

POLICY DOCUMENT: APPENDICES

Glossary of Terms

Acre-foot. An acre-foot (AF) is the volume of water required to cover one acre of land (43,560 square feet) to a depth of one foot. One acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters. Historically, an acre-foot represents the amount of water typically used by one family during a year.

Active Recreation. A mix of recreation uses that involve some form of built infrastructure or constructed facilities, such as athletic fields, concession stands, golf courses, tennis or basketball courts, baseball fields, children’s playgrounds, dog parks, or paved bike paths.

Adaptation. Adaptation is preparing for climate change impacts that are expected to occur, by making adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects that are aimed at minimizing harm or taking advantage of beneficial opportunities.

Aeronautics Act: Sections 21670 et seq. of the California Public Utilities Code.

Aggravated Assault. An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

Aggregate. A resource composed of sand, gravel, and crushed stone used in the construction of buildings, roads, and other structures and facilities.

Airport Influence Area (AIA): The area in which current or future airport-related noise, overflight, safety, and/or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses. In most circumstances, the airport influence area is designated by the ALUC as its planning area boundary for the airport and the two terms can be considered synonymous.

Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC): A commission authorized under the provisions of the California Public Utilities Code, Sections 21670 et seq. and established (in any county within which a public-use airport is located) for the purpose of promoting compatibility between airports and the land uses surrounding them.

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP).The California State Aeronautics Act (Public Utilities Code, Section 21670 et seq.) requires the preparation of an airport land use compatibility plan (ALUCP) for nearly all public-use airports in the state. The intent of the ALUCP is to encourage compatibility between airports and the various land uses that surround them.

Airport: An area of land that is used or intended to be used for the landing and taking off of aircraft, including its buildings and support facilities.

Alluvial fan. An alluvial fan is a fan or cone-shaped deposit of sediment crossed and built up by streams or debris flows. These flows come from a single point source at the apex of the fan, and over time move to occupy many positions on the fan surface. Fans are typically found where a canyon draining from mountainous terrain emerges out onto a flatter plain.

Ambient Air Quality Standards. These standards measure outdoor air quality. They identify the maximum acceptable average concentrations of air pollutants during a specified period of time. These standards have been adopted at both State and Federal levels.

Annexation: The process by which land is incorporated into an existing district or municipality, with a resulting change in the boundaries of the annexing jurisdiction.

Annual Average Daily Traffic. The average daily volume of traffic estimated on a yearly basis based on one year (365 days) of data.

Antenna. An antenna is any system of wires, poles, rods, reflecting discs, or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of electromagnetic waves when such system is either external to or attached to the exterior of a structure.

Archaeology. The scientific study of the physical remains of past human life, including prehistoric and historic societies.

Areawide Source. Areawide sources include sources of pollution where the emissions are spread over a wide area, such as consumer products, fireplaces and wood stoves, natural gas-fueled space heaters and water heaters, road dust, landscape maintenance equipment, architectural coatings, solvents, and farming operations. Areawide sources do not include mobile sources or stationary sources.

Arson. The unlawful intentional burning of any structure or object resulting in damage or destruction of property.

Assessed Valuation. A value established for real property for use as a basis for levying property taxes. Assessed values are determined by the County Assessor and are set at full market value when property is sold or newly constructed. Thereafter, assessed values may only increase by up to two percent per year until sold or improved again. During periods of real estate price decline, the Assessor may reduce assessed values on existing properties.

Assessor's Use Code: Land use codes used by the County Assessor to determine the value of property for property tax purposes.

Asthma. A chronic lung condition that causes swelling, excess mucus, and narrowing of the airways.

Atmospheric River. An atmospheric river is a meteorological phenomenon that draws water vapor from the Pacific Ocean near the equator and transports it to the U.S. West Coast.

Automatic Aid. The process whereby the closest piece of emergency apparatus is dispatched to a call for assistance, regardless of jurisdiction.

Average Daily Traffic. The total volume of traffic during a given time period (in whole days greater than one day and less than one year) divided by the number of days in that time period. ADT volumes can be determined by continuous traffic counts or periodic counts. Where only periodic traffic counts are taken, ADT volume can be established by applying correction factors such as for season or day of week. For roadways having traffic in two directions, the ADT includes traffic in both directions unless specified otherwise.

Aviation-Related Use: Any facility or activity directly associated with the air transportation of persons or cargo or the operation, storage, or maintenance of aircraft at an airport or heliport. Such uses specifically include runways, taxiways, and their associated protected areas defined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), together with aircraft aprons, hangars, fixed base operations facilities, terminal buildings, etc.

Avigation Easement: A type of easement that typically conveys the following rights:

- A right to prohibit electrical interference, glare, misleading lights, visual impairments, wildlife hazards, or other hazards to aircraft flight from being created on the property.
- A right to prohibit the erection or growth of any structure, tree, or other object that would enter the acquired airspace.
- A right to subject the property to noise, vibrations, fumes, dust, and fuel particle emissions associated with normal airport activity.

- A right-of-entry onto the property, with proper advance notice, for the purpose of removing, marking, or lighting any structure or other object that enters the acquired airspace.
- A right-of-way for free and unobstructed passage of aircraft through the airspace over the property at any altitude above a surface specified in the easement (usually set in accordance with the FAR Part 77 criteria).

A-Weighted Sound Level. An A-weighted sound level is the frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human hearing response.

Base flood elevation (BFE). Base flood elevation refers to the elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps that indicate the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a one-percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood. Base flood means a flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This term is synonymous with the term “100-year flood”. Base flood is the term used throughout the City’s floodplain management ordinance.

Bay Trail. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) envisioned a 500-mile continuous bikeway that circles the San Francisco Bay with connections to parks and links to existing transportation facilities.

Biohazard. An infectious agent or hazardous biological material that presents a risk or potential risk to the health of humans, animals, or the environment. The risk can be direct through infection or indirect through damage to the environment.

British thermal unit (Btu). The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of liquid water by one degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density.

Brownfield. Abandoned, idled, or under-used real property where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by the presence or potential presence of environmental contamination.

Building. A structure created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

Buildout: Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under current or proposed planning or zoning designations.

Burglary. The unlawful entry of an inhabited structure to commit a felony or a theft.

California Natural Diversity Database. (CNDDDB) The CNDDDB is a program that inventories the status and locations of rare plants and animals in California. The CNDDDB is used frequently

in planning projects to determine if special status species occur within a particular project area. Using information from CNDDDB queries is often the first step in determining whether or not a project or plan may impact habitat for a certain species.

California Scenic Highway Program. The California Scenic Highway Program, created by the State Legislature in 1963 (Streets and Highways Code 260 et seq.), preserves and protects scenic highway corridors from change that would diminish the aesthetic value of lands adjacent to highways.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP). A multi-year plan for maintaining or replacing existing public facilities or assets, and for building or acquiring new ones that have an initial useful life beyond one year.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Carbon dioxide is an odorless and colorless GHG. CO₂ is emitted from natural sources, such as the decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic out-gassing. Anthropogenic (man-made) sources include the burning of fossil and other fuels (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas, wood).

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) is a distinct measure for describing how much global warming a given type and amount of greenhouse gas may cause, using the functionally equivalent amount or concentration of CO₂ as the reference.

Carbon Sequestration. Carbon storage (sequestration) occurs in forests and soils, primarily through the natural process of photosynthesis. Atmospheric CO₂ is taken up through leaves and becomes carbon in the woody biomass of trees and other vegetation where it is stored.

Carcinogen. Any substance that can cause or aggravate cancer.

Cellular Telephone. A mobile telephone operated through a cellular radio network.

Certificated School Employee. A certificated school employee is an employee of a school district who is in a position requiring a teaching certificate from the State Department of Education. Classified school employees include teachers, student services personnel, principals, assistant principals, program directors, and coordinators.

