consumed on-site.

35
 36 **On-site.** An activity or accessory use that is related to a specific primary use, which is located on the same site as
 37 the primary use.

38
 39 **Open Fencing.** ~~A barrier constructed of material which is transparent, such as glass, plastic panels, wire, or wrought
 40 iron, used in conjunction with recreation and seating areas.~~

41
 42 **Open Space.** ~~Open space is an area where there are no improvements but rather an emphasis on keeping the land
 43 in its natural state and may include conservation areas, an area where improvements are minimal, but could include
 44 a trail, shade structure, bench, or similar small facilities designed for passive enjoyment. Open space may surround
 45 areas of passive or active park.~~

46
 47 **Open Space Element.** ~~The State-required General Plan Open Space Element is contained within the Conservation
 48 of Resources Element. It contains adopted goals, policies, and implementation measures for the preservation,
 49 protection, and management of opens space lands. One of the seven State-mandated elements of a local General~~

Commented [CC30]: Needs work. No definition for Workplace Use provided in Code or GP glossary

Commented [CC31]: Delete? Too detailed for General Plan? In zoning code definitions

Commented [CC32]: Delete?

Commented [CC33]: Check "fencing" definition/deer fencing

Commented [CC34]: This is the parks definition. Delete for the version below?

1 ~~Plan, it contains an inventory of privately and publicly owned open space lands, and adopted goals, policies, and~~
 2 ~~implementation programs for the preservation, protection, and management of open space lands.~~

3
 4 ~~**Open Space Land.** Any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved, and devoted to an open space~~
 5 ~~use for the purposes of (1) the preservation of natural resources, including conservation areas; (2) the managed~~
 6 ~~production of resources; (3) outdoor recreation, for which it may surround areas of passive or active park; or (4)~~
 7 ~~public health and safety.~~

8
 9 ~~**Open Space.** An area of land or water that is essentially unimproved for the purposes of:~~
 10 ~~(1) the preservation of natural resources, including conservation areas;~~
 11 ~~(2) the managed production of resources;~~
 12 ~~(3) outdoor recreation, for which it may surround areas of passive or active park; or~~
 13 ~~(4) public health and safety.~~

14
 15 ~~**Ordinance.** A law or regulation set forth and adopted by the Town a governmental authority, usually a city or~~
 16 ~~county.~~

17
 18 ~~**Ordinary Maintenance and Repair.** Work for which a building permit is not required, the purpose and effect of~~
 19 ~~which is to correct deterioration of or damage to a structure or any part thereof and to restore the structure to its~~
 20 ~~condition before the deterioration or damage.~~

21
 22 ~~**Organizational House.** A residential lodging facility operated by a membership organization for its members and~~
 23 ~~not open to the general public. Includes fraternity and sorority houses, student dormitories, convents, monasteries,~~
 24 ~~and religious residential retreats.~~

25
 26 ~~**Outdoor Recreation Use.** A privately or publicly owned or operated use providing facilities for outdoor recreation~~
 27 ~~activities.~~

28
 29 ~~**Paleontology.** The science of the forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by their fossils.~~

30
 31 ~~**Parcel.** A lot, or contiguous group of lots, in single ownership or under single control, usually considered a unit for~~
 32 ~~purposes of development. See Lot.~~

33
 34 ~~**Parking Facility, Public or Commercial.** Parking lots or structures operated by the Town, or a private entity~~
 35 ~~providing parking for a fee. Does not include towing impound and storage facilities, which are instead defined under~~
 36 ~~storage—outdoor.~~

37
 38 ~~**Park.** A park is an area of land open to the public for recreational purposes. Includes **Active Park** and **Passive**~~
 39 ~~**Park.**~~

40
 41 ~~**Park Strip.** That portion of a public street between the curb and the sidewalk, or the sidewalk and the property line,~~
 42 ~~or that portion of the right-of-way which is not designed or used for vehicular or pedestrian travel.~~

43
 44 ~~**Passive Park.** Park that is primarily a public area of predominantly undisturbed or restored natural land, with little~~
 45 ~~disturbance to topography and vegetation, that provides passive recreational activities (e.g., walking/jogging,~~
 46 ~~photography wildlife viewing, picnicking, biking, other non-motorized uses).~~

47
 48 ~~**Peak Hour/Peak Period.** For any given roadway, a daily 60-minute period during which traffic volume is highest,~~
 49 ~~usually occurring in the morning and evening commute periods. Where "F" Levels of Service are encountered, the~~
 50 ~~"peak hour" may stretch into a "peak period" of several hours' duration.~~

Commented [CC35]: This refers to the area adjacent to the street where a vehicle would park or the vegetated strip along a street.

Check circulation element. If not there, delete.
 Not there - delete

1 **Pedestrian Orientation.** Any physical structure or place with design qualities and elements that contribute to an
 2 active, inviting and pleasant place for pedestrians, such as sidewalks, street furniture, landscaping, building and
 3 signage design and orientation, and street level visibility. ~~including:~~

- 4 ~~1. Building facades that are highly articulated at the street level, with interesting uses of material, color,~~
 5 ~~and architectural detailing, located directly behind the sidewalk;~~
- 6 ~~2. Design amenities related to the street level such as awnings, paseos, arcades;~~
- 7 ~~3. Visibility into buildings at the street level;~~
- 8 ~~4. A continuous sidewalk, with a minimum of intrusions into pedestrian right of way;~~
- 9 ~~5. Continuity of building facades along the street with few interruptions in the progression of buildings~~
 10 ~~and stores;~~
- 11 ~~6. Signs oriented and scaled to the pedestrian rather than the motorist;~~
- 12 ~~7. Landscaping; and~~
- 13 ~~8. Street furniture.~~

14
 15 **Pedestrian-oriented Use.** A land use that is intended to encourage walk-in customers and that generally does not
 16 limit the number of customers ~~by requiring appointments~~ or otherwise excluding the general public. A pedestrian-
 17 oriented use generally provides spontaneous draw from sidewalk and street due to visual interest, high customer
 18 turnover, and social interaction.

19
 20 **Performance Standards.** Zoning regulations that permit uses based on a particular set of standards of operation
 21 rather than on particular type of use. Performance standards provide specific criteria limiting noise, air pollution,
 22 emissions, odors, vibration, dust, dirt, glare, heat, fire hazards, wastes, traffic impacts, and visual impacts of use.

23
 24 **Person.** Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association; city, county,
 25 state, or district; and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof.

26
 27 **Personal Services.** Establishments providing nonmedical services to individuals as a primary use. Examples of
 28 these uses include: Barber and beauty shops; clothing rental; dry cleaning pick-up stores with limited equipment;
 29 home electronics and small appliance repair; laundromats (self-service laundries); locksmiths; massage (licensed,
 30 therapeutic, nonsexual); pet grooming with no boarding; shoe repair shops; tailors; tanning salons. These uses may
 31 also include accessory retail sales of products related to the services provided.

32
 33 **Personal Services, Restricted.** Personal services that may tend to have a blighting and/or deteriorating effect upon
 34 surrounding areas and which may need to be dispersed to minimize their adverse impacts. Examples of these uses
 35 include: Check cashing stores; fortune tellers; palm and card readers; pawnshops; psychics; spas and hot tubs for
 36 hourly rental; tattoo and body piercing services.

37
 38 **Planned Development (PD) or Planned Unit Development (PUD).** A description of a proposed unified
 39 development, consisting at a minimum of a map and adopted ordinance setting forth the regulations governing,
 40 and the location and phasing of all proposed uses and improvements to be included in the development.

41
 42 **Planning and Research, Office of (OPR).** A governmental division of the State of California that has among
 43 its responsibilities the preparation of a set of guidelines for use by local jurisdictions in drafting General Plans.

44
 45 **Planning Area.** The Planning Area is the land area addressed by the General Plan. For a city, the Planning
 46 Area boundary typically coincides with the Sphere of Influence that encompasses land both within the Town
 47 City-Limits and potentially annexable land.

Commented [CC36]: Delete the details? Delete

Commented [CC37]: Perhaps we add "generally"? This does not mean that visits can't be deliberate, but that any passerby may be encouraged to stop – vs. something like an office where it would be atypical for someone to just stop in. For example, downtown is an area to focus on pedestrian-oriented uses rather than offices. Someone can deliberately go to Ace to buy a box of nails, but a visitor may also stop in based on an item they see in the window while walking down the sidewalk.

Commented [CC38]: Discuss

1 **Planning Commission.** The Town of Loomis planning commission, appointed by the Loomis Town Council to
2 consider planning development requests. A body, usually having five or seven members, created by a city or county
3 in compliance with California law (Section 65100) that requires the assignment of the planning functions of the city
4 or county to a planning department, planning commission, hearing officers, and/or the legislative body itself, as
5 deemed appropriate by the legislative body.
6

7 **Plant Nursery.** A commercial agricultural establishment engaged in the production of ornamental plants and other
8 nursery products, grown under cover either in containers or in the soil on the site, or outdoors in containers. The
9 outdoor production of ornamental plants in the soil on the site is instead included under **crop production,**
10 **horticulture, orchard, vineyard.** Also includes establishments engaged in the sale of these products (e.g.,
11 wholesale and retail nurseries) and commercial-scale greenhouses (home greenhouses are included under
12 **residential accessory use or structure**). The sale of house plants or other nursery products entirely within a
13 building is also included under **general retail.**
14

15 **Policy.** A specific statement of principle or of guiding actions that implies clear commitment but is not
16 mandatory. A general direction that a governmental agency sets to follow, in order to meet its goals and
17 objectives before undertaking an action program. (See "Program.")
18

19 **Pollutant.** Any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for its normal or usual purpose.
20

21 **Pollution.** The presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesired
22 environmental effects.
23

24 **Pollution, Non-Point.** Sources for pollution that are less definable and usually cover broad areas of land, such
25 as agricultural land with fertilizers that are carried from the land by runoff, or automobiles.
26

27 **Pollution, Point.** In reference to water quality, a discrete source from which pollution is generated before it
28 enters receiving waters, such as a sewer outfall, a smokestack, or an industrial waste pipe.
29

30 **Poverty Level.** As used by the U.S. Census, families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above
31 or below the poverty level based on a poverty index that provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty
32 thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of householder. ~~The income cutoffs are~~
33 ~~updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index.~~
34

35 **Preserve.** An area in which beneficial uses in their present condition are protected; for example, a nature
36 preserve or an agricultural preserve. (See "Agricultural Preserve" and "Protect.")
37

38 **Preserve.** To keep safe from destruction or decay; to maintain or keep intact. (See "Maintain.")
39

40 **Primary Structure.** A structure that accommodates the primary use of the site.
41

42 **Primary Use.** The main purpose for which a site is developed and occupied, including the activities that are
43 conducted on the site a majority of the hours during which activities occur.
44

45 **Primary Zoning District.** The zoning district applied to a site by the zoning map, to which an overlay zoning
46 district may also be applied.
47

48 **Prime Agricultural Land.** Any of the following, in compliance with Williamson Act Section 51201 and California
49 Department of Conservation agricultural land mapping:

- 50 1. All land that qualifies for rating as Class I or Class II in the Soil Conservation Service land capability
51 classifications.

2. Land that qualifies for a rating of eighty through one hundred in the Storie Index Rating.
3. Land that supports livestock used for the production of food and fiber and which has an annual carrying capacity equivalent to at least one animal unit per acre as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture.
4. Land planted with fruit- or nut-bearing trees, vines, bushes, or crops that have a nonbearing period of less than five years and which will normally return during the commercial bearing period on an annual basis from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant production not less than two hundred dollars per acre.
5. Land that has returned from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant products an annual gross value of not less than two hundred dollars per acre for three of the previous five years.

Principle. An assumption, fundamental rule, or doctrine that will guide General Plan policies, proposals, standards, and implementation measures. The State Government Code (Section 65302) requires that General Plans spell out the objectives, "principles," standards, and proposals of the General Plan. "Adjacent land uses should be compatible with one another" is an example of a principle.

Printing and Publishing. An establishment engaged in printing by letterpress, lithography, gravure, screen, offset, or electrostatic (xerographic) copying; and other establishments serving the printing trade such as bookbinding, typesetting, engraving, photoengraving and electrotyping. This use also includes establishments that publish newspapers, books and periodicals; establishments manufacturing business forms and binding devices. **Quick printing** services are included in the definition of **business support services**.

Private Residential Recreation Facility. A privately owned, noncommercial outdoor recreation facility provided for residential project or neighborhood residents, including swimming pools, swim and tennis clubs, park and sport court facilities. Does not include golf courses and country clubs, which are separately defined.

Production of Food or Fiber. Any type of commercial agricultural operation that produces food or fiber products, including but not limited to all types of: irrigated field crop production (vegetables, fruits, grains, seed crops, etc.), dry farming operations (grain, etc.), orchards and vineyards, berries, etc.; and animal raising operations such as the raising of cattle, fowl or poultry, goats, sheep, swine, or other animals used for food or clothing products; but not including timber production

Program. An action, activity, or strategy carried out in response to adopted policy to achieve a specific goal or objective. Policies and programs establish the "who," "how" and "when" for carrying out the "what" and "where" of goals and objectives.

Project. A proposal that requires a ministerial or discretionary action by the Town.

Property Line. The recorded boundary of a parcel of land.

Property Owner. The person(s) or company having ~~that has~~ owner's rights to the property, such as land or structures, and who is responsible for the payment of any rates and taxes associated with that property.

Proposed Project. A proposed new structure, new addition to an existing structure, or area of other new site development; these do not include the alteration of any portion of an existing structure other than an addition.

Protect. To maintain and preserve beneficial uses in their present condition as nearly as possible. (See "Enhance.")

Commented [CC39]: Too limited? Ministerial projects?

Commented [re40R39]: Leave as is.

Commented [re41R39]:

1 **Public and Quasi-public Facilities.** Institutional, academic, governmental and community service uses, either
 2 publicly owned or operated by non-profit organizations. **Public facilities also means public amenities such as**
 3 **sidewalks, street lighting, public benches, drinking fountains, and other similar public enhancements.**

4
 5 **Public Buildings and Uses.** Facilities owned and operated by the town, and/or state or federal governments, or a
 6 local agency (e.g., a special district).

7
 8 **Public Safety Facility.** A facility operated by a public agency including fire stations, other fire prevention and fire-
 9 fighting facilities, police and sheriff substations and headquarters, including interim incarceration facilities.

10
 11 **Qualifying Resident.** A senior citizen or other person eligible to reside in senior citizen housing; a person qualifying
 12 for lower income housing.

13
 14 **Rare or Endangered Species.** A species of animal or plant listed in: Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14,
 15 California Administrative Code; or Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 17.11 or Section 17.2,
 16 pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act designating species as rare, threatened, or endangered.

17
 18 **Recharge.** The infiltration and movement of surface water into the soil, past the vegetation root zone, to the zone
 19 of saturation or water table.

20
 21 **Reclamation.** The reuse of resources, usually those present in solid wastes or sewage.

22
 23 **Recognize.** To officially (or by official action) identify or perceive a given situation.

24
 25 **Recreation, Active.** A type of recreation or activity that requires the use of organized play areas including,
 26 but not limited to softball, baseball, football, and soccer fields, tennis and basketball courts, and various forms
 27 of exercise or children's play equipment.

28
 29 **Recreation, Passive.** Type of recreation or activity that does not require the use of organized play areas.

30
 31 **Recreational Vehicle (RV).** A motor home, travel trailer, truck camper, or camping trailer, with or without motive
 32 power, originally designed for human habitation for recreational, emergency, or other occupancy. ~~which:~~

- 33 ~~1. Contains less than three hundred twenty square feet of internal living room area, excluding built in~~
- 34 ~~equipment, including wardrobe, closets, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures, and bath or toilet rooms;~~
- 35 ~~2. Contains four hundred square feet or less of gross area measured at maximum horizontal projections;~~
- 36 ~~3. Is built on a single chassis; and~~
- 37 ~~4. Is either self propelled, truck mounted, or permanently towable on the highways without a towing~~
- 38 ~~permit;~~

Commented [CC42]: Delete details?

