

# GLOSSARY

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# 1 Glossary

## 2 Abbreviations

3		
4	ADT:	Average daily trips made by vehicles or persons in a 24-hour period
5	<u>AFY:</u>	<u>Acre-feet Per Year</u>
6	<u>ALS:</u>	<u>Advanced Life Support</u>
7	<u>CalEPA:</u>	<u>California Environmental Protection Agency</u>
8	<u>CBC:</u>	<u>California Building Code</u>
9	CC&Rs:	Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions
10	CDBG:	Community Development Block Grant
11	CEQA:	California Environmental Quality Act
12	CIP:	Capital Improvements Program
13	<u>CLC:</u>	<u>Community Learning Center</u>
14	CNEL:	Community Noise Equivalent Level
15	COG:	Council. Of Governments
16	dB:	Decibel
17	dba:	“A-weighted” Decibel
18	<u>EDU:</u>	<u>Equivalent Dwelling Unit</u>
19	EIR:	Environmental Impact Report (State)
20	EIS:	Environmental Impact Statement (Federal)
21	<u>EMT:</u>	<u>Emergency Medical Technician</u>
22	FAR:	Floor Area Ratio
23	FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
24	FHWA:	Federal Highway Administration
25	FIRM:	Flood Insurance Rate Map
26	FmHA:	Farmers Home Administration
27	HCD:	Housing and Community Development Department of the State of California
28	HOV:	High Occupancy Vehicle
29	HUD:	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
30	<u>ISO:</u>	<u>Insurance Service Office</u>
31	JPA:	Joint Powers Authority <u>or Agreement</u>
32	LAFCo:	Local Agency Formation Commission
33	Ldn:	Day and Night Average Sound Level
34	Leg:	Sound Energy Equivalent Level
35	LOS:	Level of Service
36	<u>LUSD:</u>	<u>Loomis Unified School District</u>
37	<u>mgd:</u>	<u>Million Gallons Per Day</u>
38	<u>MRF:</u>	<u>Materials Recovery Facility</u>
39	NEPA:	National Environmental Policy Act
40	<u>OEHHA:</u>	<u>Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment</u>
41	OPR:	Office of Planning and Research
42	<u>PCFCWCD:</u>	<u>Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</u>
43	<u>PCWA:</u>	<u>Placer County Water Agency</u>
44	<u>ppd:</u>	<u>Pounds Per Day</u>
45	<u>PUC:</u>	<u>Public Utilities Commission</u>
46	PUD:	Planned Unit Development
47	<u>PUHSD:</u>	<u>Placer Unified High School District</u>

1	<u>SPFD:</u>	<u>South Placer Fire District</u>
2	<u>SPMUD:</u>	<u>South Placer Municipal Utilities District</u>
3	TDM:	Transportation Demand Management
4	TDR:	Transfer of Development Rights
5	TSM:	Transportation Systems Management
6	UBC:	Uniform Building Code
7	UHC:	Uniform Housing Code
8	VMT:	Vehicle Miles Traveled
9	<u>WRSL:</u>	<u>Western Regional Sanitary Landfill</u>
10	<u>WTP:</u>	<u>Water Treatment Plant</u>
11	<u>WWTP:</u>	<u>Wastewater Treatment Plant</u>
12		

### 13 Definitions of Specialized Terms and Phrases

14  
 15 **Acceptable Risk.** A hazard deemed to be a tolerable exposure to danger given the expected benefits to be obtained.  
 16 Different levels of acceptable risk may be assigned according to the potential danger and the criticalness of the  
 17 threatened structure. The levels may range from "near zero" for nuclear plants and natural gas transmission lines to  
 18 "moderate" for open space, ranches and low-intensity warehouse uses.

19  
 20 **Access/Egress.** The ability to enter a site from a roadway and exit a site onto a roadway by motorized vehicle.

21  
 22 **Acres, Gross.** The entire acreage of a site. Most communities calculate gross acreage to the centerline of proposed  
 23 bounding streets and to the edge of the right-of-way of existing or dedicated streets.

24  
 25 **Acres, Net.** The portion of a site that can actually be built upon. The following generally are not included in the net  
 26 acreage of a site: public or private road rights-of-way, public open space, and flood ways.

27  
 28 **Adverse Impact.** A negative consequence for the physical, social, or economic environment resulting from an  
 29 action or project.

30  
 31 **Affordability Requirements.** Provisions established by a public agency to require that a specific percentage of  
 32 housing units in a project or development remain affordable to very low- and low- income households for a specified  
 33 period.

34  
 35 **Affordable Housing.** Housing capable of being purchased or rented by a household with very low, low, or  
 36 moderate income, based on a household's ability to make monthly payments necessary to obtain housing.  
 37 Housing is considered affordable when a household pays less than 30 percent of its gross monthly income  
 38 (GMI) for housing including utilities.

39  
 40 **Agency.** The governmental entity, department, office, or administrative unit responsible for carrying out  
 41 regulations.

42  
 43 **Agricultural Preserve.** Land designated for agriculture or conservation. (See "Williamson Act.")

44  
 45 **Agriculture.** Use of land for the production of food and fiber, including the growing of crops and/or the  
 46 grazing of animals on natural prime or improved pastureland.

47  
 48 **Agriculture-related Business.** Feed mills; dairy supplies, poultry processing, creameries, auction yards,  
 49 veterinarians and other businesses supporting local agriculture.

1 **Air Pollution.** Concentrations of substances found in the atmosphere that exceed naturally occurring  
2 quantities and are undesirable or harmful in some way.

3  
4 **Alley.** A narrow service way, either public or private, which provides a permanently reserved but secondary  
5 means of public access not intended for general traffic circulation. Alleys typically are located along rear  
6 property lines.

7  
8 **Alluvial.** Soils deposited by stream action.

9  
10 **Alquist-Priolo Act, Seismic Hazard Zone.** A seismic hazard zone designated by the State of California within  
11 which specialized geologic investigations must be prepared prior to approval of certain new development.

12  
13 **Ambient.** Surrounding on all sides; used to describe measurements of existing conditions with respect to traffic,  
14 noise, air and other environments.

15  
16 **Annex.** To incorporate a land area into an existing district or municipality, with a resulting change in the  
17 boundaries of the annexing jurisdiction.

18  
19 **Apartment.** (1) One or more rooms of a building used as a place to live, in a building containing at least one  
20 other unit used for the same purpose. (2) A separate suite, not owner occupied, which includes kitchen facilities  
21 and is designed for and rented as the home, residence, or sleeping place of one or more persons living as a  
22 single housekeeping unit.

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

25  
26 **Aquifer.** An underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand, or gravel, through which water can  
27 seep or be held in natural storage. Aquifers generally hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

28  
29 **Arable.** Land capable of being cultivate for farming.

30  
31 **Archaeological.** Relating to the material remains of past human life, culture, or activities.

32  
33 **Archeology.** The study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artifacts and sites.

34  
35 **Architectural Control; Architectural Review.** Regulations and procedures requiring the exterior design of  
36 structures to be suitable, harmonious, and in keeping with the general appearance, historic character, and/or  
37 style of surrounding areas. A process used to exercise control over the design of buildings and their settings.  
38 (See "Design Review.")

39  
40 **Area; Area Median Income.** As used in State of California housing law with respect to income eligibility  
41 limits established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), "area" means  
42 metropolitan area or non-metropolitan county. In non-metropolitan areas, the "area median income" is the  
43 higher of the county median family income or the statewide non-metropolitan median family income.

44  
45 **Arterial.** Medium-speed (30-40 mph), medium-capacity (10,000-35,000 average daily trips) roadway that  
46 provides intra-community travel and access to the county-wide highway system. Access to community  
47 arterials should be provided at collector roads and local streets, but direct access from parcels to existing  
48 arterials is common.

49  
50 **Assisted Housing.** Generally multi-family rental housing, but sometimes single-family ownership units,  
51 whose construction, financing, sales prices, or rents have been subsidized by federal, state, or local housing  
52 programs including, but not limited to Federal Section 8 (new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and loan

1 management set-asides), Federal Sections 213, 236, and 202, Federal Section 221(d)(3) (below-market interest  
2 rate program), Federal Section 101 (rent supplement assistance), CDBG, FmHA Section 515, multi-family  
3 mortgage revenue bond programs, local redevelopment and in lieu fee programs, and units developed pursuant  
4 to local inclusionary housing and density bonus programs. By January 1, 1992, all California Housing  
5 Elements are required to address the preservation or replacement of assisted housing that is eligible to change  
6 to market rate housing by 2002.

7  
8 **Base Flood.** In any given year, a 100-year flood that has 1 percent likelihood of occurring, and is recognized  
9 as a standard for acceptable risk.

10  
11 **Bicycle Lane (Class II facility).** A corridor expressly reserved for bicycles, existing on a street or roadway in  
12 addition to any lanes for use by motorized vehicles.