Charter School. A tax-supported school established by a charter between a granting body (i.e., school board) and an outside group (e.g., teachers and parents). Charter schools operate within the framework of California State law (Education Code §47605-47608) to create a charter that outlines the school's governing structure, mission, methods of assessment, student outcomes, and goals. Charter schools function as small independent school districts and accept students based on criteria established in the school charter.

City Limits: a political boundary that defines land that has been incorporated into a city.

Class I Bikeway (Bike Path). A paved right-of-way for bicycle travel that is completely separate from any street or highway.

Class II Bikeway (Bike Lane). A striped and stenciled lane for one-way bicycle travel on a street or highway.

Class III Bikeway (Bike Route). A signed route along a street or highway where the bicyclist shares the right-of-way with motor vehicles.

Classified School Employee. A classified school employee is an employee of a school district who is in a position not requiring a teaching certificate from the State Department of Education. Classified school employees include employees in such positions as teaching assistants, teacher's aides, pupil services aides, library aides, school secretaries, custodians, bus drivers, and cafeteria workers. The numbers of classified staff members do not include preschool, adult education, or regional occupational center or program classified employees.

Climate Action Plan (CAP). A Climate Action Plan is a planning document that lays out a set of strategies and policy recommendations intended to reduce GHG emissions associated with a given entity, agency, or jurisdiction.

Climate Change. Climate change refers to any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time. In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer.

Climate Impacts. Climate impacts are the consequences of climate change on natural and human systems.

Clustered Development. A development that clusters housing units in a compact area to preserve a large area of open space.

Co-location. Co-location means a wireless telecommunications facility comprising a single telecommunications tower, monopole, or building supporting antennas owned or used by more than one telecommunications carrier. Co-location shall also include the location of wireless telecommunications facilities with other facilities such as water tanks, light standards, and other utility facilities and structures.

Community Choice Aggregation. A program that allows cities and counties to aggregate the buying power of individual customers within a defined area in order to secure alternative energy supply contracts on a community-wide basis.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). A CNEL is similar to the L_{dn} with an additional 5 dB penalty applied during the noise-sensitive hours from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., which are typically reserved for relaxation, conversation, reading, and watching television.

Community Park. A community park is larger than a local park and provides a wider variety and higher intensity of recreational uses. The focus is on more active and structured activities for larger segments of the community. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Their service area is roughly a two- to three-mile radius.

Community Resiliency. A community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and rapidly recover from adverse situations.

Community Risk Reduction Strategy. A comprehensive strategy to minimize community health risk associated with toxic air contaminants and fine particulate matter in both existing and new development.

Compatibility Zone: Any of the airport influence area zones set forth in this ALUCP for the purposes of determining land use compatibility.

Complete Neighborhood. Neighborhoods that are designed to meet the daily needs of residents by providing a mix of amenities including pedestrian and bicycle-friendly streets, parks, community centers, day care centers, community gardens, affordable housing and neighborhood commercial and service uses.

Complete Streets. Streets designed and constructed to serve all users regardless of their age or ability or whether they are driving, walking, bicycling, or taking transit.

Concrete-lined channels. Concrete lined channels are channels built from concrete. They can be found in many spots throughout western Alameda County and date back to the 1960s.

Coronary heart disease. A disease that develops when the arteries of the heart become narrowed or clogged and cannot supply enough oxygen-rich blood and nutrients to the heart muscle.

Corrosiveness. The ability to eat away materials and destroy human and animal tissue by chemical action (e.g., oven cleaner).

Creative Class. A term used to describe a group of highly creative and innovative professionals that design goods and offer services to solve complex problems, such as scientists, engineers, educators, computer programmers, web designers, researchers, artists, architects, and media workers.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). A multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design.

Cross-connection. A cross-connection is an actual or potential connection between a public or consumer's drinking water system and a non-potable (non-drinkable) source of water or other fluid. Examples of cross-connections are the connections between the drinking water distribution system and irrigation or lawn sprinkler systems, hose bibs, fire sprinkler systems, carbonation units, boilers, and chemical feed equipment.

Crosswalk. A crosswalk is any portion of a roadway that connects the lateral lines of a sidewalk, or in the absence of sidewalks, the edges of a roadway. Thus, crosswalks may or may not be marked.

Crowdsourcing. The practice of obtaining needed services, ideas, or content by soliciting contributions from a large online community of volunteers. Entrepreneurs can use crowdsourcing techniques in place of hiring outside businesses or consultants.

Cultural resource. An object, document, or any part of the built environment that has significance in archaeology, architecture, art, or history.

Curb Ramp. A combined curb ramp and landing that creates a transition between sidewalk that are raised above roadway grade to the roadway. They are necessary for people using wheelchairs, scooters and other mobility assistive devices but benefit all pedestrians.

Day-Night Average Noise Level (L_{dn}). L_{dn} is the 24-hour L_{eq} with a 10 dB penalty applied during the noise-sensitive hours from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., which are typically reserved for sleeping.

Debt Financing. Borrowing funds for capital improvements needed today and pledging future revenues to repay principal and interest expenditures.

Debt Service. Payments of principal and interest on bonds and other debt instruments in accordance with a predetermined schedule.

Decibel (dB). A dB is a sound level expressed in decibels which is the logarithmic ratio of two like pressure quantities, with one pressure quantity being a reference sound pressure.

Defensible Space. This term refers to the area between a building and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the threat of the wildfire igniting the structure and allows firefighters to operate safely. Typically, creating a defensible space involves thinning of flammable native trees and shrubs, removal of dead vegetation, and planting of more fire resistant plant materials around the house. The defensible space concept

conveys several important ideas including homeowner responsibility, being proactive, vegetation management, house survivability, and firefighter safety.

Density (Residential): The number of permanent residential dwelling units per acre of land. Densities specified in the general plan may be expressed in units per gross acre or per net developable acre.

Design Guidelines: Design criteria and standards that must be considered to meet a minimum standard of design for development projects. Design guidelines address a variety of topics, including site design, building mass, facade design, building materials, signage and landscaping.

Designated historical resource. Any historical resource that has been designated and placed on a local register of historical resources.

Diabetes. A chronic disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin, which can lead to blood glucose (sugar) levels that are too high.

Differential Settlement. Uneven settlement of buildings and infrastructure due to low-strength foundation materials (e.g., imported fill) or where improvements straddle the boundary between different types of subsurface materials (e.g., a boundary between native soils and fill).

Digital Subscriber Line. A digital subscriber line (DSL) is internet technology that uses existing two-wire copper telephone wiring to deliver high-speed data services at speeds greater than basic internet dial-up.

Discharge. Often synonymous with stream flow, discharge is the volume rate of water flow including any suspended solids (i.e. sediment), dissolved chemical species, and/or biologic material transported through a given cross-sectional area. The units typically used to express discharge include cubic feet or meters per second, or acre-feet per day.

Disinfection. Disinfection is a process following secondary or tertiary treatment that typically involves the use of chlorine or ultraviolet (UV) radiation to destroy bacteria and other pathogens.

Disposal Site. A disposal site is the place, location, tract of land, area, or premises in use, intended to be used, or which has been used for the disposal of solid wastes.

- A Class I disposal site may include a landfill, waste pile, surface impoundment, or land treatment unit for hazardous waste. A Class I landfill must have a variance permit from CalRecycle and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).
- A Class II disposal site may include a landfill, waste pile, surface impoundment, or land treatment unit for designated waste which threatens water quality. A Class II disposal site

must have a solid waste facilities permit from CalRecycle and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).

- A Class III disposal site is a landfill that accepts non-hazardous resources such as household, commercial, and industrial waste, resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations. A Class III landfill must have a solid waste facility permit from CalRecycle and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).