39
 40 **Recreational Vehicle Park.** A site where one or more lots are used, or are intended to be used, by campers with
 41 recreational vehicles or tents. ~~Recreational vehicle parks may include public restrooms, water, sewer, and electric~~
 42 ~~hookups to each lot and are intended as a higher density, more intensively developed use than campgrounds. May~~
 43 ~~include accessory retail uses where they are clearly incidental and intended to serve RV park patrons only.~~

Commented [CC43]: Delete details?

44
 45 **Recreational Use.** The use of land by the public, with or without charge, for walking, hiking, picnicking, camping,
 46 swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, or other outdoor games or sports for which facilities are provided for public
 47 participation.

48
 49 **Recycle.** The process of extraction and reuse of materials from waste products.

Recycling Facility. A variety of facilities involved with the collection, sorting and processing of recyclable materials, such as collection facilities, mobile recycling units, processing facilities, recycling facilities, reverse vending machines, and scrap and dismantling yards. (See Loomis Municipal Code Section 13.80.020 for additional definition of specialized and regulatory terms and phrases for **Recycling Facility**.)

1. ~~Collection facility.~~ A center where the public may donate, redeem or sell recyclable materials, which may include the following, where allowed by the applicable zoning district:
 - a. ~~Reverse vending machines;~~
 - b. ~~Small collection facilities which occupy an area of three hundred fifty square feet or less and may include:~~
 - i. ~~A mobile unit;~~
 - ii. ~~Bulk reverse vending machines or a grouping of reverse vending machines occupying more than fifty square feet; and~~
 - iii. ~~Kiosk type units which may include permanent structures.~~
 - e. ~~Large collection facilities which occupy an area of more than three hundred fifty square feet and/or include permanent structures.~~
2. ~~Mobile recycling unit.~~ An automobile, truck, trailer, or van used for the collection of recyclable materials, carrying bins, boxes, or other containers.
3. ~~Processing facility.~~ A structure or enclosed space used for the collection and processing of recyclable materials for shipment, or to an end user's specifications, by such means as baling, briquetting, cleaning, compacting, crushing, flattening, grinding, mechanical sorting, re-manufacturing and shredding. Processing facilities include the following types, both of which are included under the definition of ~~scrap and dismantling yards~~, below:
 - a. ~~A light processing facility~~ occupies an area of under forty five thousand square feet of collection, processing and storage area, and averages two outbound truck shipments each day. Light processing facilities are limited to baling, briquetting, compacting, crushing, grinding, shredding and sorting of source separated recyclable materials sufficient to qualify as a certified processing facility. A light processing facility shall not shred, compact, or bale ferrous metals other than food and beverage containers; and
 - b. ~~A heavy processing facility~~ is any processing facility other than a light processing facility.
4. ~~Recycling facility.~~ A center for the collection and/or processing of recyclable materials. A "certified" recycling or processing facility is certified by the California Department of Conservation as meeting the requirements of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act of 1986. A recycling facility does not include storage containers located on a residentially, commercially or industrially designated site used solely for the recycling of material generated on the site. See ~~collection facility~~ above.
5. ~~Recycling or recyclable material.~~ Reusable domestic containers and other materials which can be reconstituted, re-manufactured, or reused in an altered form, including glass, metals, paper and plastic. Recyclable material does not include refuse or hazardous materials.
6. ~~Reverse vending machine.~~ An automated mechanical device which accepts at least one or more types of empty beverage containers and issues a cash refund or a redeemable credit slip with a value not less than the container's redemption value, as determined by state law. These vending machines may accept aluminum cans, glass and plastic bottles, and other containers. A bulk reverse vending machine is a reverse vending machine that is larger than fifty square feet, is designed to accept more than one container at a time, and issues a cash refund based on total weight instead of by container.

Commented [CC44]: The subcategories related to this are codified in section 13.80.020 of the Town's Municipal Code and are therefore not removed from the Code; however, this additional detail is regulatory in nature and should remain in the code and not regulated in this glossary.

Commented [CC45]: Delete details? Or Make each numbered item its own definition (deleted some of the excess text).

These need to be in the code list of uses and not definitions

1 7. ~~**Scrap and dismantling yards.** Outdoor establishments primarily engaged in assembling, breaking~~
 2 ~~up, sorting, and the temporary storage and distribution of recyclable or reusable scrap and waste~~
 3 ~~materials, including auto wreckers engaged in dismantling automobiles for scrap, and the incidental~~
 4 ~~wholesale or retail sales of parts from those vehicles. Includes light and heavy processing facilities~~
 5 ~~for recycling (see the definitions above). Does not include: places where these activities are~~
 6 ~~conducted entirely within buildings; pawnshops, and other secondhand stores; the sale of operative~~
 7 ~~used cars; or landfills or other waste disposal sites.~~

8
 9 **Redevelop.** To demolish existing buildings; or to increase the overall floor area existing on a property; or
 10 both; irrespective of whether a change occurs in land use.

11
 12 **Regional.** Pertaining to activities or economies at a scale greater than that of ~~the Town a single jurisdiction,~~ and
 13 affecting a broad geographic area.

14
 15 **Regional Housing Needs Plan.** A quantification by a COG or by HCD of existing and projected housing
 16 need, by household income group, for all localities within a region.

17
 18 **Regional Park.** A park ~~typically 150-500 acres in size~~ focusing on activities and natural features not included
 19 in most other types of parks and often based on a specific scenic or recreational opportunity. Regional parks
 20 offer a variety of improvements including sport fields, tot lots, an equestrian facility, and more.

21
 22 **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).** California RWQCBs are responsible for implementing
 23 pollution control provisions of the Clean Water Act and California Water Code within their jurisdiction.

24
 25 **Regulation.** A rule or order prescribed for managing government.

26
 27 **Rehabilitation.** The repair, preservation, and/or improvement of substandard ~~buildings housing.~~

28
 29 **Religious facility.** A ~~permanent~~ facility operated by a religious organization ~~exclusively~~ for worship, or the
 30 promotion of religious activities, including accessory uses on the same site. Examples of these types of facilities
 31 include churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples. ~~Examples of allowable accessory uses on the same site~~
 32 ~~include living quarters for ministers and staff, facilities for child day care and religious instruction operated at the~~
 33 ~~same time as religious services (where authorized by the same type of land use permit required for the religious~~
 34 ~~facility itself). May also include fund-raising sales, bazaars, dinners, parties, or other indoor and outdoor events on~~
 35 ~~the same site. Other facilities maintained by religious organizations, including full-time day care centers, full-time~~
 36 ~~educational institutions, hospitals and other potentially related operations (for example, a recreational camp) are defined~~
 37 ~~in this chapter according to their respective activities. Does not include the temporary use of an approved public assembly~~
 38 ~~facility (for example, a private meeting hall, community center, theater, or auditorium) by a congregation for religious~~
 39 ~~meetings, which is instead defined under the type of meeting facility hosting the congregation.~~

40
 41 **Repair Service—Equipment, Large Appliances, etc.** A service and facility where various types of electrical,
 42 electronic, and mechanical equipment, and home and business appliances are repaired and/or maintained away from
 43 the site of the equipment owner. Does not include vehicle repair or maintenance, which is included under **vehicle**
 44 **services**, the repair of small home appliances and electronic equipment, which is included under **personal services**,
 45 or maintenance and repair activities that occur on the client's site, which are included under **maintenance service—**
 46 **client site services.**

47
 48 **Resident.** A person who lives within the Town on a permanent or long-term basis.
 49

Commented [CC46]: From the draft Parks and Rec Element

Residential. Land designated and zoned in the City or County General Plan and zoning ordinance for buildings consisting only of dwelling units. ~~May be improved, vacant, or unimproved.~~ (See "Dwelling Unit.")

Commented [CC47]: Struck to address Jean's comment.

Residential Accessory Use or Structure. Any use and/or structure that is customarily a part of, and clearly incidental and secondary to a residence, and does not change the character of the residential use. ~~This definition includes the following detached accessory structures, and other similar structures normally associated with a residential use of property. See also agricultural accessory structure. Includes: garages, gazebos, greenhouses (noncommercial), spas and hot tubs, storage sheds, studios, swimming pools, tennis and other on site sport courts, and workshops. Also includes the indoor storage of automobiles (including their incidental restoration and repair), personal recreational vehicles and other personal property, accessory to a residential use. Does not include: second units, which are separately defined; guest houses, which are included under the definition of second units (see Additional Residential Unit, ADU); or home satellite dish and other receiving antennas for earth based TV and radio broadcasts (see telecommunications facilities).~~

Commented [CC48]: Revisit during code update.

Residential Care Facility. A single dwelling unit or multiple-unit facility licensed or supervised by a federal, state, or local health/welfare agency that provides twenty-four-hour nonmedical care of unrelated persons who are ~~disabled and~~ in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual in a family-like environment.

Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE). A housing arrangement chosen voluntarily by the residents, or the residents' guardians, conservators or other responsible persons; where seventy-five percent of the residents are at least sixty-two years of age, or, if younger, have needs compatible with other residents; and where varying levels of care and supervision are provided, as agreed to at the time of admission or as determined necessary at subsequent times of reappraisal (definition from California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 6, Chapter 6, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly). RCFE projects may include basic services and community space. RCFE projects include assisted living facilities (board and care homes), congregate housing, independent living centers/senior apartments, and life care facilities as defined in this definition:

Commented [re49]:

Commented [re50R49]: Remove additional details 1-3

1. **Assisted living facility.** A residential building or buildings that also provide housing, personal and health care, as permitted by the Department of Social Services, designed to respond to the daily, individual needs of the residents. Assisted living facilities may include kitchenettes (small refrigerator, sink and/or microwave oven) within individual rooms. Assisted living facilities are required to be licensed by the California Department of Social Services, and do not include skilled nursing services.
2. **Independent living center/senior apartment.** Independent living centers and senior apartments and are multifamily residential projects reserved for senior citizens, where common facilities may be provided (for example, recreation areas), but where each dwelling unit has individual living, sleeping, bathing, and kitchen facilities.
3. **Life care facility.** Sometimes called continuing care retirement communities, or senior continuum of care complex, these facilities provide a wide range of care and supervision, and also provide health care (skilled nursing) so that residents can receive medical care without leaving the facility. Residents can expect to remain, even if they become physically incapacitated later in life. Life care facilities require multiple licensing from the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Services, and the State Department of Insurance.

Residential, Multiple Family. ~~Usually three~~ Two or more dwelling units on a single site, which may be in the same or separate buildings.

Residential, Single-family. A single dwelling unit on a parcel ~~building site~~.

Residential Zoning District. Any of the residential zoning districts established by the Zoning Code.

1 **Resources, Non-renewable.** Refers to natural resources, such as fossil fuels and natural gas, which, once used,
2 cannot be replaced and used again.

3
4 **Rest Stop.** A public or private facility providing restrooms, sitting and/or picnic areas, traveler information kiosks,
5 and similar facilities to serve the traveling public ~~on Interstate 80.~~

6
7 **Restaurant, Cafe, Coffee Shop.** A retail business selling ready-to-eat food and/or beverages for on- or off-premises
8 consumption. ~~These include eating establishments where customers are served from a walk up ordering counter for~~
9 ~~either on- or off premises consumption (counter service); and establishments where customers are served food at~~
10 ~~their tables for on premises consumption (table service), that may also provide food for take-out.~~

11 **Restore.** To renew, rebuild, or reconstruct to a former state.

12
13
14 **Restrict.** To check, bound, or decrease the range, scope, or incidence of a particular condition.

15
16 **Retrofit.** To add materials and/or devices to an existing building or system to improve its operation, safety,
17 or efficiency. ~~Buildings have been retrofitted to use solar energy and to strengthen their ability to withstand~~
18 ~~earthquakes, for example.~~

19
20 **Review Authority.** The individual or official Town body (the planning director, Planning Commission, or Town
21 Council) identified by this title as having the responsibility and authority to act upon review, and approve or disapprove
22 permit applications.

23
24 **Rezoning.** An amendment to the map and/or text of a zoning ordinance to effect a change in the allowable or
25 conditional uses, nature, density, or intensity of uses allowed in a zoning district and/or on a designated parcel
26 or land area.

27
28 **Richter Scale.** A measure of the size or energy release of an earthquake at its source. The scale is logarithmic;
29 the wave amplitude of each number on the scale is 10 times greater than that of the previous whole number.

30
31 **Rideshare.** A travel mode other than driving alone, such as buses, on demand rides, rail transit, carpools, and
32 vanpools.

33
34 **Ridgeline.** A line connecting the highest points along a ridge and separating drainage basins or small-scale
35 drainage systems from one another.

36
37 **Right-of-way.** A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by certain transportation and public use
38 facilities, such as roadways, sidewalks, trails, railroads, and utility lines.

39
40 **Riparian Areas.** Plant communities contiguous to and affected by surface and subsurface hydrologic features of
41 perennial or intermittent waterbodies. Riparian areas have one or both of the following characteristics: 1)
42 distinctively different vegetative species than adjacent areas, and 2) species similar to adjacent areas but exhibiting
43 more vigorous or robust growth forms. Riparian areas are usually transitional between wetland and upland.

44
45 **Riparian Lands.** Riparian lands or habitat are comprised of the vegetative and wildlife areas adjacent to
46 perennial and intermittent streams. Riparian areas are delineated by the existence of plant species normally
47 found near freshwater per California Department of Fish and Wildlife regulations.

48
49 **Risk.** The danger or degree of hazard or potential loss.

1 **Rooming or Boarding House.** A dwelling or part of a dwelling where lodging is furnished for compensation to five or
 2 more persons living independently from each other. Meals may also be included. Does not include fraternities, sororities,
 3 convents, or monasteries, which are separately defined under **organizational house**.

4
 5 **Runoff.** That portion of rain or snow that does not percolate into the ground and is discharged into streams
 6 instead.

7
 8 **Rural.** ~~Relating to, or characteristic of the countryside and agricultural areas where uses may extend into the heart
 9 of the community, country people or country living, rather than urban, rustic, or country living. Sparsely populated
 10 areas having open space with large trees, pasture, natural creeks, and/or rolling terrain. Such areas may contain
 11 farms, mature vegetation, natural streams, wildlife habitat, and large open space around homes. Street improvements
 12 are minimal.~~

13
 14 **Rural Character.** ~~A predominant visual landscape of space between buildings limited building intensity, open
 15 spaces, topography, woodlands forests, and farms and the activities which preserve such features. It balances
 16 environmental, woodland forest, and farm protection with rural development and recreational opportunities.
 17 Socially, it means knowing your neighbors and valuing community.~~

18
 19 **Safety Element.** One of the ~~seven~~ elements of a local General Plan mandated by California law, it contains
 20 adopted goals, policies, and implementation programs for the protection of the community from any
 21 unreasonable risks associated with seismic and geologic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. ~~Many
 22 safety elements also incorporate a review of police needs, objectives, facilities, and services.~~

23
 24 **Sanitary Landfill.** The controlled placement of refuse within a limited area, followed by compaction and
 25 covering with a suitable thickness of earth and other containment material.