13  
14 **Bicycle Path (Class I facility).** A paved route not on a street or roadway and expressly reserved for bicycles  
15 traversing an otherwise unpaved area. Bicycle paths may parallel roads but typically are separated from them  
16 by landscaping.

17  
18 **Bicycle Route (Class III facility).** A facility shared with motorists and identified only by signs, a bicycle  
19 route has no pavement markings or lane stripes.

20  
21 **Bikeways.** A term that encompasses bicycle lanes, bicycle paths, and bicycle routes.

22  
23 **Biotic Community.** A group of living organisms characterized by a distinctive combination of both animal  
24 and plant species in a particular habitat.

25  
26 **Buffer Zone.** An area of land separating two distinct land uses that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one  
27 land use on the other.

28  
29 **Building.** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

30  
31 **Buildout; Build-out.** Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under  
32 current or proposed planning or zoning designations. (See "Carrying Capacity (3).")

33  
34 **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** A State law requiring State and local agencies to regulate  
35 activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a  
36 significant adverse environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared and  
37 certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project. General Plans require the preparation  
38 of a "program EIR."

39  
40 **California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA).** A State agency, established by the Housing and Home  
41 Finance Act of 1975, which is authorized to sell revenue bonds and generate funds for the development,  
42 rehabilitation, and conservation of low-and moderate-income housing.

43  
44 **Caltrans.** California Department of Transportation.

45  
46 **Capital Improvements Program (CIP).** A program, administered by a city or county government and  
47 reviewed by its planning commission, which schedules permanent improvements, usually for a minimum of  
48 five years in the future, to fit the projected fiscal capability of the local jurisdiction. The program generally is  
49 reviewed annually, for conformance to and consistency with the General Plan.

50  
51 **Carbon Dioxide.** A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the atmosphere.

1 **Carbon Monoxide.** A colorless, odorless, highly poisonous gas produced by automobiles and other machines  
2 with internal combustion engines that imperfectly burn fossil fuels such as oil and gas.  
3

4 **Carrying Capacity.** Used in determining the potential of an area to absorb development: (1) The level of land  
5 use, human activity, or development for a specific area that can be accommodated permanently without an  
6 irreversible change in the quality of air, water, land, or plant and animal habitats. (2) The upper limits of  
7 development beyond which the quality of human life, health, welfare, safety, or community character within  
8 an area will be impaired. (3) The maximum level of development allowable under current zoning. (See  
9 "Buildout.")  
10

11 **Census.** The official decennial enumeration of the population conducted by the federal government.  
12

13 **Channelization.** (1) The straightening and/or deepening of a watercourse for purposes of storm-runoff control  
14 or ease of navigation. Channelization often includes lining of stream banks with a retaining material such as  
15 concrete. (2) At the intersection of roadways, the directional separation of traffic lanes through the use of curbs  
16 or raised islands that limit the paths that vehicles may take through the intersection.  
17

18 **Character.** Special physical characteristics of a structure or area that set it apart from its surroundings and  
19 contribute to its individuality.  
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  
27 lowercase "c" may mean any city or may refer to the geographical area of a city (e.g., the city bikeway system.).  
28

29 **Clustered Development.** Development in which a number of dwelling units are placed in closer proximity than  
30 usual, or are attached, with the purpose of retaining an open space area.  
31

32 **Collector.** Relatively-low-speed (25-30 mph), relatively-low-volume (5,000-20,000 average daily trips) street  
33 that provides circulation within and between neighborhoods. Collectors usually serve short trips and are  
34 intended for collecting trips from local streets and distributing them to the arterial network.  
35

36 **Commercial.** A land use classification that permits facilities for the buying and selling of commodities and  
37 services.  
38

39 **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).** A grant program administered by the U.S. Department of  
40 Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on a formula basis for entitlement communities, and by the State  
41 Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for non-entitled jurisdictions. This grant allots  
42 money to cities and counties for housing rehabilitation and community development, including public facilities  
43 and economic development.  
44

45 **Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL).** A 24-hour energy equivalent level derived from a variety of  
46 single-noise events, with weighting factors of 5 and 10 dBA applied to the evening (7 PM to 10 PM) and  
47 nighttime (10 PM to 7 AM) periods, respectively, to allow for the greater sensitivity to noise during these  
48 hours.  
49

50 **Community Park.** Land with full public access intended to provide recreation opportunities beyond those  
51 supplied by neighborhood parks. Community parks are larger in scale than neighborhood parks but smaller than  
52 regional parks.

1  
2 **Compatible.** Capable of existing together without conflict or ill effects.  
3

4 **Complex.** A patterned grouping of similar artifact assemblages from two or more sites, presumed to represent an  
5 archaeological culture.  
6

7 **Condominium.** A structure of two or more units, the interior spaces of which are individually owned; the  
8 balance of the property (both land and building) is owned in common by the owners of the individual units.  
9 (See "Townhouse.")  
10

11 **Conservation.** The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or neglect. The state  
12 mandates that a Conservation Element be included in the General Plan.  
13

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

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

23 **Core Concept.** The land use planning concept that represents the Town of Loomis, where higher-intensity  
24 uses are concentrated within and adjacent to the downtown, along Taylor Road, and adjacent to Interstate  
25 80 (I-80), with the land uses in surrounding areas becoming progressively less intense (and with lower  
26 residential densities) as the distance from the "core" increases.  
27

28 **County.** County with a capital "C" generally refers to the government or administration of a county. County  
29 with a lower case "c" may mean any county or may refer to the geographical area of a county (e.g., the county  
30 road system).  
31

32 **Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs).** A term used to describe restrictive limitations that may  
33 be placed on property and its use, and which usually are made a condition of holding title or lease.  
34

35 **Criterion.** A standard upon which a judgment or decision may be based. (See "Standards.")  
36

37 **Critical Facility.** Facilities housing or serving many people, which are necessary in the event of an earthquake  
38 or flood, such as hospitals, fire, police, and emergency service facilities, utility "lifeline" facilities, such as  
39 water, electricity, and gas supply, sewage disposal, and communications and transportation facilities.  
40

41 **Cul-de-sac.** A short street or alley with only a single means of ingress and egress at one end and with a large  
42 turnaround at its other end.  
43

44 **Cumulative Impact.** As used in CEQA, the total impact resulting from the accumulated impacts of individual  
45 projects or programs over time.  
46

47 **dB.** Decibel; a unit used to express the relative intensity of a sound as it is heard by the human ear.  
48

49 **dBA.** The "A-weighted" scale for measuring sound in decibels; weighs or reduces the effects of low and high  
50 frequencies in order to simulate human hearing. Every increase of 10 dBA doubles the perceived loudness  
51 though the noise is actually ten times more intense.  
52

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

5  
6 **Dedication, In lieu of.** Cash payments that may be required of an owner or developer as a substitute for a  
7 dedication of land, usually calculated in dollars per lot, and referred to as in lieu fees or in lieu contributions.

8  
9 **Density, Residential.** The number of permanent residential dwelling units per acre of land. Densities specified  
10 in the General Plan may be expressed in units per gross acre or per net developable acre. (See "Acres, Gross,"  
11 and "Developable Acres, Net.")

12  
13 **Density Bonus.** The allocation of development rights that allow a parcel to accommodate additional square  
14 footage or additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is zoned, usually in exchange  
15 for the provision or preservation of an amenity at the same site or at another location. Under California law, a  
16 housing development that provides 20 percent of its units for lower income households, or 10 percent of its units  
17 for very low-income households, or 50 percent of its units for seniors, is entitled to a density bonus. (See  
18 "Development Rights, Transfer of.")

19  
20 **Density, Control of.** A limitation on the occupancy of land. Density can be controlled through zoning in the  
21 following ways: use restrictions, minimum lot-size requirements, floor area ratios, land use-intensity ratios,  
22 setback and yard requirements, minimum house-size requirements, ratios comparing number and types of  
23 housing units to land area, limits on units per acre, and other means. Allowable density often serves as the  
24 major distinction between residential districts.

25  
26 **Density, Employment.** A measure of the number of employed persons per specific area (for example,  
27 employees/acre).

28  
29 **Density Transfer.** A way of retaining open space by concentrating densities-usually in compact areas adjacent  
30 to existing urbanization and utilities-while leaving unchanged historic, sensitive, or hazardous areas. In some  
31 jurisdictions, for example, developers can buy development rights of properties targeted for public open space  
32 and transfer the additional density to the base number of units permitted in the zone in which they propose to  
33 develop.

34  
35 **Design Review; Design Control.** The comprehensive evaluation of a development and its impact on  
36 neighboring properties and the community as a whole, from the standpoint of site and landscape design,  
37 architecture, materials, colors, lighting, and signs, in accordance with a set of adopted criteria and standards.  
38 "Design Control" requires that certain specific things be done and that other things not be done. Design Control  
39 language is most often found within a zoning ordinance. "Design Review" usually refers to a system set up  
40 outside of the zoning ordinance, whereby projects are reviewed against certain standards and criteria by a  
41 specially established design review board or committee. (See "Architectural Control.")