Disposal. Disposal includes all waste created by all sources within each jurisdiction (including businesses, government agencies, and residents) which is disposed at CalRecycle-permitted landfills or CalRecycle-permitted transformation facilities, or is exported from the state. CalRecycle records tons of waste disposed by each jurisdiction using its disposal reporting system.

Diversion. Diversion refers to the amount of solid waste that is prevented from being deposited into a landfill and instead is able to be reused or recycled as another product. Diversion is typically expressed as a percentage of total solid waste.

Drainage Channel. A drainage channel is an open channel such as a swale, constructed channel, or natural drainage course that conveys, stores, and/or treats runoff.

Drainage. Drainage includes the surface or subsurface features or structures that collect and remove excess rainfall runoff or high groundwater.

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

Earthen channels. Earthen channels are channels constructed with natural materials.

Easement. An easement is a limited right to make use of a property owned by another; for example, a right of way across the property for an electricity or gas line.

Effluent. Effluent is treated wastewater that is discharged from a wastewater treatment facility.

Electricity. Electricity is a natural phenomenon, either through lightening or the attraction and repulsion of protons and electrons to create friction, that in turn forms an electric current or power.

Emergency Services. Emergency services refers to the preparation and carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible.

Emergency. An emergency is the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property.

Emissions Scenario. An emissions scenario is a plausible representation of the future development of emissions of substances that are potentially radiatively active (e.g., greenhouse gases, aerosols), based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about driving forces (e.g., demographic and socio-economic development, technological change) and their key relationships. Concentration scenarios, derived from emissions scenarios, are used as input into a climate model to compute climate projections.

Endangered Species Act. (ESA) Both the federal and state Acts protect plants and wildlife that are listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The California State Endangered Species Act also protects species that are considered candidates to be listed as threatened or endangered.

Energy Resources. Sources of electricity and natural gas. Electrical generation may come from natural gas, biomass, hydroelectric plants, solar, or wind.

Enterprise Funds. This type of fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private sector enterprises and it is the City's intent that the costs (including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City has established five enterprise funds: water, sewer, stormwater, recycling, and the airport .

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-regulated Hazardous Materials Sites. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-regulated hazardous materials sites includes facilities generating or transporting hazardous waste, or recycling, treating, storing, or disposing (TSD) of hazardous waste.

Equivalent Noise Level (L_{eq}). An L_{eq} is the equivalent steady-state noise level in a stated period of time that would contain the same acoustic energy as the time-varying noise level during the same period (i.e., average noise level).

Erosion. Erosion is the removal of soil and/or sediment by wind, water, or glacial ice. Erosion occurs naturally, but can be intensified by land clearing activities such as farming, development, road building, and timber harvesting.

Expansive Soils. Soils composed largely of clays that can undergo significant volume change with changes in moisture content. Also see "Shrink/Swell Potential."

Exposure Pathway. The route through which a chemical can enter the body (e.g., through the skin, inhaling, ingesting).

Extreme Heat Days. An extreme heat day is a day in April through October where the maximum temperature exceeds the 98th historical percentile of maximum temperatures based on daily temperature data between 1961-1990.

Extreme Storm Events. Extreme storm events refer to the increase in precipitation intensity and variability, increase in wind speed, and increase in ocean temperatures that increase the number and intensity of tropical cyclones and hurricanes that can increase the risk of flooding, drought, erosion, turbidity, debris in reservoirs, nutrient and pollutant loading, and wildfires.

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). This program was designed by the state to inventory important farm and grazing lands by preparing Important Farmland Series maps.

Fault Creep. Fault displacement through slow, persistent movement, which occurs over time outside of actual earthquake events on the identified fault.

Fault. A fault is a fracture or zone of fractures between two blocks of rock that allows the blocks to move relative to each other. This movement may occur rapidly, in the form of an earthquake, or may occur slowly, in the form of creep. Most faults produce repeated displacements over geologic time. During an earthquake, the rock on one side of the fault suddenly slips with respect to the other. The fault surface can be horizontal or vertical or some arbitrary angle in between.

Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77: The part of the Federal Aviation Regulations that addresses objects affecting navigable airspace.

Fiber Optic Cable. A fiber optic cable is a cable containing multiple optical fibers. The individual fibers are coated with flexible, transparent glass or plastic and contained in a cable tube suitable to the environment where the cable is being deployed. The fibers transmit light between the two ends of the cable, allowing for high speed transmission of information over long distances.

Fiscal Year. The beginning and ending period of recording financial transactions. The City has specified July 1 to June 30 as its fiscal year.

Five-Hundred-Year (500) Flood Event. A 500-year flood is an event that would occur on average every 500 years, or that has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year.

Flood Control. Flood control includes regulations and practices that reduce or prevent the damage caused by stormwater runoff.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The FIRM is the basis for floodplain management, mitigation, and insurance activities of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Uses of the

FIRM for insurance activities include enforcement of the mandatory purchase requirement of the 1973 Act. The risk zones shown on the FIRMs are the basis for the establishment of premium rates for flood coverage offered through the NFIP. At present, FIRMs have been published for virtually all communities in the nation having flood risks.

Flood. A flood is a temporary rise in flow rate and/or stage (elevation) of any watercourse or stormwater conveyance system that results in runoff exceeding normal flow boundaries and inundating adjacent, normally dry areas.

Floodplain. A floodplain is any land area susceptible to inundation by stormwater from any source. FEMA defines the floodplain to be the area inundated by the 100-year flood.

Floodway. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. This term is synonymous with the term “regulatory floodway.”

Floor Area Ratio (FAR): the ratio of interior building space on a property to the total square footage of the property: $FAR = \text{Square footage of building} / \text{square footage of property}$.

Food desert. A geographic area within urban settings that has limited access to the fresh produce needed to maintain a healthy diet.

Forcible Rape. The carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against his/her will.

Form-Based Code: Zoning regulations and design standards that foster predictable built results and a high-quality public realm by regulating physical form (rather than the separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code. Form-based codes offer an alternative to conventional zoning, which primarily regulates the use of property. Form-based codes address the relationship between building facades and the public realm, the form and mass of buildings in relation to one another, and the scale and types of streets and blocks. The regulations and standards in form-based codes are presented in both words and clearly drawn diagrams and other visuals.

Fuel Load. Fuel load is the buildup of easily ignited dry vegetation in grassland areas or on the forest floor.

Fuel Reduction. The fire management practice to actively reduce the fuel load on a property.

Gallons of Water Per Capita Per Day. Gallons of water per capita per day (gpcpd) is a unit of measurement calculated as the Net Use allocated to the Water User Group (WUG) in gallons, divided by a Population Estimate, divided by 365 days.

Gallons of Water Per Day (gpd). Gallons of water per day (gpd) is a unit of measurement calculated as the Net Use allocated to the Water User Group (WUG) in gallons, divided by 365 days.

General Fund. As the primary operating fund of the City, all revenues that are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to a specific fund are accounted for in the General Fund. Except for subvention or grant resources restricted for specific uses, General Fund resources can be used for any legitimate governmental purpose.

General Permit. A general permit is a permit issued under the NPDES program to cover a certain class or category of stormwater discharges. These permits reduce the administrative burden of permitting stormwater discharges.

General Plan: A compendium of county or city policies regarding its long term development, in the form of goals, policies, implementation measures, and maps. The general plan is a legal document required of each local agency by the California Government Code Section 65301 and adopted by the board of supervisors or city council.

Gigawatthours (GWh). A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand megawatthours or one billion watt hours.

Gigawatthours. Gigawatthours (GWh) are a unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand megawatt hours or one billion watt hours.