26
 27 **Sanitary Sewer.** A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where
 28 the sewage is treated, as contrasted with storm drainage systems (that carry surface water) and septic tanks or
 29 leech fields (that hold refuse liquids and waste matter on-site). ~~(See **Combined Sewer and Septic System**.)~~

30
 31 **School.** ~~A public or private academic educational institution including: boarding school; community college,
 32 college, or university, elementary, middle, and junior high schools; high schools; military academies, specialized
 33 education schools. Also includes schools providing specialized education/training. Examples include the following:
 34 art school; ballet and other dance school; business, secretarial, and vocational school; computers and electronics
 35 school; drama school; driver education school; establishments providing courses by mail or internet; language
 36 school; martial arts; music school; professional school (law, medicine, etc.); and seminaries/religious ministry training
 37 facility. Also includes facilities, institutions and conference centers that offer specialized programs in personal
 38 growth and development, such as fitness, environmental awareness, arts, communications, and management. Does
 39 not include pre-schools and child day care facilities (see **day care**). See also the definition of **studios—art, dance,
 40 martial arts, music, etc. and learning centers** for smaller-scale facilities offering specialized instruction and the
 41 definition of **School** codified in Section 13.80.020 of the Town’s Municipal Code.~~

42
 43 **Secondhand Store.** A retail store that buys and sell used products, including clothing, furniture and household
 44 goods, jewelry, appliances, musical instruments, business machines and office equipment, tools, motors, machines,
 45 instruments, firearms, or any similar secondhand articles or objects. ~~Does not include bookstores (**retail stores**);
 46 secondhand farm and construction equipment (**construction, farm, and heavy equipment sales**); junk dealers, or
 47 scrap/dismantling yards (**recycling facilities—scrap and dismantling yards**); the sale of antiques and collectibles
 48 (**retail stores**); the sale of cars and other used vehicles (**auto and vehicle sales, leasing, and rental, used**); or
 49 pawnshops (**personal services—restricted**).~~

Commented [CC51]: For discussion

Commented [re52R51]: I suggest “any area outside of an urban area”

Commented [CC53]: For discussion

Commented [re54]: Make consistent with “Rural”

Commented [CC55]: Check to see if this is in there

Commented [CC56]: In relation to the General Plan and how schools are addressed in the General Plan, the term “School” should reflect that. This is broad enough to include charter schools or alternative learning schools. We can revise more, but see my reference to the codified definitions in the Muni Code where the regulatory nature of the definition may persist. It may better to create a “Learning Center” definition to be added to 13.80.120 of the Code and update any zoning tables to also include that once the Code update occurs following the GPU process. We can note this – perhaps a land use Implementation Measure to review/update the Code. Codified it can be regulatory in nature, vs. here, which is more generalized. It’s a good point as the way schools or learning occurs is rapidly changing and likely needs some attention in the Code.

Commented [CC57]: Suggest we delete pre-school as many K-8 schools are beginning to offer onsite pre-school services or pre-kindergarten classes (sometimes high schools, too)

Commented [CC58]: Circular reference. Check whether to keep the specialized ed/training. **Add definition for learning center – places for educational enrichment - revisit**

1 **Second Unit.** A second permanent dwelling that is accessory to a primary dwelling on the same site. A second unit
 2 provides complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living,
 3 sleeping, eating, cooking, sanitation, and parking, and if attached to the primary dwelling, is provided exterior
 4 access separate from the primary dwelling. Includes guest houses. Sometimes called a "Granny Flat." See
 5 **Accessory Dwelling Unit, ADU and Accessory Dwelling Unit, Junior (JADU).**

6
 7 **Seiche.** An earthquake-generated wave in an enclosed body of water such as a lake, reservoir, or bay.

8
 9 **Seismic.** Caused by or subject to earthquakes or earth vibrations.

10
 11 **Semi-Rural.** An area where rural agriculture and large expanses of undeveloped native landscapes encapsulate
 12 a more developed core containing residential, and small-scale commercial and industrial uses. A previously
 13 rural area of increasing development, having both rural and urban characteristics.

14
 15 **Senior Housing.** Age-restricted dwelling units for Senior occupants. (See also "**Elderly Housing Residential**
 16 **Care Facility for the Elderly.**")

17
 18 **Seniors.** Persons age ~~55~~ 62 and older.

19
 20 **Sensitive Land Uses or Noise-Sensitive Land Uses.** (See "Sensitive Receptors.")

21
 22 **Sensitive Receptors.** Persons or areas where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure
 23 to toxic chemicals, pesticides, and other pollutants, including noise. Sensitive receptors include, but are not limited
 24 to, residences, hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, playgrounds, elderly housing and convalescent facilities.
 25 Sensitive receptors are people ~~children, elderly, asthmatics and others~~ who are at a heightened risk of negative
 26 health outcomes due to exposure to toxic chemicals, pesticides, noise, air pollutants or other pollutants. The
 27 locations where these sensitive receptors congregate are considered sensitive receptor locations. Sensitive Receptor
 28 locations may include hospitals, schools, and day care centers.

29
 30 **Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species or Sensitive Species.** Species listed as rare, threatened, endangered,
 31 candidate, and those not yet officially listed but undergoing status review for listing on the USFWS's or CDFW's
 32 official threatened and endangered list; species whose populations are small and widely dispersed or restricted to a
 33 few localities; and species whose numbers are declining so rapidly that official listing may be necessary. Those
 34 species which rely on specific habitat conditions that are limited in abundance, restricted in distribution, or are
 35 particularly sensitive to development.

36
 37 **Septic System (Septic Tank).** A sewage-treatment system that includes a settling tank through which liquid
 38 sewage flows and in which solid sewage settles in a tank and is decomposed by bacteria in the absence of
 39 oxygen, and a leaching field for secondary treatment and absorption. Septic systems are often used for
 40 individual-home waste disposal where an urban sewer system is not available. (See **Sanitary Sewer**.)

41
 42 **Service Station.** See **gas station**, and **vehicle services**.

43
 44 **Setback.** The distance by which a structure, parking area or other development feature must be separated from a
 45 lot line, other structure or development feature, or street centerline (unless otherwise provided).

46
 47 **Shall.** That which is obligatory ~~or necessary~~.

48
 49 **Shopping Center.** A primarily retail commercial site with ~~two~~ ~~three~~ or more separate businesses sharing common
 50 pedestrian and parking areas.

Commented [CC59]: For Discussion

Michele Reeves did not have a definition that I could find, but based on her presentation materials of the survey results, I put together something to think about.

Commented [AET60]: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-resource-center/community-assessment/sensitive-receptor-assessment>

1 **Should.** Signifies a directive and/or action that is desirable but not mandatory to be honored if at all possible.

2
3 **Sign.** A structure, device, figure, display, message placard, or other contrivance, or any part thereof, situated
4 outdoors or indoors, which is designed, constructed, intended, or used to advertise, or to provide information in the
5 nature of advertising, to direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, business, product, service, event,
6 or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or
7 projected images. Does not include murals, paintings and other works of art that are not intended to advertise or
8 identify any business or product. (See Loomis Municipal Code Section 13.80.020 for additional definition of
9 specialized and regulatory terms and phrases for Sign as well as Section 13.38.070 for specific regulations regarding
10 different types of signs.) ~~Types of signs include the following:~~

- 11 1. ~~**Abandoned sign.** A sign that no longer advertises a business, lessor, owner, product, service or~~
12 ~~activity on the premises where the sign is displayed.~~
- 13 2. ~~**Animated or moving sign.** A sign which uses movement, lighting, or special materials to depict~~
14 ~~action or create a special effect to imitate movement.~~
- 15 3. ~~**Awning sign.** A sign copy or logo attached to or painted on an awning.~~
- 16 4. ~~**Banner, flag, or pennant.** Cloth, bunting, plastic, paper, or similar nonrigid material used for~~
17 ~~advertising purposes attached to a structure, staff, pole, line, framing, or vehicle, not including official~~
18 ~~flags of the United States, the state of California, and other states of the nation, counties,~~
19 ~~municipalities, official flags of foreign nations and nationally or internationally recognized~~
20 ~~organizations.~~
- 21 5. ~~**Bench sign.** Copy painted on a portion of a bench.~~
- 22 6. ~~**Cabinet sign (can sign).** A sign with its text and/or logo symbols and artwork on a translucent face panel~~
23 ~~that is mounted within a metal frame or cabinet that contains the lighting fixtures that illuminate the sign~~
24 ~~face.~~
- 25 7. ~~**Changeable copy sign.** A sign designed to allow the changing of copy through manual, mechanical,~~
26 ~~or electrical means including time and temperature.~~
- 27 8. ~~**Directional sign.** A sign that is designed and erected solely for the purposes of directing vehicular~~
28 ~~and/or pedestrian traffic within a project.~~
- 29 9. ~~**Directory sign.** A sign for listing the tenants and their suite numbers of a multiple tenant structure or~~
30 ~~center.~~
- 31 10. ~~**Double faced sign.** A sign constructed to display its message on the outer surfaces of two identical~~
32 ~~and/or opposite parallel planes.~~
- 33 11. ~~**Electronic reader board sign.** A sign with a fixed or changing display composed of a series of~~
34 ~~lights, but not including time and temperature displays.~~
- 35 12. ~~**Flashing sign.** A sign that contains an intermittent or sequential flashing light source.~~
- 36 13. ~~**Freestanding sign.** A sign fixed in an upright position on the ground not attached to a structure other than~~
37 ~~a framework, pole or device, erected primarily to support the sign. Includes monument signs and pole~~
38 ~~signs.~~
- 39 14. ~~**Illegal sign.** A sign that includes any of the following:~~
 - 40 a. ~~A sign erected without complying with all regulations in effect at the time of its construction~~
41 ~~or use;~~
 - 42 b. ~~A sign that was legally erected, but whose use has ceased, the structure upon which the~~
43 ~~display is placed has been abandoned by its owner, or the sign is not being used to identify or~~
44 ~~advertise an ongoing business for a period of not less than ninety days;~~

Commented [CC61]: The subcategories related to this are codified in section 13.080.020 of the Town's Municipal Code and are therefore not removed from the Code; however, this additional detail is regulatory in nature and should remain in the code and not regulated in this glossary.

Commented [CC62]: Reference the sign ordinance instead of all the following detail?

- 1 e. A sign that was legally erected which later became nonconforming as a result of the adoption of
 2 an ordinance, the amortization period for the display provided by the ordinance rendering the
 3 display conforming has expired, and conformance has not been accomplished;
- 4 d. A sign that was legally erected which later became nonconforming and then was damaged to
 5 the extent of fifty percent or more of its current replacement value;
- 6 e. A sign which is a danger to the public or is unsafe;
- 7 f. A sign which is a traffic hazard not created by relocation of streets or highways or by acts of
 8 the town; or
- 9 g. A sign that pertains to a specific event, and five days have elapsed since the occurrence of the
 10 event.
- 11 15. **Indirectly illuminated sign.** A sign whose light source is external to the sign and which casts its light
 12 onto the sign from some distance.
- 13 16. **Internally illuminated sign.** A sign whose light source is located in the interior of the sign so that the
 14 rays go through the face of the sign, or light source which is attached to the face of the sign and is
 15 perceived as a design element of the sign.
- 16 17. **Marquee (canopy) sign.** A sign which is attached to or otherwise made a part of a permanent roof-
 17 like structure which projects beyond the building wall in the form of a large canopy to provide
 18 protection from the weather.
- 19 18. **Monument sign.** An independent, freestanding structure supported on the ground having a solid base
 20 as opposed to being supported by poles or open braces.
- 21 19. **Multi tenant sign.** An identification sign for a commercial site with multiple tenants, displaying the
 22 names of each tenant on the site.
- 23 20. **Nonconforming sign.** An advertising structure or sign which was lawfully erected and maintained
 24 prior to the adoption of this title, but does not now completely comply with current regulations.
- 25 21. **Off site directional sign.** A sign identifying a publicly owned facility, emergency facility, or a
 26 temporary subdivision sign, but excluding real estate signs.
- 27 22. **Off site sign.** A sign identifying a use, facility, service, or product that is not located, sold, or
 28 manufactured on the same premises as the sign, or that identifies a use, service, or product by a brand
 29 name which, although sold or manufactured on the premise, is not a principal item for sale or
 30 manufactured on the premises.
- 31 23. **Permanent sign.** A sign constructed of durable materials and intended to exist for the duration of
 32 time that the use or occupant is located on the premises; and any other sign that is in place for more
 33 than thirty days.
- 34 24. **Political sign.** A sign designed for the purpose of advertising support of or opposition to a candidate
 35 or proposition for a public election.
- 36 25. **Pole/pylon sign.** An elevated freestanding sign, typically supported by one or two poles or columns.
- 37 26. **Portable sidewalk sign.** An **A frame** or **sandwich board** sign.
- 38 27. **Portable sign.** A sign that is not permanently affixed to a structure or the ground.
- 39 28. **Projecting sign.** A sign other than a wall sign suspending from, or supported by, a structure and
 40 projecting outward.
- 41 29. **Real estate sign.** A sign indicating that a property or any portion thereof is available for inspection,
 42 sale, lease, rent, or directing people to a property, but not including temporary subdivision signs.
- 43 30. **Roof sign.** A sign constructed upon or over a roof, or placed so as to extend above the edge of the
 44 roof.

1 31. **Temporary sign.** A sign intended to be displayed for a limited period of time and capable of being
2 viewed from a public right of way, parking area or neighboring property.

3 32. **Vehicle sign.** A sign which is attached to or painted on a vehicle which is parked on or adjacent to
4 any property, the principal purpose of which is to attract attention to a product sold or business
5 located on the property.

6 33. **Wall sign.** A sign which is attached to or painted on the exterior wall of a structure with the display
7 surface of the sign approximately parallel to the building wall.

8 34. **Window sign.** A sign posted, painted, placed, or affixed in or on a window exposed to public view.
9 An interior sign which faces a window exposed to public view and is located within three feet of the
10 window.

11
12 **Sign Area.** The entire area within a perimeter defined by a continuous line composed of right angles using not more
13 than four lines which enclose the extreme limits of lettering, logo, trademark, or other graphic representation

14
15 **Sign Height.** The vertical distance from the uppermost point used in measuring the area of a sign to the average
16 grade immediately below the sign, including its base or the top of the nearest curb of the street on which the sign
17 fronts, whichever measurement is the greatest.

18
19 **Significant Ecological Area.** areas that include but are not limited to: wetland areas; stream environment
20 zones; suitable habitat for rare, threatened or endangered species, and species of concern; large areas of non-
21 fragmented habitat, including oak woodlands and riparian habitat; potential wildlife movement corridors; and
22 important spawning areas for anadromous fish.

23
24 **Significant Effect.** Significant effect on the environment means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse
25 change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals,
26 flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself
27 shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. A social or economic change related to a physical
28 change may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant. (CEQA § 15382). A beneficial
29 or detrimental impact on the environment. May include, but is not limited to, significant changes in an area's air,
30 water, and land resources.

31
32 **Siltation.** (1) The accumulating deposition of eroded material. (2) The gradual filling in of streams and other bodies
33 of water with sand, silt, and clay.

34
35 **Single-family Dwelling.** A building designed for and/or occupied exclusively by one household family. Also
36 includes factory-built, modular housing units, constructed in compliance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC),
37 and mobile homes/manufactured housing units that comply with the National Manufactured Housing Construction
38 and Safety Standards Act of 1974, placed on permanent foundations.

39
40 **Single-family Dwelling, Attached.** A dwelling unit occupied or intended for occupancy by only one household
41 that is structurally connected with at least one other such dwelling unit. (See "Townhouse.")

42
43 **Single-family Dwelling, Detached.** A dwelling unit occupied or intended for occupancy by only one household
44 that is structurally independent from any other such dwelling unit or structure intended for residential or other use.
45 (See "Family.")

46
47 **Site.** A parcel or adjoining parcels under single ownership or single control, considered a unit for the purposes of
48 development or other use. A parcel of land used or intended for one use or a group of uses and having frontage on
49 a public or an approved private street. A lot. (See "Lot, or Parcel.")

Commented [CC63]: Codified in the Sign Ordinance
(13.38.050) and defined in 13.80.020

1
2 **Site Coverage.** The percentage of total site area occupied by structures and impervious surfaces such as driveways
3 and patios. Structure or building coverage includes the primary structure, all accessory structures (e.g., carports,
4 garages, patios covers, storage sheds, trash dumpster enclosures, etc.) and architectural features (e.g., chimneys,
5 balconies, decks above the first floor, porches, stairs, etc.). Structure/building coverage is measured from exterior
6 wall to exterior wall.

Commented [CC64]: Do we include this statement given the coverage limit percentages in the land use element.

Revisit once Land Use is completed

Commented [re65R64]:

7
8 **Slope.** Land gradient described as the vertical rise divided by the horizontal run and expressed in percent.

9
10 **Small-family Day Care Home.** See Day Care.

11
12 **Small Town Character.** The visual and social atmosphere of the Town representative of large expanses of
13 agricultural and native landscapes encompassing the outer limits of and intermixed throughout the community, with
14 increasingly higher density small-scale residential, commercial, industrial, and public uses and gatherings toward
15 the center of Town. Small town character reflects a community that honors its environment, agricultural past and
16 present, sense of community, and quiet appeal.
17 The visual and social character of the central areas of Town that are more densely developed central areas than the
18 outskirts of Town and provide small scale residential, commercial, industrial, and public uses. Small Town
19 Character reflects a community where people value the natural landscape and are a generally friendly, polite, and
20 where everybody knows their neighbors.