42  
43 **Destination Retail.** Retail businesses that generate a special purpose trip and that do not necessarily benefit  
44 from a high-volume pedestrian location.

45  
46 **Developable Acres, Net.** The portion of a site that can be used for density calculations. Some communities  
47 calculate density based on gross acreage. Public or private road rights-of-way are not included in the net  
48 developable acreage of a site.

49  
50 **Developable Land.** Land that is suitable as a location for structures and that can be developed free of hazards  
51 to, and without disruption of, or significant impact on natural resource areas.

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

4  
5 **Development.** The physical extension and/or construction of urban land uses. Development activities include:  
6 subdivision of land; construction or alteration of structures, roads, utilities, and other facilities; installation of  
7 septic systems; grading; deposit of refuse, debris, or fill materials; and clearing of natural vegetative cover (with  
8 the exception of agricultural activities). Routine repair and maintenance activities are exempted.

9  
10 **Development Fee.** (See "Impact Fee.")

11  
12 **Development Rights.** The right to develop land by a land owner who maintains fee-simple ownership over  
13 the land or by a party other than the owner who has obtained the rights to develop. Such rights usually are  
14 expressed in terms of density allowed under existing zoning. For example, one development right may equal  
15 one unit of housing or may equal a specific number of square feet of gross floor area in one or more specified  
16 zone districts. (See "Interest, Fee" and "Interest, Less-than-fee," and "Development Rights, Transfer of  
17 [TDR].")

18  
19 **Development Rights, Transfer of (TDR).** Also known as "Transfer of Development Credits," a program  
20 that can relocate potential development from areas where proposed land use or environmental impacts are  
21 considered undesirable (the "donor" site) to another ("receiver") site chosen on the basis of its ability to  
22 accommodate additional units of development beyond that for which it was zoned, with minimal  
23 environmental, social, and aesthetic impacts. (See "Development Rights.")

24  
25 **Disadvantaged Community.** An area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to  
26 Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected  
27 by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental  
28 degradation.

29  
30 **Discourage.** To advise or persuade to refrain from.

31  
32 **Discretionary Decision.** As used in CEQA, an action taken by a governmental agency that calls for the  
33 exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve and/or how to carry out a project.

34  
35 **Diversity.** Differences among otherwise similar elements that give them unique forms and qualities. E.g.,  
36 housing diversity can be achieved by differences in unit size, tenure, or cost.

37  
38 **Duplex.** A detached building under single ownership that is designed for occupation as the residence of two  
39 families living independently of each other.

40  
41 **Dwelling Unit.** A room or group of rooms (including sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation facilities, but  
42 not more than one kitchen), which constitutes an independent housekeeping unit, occupied or intended for  
43 occupancy by one household on a long-term basis.

44  
45 **Easement.** Usually the right to use property owned by another for specific purposes or to gain access to  
46 another property. For example, utility companies often have easements on the private property of individuals  
47 to be able to install and maintain utility facilities.

48  
49 **Easement, Conservation.** A tool for acquiring open space with less than full-fee purchase, whereby a public  
50 agency buys only certain specific rights from the land owner. These may be positive rights (providing the  
51 public with the opportunity to hunt, fish, hike, or ride over the land), or they may be restrictive rights (limiting  
52 the uses to which the land owner may devote the land in the future.)

1  
2 **Easement, Scenic.** A tool that allows a public agency to use an owner's land for scenic enhancement, such as  
3 roadside landscaping or vista preservation.

4  
5 **Ecology.** The interrelationship of living things to one another and their environment; the study of such  
6 interrelationships.

7  
8 **Economic Base.** Economic Base theory essentially holds that the structure of the economy is made up of two  
9 broad classes of productive effort-basic activities that produce and distribute goods and services for export to  
10 firms and individuals outside a defined localized economic area, and non-basic activities whose goods and  
11 services are consumed at home within the boundaries of the local economic area. Viewed another way, basic  
12 activity exports goods and services and brings new dollars into the area; non-basic activity recirculates dollars  
13 within the area. This distinction holds that the reason for the growth of a particular region is its capacity to  
14 provide the means of payment for raw materials, food, and services that the region cannot produce itself and  
15 also support the non-basic activities that are principally local in productive scope and market area. (See  
16 "Industry, Basic" and "Industry, Non-basic.")

17  
18 **Ecosystem.** An interacting system formed by a biotic community and its physical environment.

19  
20 **Emergency Shelter.** A facility that provides immediate and short-term housing and supplemental services for  
21 the homeless. Shelters come in many sizes, but an optimum size is considered to be 20 to 40 beds. Supplemental  
22 services may include food, counseling, and access to other social programs. (See "Homeless" and "Transitional  
23 Housing.")

24  
25 **Eminent Domain.** The right of a public entity to acquire private property for public use by condemnation, and the  
26 payment of just compensation.

27  
28 **Emission Standard.** The maximum amount of pollutant legally permitted to be discharged from a single source,  
29 either mobile or stationary.

30  
31 **Encourage.** To stimulate or foster a particular condition through direct or indirect action by the private sector  
32 or government agencies.

33  
34 **Endangered Species.** A species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospects for  
35 survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes.

36  
37 **Enhance.** To improve existing conditions by increasing the quantity or quality of beneficial uses or features.

38  
39 **Environment.** CEQA defines environment as "the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be  
40 affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or  
41 aesthetic significance."

42  
43 **Environmental Impact Report (EIR).** A report required of General Plans by the California Environmental Quality  
44 Act and which assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects or impacts will  
45 result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. (See "California Environmental Quality Act.")

46  
47 **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).** Under the National Environmental Policy Act, a statement on the effect  
48 of development proposals and other major actions that significantly affect the environment.

49  
50 **Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU).** A unit of measure for the sewage generated from particular buildings,  
51 structures or uses, for which one equivalent dwelling unit is equal to an approximation of the amount of sewage  
52 generated by an average single-family residence.

1  
2 **Erosion.** (1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. (2) The gradual  
3 wearing away of the upper layers of earth.  
4

5 **Ethnology.** The study of different societies and cultures.  
6

7 **Exaction.** A contribution or payment required as an authorized precondition for receiving a development permit;  
8 usually refers to mandatory dedication (or fee in lieu of dedication) requirements found in many subdivision  
9 regulations.  
10

11 **Expansive Soils.** Soils that swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry.  
12

13 **Family.** (1) Two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption [U.S. Bureau of the Census]. (2) An  
14 individual or a group of persons living together who constitute a bona fide single-family housekeeping unit in a  
15 dwelling unit, not including a fraternity, sorority, club, or other group of persons occupying a hotel, lodging house  
16 or institution of any kind [California].  
17

18 **Farmers Home Administration (FmHA).** A federal agency providing loans and grants for improvement projects  
19 and low-income housing in rural areas.  
20

21 **Fault.** A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.  
22

23 **Feasible.** Capable of being done, executed, or managed successfully from the standpoint of the physical and/or  
24 financial abilities of the implementer(s).  
25

26 **Feasible, Technically.** Capable of being implemented because the industrial, mechanical, or application technology  
27 exists.  
28

29 **Finding(s).** The result(s) of an investigation and the basis upon which decisions are made. Findings are used by  
30 government agents and bodies to justify action taken by the entity.  
31

32 **Fire Hazard Zone.** An area where, due to slope, fuel, weather, or other fire-related conditions, the potential loss of  
33 life and property from a fire necessitates special fire protection measures and planning before development occurs.  
34

35 **Fire-resistive.** Able to withstand specified temperatures for a certain period of time, such as a one-hour fire wall;  
36 not fireproof.  
37

38 **Fiscal Impact Analysis.** A projection of the direct public costs and revenues resulting from population or  
39 employment change to the local jurisdiction(s) in which the change is taking place. Enables local governments to  
40 evaluate relative fiscal merits of General Plans, specific plans, or projects.  
41

42 **Flood, 100-Year.** The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on the average every 100 years, based on historical  
43 data. The 100-year flood has a 1/100, or one percent, chance of occurring in any given year.  
44

45 **Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).** For each community, the official map on which the Federal Insurance  
46 Administration has delineated areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to that community.  
47

48 **Flood Plain.** The relatively level land area on either side of the banks of a stream regularly subject to flooding. That  
49 part of the flood plain subject to a one percent chance of flooding in any given year is designated as an "area of  
50 special flood hazard" by the Federal Insurance Administration.  
51

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

2  
3 **Floodway.** The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in  
4 order to discharge the "base flood" without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one  
5 foot. No development is allowed in floodways.