Global Warming Potential (GWP). GWP is one type of simplified index based upon properties of the GHG that can be used to estimate the effect on the climate system with reference to CO₂. For example, one ton of methane is as potent a GHG as 21 tons of CO₂. Methane has GWP of 21 CO₂e. See also Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

Global Warming. Global warming is the recent and ongoing global average increase in temperature near the Earth's surface.

Greenhouse Effect. The greenhouse effect describes the warming of the Earth's atmosphere due to accumulated carbon dioxide and other gases in the upper atmosphere. These gases absorb energy radiated from the Earth's surface, "trapping" it in the same manner as glass in a greenhouse traps heat.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory. A greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory is an accounting of the amount of GHGs emitted to or removed from the atmosphere over a specific period of time (e.g., one year) for a specified area. A GHG inventory also provides information on the activities that cause emissions, as well as background on the methods used to make the calculations. Policy makers use GHG inventories to track emission trends, develop strategies and policies, and assess progress in reducing GHG emissions.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG). Greenhouse gases are gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. Some GHGs such as carbon dioxide occur naturally, and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities. Other GHGs (e.g., fluorinated gases) are created and emitted solely through human activities. The principal GHGs that enter the atmosphere because of human activities include: water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and fluorinated gases (hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)).

Ground Shaking. The vibration which radiates from the epicenter of an earthquake.

Groundwater Basin. Groundwater is found everywhere beneath the ground surface and is especially abundant where soils and sediments occur up to tens, hundreds, or thousands of feet thick. Such areas are called groundwater basins. The permeable and porous soil, sediment, or rock where groundwater accumulates and flows is called an aquifer. Groundwater is tapped through wells placed into an aquifer.

Groundwater. Groundwater is water that exists beneath the Earth's surface. Most groundwater exists and flows within the small openings (pores) between soil and rock particles. Some groundwater may also exist in caverns or fractures within the rock. Either way, groundwater slowly accumulates and generally flows from high to low areas ultimately seeping into rivers, lakes, or the ocean. Groundwater and surface water are inextricably linked by the hydrologic cycle.

Hacklabs, Hackerspaces and Makerspaces. Community-operated workspaces where people with common interests can meet, collaborate, and develop their business ideas and products.

Hayward Unified School District Design Team (HUSD Design Team). The HUSD Design Team consists of 37 members and several groups, including the City, administrators, employees, classified staff, teachers, parents, and students. The HUSD Design Team volunteered countless hours of their personal time at 14 evening meetings, over the course of 11 months to update the HUSD Facilities Master Plan.

Hazardous Fire Area. A hazardous fire area is land designated which is covered with grass, grain, brush, or forest, whether privately or publicly-owned, which is so situated or is of such in accessible location that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion such areas are designated by the Fire Chief on a map maintained in the office of the Fire Chief. The hazardous fire area of Hayward has been defined as the areas east of Mission Boulevard from the south side of D Street to the city limits south to Union City.

Heat Island Effect. A phenomenon that occurs when developed areas are significantly warmer than surrounding undeveloped or rural areas.

Heat Waves. Heat waves are a prolonged period of excessive heat, often combined with excessive humidity. A heat wave is defined as 5 or more consecutive extreme heat days.

Heat-related Illness. Heat-related illnesses are a group of physically related illnesses caused by prolonged exposure to hot temperatures, restricted fluid intake, or failure of temperature regulation mechanisms of the body. Disorders of heat exposure include heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

Heavy Metals. An individual metal or metal compound that can negatively affect people's health. Though in very small amounts certain heavy metals are necessary to support life (e.g., iron, copper, manganese, zinc), heavy metals can become toxic when they are not metabolized by the body and accumulate in the soft tissues.

Height Review Overlay Zone: The area around an airport where the ground lies above a FAR Part 77 surface or less than 35 feet beneath a FAR Part 77 surface.

Helipad: A small, designated area, usually with a prepared surface, on a heliport, airport, landing/takeoff area, apron/ramp, or movement area used for takeoff, landing, or parking of helicopters.

Heliport: A facility used for operating, basing, housing, and maintaining helicopters.

Historic context statement. A document adopted by the City Council that describes historic periods and themes in Hayward's history, which is used as a tool to assist with the assessment of a property's historic significance by providing a framework against which to objectively qualify the property's relationship to larger themes and events.

Historic district. A geographically-definable area – urban or rural, small or large – possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. An historic district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history. A contributing resource within an historic district is an historical resource which contributes to the character of a historic district.

Historic resource. Any district, site, building, structure, or object determined to be historically significant.

Homicide. The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human by another.

Hydrology. The scientific study of the waters of the earth, especially how rainfall and evaporation affects the flow water in streams and storm drains.

Hydromodification. Hydromodification can be any activity that increases the velocity and volume (flow rate), and often the timing, of runoff. Such activities include construction and maintenance of channels, levees, dams, and other water conveyance structures; alterations to natural land contours for the purposes of new development (including transportation and other infrastructure) or navigation; development of impervious surfaces such as roadways or buildings; and deforestation or removal of vegetation.

Ignitability. The ability to catch fire; flammable (e.g., lighter fluid, paint remover).

Impervious Surface. Impervious surface is a term used to refer mainly to artificial structures and materials such as roads, sidewalks, driveways, and parking lots that are impenetrable to rain, or that do not allow rain to absorb naturally. Soils compacted by urban development may also be highly impervious.

Industry Cluster. A group of related industries, usually within a defined geographic area, that have similar labor force needs, capital requirements, production inputs and supplies as well as utilities and infrastructure. An industry cluster includes not only the private sector businesses, but also related research and development capacity usually found in universities, and public sector agencies that address workforce development and regulatory issues.

Industry shift-share. A statistical measure that compares an industry's growth rate in a local area to the growth rate for the same industry throughout the state or nation. If the shift-share is a positive factor, it means the industry grew faster locally than it did across the state or nation.

Infiltration. Infiltration is groundwater that enters into the sanitary sewer system.

Insurance Services Office (ISO) Rating. Rating and statistical information for the insurance industry based on a community's fire-suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch, fire department, and water supply. Insurance rates are set using this rating, which is based on a scale from Class 1 to Class 10, where Class 1 is the best score. HFD maintains an ISO rating of 3.

Internet. The internet is a network that links computer networks all over the world by satellite and telephone, connecting users with service networks such as e-mail and the World Wide Web.

Intertie Facility. An intertie facility is a facility constructed to connect with other facilities owned by partner agencies and include water transmission lines that allow water to flow between the facilities.

Invasive Species. An invasive species is an introduced species that invades natural habitats.

Kilowatthours (kWh). A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand watt hours.

Labor Force. The portion of the population that is employed or actively seeking work.

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

Landslide. A landslide is any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity and often categorized by slope movement: falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows. Landslides can be further described by the type of geologic material (bedrock, debris, or earth). For instance, debris flows (commonly referred to as mudflows or mudslides) and rock falls are examples of common landslide types. Landslides can be initiated in slopes already on the verge of movement by rainfall, snowmelt, changes in water level, stream erosion, changes in ground water, earthquakes, volcanic activity, disturbance by human activities, or any combination of these factors. Landslides can move slowly (millimeters per year), or can move quickly and disastrously, as is the case with debris flows.

Larceny. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or construction possession of another.

Lateral Spreading. A form of horizontal displacement of soil toward an open channel or other "free" face, such as an excavation boundary.

Leach. The process by which soluble substances are dissolved and transported down through the soil and may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, groundwater, or soil.

Levee. A levee is a dike or embankment constructed to confine flow to a stream channel and to provide protection to adjacent land. A levee designed to provide 100-year flood protection must meet FEMA standards.