Commented [CC66]: Revisit after Land Use Element review

21
22 **Social Service Organization.** A public or quasi-public establishment providing social and/or rehabilitation
23 services, serving persons with social or personal problems requiring special services, the disabled handicapped, and
24 the otherwise disadvantaged. Examples of this land use include: counseling centers, welfare offices, job counseling
25 and training centers, or vocational rehabilitation agencies. Includes organizations soliciting funds to be used directly
26 for these and related services, and establishments engaged in community improvement and neighborhood
27 development. Does not include day care services, emergency shelters and transitional housing, or residential
28 care, which are separately defined.

29
30 **Soil.** The unconsolidated material on the immediate surface of the earth created by natural forces that serves as natural
31 medium for growing land plants.

32
33 **Solid Waste.** Any unwanted or discarded material that is not a liquid or gas. Includes organic wastes, paper products,
34 metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood, but does not include sewage
35 and hazardous materials. Organic wastes and paper products comprise about 75 percent of typical urban solid waste.

36
37 **Sound Exposure Level (SEL).** A rating, in decibels, of a discrete event, such as an aircraft flyover or train pass
38 by, that compresses the total sound energy into a one-second event.

39
40 **Specialized Education/Training.** A type of school providing focused instruction in a particular area of study such
41 as schools dedicated to: the arts; business, secretarial and vocational studies; computers and electronics; driver
42 education; language; professions including law, medicine, or technical training; religious ministry training and
43 seminaries.

44
45 **Specific Plan.** Under Article 8 of the Government Code (Section 65450 et seq); A legal tool for detailed design and
46 implementation of a defined portion of the area covered by a General Plan. A specific plan may include all detailed
47 regulations, conditions, programs, and/or proposed legislation that may be necessary or convenient for the systematic
48 implementation of any General Plan element(s).

49
50 **Speed, Average.** The sum of the speeds of the cars observed divided by the number of cars observed.

1 **Speed, Critical.** The speed that is not exceeded by 85 percent of the cars observed.

2
3 **Sphere of Influence.** The probable ultimate physical boundaries and service area of a local agency (city or district)
4 as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) of the County.

5
6 **Sports and Entertainment Assembly.** A large-scale indoor or outdoor facility accommodating spectator-oriented
7 sports, concerts, and other entertainment activities. ~~Examples of this land use include amphitheaters, racetracks,~~
8 ~~stadiums, and coliseums. May also include commercial facilities customarily associated with the above uses,~~
9 ~~including bars and restaurants, gift shops, video game arcades, etc.~~

10
11 **Sports and Active Recreation Facility.** Public and private facilities for various outdoor sports and other types of
12 recreation, where the facilities are oriented more toward participants than spectators. ~~Examples include:~~
13 ~~athletic/sport fields (e.g., baseball, football, softball, soccer); health and athletic club outdoor facilities; skateboard~~
14 ~~parks; swimming pools; and tennis and other sport courts (e.g., handball, squash).~~

15
16 **Standards.** (1) A rule or measure establishing a level of quality or quantity that must be complied with or satisfied.
17 ~~The State Government Code (Section 65302) requires that General Plans spell out the objectives, principles,~~
18 ~~"standards", and proposals of the General Plan. Examples of standards might include the number of acres of park~~
19 ~~land per 1,000 population that the community will attempt to acquire and improve, or the "traffic Level of Service"~~
20 ~~(LOS) that the plan hopes to attain. (2) Requirements in a zoning ordinance that govern building and development~~
21 ~~as distinguished from use restrictions —for example, site design regulations such as lot area, height limit, frontage,~~
22 ~~landscaping and floor area ratio.~~

23
24 **Storage, Accessory.** The indoor storage of materials accessory and incidental to a primary use is not considered a
25 land use separate from the primary use

26
27 **Storage, Outdoor.** An area not within a building that is proposed or used for the storage of building materials, other
28 supplies, equipment, or other materials, either as the primary use of a parcel or as storage accessory to another use.
29 ~~Includes towing impound and storage facilities, which are subject to the requirements for outdoor storage in the~~
30 ~~Zoning Code.~~

31
32 **Storage, Personal Storage Facility.** Structures containing generally small, individual, compartmentalized stalls or
33 lockers rented as individual storage spaces and characterized by low parking demand.

34
35 **Storage, Storage Yard.** The storage of various materials outside of a structure other than fencing, either as an
36 accessory or primary use.

37
38 **Storage, Warehouse, Indoor Storage.** Facilities for the storage of furniture, household goods, or other commercial
39 goods ~~of any nature.~~ Includes cold storage. Does not include: warehouse, storage or mini-storage facilities offered
40 for rent or lease to the general public (**storage—personal storage facility**); warehouse facilities primarily used for
41 wholesaling and distribution (see **wholesaling and distribution**); or terminal facilities for handling freight (see
42 **truck or freight terminal**).

43
44 **Storm Runoff.** Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth but flows overland to
45 flowing or stagnant bodies of water.

46
47 **Storm Water.** Storm water is generated when precipitation from rain and snowmelt events flows over land or
48 impervious surfaces and does not percolate into the ground. ~~As storm water flows over the land or impervious~~
49 ~~surfaces, it accumulates debris, chemicals, sediment or other pollutants that could adversely affect water quality if~~
50 ~~the storm water is discharged untreated.~~

1 **Story.** That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above,
 2 or if there is no floor above, then the space between the floor and the ceiling or floor next above. Basements are
 3 excluded from being considered a story.
 4

5 **Stream.** All watercourses shown as blue lines on the most recent United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-
 6 minute topographic quadrangle maps applicable to the Town or as otherwise designated by the Town.
 7

8 **Stream Corridor.** The linear area associated with a stream including the channel, banks, and associated riparian
 9 vegetation. Usually stream corridors encompass an area extending 50 feet from the top of each bank. A horizontal
 10 distance of one hundred feet measured from each side of the centerline of the stream, totaling a width of two hundred
 11 feet; or a horizontal distance of fifty feet measured from the top of each stream or creek bank, whichever is greater.
 12 The commission may establish different horizontal measurements to match specific stream environments.
 13

14 **Stream or Creek Bank.** The point where the break in slope occurs between a stream channel and surrounding
 15 topography.
 16

17 **Street.** A public or private thoroughfare, which affords the principal means of access to abutting property, including
 18 avenue, place, way, drive, lane, boulevard, highway, road and any other thoroughfare, except an alley. (See
 19 "Alley.")
 20

21 **Street, Private.** A street owned by private individuals.
 22

23 **Street, Public.** Dedicated public right-of-way.
 24

25 **Street Furniture.** Those features associated with a street that are intended to enhance that street's physical character
 26 and use by pedestrians, such as benches, trash receptacles, kiosks, lights, newspaper racks.
 27

28 **Street Tree Plan.** A comprehensive plan for all trees on public streets. that sets goals for solar access, and standards
 29 for species selection, maintenance, and replacement criteria, and for planting trees in patterns that will define
 30 neighborhood character while avoiding monotony or maintenance problems.
 31

32 **Streets, Local.** (See "Streets, Minor")
 33

34 **Streets, Major.** The transportation network that includes a hierarchy of freeways, arterials, and collectors to
 35 service through traffic.
 36

37 **Streets, Minor.** Local streets not shown on the Circulation Plan, Map, or Diagram, whose primary intended
 38 purpose is to provide access to fronting properties.
 39

40 **Streets, Through.** Streets that extend continuously between other major streets in the community.
 41

42 **Structure.** Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires attachment to the ground or attachment
 43 to something located on the ground (excluding swimming pools, fences, and walls used as fences).
 44

45 **Studio, Art, Dance, Martial Arts, Music, etc.** Small scale facilities, typically accommodating one group of
 46 students at a time, in no more than one instructional space. (See Loomis Municipal Code Section 13.80.020 for
 47 additional definition of studio) Larger facilities are included under the definition of schools – specialized
 48 education and training. Examples of these facilities include: individual and group instruction and training in the
 49 arts; production rehearsal; photography, and the processing of photographs produced only by users of the studio
 50 facilities; martial arts training studios; gymnastics instruction, and aerobics and gymnastics studios with no other

Commented [CC67]: Subdivision Code – require streets to be public

Commented [CC68]: The subcategories related to this are codified in section 13.080.020 of the Town's Municipal Code and are therefore not removed from the Code; however, this additional detail is regulatory in nature and should remain in the code and not regulated in this glossary.

Commented [CC69]: Specialized Education and training not defined above.

1 ~~fitness facilities or equipment. Also includes production studios for individual musicians, painters, sculptors,~~
2 ~~photographers, and other artists.~~

3
4 **Subdivision.** The division, by any subdivider, of any unit or portion of land shown on the latest equalized Placer
5 County assessment roll as a unit or contiguous units, for the purpose of sale, lease or financing, whether immediate
6 or future. ~~Property shall be considered as contiguous units, even if it is separated by roads, streets, utility easement~~
7 ~~or railroad rights of way. Subdivision includes the following, as defined in Civil Code Section 1315: a~~
8 ~~condominium project; a community apartment project; or the conversion of five or more existing dwelling units to~~
9 ~~a stock cooperative.~~

10
11 **Subdivision Map Act.** Division 2 (Sections 66410 et seq) of the California Government Code, this act vests
12 in local legislative bodies the regulation and control of the design and improvement of subdivisions, including
13 the requirement for tentative and final maps. (See "Subdivision.")

14
15 **Subsidence.** The gradual settling or sinking of an area with little or no horizontal motion. (See "Settlement.")

16
17 **Subsidize.** To assist by payment of a sum of money or by the granting of terms or favors that reduce the need
18 for monetary expenditures. ~~Housing subsidies may take the forms of mortgage interest deductions or tax~~
19 ~~credits from federal and/or state income taxes, sale or lease at less than market value of land to be used for the~~
20 ~~construction of housing, payments to supplement a minimum affordable rent, and the like.~~

21
22 **Substandard Housing.** Residential dwellings that, because of their physical condition, do not provide safe
23 and sanitary housing.

24
25 **Substantial.** Considerable in importance, value, degree, or amount.

26
27 **Supportive Housing.** Housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is
28 linked to an on-site or off-site service that assists the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving
29 his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community.

30
31 **Surface Water.** Any water found in rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and underground rivers.

32
33 **Swale.** A shallow storm water channel that can be vegetated with some combination of grasses, shrubs, and/or trees
34 designed to slow, filter, and often infiltrate storm water runoff.

35
36 ~~**Tax Increment.** Additional tax revenues that result from increases in property values within a development~~
37 ~~area. State law permits the tax increment to be earmarked for redevelopment purposes but requires at least 20~~
38 ~~percent to be used to increase and improve the community's supply of very low and low income housing.~~

39
40 **Telecommunications Facility.** Public, commercial and private electromagnetic and photoelectrical transmission,
41 broadcast, repeater and receiving stations for radio, television, telegraph, telephone, data network, and wireless
42 communications, including commercial earth stations for satellite-based communications. Includes antennas,
43 commercial satellite dish antennas, and equipment buildings. Does not include telephone, telegraph and cable
44 television transmission facilities utilizing hard-wired or direct cable connections.

45
46 **Temporary Structure.** A structure without any foundation or footings, and which is removed when the designated
47 time period, activity, or use for which the temporary structure was erected has ceased.

48
49 **Temporary Use.** A use of land that is designed, operated and occupies a site for a limited time, typically less than
50 twelve months.

1 **Tenant.** A person or entity who temporarily occupies land or property rented from a landlord.

2
3 **Theater, Auditorium.** An indoor facility for public assembly and group entertainment, other than sporting events.
4 Examples of these facilities include: civic theaters, and facilities for “live” theater and concerts; movie theaters; and
5 similar public assembly facilities. See also **sports and entertainment assembly**.

6
7 **Threshold of Hearing.** The lowest sound that can be perceived by the human auditory system, generally
8 considered to be 0 dB for persons with perfect hearing

9
10 **Topography.** Configuration of a surface, including its relief and the position of natural and man-made
11 features.

12
13 **Tot Lot.** A small area devoted to children’s play.

14
15 **Tourism.** The business of providing services for persons traveling for pleasure. ~~tourism contributes to the~~
16 ~~vitality of the community by providing revenue to local business. Tourism can be measured through changes~~
17 ~~in the transient occupancy tax, or restaurant sales.~~

18
19 **Town.** The Town of Loomis, State of California.

20
21 **Town Council.** The Loomis Town Council, referred to as the “Council”.

22
23 **Townhouse.** Three or more attached dwellings where no unit is located over another unit.

24
25 **Traffic Model.** A mathematical representation of traffic movement within an area or region based on observed
26 relationships between the kind and intensity of development in specific areas. Many traffic models operate on
27 the theory that trips are produced by persons living in residential areas and are attracted by various non-
28 residential land uses. (See “Trip.”)

29
30 **Trail.** A public access corridor providing non-motorized and limited motorized access between points of
31 interest such as Passive Parks, Recreation Parks, schools, and the Town Center. Trails can include: unpaved
32 walking paths, paved bikeways, equestrian paths, short sidewalk segments between portions of trails, railroad
33 corridors, and publicly accessible utility corridors.

34
35 **Transit.** The conveyance of persons or goods from one place to another by means of a local, public
36 transportation system.

37
38 **Transit-dependent.** Refers to persons unable to operate automobiles or other motorized vehicles, or those
39 who do not own motorized vehicles. Transit-dependent citizens must rely on transit, paratransit, or owners of
40 private vehicles for transportation. Transit-dependent citizens include the young, the ~~handicapped~~ disabled, the
41 elderly, the poor, and those with prior violations in motor vehicle laws.

42
43 **Transit, Public.** A system of regularly scheduled buses and/or trains available to the public on a fee-per-ride
44 basis or publicly funded dial-a-ride services operated by a transit authority. Also called “Mass-Transit.”

45
46 **Transit Station or Terminal.** A passenger station for vehicular and rail mass transit systems; also terminal facilities
47 providing maintenance and service for the vehicles operated in the transit system. Includes buses, taxis, railway,
48 etc.

49
50 **Transitional Housing.** ~~Buildings configured as rental housing developments but operated under program~~
51 ~~requirements that require the termination of assistance and recirculating of the assisted unit to another eligible~~

Commented [CC70]: Referenced by other definitions, but no definition provided, so I’ve added it. This definition is from the Code – hidden in the definition of multifamily housing.

1 program recipient at a predetermined future point in time that shall be no less than six months from the beginning
2 of the assistance. Housing with supportive services for up to 24 months that is exclusively designated and targeted
3 for recently homeless persons. Transitional housing includes self-sufficiency development services, with the
4 ultimate goal of moving recently homeless persons to permanent housing as quickly as possible, and limits rents
5 and service fees to an ability-to-pay formula reasonably consistent with the United States Department of Housing
6 and Urban Development’s requirements for subsidized housing for low-income persons. Rents and service fees paid
7 for transitional housing may be reserved, in whole or in part, to assist residents in moving to permanent housing.
8

9 **Transportation Demand Management (TDM).** A strategy for reducing demand on the road system by
10 reducing the number of vehicles using the roadways and/or increasing the number of persons per vehicle.
11 TDM attempts to reduce the number of persons who drive alone on the roadway during the commute period
12 and to increase the number in carpools, vanpools, buses and trains, walking, and biking. TDM can be an
13 element of TSM (see below).
14

15 **Transportation Systems Management (TSM).** A comprehensive strategy developed to address the problems
16 caused by additional development, increasing trips, and a shortfall in transportation capacity. ~~Transportation
17 Systems Management focuses on more efficiently utilizing existing highway and transit systems rather than
18 expanding them. TSM measures are characterized by their low cost and quick implementation time frame, such
19 as computerized traffic signals, metered freeway ramps, and one way streets.~~
20

21 **Trees, Heritage.** ~~Any tree identified by Council resolution. Trees planted by a group of citizens or by the Town
22 or others City or County in commemoration of an event or in memory of a person figuring significantly in
23 history.~~
24

25 ~~**Trees, Landmark.** Trees whose size, visual impact, or association with a historically significant structure or
26 event have led the Town City or County to designate them as landmarks.~~
27

28 **Trees, Protected.** Any native oak tree with a trunk that is a minimum of six inches in diameter as measured
29 at breast height (dbh) for Interior Live Oak, Valley Oak, and Oracle Oak and four inches dbh for Blue Oak;
30 any oak tree with multiple trunks that have an aggregate dbh of at least ten inches, or any heritage tree. This
31 also includes any trees preserved or replanted pursuant to the Tree Conservation Ordinance (Section 13.54.090
32 of the Municipal Code), except for exempt trees and those classified as invasive species by the State and non-
33 native trees listed as not to be planted on Town-owned property in the Master Tree List.
34

35 **Trees, Street.** Trees strategically planted--usually in parkway strips, medians, or along streets--to enhance the
36 visual and environmental quality of a street.
37

38 **Trip.** A one-way journey that proceeds from an origin to a destination via a single mode of transportation; the
39 smallest unit of movement considered in transportation studies. ~~Each trip has one "production end," (or origin
40 --often from home, but not always), and one "attraction end," (destination). (See "Traffic Model.")~~
41

42 **Trip Generation.** The dynamics that account for people making trips in automobiles or by means of public
43 transportation. Trip generation is the basis for estimating the level of use for a transportation system and the
44 impact of additional development or transportation facilities on an existing, local transportation system. Trip
45 generations of households are correlated with destinations that attract household members for specific
46 purposes.
47

48 **Truck Route.** A path of circulation required for all vehicles exceeding set weight or axle limits. ~~a truck route
49 follows major arterials through commercial or industrial areas and avoids sensitive areas.~~
50

Commented [CC71]: Per 13.54.030 of the municipal code. With "Protected Trees" I think we have this covered. Heritage trees would be specially identified trees of local significance, history, or dedication; or special non-native oaks that have significance to Loomis.