6  
7 **Floor Area Ratio (FAR).** The gross floor area permitted on a site divided by the total net area of the site,  
8 expressed in decimals to one or two places. For example, on a site with 10,000 net sq. ft. of land area, a Floor  
9 Area Ratio of 1.0 will allow a maximum of 10,000 gross sq. ft. of building floor area to be built. On the same  
10 site, a FAR of 1.5 would allow 15,000 sq. ft. of floor area; a FAR of 2.0 would allow 20,000 sq. ft.; and a FAR  
11 of 0.5 would allow only 5,000 sq. ft. Also commonly used in zoning, FARs typically are applied on a parcel-  
12 by-parcel basis as opposed to an average FAR for an entire land use or zoning district.

13  
14 **Footprint; Building Footprint.** The outline of a building at all of those points where it meets the ground.

15  
16 **Freeway.** A high-speed, high-capacity, limited-access transportation facility serving regional and county-wide  
17 travel. Such roads are free of tolls, as contrasted with "turnpikes" or other "toll roads" that are now being  
18 introduced into Southern California. Freeways generally are used for long trips between major land use  
19 generators. At Level of Service "E," they carry approximately 1,875 vehicles per lane per hour, in both  
20 directions. Major streets cross at a different grade level.

21  
22 **Gateway.** A point along a roadway entering a city or county at which a motorist gains a sense of having left  
23 the environs and of having entered the city or county.

24  
25 **General Plan.** A compendium of city or county policies regarding its long-term development, in the form of  
26 maps and accompanying text. The General Plan is a legal document required of each local agency by the State  
27 of California Government Code Section 65301 and adopted by the City Council or Board of Supervisors. In  
28 California, the General Plan has 7 mandatory elements (Circulation, Conservation, Housing, Land Use, Noise,  
29 Open Space, Safety and Seismic Safety) and may include any number of optional elements (such as Air Quality,  
30 Economic Development, Hazardous Waste, and Parks and Recreation). The General Plan may also be called  
31 a "City Plan," "Comprehensive Plan," or "Master Plan."

32  
33 **Geological.** Pertaining to rock or solid matter.

34  
35 **Goal.** A general, overall, and ultimate purpose, aim, or end toward which the City or County will direct effort.

36  
37 **Grasslands.** Land reserved for pasturing or mowing, in which grasses are the predominant vegetation.

38  
39 **Groundwater.** Water under the earth's surface, often confined to aquifers capable of supplying wells and  
40 springs.

41  
42 **Groundwater Recharge.** The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from land areas or  
43 streams through permeable soils into water-holding rocks that provide underground storage ("aquifers").

44  
45 **Guidelines.** General statements of policy direction around which specific details may be later established.

46  
47 **Habitat.** The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or  
48 occurs.

49  
50 **Handicapped.** A person determined to have a physical impairment or mental disorder expected to be of long  
51 or indefinite duration. Many such impairments or disorders are of such a nature that a person's ability to live  
52 independently can be improved by appropriate housing conditions.

1  
2 **Hazardous Material.** Any substance that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical  
3 characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment  
4 if released into the workplace or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, hazardous  
5 substances and hazardous wastes.

6  
7 **High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV).** Any vehicle other than a driver-only automobile (e.g., a vanpool, a bus, or  
8 two or more persons to a car).

9  
10 **Highway.** High-speed, high-capacity, limited-access transportation facility serving regional and county-wide  
11 travel. Highways may cross at a different grade level.

12  
13 **Hillsides.** Land that has an average percent of slope equal to or exceeding fifteen percent.

14  
15 **Historic; Historical.** An historic building or site is one that is noteworthy for its significance in local, state, or  
16 national history or culture, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia, or artifacts.

17  
18 **Historic Preservation.** The preservation of historically significant structures and neighborhoods until such  
19 time as, and in order to facilitate, restoration and rehabilitation of the building(s) to a former condition.

20  
21 **Home Occupation.** A commercial activity conducted solely by the occupants of a particular dwelling unit in a  
22 manner incidental to residential occupancy.

23  
24 **Homeless.** Persons and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Includes those  
25 staying in temporary or emergency shelters or who are accommodated with friends or others with the  
26 understanding that shelter is being provided as a last resort. California Housing Element law, Section  
27 65583(c)(1) requires all cities and counties to address the housing needs of the homeless. (See "Emergency  
28 Shelter" and "Transitional Housing.")

29  
30 **Hotel.** A facility in which guest rooms or suites are offered to the general public for lodging with or without  
31 meals and for compensation, and where no provision is made for cooking in any individual guest room or  
32 suite. (See "Motel.")

33  
34 **Household.** All those persons--related or unrelated--who occupy a single housing unit. (See "Family.")

35  
36 **Householder.** The head of a household.

37  
38 **Households, Number of.** The count of all year-round housing units occupied by one or more persons. The  
39 concept of household is important because the formation of new households generates the demand for housing.  
40 Each new household formed creates the need for one additional housing unit or requires that one existing  
41 housing unit be shared by two households. Thus, household formation can continue to take place even without  
42 an increase in population, thereby increasing the demand for housing.

43  
44 **Housing and Community Development Department of the State of California (HCD).** The State agency  
45 that has principal responsibility for assessing, planning for, and assisting communities to meet the needs of  
46 low- and moderate-income households.

47  
48 **Housing Authority, Local (LHA).** Local housing agency established in State law, subject to local activation  
49 and operation. Originally intended to manage certain federal subsidies, but vested with broad powers to  
50 develop and manage other forms of affordable housing.

1 **Housing Element.** One of the seven State-mandated elements of a local General Plan, it assesses the existing  
2 and projected housing needs of all economic segments of the community, identifies potential sites adequate to  
3 provide the amount and kind of housing needed, and contains adopted goals, policies, and implementation  
4 programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. Under State law, Housing Elements  
5 must be updated every five years.

6  
7 **Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of (HUD).** A cabinet-level department of the federal  
8 government that administers housing and community development programs.

9  
10 **Housing Unit.** The place of permanent or customary abode of a person or family. A housing unit may be a  
11 single-family dwelling, a multi-family dwelling, a condominium, a modular home, a mobile home, a  
12 cooperative, or any other residential unit considered real property under State law. A housing unit has, at least,  
13 cooking facilities, a bathroom, and a place to sleep. It also is a dwelling that cannot be moved without  
14 substantial damage or unreasonable cost. (See "Dwelling Unit," "Family," and "Household.")

15  
16 **Identity.** A consistent quality that makes a city, place, area, or building unique and gives it a distinguishing  
17 character.

18  
19 **Image.** The mental picture or impression of a city or place taken from memory and held in common by  
20 members of the community.

21  
22 **Impact.** The effect of any direct man-made actions or indirect repercussions of man-made actions on existing  
23 physical, social, or economic conditions.

24  
25 **Impact Fee.** A fee, also called a development fee, levied on the developer of a project by a city, county, or other  
26 public agency as compensation for otherwise-unmitigated impacts the project will produce. California  
27 Government Code Section 66000 et seq specifies that development fees shall not exceed the estimated  
28 reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. To lawfully impose a development fee,  
29 the public agency must verify its method of calculation and document proper restrictions on use of the fund.

30  
31 **Impacted Areas.** Census tracts where more than 50 percent of the dwelling units house low- and very low-  
32 income households.

33  
34 **Impervious Surface.** Surface through which water cannot penetrate, such as roof, road, sidewalk, and paved  
35 parking lot. The amount of impervious surface increases with development and establishes the need for  
36 drainage facilities to carry the increased runoff.

37  
38 **Implementation.** Actions, procedures, programs, or techniques that carry out policies.

39  
40 **Improvement.** The addition of one or more structures or utilities on a parcel of land.

41  
42 **Industrial.** The manufacture, production, and processing of consumer goods. Industrial is often divided into  
43 "heavy industrial" uses, such as construction yards, quarrying, and factories; and "light industrial" uses, such  
44 as research and development and less intensive warehousing and manufacturing.

45  
46 **Industrial Park; Office Park.** A planned assemblage of buildings designed for "Workplace Use." (See  
47 "Workplace Use.")

48  
49 **Infill Development.** Development of vacant land (usually individual lots or left-over properties) within areas  
50 that are already largely developed.

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

3  
4 **In Lieu Fee.** (See "Dedication, In lieu of.")

5  
6 **Institutional Use.** (1) Publicly or privately owned and operated activities that are institutional in nature, such  
7 as hospitals, museums, and schools; (2) churches and other religious organizations; and (3) other nonprofit  
8 activities of a welfare, educational, or philanthropic nature that cannot be considered a residential, commercial,  
9 or industrial activity.

10  
11 **Inter-agency.** Indicates cooperation between or among two or more discrete agencies in regard to a specific  
12 program.

13  
14 **Intermittent Stream.** A stream that normally flows for at least thirty (30) days after the last major rain of the  
15 season and is dry a large part of the year.