Level of Service. Level of service (LOS) is a quantitative stratification of a performance measure or measures that represent quality of service. The LOS concept facilitates the presentation of results, through the use of a familiar A (best) to F (worst) scale. LOS is defined by one or more *service measures* that both reflect the traveler perspective and are useful to operating agencies.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years that a group of infants would be expected to live if they were to experience throughout their lifespan the same mortality experienced by the different age groups at the time of their birth.

Lift Station. A lift station is a pumping facility that conveys wastewater flow from an area that would not naturally drain to the wastewater treatment plant, or into the gravity sewer system for delivery and treatment. (Mintier Harnish)

Liquefaction. The loss of soil strength due to seismic forces acting on water-saturated granular soils. This can lead to a “quicksand” condition, which causes many types of ground failure. Liquefaction typically occurs in areas underlain by soils containing unconsolidated, saturated, clay-free sands, and silts.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO): A commission within each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county’s LAFCO is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals.

Local Park. A local park is a combination playground and park area designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. These parks are generally three to ten acres in size and serve an area of approximately one-quarter to one-half mile radius. At least fifty percent of the site should be level and usable for both active and passive recreation.

Local register. A list of properties officially designated as historically significant by the City of Hayward pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution adopted by the City Council.

Location Quotient (LQ). A statistical measure that compares an industry’s share of total employment in a local area to its share in the state or nation as a whole. If the LQ is above 1.0, it means the industry is more prominent or concentrated in the local area than it is across the state or nation.

Marks Historic Rehabilitation District. A historic district that can issue tax exempt revenue bonds for financing the rehabilitation of historic structures.

Maximum Noise Level (L_{max}). The L_{max} is the highest instantaneous noise level during a specified time period.

Median Wage. The wage level for any particular industry where 50 percent of the jobs in that industry pay more and 50 percent pay less.

Medi-Cal (The California Medical Assistance Program). The California Medicaid welfare program serving low-income families, seniors, persons with disabilities, children in foster care, pregnant women, and certain low-income adults.

Medicare. A Federal system of health insurance for people over 65 years of age and for certain younger people with disabilities.

Megawatthours. A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand kilowatt hours or one million watt hours.

Methane (CH₄). Methane is a GHG with GWP of 21. Anthropogenic (human-caused) sources of methane emissions include agricultural activities, natural gas consumption, landfills, wastewater treatment plants, and mobile sources.

Mid-block Crossing. A mid-block crossing is a designated crossing of a roadway for pedestrians that is not located at a roadway intersection. A mid-block crossing may or may not include treatments as such as pedestrian signals and advanced warning signs, but only exist if they are marked.

Million Gallons of Water Per Day. Million gallons per day (mgd) is a measurement of water flow frequently used in measurement of water consumption. One mgd equals 133,680.56 cubic feet per day, 1.5472 cubic feet per second or 3.0689 acre-feet per day.

Mills Act (California Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program). A state law that allows cities and counties to adopt local programs that provide property owners of historic resources an economic incentive (property tax relief) to restore, preserve, and maintain qualified historic properties.

Mineral Deposit. A mass of naturally occurring mineral material, such as metal ores or nonmetallic mineral, usually of economic value. The mineral material may be of value for its chemical and/or physical characteristics.

Minimum Noise Level (L_{min}). The L_{min} is the lowest instantaneous noise level during a specified time period.

Mobile Source. A moving source of air pollution such as on road or off-road vehicles, boats, airplanes, lawn equipment and small utility engines.

Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale. A 12-point scale of earthquake intensity based on local effects experienced by people, structures, and earth materials. Each succeeding step on the scale describes a progressively greater amount of damage at a given point of observation. Effects range from those that are detectable typically only by seismicity recording instruments (I) to total destruction (XII).

Mortality Rate. The mortality rate is the rate of occurrence of death within a population within a specified time period; calculation of mortality takes account of age-specific death rates, and can thus yield measures of life expectancy and the extent of premature death.

Motor Vehicle Theft. The theft, or attempted theft, of a motor vehicle.

Multi-modal. The consideration of multiple modes of transportation including walking, bicycling and transit.

Municipal Services Review: A study conducted for a city, county, or special district that examines all public service needs for the area and recommends action to promote the efficient provision of public services.

Mutual Aid. The provision of resources (personnel, apparatus, and equipment) to a requesting jurisdiction already engaged in emergency operations, which have exhausted or will shortly exhaust local resources.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This Federal permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. In most cases, the NPDES program is administered by authorized states. In the State of California, the program is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. A National Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is the regulatory document that defines the discharge requirements, monitoring requirements, and operational requirements for a particular wastewater treatment facility or other discharger to a surface water.

Native Species. A native species is a species indigenous to a natural habitat.

Natural Gas. Natural gas is a hydrocarbon gas mixture that is widely used as an energy source in a variety of applications including heating buildings, fueling vehicles, and generating electricity.

Net Market Capture (Also Excess Capture). Net capture refers to situations where the retail sales in a given store category exceed the retail market demand. This will generally occur when retail stores or commercial centers can attract customers from beyond the local area, and/or attract significant spending from other non-local constituents such as businesses, tourists and online sales.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O). N₂O is a GHG with GWP of 310. Nitrous oxide sources include wastewater treatment plants, fertilizer application and soil management in agricultural activities, and mobile sources.

Noise Exposure Contours. Noise exposure contours are noise exposure levels as a function of distance from the noise source.

Noise-Sensitive Area. A noise-sensitive place in a place where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. Examples include residences, cemeteries, churches, and hospitals.

Nonattainment Area. An area or air basin that does not meet State of Federal ambient air quality standards for a given pollutant.

Non-Point Source Pollutants. Non-point source (NPS) pollutants are pollutants from many diffuse sources. Rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground causes NPS pollution. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing the pollutants into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters, and even underground sources of drinking water.

Non-Point Source Pollution. Unlike pollution from industrial and sewage treatment plants (i.e. point sources), non-point source (NPS) pollution comes from many diffuse sources. NPS pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters and ground waters.

Object. A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value; typically artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed (e.g., boundary marker, boat, fountain, headstone, mile post, monument, sculpture, statuary).

Ombudsperson. A public official who acts as an impartial intermediary between the public and the government.

One Hundred Year (100-year) Flood. The one-hundred year (100-year) flood is a flood event that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year.

Open Space Land. Open space land is any parcel, area, or waterway that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open space use. Under Section 65560 of the California Government Code, open space land is broadly defined as land designated for the preservation of natural resources (e.g., lakeshore and watershed lands); managed production of resources (e.g., lands for agriculture, forestry, recharge of groundwater); outdoor recreation (e.g., parks, scenic highway corridors, areas with outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural values); or public health and safety (e.g., flood plains, unstable soil areas).

Operating Budget. The portion of the budget that pertains to daily operations and delivery of basic governmental services.

Operational Area. The Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) established operational areas, which correspond with county boundaries, to coordinate mutual aid and emergency operations. The Operational Area acts as a link between local and State governments to communicate and coordinate aid during emergency events.

Organics. Organics are discarded materials that will decompose and/or , and that the City Municipal Code permits, directs, and/or requires generators to separate from solid waste and recyclable materials for collection in specially designated containers for organic materials collection. Organic materials include yard trimmings, food scraps, and food-soiled paper.

Overweight and Obesity. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), overweight and obesity are both labels for ranges of weight that are greater than what is generally considered healthy for a given height. For adults, overweight and obesity ranges are determined by using weight and height to calculate a number called the “body mass index” (BMI). BMI is used because, for most people, it correlates to the amount of body fat. An adult who has a BMI of between 25 and 29.9 is considered overweight. An adult who has a BMI of 30 or higher is considered obese.

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x). Oxides of nitrogen include composed of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and other molecules consisting of nitrogen and oxygen. Oxides of nitrogen are created from the combustion of fuels process and are a major contributor to smog and acid rain formation.