Commented [CC72]: The term is not in the General Plan or in the Code. They use protected tree and the code uses heritage tree. Suggest deleting this

Commented [CC73]: Municipal Code definition with slight modifications replacing specific state programs, with simply "the State" as these programs can change names

1 **Truck or Freight Terminal.** A transportation facility furnishing services incidental to air, motor freight, and rail
 2 transportation. Examples of these facilities include: freight forwarding services; freight terminal facilities; joint
 3 terminal and service facilities; overnight mail processing facilities; packing, crating, inspection and weighing
 4 services; postal service bulk mailing distribution centers; transportation arrangement services; and trucking
 5 facilities, including transfer and storage.

6
 7 **Undevelopable.** Specific areas where topographic, hydrologic, geologic, and/or surficial soil conditions
 8 indicate a significant danger to future occupants ~~and a liability to the City or County are designated as~~
 9 ~~"undevelopable" by the City or County.~~

10
 11 **Undue.** Improper, or more than necessary.

12
 13 **California Uniform Building Code (UCBC).** ~~A national, standard building code~~ The California Building
 14 Standards Code (Title 24 of California Code of Regulations) that sets forth minimum standards for
 15 construction.

16
 17 **Uniform Housing Code (UHC).** State housing regulations governing the condition of habitable structures with
 18 regard to health and safety standards, and which provide for the conservation and rehabilitation of housing ~~in~~
 19 ~~accordance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC).~~

20
 21 **United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Administration.** A division within the
 22 United States Department of Agriculture that runs programs to improve the economy and quality of life in
 23 rural America through loans, loan guarantees, and grants, technical assistance and information to help
 24 agricultural producers and cooperatives, and through programs that help rural residents buy or rent safe,
 25 affordable housing or make health and safety repairs to existing homes. Formerly the Farmers Home
 26 Administration. <http://www.rd.usda.gov/>.

27
 28 **Urban Design.** The attempt to give form, in terms of both beauty and function, to selected urban areas or to
 29 whole cities. Urban design is concerned with the location, mass, and design of various urban components and
 30 combines elements of urban planning, architecture, and landscape architecture

31
 32 **Public Urban Services.** Utilities, such as water, gas, electricity, and sewer, and public services, such as police,
 33 fire, schools, parks, and recreation, ~~provided to an urbanized or urbanizing area.~~

34
 35 **Urban Sprawl.** Haphazard growth or outward extension of a city resulting from uncontrolled or poorly
 36 managed development.

37
 38 **Use.** The purpose for which a lot or structure is or may be leased, occupied, maintained, arranged, designed,
 39 intended, constructed, erected, moved, altered, and/or enlarged in accordance with the ~~Town City or County~~
 40 zoning ordinance and General Plan land use designations. See also **Land Use** and **Primary Use**.

41
 42 **Use, Non-conforming.** (See "Non-conforming Use.")

43
 44 **Use Permit.** The discretionary ~~and conditional~~ review of an activity or function or operation on a site or in a
 45 building or facility.

46
 47 **Utility Corridors.** Rights-of-way or easements for utility lines on either publicly or privately owned property.
 48 (See "Right-of-way" or "Easement.")

49
 50 **Utility Facility.** A fixed-base structure or facility serving as a junction point for transferring electric utility services
 51 from one transmission voltage to another or to local distribution and service voltages, and similar facilities for water

Commented [CC74]: Alphabetize

Commented [CC75]: Realphabetize

1 supply and natural gas distribution. ~~These uses include any of the following facilities that are not exempted from~~
2 ~~land use permit requirements by Government Code Section 53091: corporation and maintenance yards; electrical~~
3 ~~substations and switching stations; natural gas regulating and distribution facilities; public water system wells,~~
4 ~~treatment plants and storage; telephone switching facilities; and wastewater treatment plants, settling ponds and~~
5 ~~disposal fields. These uses do not include office or customer service centers (classified in offices).~~

6
7 **Utility Infrastructure.** Pipelines for water, natural gas, and sewage collection and disposal; and facilities for the
8 transmission of electrical energy for sale, including transmission lines for a public utility company. Also includes
9 telephone, telegraph, cable television and other communications transmission facilities utilizing direct physical
10 conduits or transmission structures. Does not include offices or service centers (see **offices—business and service**),
11 or distribution substations (see **utility facility**).

12
13 **Vacant.** Lands or buildings that are not actively used for any purpose.

14
15 **Variance.** A departure from any provision of the zoning requirements for a specific parcel, except use, without
16 changing the zoning ordinance or the underlying zoning of the parcel. ~~A variance usually is granted only upon~~
17 ~~demonstration of hardship based on the peculiarity of the property in relation to other properties in the same~~
18 ~~zone district.~~

19
20 **Vegetated Swale.** A long and narrow, trapezoidal or semicircular channel, planted with a variety of trees, shrubs,
21 and grasses or with a dense mix of grasses. Storm water runoff from impervious surfaces is directed through the
22 swale, where it is slowed and infiltrated, allowing pollutants to settle out. Check dams are often used to create
23 small, ponded areas to facilitate infiltration.

24
25 **Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).** ~~The sum of the individual motor vehicle commute trip lengths in miles made~~
26 ~~by affected persons employees over a set period of time. "Vehicle miles traveled per employee" means the sum of~~
27 ~~VMTs by affected employees over a set period divided by the number of affected employees during that period. A~~
28 ~~key measure of overall street and highway use. Reducing VMT is often a major objective in efforts to reduce~~
29 ~~vehicular congestion and achieve regional air quality goals.~~

30
31 **Vehicle Services.** The repair, servicing, alteration, restoration, towing, painting, cleaning, or finishing of
32 automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles, boats and other vehicles as a primary use, including the incidental
33 wholesale and retail sale of vehicle parts as an accessory use. ~~Does not include automobile parking (see **parking**~~
34 ~~**facilities**), repair shops that are part of a vehicle dealership on the same site (see **auto and vehicle sales and rental,**~~
35 ~~**and mobile home, RV, and boat sales and rental**); gas stations, which are separately defined; or **dismantling**~~
36 ~~**yards**, which are included under **recycling scrap and dismantling yards**. This use includes the following~~
37 ~~categories:~~

- 38 1. ~~**Major repair/body work.** These establishments include towing, collision repair, other body work, and~~
39 ~~painting services; tire recapping.~~
- 40 2. ~~**Minor maintenance/repair.** Minor facilities providing limited repair and maintenance services.~~
41 ~~Examples include: attended and self-service car washes; detailing services; muffler and radiator shops;~~
42 ~~quick-lube services; tire and battery sales and installation (not including recapping).~~

43
44 **Vehicle Storage.** A service facility for the long-term storage of operative cars, trucks, buses, recreational vehicles,
45 and other motor vehicles, for clients. Does not include dismantling yards. ~~(classified in **recycling scrap and**~~
46 ~~**dismantling yards**).~~

47
48 **Very Low-income Household.** A household with an annual income usually no greater than 50 percent of the
49 area median family income adjusted by household size, as determined by a survey of incomes ~~conducted by a~~
50 ~~city or a county~~, or in the absence of such a survey, based on the latest available eligibility limits established

Commented [CC76]: Delete detail?

1 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) or the California Department of Housing
2 and Community Development (HCD) for the Section 8 housing program. (See "Area.")

3
4 **Veterinary Clinics, Animal Hospitals, Kennels.** Office and indoor medical treatment facilities used by
5 veterinarians, including large and small animal veterinary clinics, and animal hospitals. Kennels and boarding
6 operations are commercial facilities for the keeping, boarding or maintaining of four or more dogs four months of
7 age or older, or four or more cats, except for dogs or cats in pet shops.

8
9 **View Corridor.** The line of sight-identified as to height, width, and distance-of an observer looking toward an
10 object of significance to the community (e.g., ridgeline, river, historic building, etc.); the route that directs the
11 viewer's attention.

12
13 **Viewshed.** The area within view from a defined observation point.

14
15 **Volume-to-Capacity Ratio.** A measure of the operating capacity of a roadway or intersection, in terms of the
16 number of vehicles passing through, divided by the number of vehicles that theoretically could pass through
17 when the roadway or intersection is operating at its designed capacity. Abbreviated as "v/c." At a v/c ratio of
18 1.0, the roadway or intersection is operating at capacity. If the ratio is less than 1.0, the traffic facility has
19 additional capacity. Although ratios slightly greater than 1.0 are possible, it is more likely that the peak hour
20 will elongate into a "peak period." (See "Peak Hour" and "Level of Service.")

21
22 **Warehouse.** See **storage—warehouse, indoor storage.**

23
24 **Warehouse Retail.** A retail store that emphasizes the packaging and sale of products in large quantities or
25 volumes, some at discounted prices, where products are typically displayed in their original shipping
26 containers. Warehouse retail includes associated sales of motor vehicle fuels at onsite Fueling Stations operated
27 by the warehouse retail use. Sites and buildings are usually large and industrial in character. Patrons may be
28 required to pay membership fees.

29
30 **Watercourse.** Natural or once natural flowing (perennially or intermittently) water including rivers, streams,
31 and creeks. Includes natural waterways that have been channelized, but does not include manmade channels,
32 ditches, and underground drainage and sewage systems.

33
34 **Watershed.** The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to its flow; the entire
35 region drained by a waterway or watercourse that drains into another watercourse, lake, or reservoir.

36
37 **Waterway.** (See "Watercourse.")

38
39 **Wetlands.** ~~Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or~~
40 ~~near the surface, or the land is covered by shallow water. Under a "unified" methodology now used by all~~
41 ~~federal agencies, wetlands are defined as "those areas meeting certain criteria for hydrology, vegetation, and~~
42 ~~soils." Per the State Water Resources Control Board, An area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the~~
43 ~~area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water,~~
44 ~~or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions (or water quality issues) in~~
45 ~~the upper substrate; and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes (aquatic plants) or the area lacks~~
46 ~~vegetation. (State Water Resources Control Board)~~

47
48 **Wholesaling and Distribution.** Establishments engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to contractors,
49 industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, or professional business users; to other wholesalers; or acting as agents
50 or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. ~~Examples of these~~
51 ~~establishments include: agents, merchandise or commodity brokers, and commission merchants; assemblers, buyers~~

1 ~~and associations engaged in the cooperative marketing of farm products; merchant wholesalers; and stores primarily~~
2 ~~selling electrical, plumbing, heating and air conditioning supplies and equipment. Also includes storage, processing,~~
3 ~~packaging, and shipping facilities for mail order and e-commerce retail establishments.~~

Commented [CC77]: Delete detail

4
5 **Wildlife Refuge.** An area maintained in a natural state for the preservation of both animal and plant life.

6
7 **Williamson Act.** ~~California Government Code Section 51200 et seq., as they may be amended from time to time.~~
8 Known formally as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, it was designed as an incentive to retain
9 prime agricultural land and open space in agricultural use, thereby slowing its conversion to urban and
10 suburban development. The program entails a 10-year contract between the Town or County and an owner of
11 land, ~~whereby the land is taxed on the basis of its agricultural use rather than the market value. The land~~
12 ~~becomes subject to certain enforceable restrictions, and certain conditions need to be met prior to approval of~~
13 ~~an agreement.~~

14
15 **Wine Tasting.** A facility, or area within a winery where wine and related products are offered for retail sale,
16 where wine may be tasted ~~for a fee, or without charge.~~

17
18 **Winery.** A manufacturing facility where wine grapes are crushed, fermented, aged, bottled, and sold ~~at~~-wholesale
19 as finished wine. ~~May include tasting and accessory retail sales of wine produced on site.~~

20
21 **Wired Communications.** Any communication system using wire, cable, fiber optics, or other like connection
22 between the point of origin and the point of reception.

23
24 **Yard.** An area between a lot line and a primary structure on a lot, ~~unobstructed and unoccupied from the ground~~
25 ~~upward, except for projections permitted by this title.~~ See also **setback**.

- 26 1. **Front yard.** An area extending across the full width of the lot between the front lot line and the primary
27 structure.
- 28 2. **Rear yard.** An area extending the full width of the lot between a rear lot line and the primary structure.
- 29 3. **Side yard.** An area between a side lot line and the primary structure extending between the front and
30 rear yards.

31
32 **Yard Area of Major Use.** That area to the rear or side of the main residence (usually not both) generally containing
33 a swimming pool, and/or patio area, and/or major landscaping, etc.

34
35 **Zero Lot Line.** The location of a building on a lot in such a manner that one or more building sides rests directly
36 on a lot line.

37
38 **Zone, Traffic.** In a mathematical traffic model, the area to be studied is divided into zones, with each zone
39 treated as producing and attracting trips. The production of trips by a zone is based on the number of trips to
40 or from work or shopping, or other trips produced per dwelling unit.

41
42 **Zoning.** The division of a city or county by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, which specify allowable
43 uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies
44 of the General Plan.