16  
17 **Issues.** Important unsettled community matters or problems that are identified in a community's General Plan  
18 and dealt with by the plan's goals, objectives, policies, plan proposals, and implementation programs.

19  
20 **Joint Powers Authority (JPA).** A legal arrangement that enables two or more units of government to share  
21 authority in order to plan and carry out a specific program or set of programs that serves both units.

22  
23 **Land Banking.** The purchase of land by a local government for use or resale at a later date. "Banked lands"  
24 have been used for development of low- and moderate-income housing, expansion of parks, and development  
25 of industrial and commercial centers. Federal rail-banking law allows railroads to bank unused rail corridors  
26 for future rail use while allowing interim use as trails.

27  
28 **Landmark.** (1) A building, site, object, structure, or significant tree, having historical, architectural, social, or  
29 cultural significance and marked for preservation by the local, state, or federal government. (2) A visually  
30 prominent or outstanding structure or natural feature that functions as a point of orientation or identification.

31  
32 **Landscaping.** Planting-including trees, shrubs, and ground covers-suitably designed, selected, installed, and  
33 maintained as to enhance a site or roadway permanently.

34  
35 **Landslide.** A general term for a falling mass of soil or rocks.

36  
37 **Land Use.** The occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined  
38 in the General Plan.

39  
40 **Land Use Designation.** A system for classifying and designating the appropriate use of properties.

41  
42 **Land Use Element.** A required element of the General Plan that uses text and maps to designate the future use  
43 or reuse of land within a given jurisdiction's planning area. The land use element serves as a guide to the  
44 structuring of zoning and subdivision controls, urban renewal and capital improvements programs, and to  
45 official decisions regarding the distribution and intensity of development and the location of public facilities  
46 and open space. (See "Mandatory Element.")

47  
48 **Land Use Regulation.** A term encompassing the regulation of land in general and often used to mean those  
49 regulations incorporated in the General Plan, as distinct from zoning regulations (which are more specific).

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

4  
5 **Lease.** A contractual agreement by which an owner of real property (the lessor) gives the right of possession to  
6 another (a lessee) for a specified period of time (term) and for a specified consideration (rent).

7  
8 **Leq.** The energy equivalent level, defined as the average sound level on the basis of sound energy (or sound  
9 pressure squared). The Leq is a "dosage" type measure and is the basis for the descriptors used in current  
10 standards, such as the 24-hour CNEL used by the State of California.

11  
12 **Level of Service (LOS).** (1) A scale that measures the amount of traffic a roadway may be capable of handling  
13 on a roadway or at the intersection of roadways. Levels range from A to F, with A representing the highest level  
14 of service, as follows:

15  
16 **Level of Service A.** Indicates a relatively free flow of traffic, with little or no limitation. On vehicle  
17 movement or speed.

18  
19 **Level of Service B.** Describes a steady flow of traffic, with only slight delays in vehicle movement  
20 and speed. All queues clear in a single signal cycle.

21  
22 **Level of Service C.** Denotes a reasonably steady, high-volume flow of traffic, with some limitations  
23 on movement and speed, and occasional backups on critical approaches.

24  
25 **Level of Service D.** Denotes the level where traffic nears an unstable flow. Intersections still  
26 function, but short queues develop, and cars may have to wait through one cycle  
27 during short peaks.

28  
29 **Level of Service E.** Describes traffic characterized by slow movement and frequent (although  
30 momentary) stoppages. This type of congestion is considered severe, but is  
31 not uncommon at peak traffic hours, with frequent stopping, long-standing  
32 queues, and blocked intersections.

33  
34 **Level of Service F.** Describes unsatisfactory stop-and-go traffic characterized by "traffic jams"  
35 and stoppages of long duration. Vehicles at signalized intersections usually  
36 have to wait through one or more signal changes, and "upstream"  
37 intersections may be blocked by the long queues.

38  
39 (2) Some communities in California are developing standards for levels of service relating to municipal  
40 functions such as police, fire, and library service. These standards are incorporated in the General Plan or in  
41 separate "Level of Service Plans."

42  
43 **Light Rail Transit (LRT).** "Street cars" or "trolley cars" that typically operate entirely or substantially in mixed  
44 traffic and in non-exclusive, at-grade rights-of-way. Passengers typically board vehicles from the street level  
45 (as opposed to a platform that is level with the train) and the driver may collect fares. Vehicles are each  
46 electrically self-propelled and usually operate in one or two-car trains.

47  
48 **Linkage.** With respect to jobs/housing balance, a program designed to offset the impact of employment on  
49 housing need within a community, whereby project approval is conditioned on the provision of housing units  
50 or the payment of an equivalent in-lieu fee. The linkage program must establish the cause-and-effect  
51 relationship between a new commercial or industrial development and the increased demand for housing.

1 **Liquefaction.** The transformation of loose water-saturated granular materials (such as sand or silt) from a  
2 solid into a liquid state. A type of ground failure that can occur during an earthquake.  
3

4 **Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo).** A five- or seven-member commission within each county  
5 that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation  
6 to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCo  
7 is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals. The five LAFCo members  
8 generally include two county supervisors, two city council members, and one member representing the general  
9 public. Some LAFCos include two representatives of special districts.  
10

11 **Lot.** (See "Site.")  
12

13 **Lot of Record.** A lot that is part of a recorded subdivision or a parcel of land that has been recorded at the  
14 county recorder's office containing property tax records.  
15

16 **Low-Income Area.** an area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or  
17 with household incomes at or below the threshold designated as low income by the Department of Housing and  
18 Community Development's list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety  
19 Code.  
20

21 **Low-Income Household.** A household with an annual income usually no greater than 80 percent of the area  
22 median family income adjusted by household size, as determined by a survey of incomes conducted by a city  
23 or a county, or in the absence of such a survey, based on the latest available eligibility limits established by  
24 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Section 8 housing program. (See  
25 "Area.")  
26

27 **Low-Income Housing Tax Credits.** Tax reductions provided by the federal and State governments for  
28 investors in housing for low-income households.  
29

30 **LIO.** A statistical descriptor indicating peak noise levels--the sound level exceeded ten percent of the time. It  
31 is a commonly used descriptor of community noise, and has been used in Federal Highway Administration  
32 standards and the standards of some cities and counties.  
33

34 **Maintain.** To keep in an existing state. (See "Preserve.")  
35

36 **Mandatory Element.** A component of the General Plan mandated by State Law. California State law requires  
37 that a General Plan include elements dealing with seven subjects--circulation, conservation, housing, land use,  
38 noise, open space and safety--and specifies to various degrees the information to be incorporated in each  
39 element. (See "Land Use Element.")  
40

41 **Manufactured Housing.** Residential structures that are constructed entirely in the factory, and that since June  
42 15, 1976, have been regulated by the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of  
43 1974 under the administration of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). (See  
44 "Mobile Home" and "Modular Unit.")  
45

46 **Marsh.** Any area designated as marsh or swamp on the largest scale United States Geologic Survey topographic  
47 map most recently published. A marsh usually is an area periodically or permanently covered with shallow  
48 water, either fresh or saline.  
49

50 **May.** That which is permissible.  
51

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

1  
2 **Median Strip.** The dividing area, either paved or landscaped, between opposing lanes of traffic on a roadway.

3  
4 **Mello-Roos Bonds.** Locally issued bonds that are repaid by a special tax imposed on property owners within  
5 a "community facilities" district established by a governmental entity. The bond proceeds can be used for  
6 public improvements and for a limited number of services. Named after the program's legislative authors.

7  
8 **Mercalli Intensity Scale.** A subjective measure of the observed effects (human reactions, structural damage,  
9 geologic effects) of an earthquake. Expressed in Roman numerals from I to XII.

10  
11 **Merger (District).** Elimination of a special district by transferring its service responsibilities to a city  
12 government. The merging district's territory must be totally included inside the city.

13  
14 **Metropolitan.** Of, relating to, or characteristic of a large important city.

15  
16 **Microclimate.** The climate of a small, distinct area, such as a city street or a building's courtyard; can be  
17 favorably altered through functional landscaping, architecture, or other design features.

18  
19 **Midden.** A deposit marking a former habitation site and containing such materials as discarded artifacts, bone and  
20 shell fragments, food refuse, charcoal, ash, rock, human remains, structural remnants, and other cultural leavings.

21  
22 **Mineral Resource.** Land on which known deposits of commercially viable mineral or aggregate deposits exist.  
23 This designation is applied to sites determined by the State Division of Mines and Geology as being a resource  
24 of regional significance, and is intended to help maintain the quarrying operations and protect them from  
25 encroachment of incompatible land uses.

26  
27 **Minimize.** To reduce or lessen, but not necessarily to eliminate.

28  
29 **Mining.** The act or process of extracting resources, such as coal, oil, or minerals, from the earth.

30  
31 **Ministerial (Administrative) Decision.** An action taken by a governmental agency that follows established  
32 procedures and rules and does not call for the exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve a project.