Ozone and Ozone Precursors. Ozone is a photochemical oxidant (a substance whose oxygen combines chemically with another substance in the presence of sunlight) and the primary component of smog. Ozone is a pungent, colorless, toxic gas created in the atmosphere rather than emitted directly into the air. Ozone is not directly emitted into the air but is formed through complex chemical reactions between emissions of ozone precursors, including reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in the presence of sunlight. Ozone precursors occur either naturally or as a result of human activities such as the use of combustion engines.

Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO). Pacific Decadal Oscillation is the pattern and time series of the first empirical orthogonal function of sea surface temperature over the North Pacific north of 20°N. PDO broadened to cover the whole Pacific Basin is known as the Inter-decadal Pacific Oscillation (IPO). The PDO and IPO exhibit virtually identical temporal evolution.

Paleontological Resources. Any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms preserved in or on the earth’s crust, that provide information about the history of life on earth, evolution, and our place, as humans, in the world, with the exception of archeological resource as defined by the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb [1]), or any cultural item as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001[2]).

Particulate Matter (PM). Particulate matter (PM), also known as particle pollution, is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets. Particle pollution is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. Dust and other particulates exhibit a range of particle sizes. The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing health problems. Small particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest problems, because they can get deep into lungs, and some may even get into the bloodstream (EPA 2012).

Passive Recreation. A mix of non-motorized or non-consumptive recreational uses, such as wildlife viewing, hiking, biking, and canoeing that typically occur on undeveloped or minimally-improved lands.

Peak Particle Velocity (PPV). PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of a vibration signal. PPV is typically used in the monitoring of transient and impact vibration and has been found to correlate well to the stresses experienced by buildings.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons. The primary constituents in oil, gasoline, diesel, and a variety of solvents.

Planning Area: The area directly addressed by a jurisdiction's general plan. The planning area generally encompasses all incorporated and unincorporated territory that bears a relationship to the long-term planning of the jurisdiction. Planning areas for cities typically encompass all areas in the city limits and the unincorporated areas that are within the city's Sphere of Influence.

PM₁₀. PM₁₀ refers to dust and particulates that are 10 microns in diameter or smaller. Federal and State air quality regulations reflect the fact that smaller particles are easier to inhale and can be more damaging to health. EPA is concerned about particles that are 10 micrometers in diameter or smaller because those are the particles that generally pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects (EPA 2012). PM₁₀ is also referred to as respirable particulate matter.

PM_{2.5}. PM_{2.5} refers to dust and particulates that are 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller. These small particles can be inhaled into the lungs and have the potential to cause health-related impacts in sensitive persons. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air (EPA 2012). PM_{2.5} is also referred to as fine particulate matter.

Point Source Pollutant. Point source pollutants are pollutants from a single, identifiable source such as a factory, refinery, or place of business.

Point Source Pollution. A point source of pollution is a single, identifiable source of pollution. In the case of water quality, point sources are discrete conveyances such as pipes or man-made ditches.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Manufactured chemicals formerly used as coolants and lubricants in transformers and other electrical equipment (e.g., fluorescent light ballasts, old televisions). In 1978, PCB production was banned in the U.S. because they may accumulate in the environment and may cause harmful health effects, including cancer.

Power Plants. Power plants are sources for generating electricity.

Precipitation. Precipitation is the amount of rain, snow, hail, etc., that has fallen at a given place within a given period, usually expressed in inches or centimeters of water.

Preservation. The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features, rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

Primary Treatment. Primary treatment is wastewater treatment prior to secondary treatment involving screening, settling, and removal of suspended solids.

Priority Development Area. Areas within the San Francisco Bay Area that are targeted for growth by the Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy. These areas include downtowns, employment centers, corridors, neighborhoods and districts that are served by regional transit.

Private Hauler. A private hauler is any privately-owned waste hauler that collects, disposes, or destroys, or any combination thereof, garbage, waste, or debris.

Public Right-of-Way. Public Right-of-Way means and includes all public streets and utility easements, now and hereafter owned by the City, but only to the extent of the City's right, title, interest, or authority to grant a license to occupy and use such streets and easements for telecommunications facilities.

Reactive Organic Gases (ROG). ROG are photochemically reactive and are composed of non-methane hydrocarbons. These gases contribute to the formation of smog. ROG emissions result primarily from incomplete combustion and the evaporation of chemical solvents and fuels.

Reactivity. The ability to create an explosion or produce deadly vapors (e.g., bleach mixed with ammonia cleaner).

Reconstruction. The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Recreational Area. Any public or private space set aside for, or primarily oriented to, recreational use. This includes both parks and community centers.

Recycling. Recycling is the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products that meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace.

Regional Park. A regional park is a spacious land area with outstanding natural features and sufficient land area to support outdoor recreational opportunities. A regional park must be 500 acres or more, including scenic or natural resources in at least 70 percent of its area.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). A long-term plan for a region's transportation system that identifies and analyzes the transportation needs of the region and creates a framework for project priorities.

Rehabilitation. The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Release/Occurrence. Any means by which a substance could harm the environment (e.g., spilling, leaking, dumping).

Remediate. The act or process of removing pollution or contaminants from the soil, groundwater, sediment, or surface water to protect human health and the environment.

Renewable Energy. Renewable energy is energy that comes from natural resources that are naturally replenished, such as solar, wind, rain, tides, geothermal, and biomass sources.

Repetitive Loss Property. Repetitive Loss Properties are properties that have submitted claims for flood reimbursement at least twice in the last 10 years under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Reserve. The part of the resource base that can be economically extracted or produced in the foreseeable future. The term reserve does not imply that extraction facilities are in place and operational.

Reservoir. A reservoir is an artificial or natural storage place for water, such as a lake, pond, or aquifer, from which the water may be withdrawn for such purposes as irrigation, water supply, or irrigation.

Residential Permit Parking Zones. Residential zones in which parking is restricted to holders of permits, which may only be obtained by residents of the area.

Resources. A concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the earth's crust in a location and in such an amount that economic extraction of the commodity is feasible. Typical materials with economic value include gold, precious metals, and materials used in construction, such as sand, gravel, and clay.

Response Time. The total amount of time it takes for a fire, police, and/or emergency medical service (EMS) unit to respond to a call, from the time when the emergency call is placed to 911

to the time that the unit arrives on scene. Response times are typically broken into three components:

- Call-handling time which includes the time of the call to 911 until the time that Communications dispatches fire, police, and/or EMS units.
- Travel time which includes the time that the fire, police, and/or EMS unit responds until the time that the unit arrives on scene.
- Turnout time which includes the time that Communications dispatches a fire, police, and/or EMS unit until the time that the unit responds and is en route to the scene.

Restoration. The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

Retail Leakage. Retail leakage refers to situations where the retail sales in a given store category are less than the local retail market demand. Leakage will generally occur when retail stores or commercial centers are insufficient in number and/or quality to match the local spending habits, or if local offerings for certain products do not adequately match local demand. While retail leakage represents a shortcoming in the local retail base, it can also represent an opportunity to recapture retail spending that currently leaves a community.

Retail Market Demand. Market demand refers to the average amount that a consumer unit (household, commuter, out-of-town visitor, or student) within a given area will typically spend on retail purchases at retail stores. The retail market demand is distributed among different store groups, such as general merchandise, apparel, food, and automotive.

Richter Scale. A logarithmic scale developed by Dr. Charles F. Richter and Dr. Beno Gutenberg to measure earthquake magnitude (M) by the amount of energy released, as opposed to earthquake intensity as determined by local effects on people, structures, and earth materials. Each whole number on the Richter scale represents a 10-fold increase in amplitude of the waves recorded on a seismogram and about a 32-fold increase in the amount of energy released by the earthquake.