45
46 **Zoning District.** A designated section of a city or county for which prescribed land use requirements and
47 building and development standards are uniform. Any of the residential, commercial, industrial, public, and ~~or~~
48 ~~overlay districts established by the Zoning Code, within which certain land uses are allowed or prohibited, and~~
49 ~~certain site planning and development standards are established (e.g., setbacks, height limits, site coverage~~
50 ~~requirements, etc.).~~

1
2 **Zoning Map.** Government Code Section 65851 permits a legislative body to divide a county, a city, or
3 portions thereof, into zones of the number, shape, and area it deems best suited to carry out the purposes of
4 the zoning ordinance. These zones are delineated on a map or maps, called the Zoning Map.
5

6 **Zoning Ordinance.** The Town of Loomis zoning ordinance found in the Town of Loomis Municipal Code, Title
7 13 of the Loomis Municipal Code.
8

9 10 AGENCIES

11 **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).** An independent federal agency that promotes the
12 preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the President
13 and Congress on national historic preservation policy. Established by the National Historic Preservation Act
14 (NHPA) in 1966, the ACHP is the only entity with the legal responsibility to encourage federal agencies to
15 factor historic preservation into federal project requirements. <https://www.achp.gov>
16

17
18 **Affordable Housing Development Corporation (AHDC).** AHDC has worked with numerous nonprofit
19 organizations, housing authorities, and cities in developing affordable housing throughout California. They
20 have developed 73 projects in 40 cities and 22 counties over 30 years. <https://ahdcinc.com>
21

22 **Alta California Regional Center (ACRC).** Alta California Regional Center is a private, non-profit
23 corporation working under contract with the State of California, Department of Developmental Services, to
24 provide services to persons, age three and above, with a developmental disability pursuant to the Lanterman
25 Act. ACRC also provides services to infants and toddlers, between birth and 36 months, who have a need for
26 early intervention services and who meet the eligibility criteria for the California Early Start program.
27 <https://www.altaregional.org>
28

29 **American National Standards Institute (ANSI).** The American National Standards Institute is a private non-
30 profit organization that oversees the development of voluntary consensus standards for products, services,
31 processes, systems, and personnel in the United States. <https://www.ansi.org>
32

33 **Brilliant Corners.** A Los Angeles-based organization that works to partner with government, health care,
34 service providers, landlords and developers to create supportive housing solutions that empower people to
35 achieve housing stability. <https://brilliantcorners.org>
36

37 **California Air Resources Board (CARB or ARB).** The state agency charged with protecting the public from
38 the harmful effects of air pollution and developing programs and actions to fight climate change. It promotes
39 and protects public health, welfare, and ecological resources through effective reduction of air pollutants while
40 recognizing and considering effects on the economy. CARB is the lead agency for climate change programs
41 and oversees all air pollution control efforts in California to attain and maintain health-based air quality
42 standards. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov>
43

44 **California Building Standards Commission (BSC).** The California Building Standards Commission
45 (CBSC) is authorized by the state of California, through the California Building Standards Law, to manage
46 the many processes relating to development, adoption, approval, publication, and implementation of
47 California's building codes. <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC>
48

49 **California Department of Developmental Services (DDS).** The California Department of Developmental
50 Services (DDS) ensures that Californians with developmental disabilities can lead independent, productive
51 lives in their community of choice. DDS oversees the coordination and delivery of services to over 350,000

1 individuals who have cerebral palsy, intellectual disabilities, autism, epilepsy, and related conditions through
2 a network of 21 regional centers and state-operated facilities. <https://www.dds.ca.gov>

3
4 **California Department of Education (CDE).** The California Department of Education is an agency within
5 the Government of California that oversees public education. The department oversees funding and testing
6 and holds local educational agencies accountable for student achievement. <https://www.cde.ca.gov>

7
8 **California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH).** The Department of Fair Employment
9 and Housing is the state agency charged with enforcing California's civil rights laws. The mission of the
10 DFEH is to protect the people of California from unlawful discrimination in employment, housing, businesses,
11 and state-funded programs, and from bias-motivated violence and human trafficking. <https://www.dfeh.ca.gov>

12
13 **California Department of Finance (DoF).** The California Department of Finance is a state cabinet-level
14 agency within the government of California. The Department of Finance is responsible for preparing,
15 explaining, and administering the state's annual financial plan. The Department of Finance's other duties
16 include analyzing the budgets of proposed laws in the California State Legislature, creating and monitoring
17 current and future economic forecasts of the state, estimating population demographics and enrollment
18 projections, and maintaining the state's accounting and financial reporting systems. <https://www.dof.ca.gov>

19
20 **California Department of Finance (DoF) Demographic Research Unit (DRU).** The Demographic
21 Research Unit (DRU) of the California Department of Finance is designated as the single official source of
22 demographic data for state planning and budgeting. <https://www.dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/>

23
24 **California Department of Fish and Wildlife.** The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW),
25 formerly known as the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), is a state agency under the California
26 Natural Resources Agency. The Department of Fish and Wildlife manages and protects the state's wildlife,
27 wildflowers, trees, mushrooms, algae (kelp) and native habitats (ecosystems). The department is responsible
28 for regulatory enforcement and management of related recreational, commercial, scientific, and educational
29 uses. <https://wildlife.ca.gov>

30
31 **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE).** The Department of Forestry and Fire
32 Protection serves and safeguards the people and protects the property and resources of California. Cal Fire's
33 foremost operational role is to fight and prevent wildfire on 31 million acres of state forestland. The
34 organization works in both suppression and prevention capacities on state land and offers emergency services
35 of various kinds in 36 out of California's 58 counties, through contracts with local governments. The
36 organization also assists in response to a wide range of disasters and incidents, including earthquakes, water
37 rescues, and hazardous material spills. <https://www.fire.ca.gov>

38
39 **California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR; also known as California State Parks).** California
40 Department of Parks and Recreation manages more than 280 park units, which contain the finest and most
41 diverse collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources to be found within California.
42 <https://www.parks.ca.gov>

43
44 **California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (also known as CalRecycle; formerly**
45 **California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)).** California's Department of Resources
46 Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) brings together the state's recycling and waste management programs
47 and continues a tradition of environmental stewardship. Through landmark initiatives like the Integrated Waste
48 Management Act and Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, California works toward a
49 society that uses less, recycles more, and takes resource conservation to higher and higher levels. Our state
50 leads the nation with an approximate 65 percent diversion rate for all materials, and today recycling supports
51 more than 140,000 green jobs in California. <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov>

1
2 **California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA).** The California Department of Tax and
3 **Fee Administration (CDTFA)** administers California's sales and use, fuel, tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis
4 **taxes, as well as a variety of other taxes and fees that fund specific state programs. CDTFA administered**
5 **programs collect over \$70 billion annually which in turn supports local essential services such as**
6 **transportation, public safety and health, libraries, schools, social services, and natural resource management**
7 **programs through the distribution of tax dollars going directly to local communities.**
8 **<https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/about.htm>**
9

10 **California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).** The California Department of Toxic
11 **Substances Control is an agency of the government of the state of California. The mission of the DTSC is to**
12 **protect public health and the environment from toxic harm. <https://dtsc.ca.gov>**
13

14 **California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).** The governmental agency that manages California's
15 **highway and freeway lanes, provides inter-city rail services, and permits public-use airports and special-use**
16 **hospital heliports, working with local agencies. Caltrans has six primary programs: Aeronautics, Highway**
17 **Transportation, Mass Transportation, Transportation Planning, Administration and the Equipment Service**
18 **Center. <https://dot.ca.gov>.**
19

20 **California Department of Water Resources (DWA).** The California Department of Water Resources
21 **(DWR) is part of the California Natural Resources Agency and is responsible for the management and**
22 **regulation of the State of California's water usage. <https://water.ca.gov>**
23

24 **California Energy Commission (CEC).** The state's primary energy policy and planning agency, the Energy
25 **Commission is committed to reducing energy costs and environmental impacts of energy use while ensuring**
26 **a safe, resilient, and reliable supply of energy. <https://www.energy.ca.gov>**
27

28 **California Employment Development Department (EDD).** In California, the Employment Development
29 **Department (EDD) is a department of government that provides a variety of services to businesses, workers,**
30 **and job seekers. The EDD's largest task is the administration of the Unemployment Insurance (UI), Disability**
31 **Insurance (DI), and Paid Family Leave (PFL) programs, which provide benefits to workers who are willing to**
32 **work but are unemployed, disabled or must care for family members. The Department also provides**
33 **employment service programs and collects the state's labor market information and employment data.**
34 **<https://edd.ca.gov>**
35

36 **California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).** The governmental agency overseeing
37 **environmental protections. CalEPA consists of the Air Resources Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation,**
38 **Department of Resources Recycling Recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Office of**
39 **Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the State Water Resources Control Board.**
40 **<https://calepa.ca.gov>**
41

42 **California Franchise Tax Board (FTB).** The California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) collects state personal
43 **income tax and corporate income tax of California. It is part of the California Government Operations Agency.**
44 **The board is composed of the California State Controller, the director of the California Department of Finance,**
45 **and the chair of the California Board of Equalization. The chief administrative official is the executive officer**
46 **of the Franchise Tax Board. <https://www.ftb.ca.gov>**
47

48 **California Geological Survey (CGS).** The California Geological Survey, previously known as the California
49 **Division of Mines and Geology, is the California state geologic agency. It is a division of the Department of**
50 **Conservation. The mission of the California Geological Survey is to provide scientific products and services**

1 about the state's geology, seismology, and mineral resources, including their related hazards, that affect the
2 health, safety, and business interests of the people of California. <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs>

3
4 **California Health and Human Services (CHHS).** The California Health and Human Services Agency
5 oversees departments and offices that provide a wide range of services in the areas of health care, mental
6 health, public health, alcohol and drug treatment, income assistance, social services and assistance to people
7 with disabilities. <https://www.chhs.ca.gov>

8
9 **California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA).** A State agency, established by the Housing and Home
10 Finance Act of 1975, which is authorized to sell revenue bonds and generate funds for the development,
11 rehabilitation, and conservation of low-and moderate-income housing. <https://www.calhfa.ca.gov>

12
13 **California Integrated Waste Management Board.** See California Department of Resources Recycling and
14 Recovery, also known as CalRecycle; formerly California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) above.

15
16 **California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC or Commission).** The California Native American
17 Heritage Commission (NAHC or Commission), created in statute in 1976 (Chapter 1332, Statutes of 1976), is a
18 nine-member body whose members are appointed by the Governor. The NAHC identifies, catalogs, and protects
19 Native American cultural resources -- ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans
20 and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC
21 is also charged with ensuring California Native American tribes' accessibility to ancient Native American cultural
22 resources on public lands, overseeing the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American
23 human remains and burial items, and administering the California Native American Graves Protection and
24 Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA). <http://nahc.ca.gov>

25
26 **California Native Plant Society (CNPS).** The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a California
27 environmental non-profit organization (501(c)3) that seeks to increase understanding of California's native flora
28 and to preserve it for future generations. The mission of CNPS is to conserve California native plants and their
29 natural habitats, and increase understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants throughout the
30 entire state and California Floristic Province. <https://www.cnps.org>

31
32 **California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA).** The Division of Occupational Safety
33 and Health of California is an agency of the Government of California established by the California Occupational
34 Safety & Health Act of 1973. Cal/OSHA provides free safety and health assistance to employers, with the goal of
35 preventing occupational injuries and illnesses. <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/>

36
37 **California Office of Administrative Law (OAL).** The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) ensures that agency
38 regulations are clear, necessary, legally valid, and available to the public. OAL is responsible for reviewing
39 administrative regulations proposed by over 200 state agencies for compliance with the standards set forth in
40 California's Administrative Procedure Act (APA), for transmitting these regulations to the Secretary of State and
41 for publishing regulations in the California Code of Regulations. <https://oal.ca.gov>

42
43 **California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES).** The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services is
44 a California cabinet-level office responsible for overseeing and coordinating emergency preparedness, response,
45 recovery and homeland security activities within the state. <https://www.caloes.ca.gov>

46
47 **California Office for Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).** The Office of Environmental
48 Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is the lead state agency for the assessment of health risks posed by
49 environmental contaminants. OEHHA's mission is to protect and enhance the health of Californians and our state's
50 environment through scientific evaluations that inform, support and guide regulatory and other
51 actions. <https://oehha.ca.gov>

1
2 **California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).** The governmental agency which regulates the terms and
3 conditions of public utilities in the state. <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov>.

4
5 **California State Water Resources Control Board:** The State Regional Water Quality Control Board for the
6 State of California. There are nine regional water quality control boards statewide. Each Regional Board makes
7 critical water quality decisions for its region, including setting standards, issuing waste discharge
8 requirements, determining compliance with those requirements, and taking appropriate enforcement actions.
9 <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov>

10
11 **California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC).** The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee
12 (CTCAC) administers the federal and state Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Programs. Both programs were
13 created to promote private investment in affordable rental housing for low-income Californians.
14 <https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/>

15
16 **Capitol Corridor Joint Powers Authority (CCJPA).** The Capitol Corridor Joint Powers Authority (CCJPA)
17 is a partnership among the six local transit agencies in the eight-county service area which shares the
18 administration and management of the Capitol Corridor. The San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District
19 (BART) provides day-to-day management support to the CCJPA. [https://www.capitolcorridor.org/ccjpa-](https://www.capitolcorridor.org/ccjpa-service/)
20 [service/](https://www.capitolcorridor.org/ccjpa-service/)

21
22 **Capital Region Small Business Development Center (Capital Region SBDC).** As part of the Northern
23 California Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program, Capital Region SBDC focuses on advising
24 small business clients located in the Capital Region SBDC network coverage area. Funded in part through a
25 grant with the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and a cooperative agreement with
26 the U.S. Small Business Administration. <https://www.capitalregionsbdc.com>

27
28 **Central Valley Regional Water Control Board.** The primary duty of the Regional Board is to protect the
29 quality of the waters within the Region for all beneficial uses. This duty is implemented by formulating and
30 adopting water quality plans for specific ground or surface water basins and by prescribing and enforcing
31 requirements on all agricultural, domestic and industrial waste discharges. Specific responsibilities and
32 procedures of the Regional Boards and the State Water Resources Control Board are contained in the Porter-
33 Cologne Water Quality Control Act. <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/>

34
35 **Children's Receiving Home of Sacramento.** The Children's Receiving Home of Sacramento provides a
36 spectrum of services for youth in crisis across the Sacramento region. The continuum of care we offer includes
37 an on-site preschool for the youngest survivors of family trauma; outpatient mental health care for children
38 residing in the community dealing with anxiety and depression; and residential treatment for children who
39 have suffered abuse, neglect or other trauma. <https://www.crhkids.org>

40
41 **Dry Creek Conservancy (DCC).** DCC is a collaborative engine for healthy natural systems in our
42 communities with a focus on watersheds. We promote vibrant communities by expanding understanding of
43 our natural world, facilitating collaboration of government, non-government organizations, and citizens on
44 watershed projects. They organize projects and processes such as native plantings, salmon barrier removal,
45 and monthly collaborative meetings that provide the community with opportunities to come together as
46 partners. DCC is a first choice of local government when they need a nonprofit partner for resource projects
47 and resource outreach and is a valued partner in all stakeholder processes. <https://drycreekconservancy.org>

48
49 **Environmental Information Administration (EIR).** The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is
50 a principal agency of the U.S. Federal Statistical System responsible for collecting, analyzing, and
51 disseminating energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public

1 understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA programs cover data
2 on coal, petroleum, natural gas, electric, renewable and nuclear energy. EIA is part of the U.S. Department of
3 Energy. <https://www.eia.gov>

4
5 **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).** The Environmental Protection Agency is an independent
6 executive agency of the United States federal government. It has the responsibility of maintaining and
7 enforcing national standards under a variety of environmental laws, in consultation with state, tribal, and local
8 governments. It delegates some permitting, monitoring, and enforcement responsibility to U.S. states and the
9 federally recognized tribes. www.epa.gov

10
11 **Federal Communications Commission (FCC).** The Federal Communications Commission is an independent
12 agency of the United States government that regulates communications by radio, television, wire, satellite,
13 and cable across the United States. www.fcc.gov

14
15 **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).** A division of the Department of Transportation, the Federal
16 Highway Administration (FHWA) provides stewardship over the construction, maintenance and preservation
17 of the Nation's highways, bridges and tunnels. FHWA also conducts research and provides technical assistance
18 to state and local agencies to improve safety, mobility, and to encourage innovation. <https://highways.dot.gov>

19
20 **Federal Housing Administration (FHA).** The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) is part of the U.S.
21 Department of Housing and Urban Development. We provide mortgage insurance on loans made by FHA-
22 approved lenders. We insure mortgages on single family homes, multifamily properties, residential care
23 facilities, and hospitals throughout the United States and its territories.
24 https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/fhahistory

25
26 **Federal Railroad Administration.** The Federal Railroad Administration is an agency in the United States
27 Department of Transportation. It is one of ten agencies within the U.S. Department of Transportation
28 concerned with intermodal transportation. The Federal Railroad Administration's mission is to enable the safe,
29 reliable, and efficient movement of people and goods. <https://railroads.dot.gov>

30
31 **Federal Transit Administration (FTA).** The Federal Transit Administration is an agency within the United
32 States Department of Transportation that provides financial and technical assistance to local public
33 transportation systems. The FTA is one of ten modal administrations within the Department of Transportation
34 (DOT). <https://www.transit.dot.gov>

35
36 **Foothill Airport Land Use Commission (FALUC).** Operated by the Sierra Planning Organization (SPO),
37 FALUC served as the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for four counties: El Dorado, Nevada, Placer,
38 and Sierra. FALUC was dissolved in May 2010.