33  
34 **Mitigate.** To ameliorate, alleviate, or avoid to the extent reasonably feasible.

35  
36 **Mixed-use.** Properties on which various uses, such as office, commercial, institutional, and residential, are  
37 combined in a single building or on a single site in an integrated development project with significant functional  
38 interrelationships and a coherent physical design. A "single site" may include contiguous properties.

39  
40 **Mobile Home.** A structure, transportable in one or more sections, built on a permanent chassis and designed  
41 for use as a single-family dwelling unit and that (1) has a minimum of 400 square feet of living space; (2) has  
42 a minimum width in excess of 102 inches; (3) is connected to all available permanent utilities; and (4) is tied  
43 down (a) to a permanent foundation on a lot either owned or leased by the homeowner or (b) is set on piers,  
44 with wheels removed and skirted, in a mobile home park. (See "Manufactured Housing" and "Modular Unit.")

45  
46 **Moderate-income Household.** A household with an annual income between the lower income eligibility  
47 limits and 120 percent of the area median family income adjusted by household size, usually as established by  
48 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Section 8 housing program. (See  
49 "Area" and "Low-income Household.")

50  
51 **Modular Unit.** A factory-fabricated, transportable building or major component designed for use by itself or  
52 for incorporation with similar units on-site into a structure for residential, commercial, educational, or

1 industrial use. Differs from mobile homes and manufactured housing by (in addition to lacking an integral  
2 chassis or permanent hitch to allow future movement) being subject to California housing law design  
3 standards. California standards are more restrictive than federal standards in some respects (e.g., plumbing and  
4 energy conservation). Also called Factory-built Housing and regulated by State law of that title. (See "Mobile  
5 Home" and "Manufactured Housing.") ·  
6

7 **Multiple Family Building.** A detached building designed and used exclusively as a dwelling by three or more  
8 families occupying separate suites.  
9

10 **Must.** That which is mandatory.  
11

12 **National Ambient Air Quality Standards.** The prescribed level of pollutants in the outside air that cannot  
13 be exceeded legally during a specified time in a specified geographical area.  
14

15 **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).** An act passed in 1974 establishing federal legislation for  
16 national environmental policy, a council on environmental quality, and the requirements for environmental  
17 impact statements.  
18

19 **National Flood Insurance Program.** A federal program that authorizes the sale of federally subsidized flood  
20 insurance in communities where such flood insurance is not available privately.  
21

22 **National Historic Preservation Act.** A 1966 federal law that established a National Register of Historic Places  
23 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and that authorized grants-in-aid for preserving historic  
24 properties.  
25

26 **National Register of Historic Places.** The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of  
27 sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in the nation's history or whose artistic or  
28 architectural value is unique.  
29

30 **Natural State.** The condition existing prior to development.  
31

32 **Necessary.** Essential or required.  
33

34 **Need.** A condition requiring supply or relief. The City or County may act upon findings of need within or on  
35 behalf of the community.  
36

37 **Neighborhood Park.** City- or County-owned land intended to serve the recreation needs of people living or  
38 working within one-half mile radius of the park.  
39

40 **Nitrogen Oxide(s).** A reddish brown gas that is a byproduct of combustion and ozone formation processes.  
41 Often referred to as NOX, this gas gives smog its "dirty air" appearance.  
42

43 **Noise.** Any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to  
44 damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. Noise, simply, is "unwanted sound."  
45

46 **Noise Attenuation.** Reduction of the level of a noise source using a substance, material, or surface, such as  
47 earth berms and/or solid concrete walls.  
48

49 **Noise Contour.** A line connecting points of equal noise level as measured on the same scale. Noise levels greater  
50 than the 60 Ldn contour (measured in dBA) require noise attenuation in residential development.  
51

1 **Noise Element.** One of the seven State-mandated elements of a local General Plan, it assesses noise levels of  
2 highways and freeways, local arterials, railroads, airports, local industrial plants, and other ground stationary  
3 sources, and adopts goals, policies, and implementation programs to reduce the community's exposure to noise.  
4

5 **Non-attainment.** The condition of not achieving a desired or required level of performance. Frequently used in  
6 reference to air quality.  
7

8 **Non-conforming Use.** A use that was valid when brought into existence, but by subsequent regulation becomes no  
9 longer conforming. "Non-conforming use" is a generic term and includes (1) non-conforming structures (by virtue  
10 of size, type of construction, location on land, or proximity to other structures), (2) non-conforming use of a  
11 conforming building, (3) non-conforming use of a non-conforming building, and (4) non-conforming use of land.  
12 Thus, any use lawfully existing on any piece of property that is inconsistent with a new or amended General Plan,  
13 and that in turn is a violation of a zoning ordinance amendment subsequently adopted in conformance with the  
14 General Plan, will be a non-conforming use. Typically, non-conforming uses are permitted to continue for a  
15 designated period of time, subject to certain restrictions.  
16

17 **Notice (of Hearing).** A legal document announcing the opportunity for the public to present their views to an official  
18 representative or board of a public agency concerning an official action pending before the agency.  
19

20 **Objective.** A specific statement of desired future condition toward which the City or County will expend effort in  
21 the context of striving to achieve a broader goal. An objective should be achievable and, where possible, should be  
22 measurable and time-specific. The State Government Code (Section 65302) requires that General Plans spell out  
23 the objectives, principles, standards, and proposals of the General Plan. "The addition of 100 units of affordable  
24 housing by 1995" is an example of an objective.  
25

26 **Office Park.** (See "Industrial Park.")  
27

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

31 **Open Space Element.** One of the seven State-mandated elements of a local General Plan, it contains an inventory  
32 of privately and publicly owned open-space lands, and adopted goals, policies, and implementation programs for  
33 the preservation, protection, and management of open space lands.  
34

35 **Open Space Land.** Any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open space  
36 use for the purposes of (1) the preservation of natural resources, (2) the managed production of resources, (3)  
37 outdoor recreation, or (4) public health and safety.  
38

39 **Ordinance.** A law or regulation set forth and adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.  
40

41 **Outdoor Recreation Use.** A privately or publicly owned or operated use providing facilities for outdoor recreation  
42 activities.  
43

44 **Paleontology.** The science of the forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by their fossils.  
45

46 **Parcel.** A lot, or contiguous group of lots, in single ownership or under single control, usually considered a unit for  
47 purposes of development.  
48

49 **Parks.** Open space lands whose primary purpose is recreation. (See "Open Space Land," "Community Park," and  
50 "Neighborhood Park.")  
51

1 **Peak Hour/Peak Period.** For any given roadway, a daily period during which traffic volume is highest, usually  
2 occurring in the morning and evening commute periods. Where "F" Levels of Service are encountered, the "peak  
3 hour" may stretch into a "peak period" of several hours' duration.  
4

5 **Performance Standards.** Zoning regulations that permit uses based on a particular set of standards of operation  
6 rather than on particular type of use. Performance standards provide specific criteria limiting noise, air pollution,  
7 emissions, odors, vibration, dust, dirt, glare, heat, fire hazards, wastes, traffic impacts, and visual impacts of use.  
8

9 **Planned Unit Development (PUD).** A description of a proposed unified development, consisting at a  
10 minimum of a map and adopted ordinance setting forth the regulations governing, and the location and phasing  
11 of all proposed uses and improvements to be included in the development.  
12

13 **Planning and Research, Office of (OPR).** A governmental division of the State of California that has among  
14 its responsibilities the preparation of a set of guidelines for use by local jurisdictions in drafting General Plans.  
15

16 **Planning Area.** The Planning Area is the land area addressed by the General Plan. For a city, the Planning  
17 Area boundary typically coincides with the Sphere of Influence that encompasses land both within the City  
18 Limits and potentially annexable land.  
19

20 **Planning Commission.** A body, usually having five or seven members, created by a city or county in compliance  
21 with California law (Section 65100) that requires the assignment of the planning functions of the city or county to  
22 a planning department, planning commission, hearing officers, and/or the legislative body itself, as deemed  
23 appropriate by the legislative body.  
24

25 **Policy.** A specific statement of principle or of guiding actions that implies clear commitment but is not  
26 mandatory. A general direction that a governmental agency sets to follow, in order to meet its goals and  
27 objectives before undertaking an action program. (See "Program.")  
28

29 **Pollutant.** Any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for its normal or usual purpose.  
30

31 **Pollution.** The presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesired  
32 environmental effects.  
33

34 **Pollution, Non-Point.** Sources for pollution that are less definable and usually cover broad areas of land, such  
35 as agricultural land with fertilizers that are carried from the land by runoff, or automobiles.  
36

37 **Pollution, Point.** In reference to water quality, a discrete source from which pollution is generated before it  
38 enters receiving waters, such as a sewer outfall, a smokestack, or an industrial waste pipe.  
39

40 **Poverty Level.** As used by the U.S. Census, families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above  
41 or below the poverty level based on a poverty index that provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty  
42 thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of householder. The income cutoffs are  
43 updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index.  
44

45 **Preserve.** An area in which beneficial uses in their present condition are protected; for example, a nature  
46 preserve or an agricultural preserve. (See "Agricultural Preserve" and "Protect.")  
47

48 **Preserve.** To keep safe from destruction or decay; to maintain or keep intact. (See "Maintain.")  
49

50 **Principle.** An assumption, fundamental rule, or doctrine that will guide General Plan policies, proposals,  
51 standards, and implementation measures. The State Government Code (Section 65302) requires that General

1 Plans spell out the objectives, "principles," standards, and proposals of the General Plan. "Adjacent land uses  
2 should be compatible with one another" is an example of a principle.