Robbery. Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Root-Mean-Square (RMS). RMS is the average of the squared amplitude of a vibration signal, typically calculated over a 1-second period. As with airborne sound, the RMS velocity is often expressed in decibel notation as vibration decibels (VdB), which serves to compress the range of numbers required to describe vibration. Because the human body responds to average vibration amplitude, RMS velocity values as measured in VdB are used to estimate vibration effects on humans.

Runoff. Runoff, or surface runoff, is the water flow that occurs when excess water from rain, meltwater, or other sources flows over the land because soil is infiltrated to full capacity or because impervious surfaces do not allow water to permeate land surface.

Sanitary Sewer. Sanitary sewer includes pipes, pump stations, manholes, and other facilities that convey untreated (raw) wastewater from various sources to wastewater treatment facilities.

Scenic Freeway/Expressway. Scenic freeways and expressways are those that traverse, or those that provide the most efficient routes to or between areas of major, scenic, recreational, and cultural attractions. Freeways, with two to four moving lanes in each direction separated by a median strip, carry the heaviest traffic volumes. Freeways have controlled access and grade separated vehicular or rail crossings. Expressways have two to four moving lanes in each direction, limited access without grade separations, and are designed to be readily converted into freeways.

Scenic Highway Corridor. The visible land area along a transportation corridor (road) right-of-way and generally described as the "view from the road."

Scenic Highway: A highway that is recognized by the State of California's Scenic Highway Program for its natural scenic beauty. Land use along Scenic Highways is regulated by ordinances or policies that help preserve the scenic qualities of the corridor.

School Developer Fees. Fees levied on new development by school districts as established by Proposition 1A and SB 50 and determined by the State Allocation Board.

- Level I fees are set at rates of \$3.20 per square foot of new residential and \$0.51 per square foot for commercial and industrial development. A fee of \$3.20 per square foot also applies to any additions to existing residential development. Additions of less than 500 square feet are exempt from this fee.
- Level II fees are additional fees on new development set by individual School Districts to generate one-half of the cost of providing new school facilities. Use of Level II fees assumes that the State will provide the other half of the cost of new schools through the issuance of general obligation bonds.
- Level III fees are additional fees on new development set by individual School Districts to generate 100 percent of the cost of providing new school facilities allowed in the event that the State does not have funding available. The district must, however, refund these funds when general obligation funds from the State do become available.

School Park/Recreation Site. A school recreation site is a facility that has been developed on school land and is available for use by the recreating public. School parks may be jointly-owned

and/or developed. Public use of these school parks for recreational purposes is subject to use restrictions defined in specific joint-use agreements.

Sea-level rise. Sea level rise is an increase in the mean level of the ocean. Eustatic sea-level rise is a change in global average sea level brought about by an alteration to the volume of the world ocean. Relative sea level rise occurs where there is a net increase in the level of the ocean relative to local land movements. Climate modelers largely concentrate on estimating eustatic sea-level change. Impact researchers focus on relative sea-level change.

Secondary Treatment. Treatment of wastewater that typically follows primary treatment, and involves biological processes and settling tanks to remove organic material.

Seismic. Related to earthquakes.

Self-Sufficiency Income. A measure of the actual cost of living for different household types in each county, including costs for housing, food, health care, taxes, and child care.

Sensitive Receptors. Populations or uses that are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the general population, such as long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, residences, schools, childcare centers, and playgrounds.

Service Line. Service lines are facilities owned and maintained by property owners that convey waste from a structure to the public system.

Shrink/Swell Potential. A soil's potential to shrink and swell depending on the amount and types of clay in the soil. Soils with these properties expand when wet and disproportionately shrink when dry. Also see "Expansive Soils."

Silt. Silt is unconsolidated or loose sedimentary material whose constituent rock particles are finer than grains of sand and larger than clay particles.

Single-Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL). The single event noise exposure level, in decibels (dB), is the noise exposure level of a single event, such as an aircraft flyby, measured over the time interval between the initial and final times for which the noise level of a single event exceeds a given threshold noise level.

Slip Rate. How fast the two sides of a fault are slipping relative to another. The Hayward fault has a slip rate of about two inches every ten years.

Sound Exposure Level or Single Event Level (SEL): A descriptor used to characterize the severity of short-duration sound events. SEL is the time-averaged, constant intensity, A-weighted sound level over a one-second reference time that would produce the same sound exposure as the actual time-varying sound over the actual exposure time. In practice, SEL is

usually applied in situations where there are multiple sound events, each one having its own characteristic SEL.

State Historic Building Code. An alternative set of building regulations that can be used to facilitate the re-use and conversion of historic buildings to alternative uses.

State Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA). State Mining and Reclamation Act adopted to protect mineral resources.

Snowline. The snowline is the lower altitudinal boundary of a snow-covered area, especially of one that is perennially covered, such as the snowcap of a mountain.

Snowpack. Snowpack is a seasonal accumulation of slow-melting snow.

Solid Waste. Solid waste is non-hazardous solid discarded items from households and industry. Solid waste includes primarily waste paper and food organic waste. Other common waste items are plastic, cloth, metal cans, and yard trimmings.

Solvent. A substance that dissolves another substance (or substances) to form a solution. Solvents are usually, but not always, liquids. Liquid solutions that do not have water as a solvent are called non-aqueous solutions. For example, solvents can be used to dissolve greases, oils, and paints or thin or mix pigments, paints, glues, pesticides, and epoxy resins.

Special District. A Special District is defined by the State of California as "a legally constituted governmental entity, which is governed neither by the city or county and is established for the purpose of carrying on specific activities within defined boundaries."

Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). SFHAs are areas subject to inundation by a flood having a one-percent or greater probability of being equaled or exceeded during any given year. This flood, which is referred to as the 1% annual chance flood (or base flood), is the national standard on which the floodplain management and insurance requirements of the NFIP are based.

Special Revenue Funds. Special Revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted. Examples of the City's special revenue funds include: Community Development Block Grant funding, Measure B – Paratransit funding, Landscape & Lighting Districts, etc.

Special status species. According to the Sacramento County Department of Environmental Review and Assessment, "Special Status Species" is a universal term used by biological scientists to describe plant and animal species that are considered sufficiently rare that they require special consideration and/or protection. These species should be, or have been, listed as rare, threatened or endangered by the Federal and/or State governments.

Special status vegetation communities. According to California Department of Fish and Game, these are vegetation communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects.

Special Use Facility. A special use facility is a unique public recreation amenity that includes: special population group facilities (such as senior centers and recreation facilities for the disabled; cultural facilities such as theaters, auditoriums, and botanic gardens); single purpose sites that are used for golf, field sports, aquatics or other activities; and sites occupied by a special use building (such as historic structures). The size and location of these special use facilities depend on the function.

Specific Plan: A planning tool authorized by Government Code Section 65450, et seq., for the systematic implementation of the general plan for a defined portion of a community's planning area. A specific plan must specify in detail the land uses, public and private facilities needed to support the land uses, phasing of development, standards for the conservation, development, and use of natural resources, and a program of implementation measures, including financing measures.

Sphere of Influence: An area that includes the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission of the county.

State Department of Conservation. The State Department of Conservation oversees reclamation requirements and issues pertaining to mineral resources.

Stationary Source. A non-mobile source of air pollution such as a power plant, refinery, distribution center, chrome plating facility, dry cleaner, port, rail yard, or manufacturing facility. In San Joaquin County, confined animal facilities are identified as important stationary sources of air emissions.

Storm Runoff. Storm runoff is the surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth but flows overland to flowing or stagnant bodies of water.

Stormwater Facilities. Stormwater facilities are systems such as watercourses, constructed channels, storm drains, culverts, and detention/retention facilities that are used for conveyance and/or storage of stormwater runoff.