39
40 **The Gathering Inn (TGI).** TGI is a multifaceted, multi-location agency serving over 185 homeless men,
41 women, and children in Placer County through programs at four separate locations.
42 <https://www.thegatheringinn.com>

43
44 **Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras.** The Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras is a private,
45 nonprofit partnership that ensures comprehensive, regional coordination of efforts and resources to reduce the
46 number of homeless persons as well as the number at risk of homelessness. It is a coalition of shelter providers,
47 consumers, advocates, and government representatives that are working together to shape planning and
48 decision-making. <https://hrscoc.org>

1 **Housing and Community Development Department of the State of California (HCD).** The State agency
2 that has principal responsibility for assessing, planning for, and assisting communities to meet the needs of
3 low- and moderate-income households. <https://www.hcd.ca.gov>.

4
5 **Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of (HUD).** A cabinet-level department of the federal
6 government that administers housing and community development programs. <https://www.hud.gov>.

7
8 **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).** An intergovernmental body of the United Nations
9 responsible for advancing knowledge on human-induced climate change. The IPCC provides objective and
10 comprehensive scientific information on anthropogenic climate change, including the natural, political, and
11 economic impacts and risks, and possible response options. It does not conduct original research nor monitor climate
12 change, but rather undertakes a periodic, systematic review of all relevant published literature. <https://www.ipcc.ch>

13
14 **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).** The International Agency for Research on Cancer is an
15 intergovernmental agency forming part of the World Health Organization of the United Nations. Its role is to
16 conduct and coordinate research into the causes of cancer. It also collects and publishes surveillance data regarding
17 the occurrence of cancer worldwide. <https://www.iarc.who.int>

18
19 **International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC).** The member organization for industry advancement, ICSC
20 promotes and elevates the marketplaces and spaces where people shop, dine, work, play and gather as foundational
21 and vital ingredients of communities and economies. <https://www.icsc.com>

22
23 **Larson Davis Laboratories Larson Davis Laboratories (LDL).** Larson Davis instrumentation is used in
24 community and environmental noise monitoring, measurement of building acoustics, managing worker exposure to
25 noise and vibration, and various automotive, aerospace, and industrial applications. Larson Davis is a division of
26 PCB Piezotronics, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Amphenol Corporation. <http://www.larsondavis.com>

27
28 **League of California Cities (Cal Cities).** Cal Cities expands and protects local control for cities through education
29 and advocacy to enhance the quality of life for all Californians. <https://www.calcities.org/home>

30
31 **Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC).** Since 1956 Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC) has
32 provided quality legal services that empower the poor to identify and defeat the causes and effects of poverty.
33 <https://lsnc.net>

34
35 **Local Governments Commission (LGC).** The Local Government Commission (LGC) is a non-profit organization
36 in Sacramento, California dedicated to local environmental sustainability, economic prosperity and social equity.
37 LGC has worked for over 35 years to support local policymakers on topics involving climate change, energy, water
38 and community design. The LGC approach includes connecting leaders, advancing policies and implementing
39 solutions. <https://www.lgc.org>

40
41 **Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD).** The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics
42 (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program
43 produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers
44 and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership. State and local authorities increasingly
45 need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LED Partnership works to
46 fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov>

47
48 **Loomis Basin Chamber of Commerce.** www.loomischamber.com

49
50 **Loomis Basin Historical Society.** The Loomis Basin Historical Society was founded in 1993 for the purpose of
51 discovering, collecting, preserving, and making accessible the history and heritage of the Loomis Basin Area. The

1 Historical Society works to identify and preserve places of historical interest and promote public awareness of the
2 history of the Loomis Basin; to educate the public on the importance of the Loomis Basin's role in the history of
3 California and the United States; and to encourage the development of a Loomis Basin history museum. The
4 Historical Society maintains the local history collection and curates special museum shows.
5 <https://loomislibrary.org/loomis-historical-society/>
6

7 **Loomis Basin Horseman's Association (LBHA).** A non-profit 501(C)3 information and awareness group
8 dedicated to local trails, Traylor Ranch Nature Reserve, Loomis Basin Arena, and preservation of the rural lifestyle.
9 <https://www.lbha.us>
10

11 **Loomis Library and Community Learning Center (CLC).** The Loomis Library and Community Learning Center
12 is a free, municipal library located within walking distance of historic downtown Loomis. We welcome all people
13 and strive to be the learning center of our community; the place where people turn to discover ideas, engage in the
14 joy of reading, and the power of information. The library hosts a growing number of community enrichment
15 programs. <https://loomislibrary.org>
16

17 **Loomis Planning Commission.** The Planning Commission is entrusted to help set land-use goals and evaluate
18 individual project proposals to ensure that they are consistent with the Town's adopted plans.
19 <https://loomis.ca.gov/departments/planning-commission/>
20

21 **Loomis Union School District (LUSD).** Serves K-12th grade students in Loomis, California. [https://www.loomis-](https://www.loomis-usd.k12.ca.us)
22 [usd.k12.ca.us](https://www.loomis-usd.k12.ca.us)
23

24 **Mayor's Library Board (Loomis).** <https://loomis.ca.gov/departments/library-board/>
25

26 **Mercy Housing California (MHC).** Mercy Housing California (MHC) is the largest regional division of Mercy
27 Housing, Inc., with offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento. MHC has developed and operates 134
28 affordable communities with more than 9,190 homes serving lower-income seniors, families, and people who have
29 experienced homelessness. <https://www.mercyhousing.org/california/>
30

31 **National Center for Digital Government (CDG).** The National Center for Digital Government (NCDG) was
32 established in 2002 with generous support from the National Science Foundation. NCDG is based at the
33 University of Massachusetts Amherst in the School of Public Policy and the College of Social and Behavioral
34 Sciences. NCDG's mission is to build global research capacity, to advance practice, and to strengthen the
35 network of researchers and practitioners engaged in building and using technology to improve governance and
36 civil society. The goal of NCDG is to apply and extend the social and policy sciences to advance research and
37 practice at the intersection of governance, institutions and information technologies.
38 <https://www.umass.edu/digitalcenter/home>
39

40 **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).** The NFIP provides flood insurance to property owners, renters and
41 businesses, and having this coverage helps them recover faster when floodwaters recede. The NFIP works with
42 communities required to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations that help mitigate flooding effects.
43 <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>
44

45 **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).** The National Highway Traffic Safety
46 Administration is an agency of the U.S. federal government, part of the Department of Transportation. Their mission
47 is to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce economic costs due to road traffic crashes, through education, research,
48 safety standards, and enforcement. <https://www.nhtsa.gov>
49

1 **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)**. The National Institute of Standards and Technology is
2 a physical sciences laboratory and non-regulatory agency of the United States Department of Commerce. Its mission
3 is to promote American innovation and industrial competitiveness. <https://www.nist.gov>
4

5 **National Marine Fisheries Service (informally NOAA Fisheries)**. The United States federal agency responsible
6 for the stewardship of national marine resources. The agency conserves and manages fisheries to promote
7 sustainability and prevent lost economic potential associated with overfishing, declining species, and degraded
8 habitats. <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov>
9

10 **National Neighborhood Watch (NNW)**. Since 1972, the National Neighborhood Watch Program (housed within
11 the National Sheriffs' Association) has worked to unite law enforcement agencies, private organizations, and
12 individual citizens in a nation-wide effort to reduce crime and improve local communities. <https://www.nnw.org>
13

14 **National Parks Service (NPS)**. The National Park Service is an agency of the federal government of the United
15 States that manages all national parks, many national monuments, and other conservation and historical properties
16 with various title designations. <https://www.nps.gov/index.htm>
17

18 **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**. Part of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA),
19 NRCS helps America's farmers, ranchers and forest landowners conserve the nation's soil, water, air and other
20 natural resources. All programs are voluntary and offer science-based solutions that benefit both the landowner and
21 the environment. <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/national/home/>
22

23 **National Science Foundation (NSF)**. The National Science Foundation is an independent agency of the United
24 States government that supports fundamental research and education in all the non-medical fields of science and
25 engineering. Its medical counterpart is the National Institutes of Health. <https://www.nsf.gov>
26

27 **Office of Planning and Research (OPR)**. A governmental division of the State of California that has among
28 its responsibilities the preparation of a set of guidelines for use by local jurisdictions in drafting General Plans.
29 <https://opr.ca.gov>
30

31 **Pacific States Marine Fisheries Council (PSMFC)**. Established in 1947 by consent of Congress, the Pacific States
32 Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) is an interstate compact agency that helps resource agencies and the fishing
33 industry sustainably manage our valuable Pacific Ocean resources in a five-state region. Member states include
34 California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, each represented by three Commissioners.
35 <https://www.psmfc.org/psmf-info/overview>
36

37 **Peace for Families**. PEACE for Families is a private, non-profit, community-based organization providing
38 comprehensive services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in Placer County. Services include: 24-
39 hour crisis line (1-800-575-5352), 24-hour emergency shelter for battered women and their children, in-person crisis
40 intervention, hospital accompaniment, individual and group peer counseling, therapeutic counseling, and assistance
41 in obtaining emergency food, clothing and transportation. <https://changingthepresent.org/collections/peace-for-families>
42 families
43

44 **Penryn Fire Protection District (PFPD)**. Located 30 miles east of Sacramento on Interstate 80 at the base of the
45 Sierra foothills, at approximately 1000 feet above sea level, the Penryn Fire Protection District covers an area of
46 10.5 square miles, serving 1410 homes, 118 businesses and a permanent population of nearly 6,000 people. The
47 district also serves a large area of Interstate 80, the east & west bound Union Pacific rail lines, and underground
48 petroleum pipeline. The district responds to more than 650 calls each year; 70% of these calls are medical in nature
49 with the remaining 30% being primarily fire type calls. Automatic and mutual aid agreements with neighboring
50 jurisdictions are in place to provide an increased level of protection and to ensure the most efficient service to the
51 community. <https://penryrfire.ca.gov>

1
2 **Pioneer Community Energy (Pioneer)**. Pioneer Community Energy is a community-owned provider of electricity
3 – powering the communities we serve with competitive rates, reliable service and a choice in energy options. We
4 have taken a conservative approach to ensure that Pioneer Community Energy has a solid financial foundation to
5 ensure our success in serving residents and businesses in the future. Pioneer provides a Community Choice
6 Aggregation program, which acts as an alternative electricity supplier to PG&E. The electric power is transmitted
7 over PG&E transmission and delivery infrastructure. <http://pioneercommunityenergy.ca.gov>
8

9 **Placer Business Resource Center**. A Placer County agency that helps plan, launch, manage and grow businesses
10 in the county. In collaboration with the Small Business Administration (SBA), Small Business Development
11 Centers (SBDC), Placer School for Adults (PSA) and others, we serve businesses of all sizes at every stage of the
12 business life cycle. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/brc>
13

14 **Placer Collaborative Network**. A project of the Placer Community Foundation. The Placer Collaborative Network
15 (PCN) brings community leaders together to develop creative solutions for change. Change that brings about a
16 better quality of life for those living in Placer County. Over 40 members comprise the army of service providers at
17 Placer Collaborative Network. Through on the ground projects, leadership development and linking, solutions are
18 forged for our most pressing community issues. <https://placercollaborativenetwork.org/index.html>
19

20 **Placer Community Foundation**. Placer Community Foundation helps identify and meet emerging needs within
21 our community by encouraging and increasing responsible and effective philanthropy by and for the benefit of all
22 who live, learn, work and play in Placer County. We track the impact of organizations and programs working to
23 make a difference in our community and through the generosity and vision of our donors we grant hundreds of
24 thousands of dollars annually. <https://placercf.org>
25

26 **Placer Consortium on Homelessness and Affordable Housing (PCOH)**. The Placer Consortium on
27 Homelessness and Affordable Housing (PCOH) created through the Placer Collaborative Network (PCN), began
28 meeting in March 2001. PCOH is a collaborative of skilled people who are interested and experienced in solutions
29 to homelessness. Representatives from nonprofit and faith-based organizations, governmental agencies, business,
30 education, health care, advocacy, as well as homeless persons, constitute the membership. The PCN is a wider
31 collaborative of governmental, profit and non-profit agencies and companies that provide social services to people
32 in Placer County.
33

34 **Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD)**: A Placer County agency managing the County’s air
35 quality to protect and promote public health through reduction and control of air pollutants with consideration to
36 economic and environmental impacts. The PCAPCD is charged with enforcement of local air pollution control rules
37 and state and federal air quality requirements, monitoring air quality, preparing, adopting, and implementing air
38 quality plans, providing incentives to local businesses and agencies to reduce pollutants, develops an annual
39 emission inventory of all sources within Placer County for the California Air Resources Board, and serves as a
40 commenting agency under CEQA. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/1569/Air-Pollution-Control>
41

42 **Placer County Adult System of Care (ASOC)**. The Adult System of Care assists adults and older adults achieve
43 their optimal level of self-sufficiency and independence by providing mental health services, substance abuse
44 treatment, and in-home supportive services. Older and dependent adults are protected through investigations, case
45 management, and the conservatorship process as necessary. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2158/Adult-System-of-Care>
46

47 **Placer County Agricultural Commission**. The Agricultural Commission is multipurpose: To promote and protect
48 agricultural interests in Placer County for present and future generations; Make recommendations to the Board of
49 Supervisors regarding land conservation act properties; Make recommendations on other issues affecting agriculture
50 and timber in the County. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2304/Agricultural-Commission>
51

1 **Placer County Board of Supervisors.** The Board of Supervisors is the governing body of the County and certain
2 special districts. The Board enacts ordinances and resolutions, adopts the annual budget, approves contracts,
3 appropriates funds, determines land use zoning for the unincorporated area, and appoints certain County officers,
4 including the CEO and members of various boards and commissions. [https://www.placer.ca.gov/2231/Board-of-](https://www.placer.ca.gov/2231/Board-of-Supervisors)
5 [Supervisors](https://www.placer.ca.gov/2231/Board-of-Supervisors)

6
7 **Placer County Economic Development Board.** The Placer County Economic Development Board, established by
8 the Board of Supervisors in 1991 serves as an advisory body for the Economic Development division. Members of
9 the board are responsible for carrying economic development information back to the governments and
10 organizations they represent to ensure that there is a united effort to attract new jobs to the County.
11 <https://www.placer.ca.gov/1508/Placer-County-Economic-Development-Board>

12
13 **Placer County Environmental Health Division.** Monitor and inspect the below for health and safety standards:
14 Restaurants, food trucks, grocery stores, convenience stores, caterers and food vendors at community events; Public
15 swimming pools, spas and body art facilities; Landfills, transfer stations, and facilities storing waste tires; Gas
16 stations, vehicle repair shops and other commercial facilities that store and dispose of hazardous materials like oil,
17 gasoline and diesel; Water well installations; Septic system installations; Contaminated site clean ups; Small public
18 water suppliers. Respond to and investigate incidents and complaints regarding: Chemical spills; Food poisoning;
19 Illegal dumping; Sewage spills; Substandard housing. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/3105/Environmental-Health>

20
21 **Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD).** Responsible for the conservation
22 and development of water resources, and control and management of drainage, storm, flood, and other waters;
23 prepares the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan, Stormwater Management Plan, and Placer County Flood
24 Hazard Mitigation Plan. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2349/Flood-Control-Water-Conservation-District>

25
26 **Placer County Division of Public Health.** Public Health aims to protect and improve the health of the community
27 through health education, promotion of healthy lifestyles, disease and injury prevention, and eliminating health
28 disparities. By promoting public health programs, we are able to develop and provide resources that protect the
29 health of your family and community. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2863/Public-Health>

30
31 **Placer County Health and Human Services (HSS).** Placer County Health and Human Services (HHS) is a
32 nationally recognized, award-winning organization committed to building a healthier community. More than 750
33 employees work across HHS in six divisions: the Adult System of Care; Children's System of Care; Human
34 Services; Public Health; Environmental Health and Animal Services; and Administrative Services.
35 <https://www.placer.ca.gov/1679/Health-Human-Services>

36
37 **Placer County Health and Human Services, Division of Environmental Health.** Health specialists regularly
38 monitor and inspect for health and safety standards as well as respond to spills, dumping, and substandard housing.
39 <https://www.placer.ca.gov/3105/Environmental-Health>

40
41 **Placer County Housing Authority.** To serve the diverse needs of our residents, Placer County prioritizes the
42 development of an inclusive and multi-faceted approach to addressing the accessibility of housing. Placer County's
43 housing goals include: Increase the availability of a mix of housing types in the county; Support infill development
44 to create sustainable communities; Encourage the preservation and development of affordable housing; Promote
45 development and availability of housing for the county's workforce. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/6947/Housing>