3  
4 **Program.** An action, activity, or strategy carried out in response to adopted policy to achieve a specific goal  
5 or objective. Policies and programs establish the "who," "how" and "when" for carrying out the "what" and  
6 "where" of goals and objectives.

7  
8 **Protect.** To maintain and preserve beneficial uses in their present condition as nearly as possible. (See  
9 "Enhance.")

10  
11 **Public and Quasi-public Facilities.** Institutional, academic, governmental and community service uses, either  
12 publicly owned or operated by non-profit organizations.

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

19  
20 **Recognize.** To officially (or by official action) identify or perceive a given situation.

21  
22 **Recreation, Active.** A type of recreation or activity that requires the use of organized play areas including,  
23 but not limited to softball, baseball, football, and soccer fields, tennis and basketball courts, and various forms  
24 of children's play equipment.

25  
26 **Recreation, Passive.** Type of recreation or activity that does not require the use of organized play areas.

27  
28 **Recycle.** The process of extraction and reuse of materials from waste products.

29  
30 **Redevelop.** To demolish existing buildings; or to increase the overall floor area existing on a property; or  
31 both; irrespective of whether a change occurs in land use.

32  
33 **Regional.** Pertaining to activities or economies at a scale greater than that of a single jurisdiction, and affecting  
34 a broad geographic area.

35  
36 **Regional Housing Needs Plan.** A quantification by a COG or by HCD of existing and projected housing  
37 need, by household income group, for all localities within a region.

38  
39 **Regional Park.** A park typically 150-500 acres in size focusing on activities and natural features not included  
40 in most other types of parks and often based on a specific scenic or recreational opportunity.

41  
42 **Regulation.** A rule or order prescribed for managing government.

43  
44 **Rehabilitation.** The repair, preservation, and/or improvement of substandard housing.

45  
46 **Residential.** Land designated in the City or County General Plan and zoning ordinance for buildings  
47 consisting only of dwelling units. May be improved, vacant, or unimproved. (See "Dwelling Unit.")

48  
49 **Residential, Multiple Family.** Usually three or more dwelling units on a single site, which may be in the  
50 same or separate buildings.

51  
52 **Residential, Single-family.** A single dwelling unit on a building site.

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

4  
5 **Restore.** To renew, rebuild, or reconstruct to a former state.

6  
7 **Restrict.** To check, bound, or decrease the range, scope, or incidence of a particular condition.

8  
9 **Retrofit.** To add materials and/or devices to an existing building or system to improve its operation, safety,  
10 or efficiency. Buildings have been retrofitted to use solar energy and to strengthen their ability to withstand  
11 earthquakes, for example.

12  
13 **Rezoning.** An amendment to the map and/or text of a zoning ordinance to effect a change in the nature,  
14 density, or intensity of uses allowed in a zoning district and/or on a designated parcel or land area.

15  
16 **Richter Scale.** A measure of the size or energy release of an earthquake at its source. The scale is logarithmic;  
17 the wave amplitude of each number on the scale is 10 times greater than that of the previous whole number.

18  
19 **Rideshare.** A travel mode other than driving alone, such as buses, rail transit, carpools, and vanpools.

20  
21 **Ridgeline.** A line connecting the highest points along a ridge and separating drainage basins or small-scale  
22 drainage systems from one another.

23  
24 **Right-of-way.** A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by certain transportation and public use  
25 facilities, such as roadways, railroads, and utility lines.

26  
27 **Riparian Lands.** Riparian lands are comprised of the vegetative and wildlife areas adjacent to perennial and  
28 intermittent streams. Riparian areas are delineated by the existence of plant species normally found near  
29 freshwater.

30  
31 **Risk.** The danger or degree of hazard or potential loss.

32  
33 **Runoff.** That portion of rain or snow that does not percolate into the ground and is discharged into streams  
34 instead.

35  
36 **Safety Element.** One of the seven elements of a local General Plan mandated by California law, it contains  
37 adopted goals, policies, and implementation programs for the protection of the community from any  
38 unreasonable risks associated with seismic and geologic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. Many  
39 safety elements also incorporate a review of police needs, objectives, facilities, and services.

40  
41 **Sanitary Landfill.** The controlled placement of refuse within a limited area, followed by compaction and  
42 covering with a suitable thickness of earth and other containment material.

43  
44 **Sanitary Sewer.** A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where  
45 the sewage is treated, as contrasted with storm drainage systems (that carry surface water) and septic tanks or  
46 leech fields (that hold refuse liquids and waste matter on-site). (See "Combined Sewer" and "Septic System.")

47  
48 **Second Unit.** A self-contained living unit, either attached to or detached from, and in addition to, the primary  
49 residential unit on a single lot. Sometimes called a "Granny Flat."

50  
51 **Seiche.** An earthquake-generated wave in an enclosed body of water such as a lake, reservoir, or bay.

1 **Seismic.** Caused by or subject to earthquakes or earth vibrations.

2  
3 **Senior Housing.** (See "Elderly Housing.")

4  
5 **Seniors.** Persons age 62 and older.

6  
7 **Septic System.** A sewage-treatment system that includes a settling tank through which liquid sewage flows  
8 and in which solid sewage settles and is decomposed by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Septic systems are  
9 often used for individual-home waste disposal where an urban sewer system is not available. (See "Sanitary  
10 Sewer.")

11  
12 **Setback.** The horizontal distance between the property line and any structure.

13  
14 **Shall.** That which is obligatory or necessary.

15  
16 **Should.** Signifies a directive to be honored if at all possible.

17  
18 **Sign.** Any representation (written or pictorial) used to convey information, or to identify, announce, or  
19 otherwise direct attention to a business, profession, commodity, service, or entertainment, and placed on,  
20 suspended from, or in any way attached to, any structure, vehicle, or feature of the natural or manmade  
21 landscape.

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

27  
28 **Significant Effect.** A beneficial or detrimental impact on the environment. May include, but is not limited to,  
29 significant changes in an area's air, water, and land resources.

30  
31 **Siltation.** (1) The accumulating deposition of eroded material. (2) The gradual filling in of streams and other bodies  
32 of water with sand, silt, and clay.

33  
34 **Single-family Dwelling, Attached.** A dwelling unit occupied or intended for occupancy by only one household  
35 that is structurally connected with at least one other such dwelling unit. (See "Townhouse.")

36  
37 **Single-family Dwelling, Detached.** A dwelling unit occupied or intended for occupancy by only one household  
38 that is structurally independent from any other such dwelling unit or structure intended for residential or other use.  
39 (See "Family.")

40  
41 **Site.** A parcel of land used or intended for one use or a group of uses and having frontage on a public or an approved  
42 private street. A lot. (See "Lot.")

43  
44 **Slope.** Land gradient described as the vertical rise divided by the horizontal run, and expressed in percent.

45  
46 **Soil.** The unconsolidated material on the immediate surface of-the earth created by natural forces that serves as natural  
47 medium for growing land plants.

48  
49 **Solid Waste.** Any unwanted or discarded material that is not a liquid or gas. Includes organic wastes, paper products,  
50 metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood, but does not include sewage  
51 and hazardous materials. Organic wastes and paper products comprise about 75 percent of typical urban solid waste.

1  
2 **Specific Plan.** Under Article 8 of the Government Code (Section 65450 et seq), a legal tool for detailed design and  
3 implementation of a defined portion of the area covered by a General Plan. A specific plan may include all detailed  
4 regulations, conditions, programs, and/or proposed legislation that may be necessary or convenient for the systematic  
5 implementation of any General Plan element(s).  
6

7 **Speed, Average.** The sum of the speeds of the cars observed divided by the number of cars observed.  
8

9 **Speed, Critical.** The speed that is not exceeded by 85 percent of the cars observed.  
10

11 **Sphere of Influence.** The probable ultimate physical boundaries and service area of a local agency (city or district)  
12 as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) of the County.  
13

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

22 **Storm Runoff.** Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth but flows overland to  
23 flowing or stagnant bodies of water.  
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 that requires location on the ground (excluding swimming pools,  
43 fences, and walls used as fences).  
44

45 **Subdivision.** The division of a tract of land into defined lots, either improved or unimproved, which can be  
46 separately conveyed by sale or lease, and which can be altered or developed. "Subdivision" includes a  
47 condominium project as defined in Section 1350 of the California Civil Code and a community apartment  
48 project as defined in Section 11004 of the Business and Professions Code.  
49

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

4  
5 **Subsidence.** The gradual settling or sinking of an area with little or no horizontal motion. (See "Settlement.")