46
47 **Placer County Housing Trust (HTF).** The Placer County Housing Trust Fund (HTF) was established in 1992,
48 funded by projects eligible to pay a fee instead of providing ten percent (10%) of a residential subdivision as
49 affordable units. In 2002, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Housing Trust Fund – Housing Program Guidelines
50 (Housing Program Guidelines). The purpose of the Housing Program Guidelines is to provide direction on the
51 allocations and expenditures of the HTF. HTF supports achievement of the County's General Plan (including

1 Housing Element) goals of developing and preserving long-term below market rate housing for moderate, low-
2 very low-, and extremely low-income households, support employee accommodations, and to maintain and enhance
3 the economic diversity of the County. To achieve this purpose, HTF resources shall be used to provide loans and
4 grants to qualified developers, public entities, groups, and individuals to undertake activities which create, maintain,
5 or expand the County's affordable and employee housing stock. [https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/](https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/53430/Placer-County-Housing-Trust-Fund-Guidelines-Adopted-06-22-2021?bidId=)
6 [View/53430/Placer-County-Housing-Trust-Fund-Guidelines-Adopted-06-22-2021?bidId=](https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/53430/Placer-County-Housing-Trust-Fund-Guidelines-Adopted-06-22-2021?bidId=)
7

8 **Placer County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO).** Each county in the state is required to have
9 a LAFCO. These LAFCOs fulfill their legislative mandate through the consideration and approval or denial of
10 boundary changes proposed by individuals or the local agencies themselves. [https://www.placer.ca.gov/2704/Local-](https://www.placer.ca.gov/2704/Local-Agency-Formation-Commission-LAFCO)
11 [Agency-Formation-Commission-LAFCO](https://www.placer.ca.gov/2704/Local-Agency-Formation-Commission-LAFCO)
12

13 **Placer County Office of Emergency Services (OES).** The Office of Emergency Services (OES), in cooperation
14 with local cities, special districts, and fire and law enforcement agencies, provides emergency management services.
15 During an active incident that requires emergency sheltering, such as a fire or a flood, OES secures resources
16 necessary for first responders to protect the community. It acts as the County Emergency Operations Division.
17 <https://www.placer.ca.gov/1371/About-OES>
18

19 **Placer County Open Space Implementation Project.** A county project responsible for developing economically
20 viable implementation programs to enable Placer County to preserve natural resources and habitats. The project is
21 part of Placer Legacy. Placer Legacy is a countywide, open space and habitat protection program. Placer Legacy
22 will result in a comprehensive open space plan for Placer County that preserves the diversity of plant and animal
23 communities in the county and addresses a variety of other open space needs, from agriculture and recreation to
24 urban edges and public safety. Placer Legacy will help maintain the County's high quality of life and promote
25 economic vitality. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/3420/Placer-Legacy>
26

27 **Placer County Sheriff's Office.** The Placer County Sheriff's Office serves the people of Placer County by
28 providing law enforcement to the unincorporated areas, from the Sacramento County line to the Nevada state line
29 at Lake Tahoe, plus providing contract law enforcement services to the city of Colfax and the township of Loomis.
30 The Sheriff's Office also provides jail services, coroner's services, court security, and marshal duties to the entire
31 county. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/1680/Sheriffs-Office>
32

33 **Placer County Solid Waste Division.** A county agency responsible for solid waste reduction and collection, as
34 well as the siting and management of solid waste facilities in Placer County; prepares the Placer County Integrated
35 Waste Management Plan. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/3204/Solid-Waste>
36

37 **Placer County Solid Waste Task Force.** Placer County's Solid Waste Local Task Force.
38 <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2409/Solid-Waste-Local-Task-Force>
39

40 **Placer County Transit (PCT).** Our goal at Placer County Transit (PCT) is to provide a safe and direct means of
41 transportation service for western Placer County residents. We are committed to providing comprehensive and
42 reliable transit service. We want our passengers to enjoy a comfortable and pleasant ride aboard our buses.
43 <https://www.placer.ca.gov/1768/Placer-County-Transit>
44

45 **Placer County Transportation Planning Agency (PCTPA).** A county agency Responsible for the planning of a
46 comprehensive, multi-modal transportation system in the Placer County region; prepares the Regional
47 Transportation Plan (RTP). <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2393/Placer-County-Transportation-Planning-Ag>
48

49 **Placer County Water Agency (PCWA).** Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) is the primary water resource
50 agency for Placer County, California, with a broad range of responsibilities including water resource planning and

1 management, retail and wholesale supply of drinking water and irrigation water, and production of hydroelectric
2 energy. <https://www.pcwa.net>

3
4 **Placer Grown.** Their mission is to connect Placer County’s residents and visitors with the local family farmers,
5 ranchers, and vintners whose passion is to produce the finest fruits, vegetables, meats and other agricultural products
6 the region has to offer. Through community outreach, events and the collaborative efforts of Placer County and
7 local businesses, their goal is to make known the abundance and quality of food and wine. www.placergrown.org

8
9 **Placer Independent Resource Services (PIRS).** PIRS is a non-profit independent living center. Our mission is to
10 advocate, empower, educate and provide services for people with disabilities enabling them to control their
11 alternatives for independent living. <http://www.pirs.org>

12
13 **Placer Land Trust.** Placer Land Trust works with willing landowners and conservation partners to permanently
14 protect natural and agricultural lands in Placer County for current and future generations. <https://placerlandtrust.org>

15
16 **Placer Union High School District.** <https://www.puhsd.k12.ca.us>

17
18 **Placer Valley Tourism (PVT).** South Placer Tourism, Inc., doing business as Placer Valley Tourism (PVT), is a
19 Business Improvement District (BID). The organization is classified for tax purposes as a 501(c)6. The geographic
20 footprint of PVT consists of the three cities of Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln, California. PVT exists to market
21 the three-city region as a tourism destination. They provide grants to organizations that generate room nights in
22 Placer Valley hotels. <https://www.placertourism.com>

23
24 **Recology Auburn Placer:** Recology provides collection and disposal of municipal solid waste, recycling, and
25 organics/compost to commercial and residential customers in California who subscribe to their services.
26 <https://www.recology.com/recology-auburn-placer/>

27
28 **Red Cross.** The American Red Cross, also known as The American National Red Cross, is a non-profit
29 humanitarian organization that provides emergency assistance, disaster relief, and disaster preparedness education
30 in the United States. www.redcross.org

31
32 **Sacramento Council of Governments (SACOG).** An association of local governments in the six-county
33 Sacramento region. Its members include the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba and the
34 22 cities within. SACOG provides transportation planning and funding for the region and serves as a forum for the
35 study and resolution of regional issues. In addition to preparing the region’s long-range transportation plan, SACOG
36 approves the distribution of affordable housing in the region and assists in planning for transit, bicycle networks,
37 clean air and airport land uses. <https://www.sacog.org>

38
39 **Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD; Sac Metro AQMD).**
40 <http://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sacramento-metro-air-quality-management-district>

41
42 **Salvation Army.** The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal
43 Christian Church. Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by the love of God. Its mission
44 is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination.
45 <https://www.salvationarmyusa.org/usn/>

46
47 **Senior L.I.F.E. Center of Loomis.** The L.I.F.E. Center offers programs that exercise the mind, the body and
48 the spirit. The Center’s activities of table games, crafts, companionship, exercise, and conversation provide
49 an opportunity for active socialization, one of the most important factors in keeping seniors alert, independent
50 and alive. All our classes are led by well-qualified caring teachers. <https://loomisseniorlifecenter.com>

1 **Sierra Business Council.** Sierra Business Council catalyzes and demonstrates innovative approaches and
2 solutions to increase community vitality, economic prosperity, environmental quality, and social fairness in
3 the Sierra Nevada. <https://www.sierrabusiness.org>
4

5 **Sierra Economic Development District (SEDD) and Sierra Planning Organization (SPO).** Regional
6 advisory agency on issues of inter-jurisdictional concern in the Sierra Nevada region; provides regional
7 demographic and economic information, and mandated housing allocations; prepares the Overall Economic
8 Development Plan.
9

10 **Sierra Foothills AIDS Foundation (SFAF).** The Sierra Foothills AIDS Foundation (SFAF) is a community-
11 based, nonprofit organization. Our primary mission is to provide comprehensive support services to people
12 living with HIV/AIDS and their families and to provide education and prevention services to the general
13 public, including free HIV testing. <https://sierrafoothillsaids.org>
14

15 **Sierra Planning Organization (SPO).** See Sierra Economic Development District (SEDD) above.
16

17 **South Placer Fire District (SPFD).** The District responds to structure, wildland, vehicle, and other types of
18 fires that occur in the District. Medical emergencies, vehicle accidents, rescue emergencies, public service
19 calls, and hazardous material response (at the first responder level) are part of the services provided. The
20 District has Advanced Life Support (ALS) capabilities on most of its engines and truck companies in addition
21 to the operation of the two ALS ambulances within its EOA with S-SV EMSA.
22 <https://www.southplacerefire.org>
23

24 **South Placer Heritage Foundation.** South Placer Heritage Foundation, located in Loomis, CA, is a not-for-
25 profit organization with a philanthropic goal. The organization was formed to save heritage fruit sheds from
26 destruction. They are now being used as storage areas, produce shop and their intended use as a public event
27 center for the community and for those throughout the Loomis basin and South Placer County area.
28 <https://www.loomischamber.com/directory/south-placer-heritage-foundation/>
29

30 **South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD).** An agency responsible for sewer collection services to
31 Loomis, Rocklin and Dry Creek Basin; prepares the SPMUD Sewer Master Plan and participates in the
32 preparation of the Roseville Regional Wastewater Treatment Service Area Master Plan. <https://spmud.ca.gov>
33

34 **South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA).** Roseville, CA. [https://www.roseville.ca.us/government/](https://www.roseville.ca.us/government/departments/environmental_utilities/at_your_service/sewer/south_placer_wastewater_authority)
35 [departments/environmental_utilities/at_your_service/sewer/south_placer_wastewater_authority](https://www.roseville.ca.us/government/departments/environmental_utilities/at_your_service/sewer/south_placer_wastewater_authority)
36

37 **St. Vincent de Paul.** Founded in 1833, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is a worldwide organization of lay
38 Catholics, following Christ's call to serve the poor, the suffering, and the deprived. Our founding activity, still
39 practiced today, is the Home Visit. Through these visits, Vincentian members establish personal relationships
40 with our neighbors in need, not only providing material assistance such as rent, utilities, food, or clothing, but
41 also offering friendship, understanding, and prayer. <https://ssvpusa.org>
42

43 **Town of Loomis Department of Public Works.** The Public Works Department plays a vital role in providing
44 a myriad of Town services to promote quality of life for the Town of Loomis. Our goal is to implement
45 efficient and cost-effective services to preserve and enhance our Town streets and bike paths, as well as
46 promote sustainable programs to preserve our environment. <https://loomis.ca.gov/departments/public-works/>
47

48 **Unified Program Administration and Advisory Group (UPAAG).** Certified Unified Program Agencies
49 (CUPAs) and Program Agencies (PAs) throughout the state created a partnership and formed the California
50 CUPA Forum. Together, members of the California CUPA Forum and representatives of local, state and

1 federal agencies established the Unified Program Administration and Advisory Group (UPAAG) to effectively
2 address policy decisions, training and problem solving. <https://calepa.ca.gov/cupa/about/>

3
4 **Union Pacific Railroad.** The Union Pacific Railroad, legally Union Pacific Railroad Company and simply
5 Union Pacific, is a freight-hauling railroad that operates 8,300 locomotives over 32,200 miles routes in 23
6 U.S. states west of Chicago and New Orleans. <https://www.up.com/index.htm>

7
8 **United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).** The Bureau of Labor Statistics is a unit of the United States
9 Department of Labor. It is the principal fact-finding agency for the U.S. government in the broad field of labor
10 economics and statistics and serves as a principal agency of the U.S. Federal Statistical System.
11 <https://www.bls.gov>

12
13 **United States Census Bureau.** The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider of
14 quality data about its people and economy. Our goal is to provide the best mix of timeliness, relevancy, quality
15 and cost for the data we collect and services we provide. <https://www.census.gov>

16
17 **United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Administration.** A division within the
18 United States Department of Agriculture that runs programs to improve the economy and quality of life in
19 rural America through loans, loan guarantees, and grants, technical assistance and information to help
20 agricultural producers and cooperatives, and through programs that help rural residents buy or rent safe,
21 affordable housing or make health and safety repairs to existing homes. Formerly the Farmers Home
22 Administration. <http://www.rd.usda.gov/>.

23
24 **United States Department of Energy (DOE).** The United States Department of Energy is a cabinet-level
25 department of the United States Government concerned with the United States' policies regarding energy and
26 safety in handling nuclear material. <https://www.energy.gov>

27
28 **United States Department of Transportation (DOT).** The United States Department of Transportation is a
29 federal Cabinet department of the U.S. government concerned with transportation. The Department of
30 Transportation is responsible for planning and coordinating federal transportation projects. It also sets safety
31 regulations for all major modes of transportation. <https://www.transportation.gov>

32
33 **United States Energy Information Administration (EIA).** The U.S. Energy Information Administration
34 (EIA) is a principal agency of the U.S. Federal Statistical System responsible for collecting, analyzing, and
35 disseminating energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public
36 understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA programs cover data
37 on coal, petroleum, natural gas, electric, renewable and nuclear energy. EIA is part of the U.S. Department of
38 Energy. <https://www.eia.gov>

39
40 **United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).** A bureau within the Department of the Interior. The
41 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the premier government agency dedicated to the conservation, protection,
42 and enhancement of fish, wildlife and plants, and their habitats. They are the only agency in the federal
43 government whose primary responsibility is the conservation and management of these important natural
44 resources for the American public. <https://www.fws.gov>

45
46 **United States Geological Survey (USGS).** The United States Geological Survey, abbreviated USGS and
47 formerly simply known as the Geological Survey, is a scientific agency of the United States government. The
48 scientists of the USGS study the landscape of the United States, its natural resources, and the natural hazards
49 that threaten it. <https://www.usgs.gov>

1 **United States Green Building Council (USGBC)**. A private 501(c)3, membership-based non-profit organization
2 that promotes sustainability in building design, construction, and operation. USGBC is best known for its
3 development of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building rating systems and its
4 annual Greenbuild International Conference and Expo, the world's largest conference and expo dedicated to green
5 building. <https://www.usgbc.org>
6

7 **Urban Land Institute (ULI)**. The Urban Land Institute, or ULI, is a nonprofit research and education organization
8 with regional offices in Washington, D.C., Hong Kong, and London. Its stated mission is to "shape the future of the
9 built environment for transformative impact in communities worldwide." <https://uli.org>
10

11 **Volunteers of America National Services (VOA)**. Through our hundreds of human service programs, including
12 housing and healthcare, Volunteers of America touches the lives of 1.5 million people in over 400 communities in
13 46 states as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico each year. Since 1896, we have supported and
14 empowered America's most vulnerable groups, including veterans, at-risk youth, the frail elderly, men and women
15 returning from prison, homeless individuals and families, people with disabilities, and those recovering from
16 addictions. Our work touches the mind, body, heart — and ultimately the spirit — of those we serve, integrating
17 our deep compassion with highly effective programs and services. [https://www.voa.org/volunteers-of-america-](https://www.voa.org/volunteers-of-america-national-services)
18 [national-services](https://www.voa.org/volunteers-of-america-national-services)
19

20 **West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WPGSA)**. The West Placer Groundwater Sustainability
21 Agency was formed in 2017 to implement the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act passed in 2014. The
22 Act requires the formation of such agencies to manage local groundwater basins. Placer County, the cities
23 of Roseville and Lincoln, Placer County Water Agency, Nevada Irrigation District and in participation with
24 the California American Water Company, make up the West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WPGSA)
25 and manage a portion of the North American Subbasin. <https://westplacergroundwater.com>
26

27 **Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA)**. The WPWMA is a regional agency established in
28 1978 through a joint exercise of powers agreement between Placer County and the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin and
29 Roseville to own, operate and maintain a sanitary landfill and all related improvements. The agency that provides
30 the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRS�) site. <https://www.wpwma.ca.gov>
31