6  
7 **Subsidize.** To assist by payment of a sum of money or by the granting of terms or favors that reduce the need  
8 for monetary expenditures. Housing subsidies may take the forms of mortgage interest deductions or tax  
9 credits from federal and/or state income taxes, sale or lease at less than market value of land to be used for the  
10 construction of housing, payments to supplement a minimum affordable rent, and the like.

11  
12 **Substandard Housing.** Residential dwellings that, because of their physical condition, do not provide safe  
13 and sanitary housing.

14  
15 **Substantial.** Considerable in importance, value, degree, or amount.

16  
17 **Tax Increment.** Additional tax revenues that result from increases in property values within are development  
18 area. State law permits the tax increment to be earmarked for redevelopment purposes but requires at least 20  
19 percent to be used to increase and improve the community's supply of very low-and low-income housing.

20  
21 **Topography.** Configuration of a surface, including its relief and the position of natural and man-made  
22 features.

23  
24 **Tourism.** The business of providing services for persons traveling for pleasure, tourism contributes to the  
25 vitality of the community by providing revenue to local business. Tourism can be measured through changes  
26 in the transient occupancy tax, or restaurant sales.

27  
28 **Town.** The Town of Loomis, State of California.

29  
30 **Traffic Model.** A mathematical representation of traffic movement within an area or region based on observed  
31 relationships between the kind and intensity of development in specific areas. Many traffic models operate on  
32 the theory that trips are produced by persons living in residential areas and are attracted by various non-  
33 residential land uses. (See "Trip.")

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, para-transit, or owners of  
40 private vehicles for transportation. Transit-dependent citizens include the young, the handicapped, the elderly,  
41 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. Also called "Mass-Transit."

45  
46 **Transportation Demand Management (TDM).** A strategy for reducing demand on the road system by  
47 reducing the number of vehicles using the roadways and/or increasing the number of persons per vehicle. IDM  
48 attempts to reduce the number of persons who drive alone on the roadway during the commute period and to  
49 increase the number in carpools, vanpools, buses and trains, walking, and biking. IDM can be an element of  
50 TSM (see below).

1 **Transportation Systems Management (TSM).** A comprehensive strategy developed to address the problems  
2 caused by additional development, increasing trips, and a shortfall in transportation capacity. Transportation  
3 Systems Management focuses on more efficiently utilizing existing highway and transit systems rather than  
4 expanding them. TSM measures are characterized by their low cost and quick implementation time frame, such  
5 as computerized traffic signals, metered freeway ramps, and one-way streets.  
6

7 **Trees, Heritage.** Trees planted by a group of citizens or by the City or County in commemoration of an event  
8 or in memory of a person figuring significantly in history.  
9

10 **Trees, Landmark.** Trees whose size, visual impact, or association with a historically significant structure or  
11 event have led the City or County to designate them as landmarks.  
12

13 **Trees, Street.** Trees strategically planted--usually in parkway strips, medians, or along streets--to enhance the  
14 visual quality of a street.  
15

16 **Trip.** A one-way journey that proceeds from an origin to a destination via a single mode of transportation; the  
17 smallest unit of movement considered in transportation studies. Each trip has one "production end," (or origin-  
18 -often from home, but not always), and one "attraction end," (destination). (See "Traffic Model.")  
19

20 **Trip Generation.** The dynamics that account for people making trips in automobiles or by means of public  
21 transportation. Trip generation is the basis for estimating the level of use for a transportation system and the  
22 impact of additional development or transportation facilities on an existing, local transportation system. Trip  
23 generations of households are correlated with destinations that attract household members for specific  
24 purposes.  
25

26 **Truck Route.** A path of circulation required for all vehicles exceeding set weight or axle limits, a truck route  
27 follows major arterials through commercial or industrial areas and avoids sensitive areas.  
28

29 **Undevelopable.** Specific areas where topographic, geologic, and/or surficial soil conditions indicate a  
30 significant danger to future occupants and a liability to the City or County are designated as "undevelopable"  
31 by the City or County.  
32

33 **Undue.** Improper, or more than necessary.  
34

35 **Uniform Building Code (UBC).** A national, standard building code that sets forth minimum standards for  
36 construction  
37

38 **Uniform Housing Code (UHC).** State housing regulations governing the condition of habitable structures with  
39 regard to health and safety standards, and which provide for the conservation and rehabilitation of housing in  
40 accordance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC).  
41

42 **Urban Design.** The attempt to give form, in terms of both beauty and function, to selected urban areas or to  
43 whole cities. Urban design is concerned with the location, mass, and design of various urban components and  
44 combines elements of urban planning, architecture, and landscape architecture  
45

46 **Urban Services.** Utilities (such as water, gas, electricity, and sewer) and public services (such as police, fire,  
47 schools, parks, and recreation) provided to an urbanized or urbanizing area.  
48

49 **Urban Sprawl.** Haphazard growth or outward extension of a city resulting from uncontrolled or poorly  
50 managed development.  
51

1 **Use.** The purpose for which a Jot or structure is or may be leased, occupied, maintained, arranged, designed,  
2 intended, constructed, erected, moved, altered, and/or enlarged in accordance with the City or County zoning  
3 ordinance and General Plan land use designations.

4  
5 **Use, Non-conforming.** (See "Non-conforming Use.")

6  
7 **Use Permit.** The discretionary and conditional review of an activity or function or operation on a site or in a  
8 building or facility.

9  
10 **Utility Corridors.** Rights-of-way or easements for utility lines on either publicly or privately owned property.  
11 (See "Right-of-way" or "Easement.")

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 **Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).** A key measure of overall street and highway use. Reducing VMT is often a  
21 major objective in efforts to reduce vehicular congestion and achieve regional air quality goals.

22  
23 **Very Low-income Household.** A household with an annual income usually no greater than 50 percent of the  
24 area median family income adjusted by household size, as determined by a survey of incomes conducted by a  
25 city or a county, or in the absence of such a survey, based on the latest available eligibility limits established  
26 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Section 8 housing program. (See  
27 "Area.")

28  
29 **View Corridor.** The line of sight-identified as to height, width, and distance-of an observer looking toward an  
30 object of significance to the community (e.g., ridgeline, river, historic building, etc.); the route that directs the  
31 viewer's attention.

32  
33 **Viewshed.** The area within view from a defined observation point.

34  
35 **Volume-to-Capacity Ratio.** A measure of the operating capacity of a roadway or intersection, in terms of the  
36 number of vehicles passing through, divided by the number of vehicles that theoretically could pass through  
37 when the roadway or intersection is operating at its designed capacity. Abbreviated as "v/c." At a v/c ratio of  
38 1.0, the roadway or intersection is operating at capacity. If the ratio is less than 1.0, the traffic facility has  
39 additional capacity. Although ratios slightly greater than 1.0 are possible, it is more likely that the peak hour  
40 will elongate into a "peak period." (See "Peak Hour" and "Level of Service.")

41  
42 **Watercourse.** Natural or once natural flowing (perennially or intermittently) water including rivers, streams,  
43 and creeks. Includes natural waterways that have been channelized, but does not include manmade channels,  
44 ditches, and underground drainage and sewage systems.

45  
46 **Watershed.** The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to its flow; the entire  
47 region drained by a waterway or watercourse that drains into a lake, or reservoir.

48  
49 **Waterway.** (See "Watercourse.")

50  
51 **Wetlands.** Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or  
52 near the surface, or the land is covered by shallow water. Under a "unified" methodology now used by all

1 federal agencies, wetlands are defined as "those areas meeting certain criteria for hydrology, vegetation, and  
2 soils."  
3

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

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

13 **Zone, Traffic.** In a mathematical traffic model, the area to be studied is divided into zones, with each zone  
14 treated as producing and attracting trips. The production of trips by a zone is based on the number of trips to  
15 or from work or shopping, or other trips produced per dwelling unit.  
16

17 **Zoning.** The division of a city or county by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, which specify allowable  
18 uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies  
19 of the General Plan.  
20

21 **Zoning District.** A designated section of a city or county for which prescribed land use requirements and  
22 building and development standards are uniform.  
23

24 **Zoning Map.** Government Code Section 65851 permits a legislative body to divide a county, a city, or  
25 portions thereof, into zones of the number, shape, and area it deems best suited to carry out the purposes of  
26 the zoning ordinance. These zones are delineated on a map or maps, called the Zoning Map.  
27