Stormwater Management. Stormwater management includes functions associated with planning, designing, constructing, maintaining, financing, and regulating the facilities (both constructed and natural) that collect, store, control, and/or convey stormwater.

Stormwater System. The stormwater system includes the entire assemblage of stormwater facilities located within a watershed.

Stormwater. Stormwater is precipitation that accumulates in natural and/or constructed storage and stormwater systems during and immediately following a storm event.

Structural Fire. A fire that occurs within a man-made structure.

Subprime loan. A type of loan that is offered at a rate above prime to individuals who do not qualify for prime rate loans.

Subsidence. The sinking of land, usually occurring over broad areas, which typically results from extraction of groundwater, gas, oil, and geothermal energy, or hydrocompaction, peat oxidation, and fault rupture.

Surface Rupture. A crack or breaking of the ground along a fault during an earthquake.

Surface Water. Surface water is water that remains on the surface of the ground, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, wetlands, impoundments, seas, and estuaries.

Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). An element of the Regional Transportation Plan that defines how the region will meet greenhouse gas reduction targets through the integration of land use and transportation.

SWOT. Refers to a “strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis,” which helps the City identify strategic issues that should be addressed in the City’s business marketing program.

Target Industry. An industry recommended as desirable for the City to attempt to develop or attract due to favorable market prospects, location requirements, fiscal benefits or job quality, among other factors.

Taxable Sales. Taxable sales refer to revenues collected by businesses on goods that are subject to state sales tax. Under California law, most goods sold by retail stores are taxable. Exceptions would include groceries, non-prepared meals, and prescription drugs.

Telecommunications Facility. A telecommunications facility is a wireless facility that transmits and/or receives electromagnetic signals. It includes antennas, microwave dishes, horns, and other types of equipment for the transmission or receipt of such signals, telecommunications towers, or similar structures supporting said equipment, equipment buildings, parking area, and other accessory development.

Telecommunications Tower. A telecommunications tower is a structure more than 10 feet tall, built primarily to support one or more telecommunications antennas.

Therm. A unit of heat energy equal to 100,000 British thermal units (BTU). It is approximately the energy equivalent of burning 100 cubic feet of natural gas.

Threat Zone. Threat zones are community regions and rural centers within one and one-quarter miles of continuous wildland fuels equally threatened by a wildfire burning under average to worst fire weather conditions.

303(d) Threatened and Impaired Waters List. Under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or Act, states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of impaired waters every two years (i.e., Section 303(d) list). The states identify all waters where required pollution controls are not sufficient to attain or maintain applicable water quality standards. States are required to establish priorities for development of TMDLs for waters on the 303(d) List (40C.F.R. §130.7(b)(4)).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources and natural background, and a margin of safety (MOS). TMDLs can be expressed in terms of mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measures that relate to a state's water quality standard.

Town-Gown. A term used to describe the relationship between a college or university and the adjacent city or town.

Toxicity. The ability to produce injury, illness, or damage to people, domestic animals, or wildlife through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through the body (e.g., cleaning fluids, pesticides, bleach, drain cleaner).

Traffic Calming. Roadway improvements designed to slow vehicle speeds.

Trails, Linear Parks, and Greenways. Trails, linear parks, and greenways are untraditional parklands that are identified as areas that are linear in nature, and provide a significant connection within the District between parks, schools, neighborhoods, business, and shopping areas. They also preserve natural habitat or cultural features through urban areas or open, undeveloped lands.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD). A mixed-use, residential, and/or commercial area designed to maximize access to public transportation and often incorporates features to encourage walking and transit ridership.

Transmission and Distribution Lines. Transmission and distribution lines are distribution networks for electricity and natural gas.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM). Transportation programs designed to reduce peak hour vehicle trips, such as carpool and vanpool programs, telecommuting incentives, and financial incentives to use transit.

Tsunami. A series of waves generated in a body of water by a rapid disturbance that vertically displaces the water such as an underwater fault rupture or landslide.

Ultraviolet Radiation (UV). Ultraviolet radiation (UV) is the energy range just beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum. UV radiation is the major energy source for the stratosphere and mesosphere, playing a dominant role in both energy balance and chemical composition.

Urban. Urban is a characteristic of or constitutes a city. Urban areas are generally characterized by moderate and higher density residential development (i.e., three or more dwelling units per acre), commercial development, and industrial development, as well as the availability of public services required for that development, specifically central water and sewer, an extensive road network, public transit, and other such services (e.g., safety and emergency response). Development not providing such services may be nonurban or rural.

Urban Limit Line (ULL). Boundary line that separates areas for urban growth and development from natural open space.

Urban Runoff. Urban Runoff is stormwater from urban areas that tends to contain heavy concentrations of pollutants from vehicles and industry.

Urban Structure. Urban structure includes the physical elements of the urban landscape and includes the natural setting, street patterns, water courses, and overall building placement, height, scale, color, wall types, and prominent views.

Urban Wildfire. A fire occurring within the urban/wildland interface.

Vacant Land: Land that is not actively used for any purpose, including land that is not improved with buildings or site facilities.

Vector. A vector is an organism, such as an insect, that transmits a pathogen from one host to another.

Vector-borne Diseases. Vector-borne diseases are diseases transmitted between hosts by a vector organism such as a mosquito or tick (e.g., malaria).

Vegetation community. A vegetation community is a group of plant species that occupy the same area at the same time, and are associated with a particular group of animal species.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). The total number of vehicle miles traveled within a specific geographic area over a set period of time.

Vibration Decibels (VdB). Average vibration amplitude is a more appropriate measure for human response as it takes time for the human body to respond. Average particle velocity over

time is zero, so the root-mean-square (RMS) amplitude velocity level, measured in VdB, is used to quantify annoyance.

Vulnerability. Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is exposed to, susceptible to, and (un)able to cope with and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.

Waste Discharge Requirements. Waste discharge requirements are issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) to govern wastewater discharges to land.

Wastewater Collection System. A wastewater collection system is the totality of the pipes, pump station, manholes, and other facilities that convey untreated (raw) wastewater from the various sources to a wastewater treatment facility.

Wastewater. Wastewater is sewage (either treated or untreated) from residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sources.

Water Transfer. The sale or exchange of water or water rights among or between individuals or agencies.

Water Year. A term commonly used in hydrology to describe a time period of 12 months. It is defined as the period between October 1st of one year and September 30th of the next.

Watercourse. A watercourse is a lake, stream, creek, channel, stormwater conveyance system, or other topographic feature, over which stormwater flows at least periodically.

Watershed. A watershed is a geographical area which drains to a specified point on a water course, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as a drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

Watt. A watt is an electrical unit of power equal to the rate of energy transfer produced in a circuit by one volt acting through a resistance of 1 ohm; a unit of measurement of resistance.

Wetlands. Wetlands are land with wet, spongy soil, where the water table is at or above the land surface for at least part of the year. Wetlands are characterized by a prevalence of vegetation that is adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Examples include swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, and estuaries.

Wi-Fi. Wi-Fi is a technology that allows an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network.

Wilderness Area. Often known as “wildlands,” a wilderness area is a natural environment that has not been significantly modified by human activity. They are typically undisturbed wild natural areas that do not have developed roads or other types of infrastructure.

Wildland Fire. Any fire occurring in wild land areas.

Wildland. An area in which development is essentially non-existent except for power lines, roads, railroads, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered and are primarily for recreational purposes. Includes large cattle ranches and forests managed for timber production.

Wildland/Urban Interface. The wildland/urban interface is a geographical area identified by the state as a “Fire Hazard Severity Zone” in accordance with the Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204 and Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires.

Williamson Act. The Act creates an arrangement whereby private landowners contract with counties and cities to voluntarily restrict their land to agricultural and compatible open-space uses. The vehicle for these agreements is a rolling term 10-year contract (i.e., unless either party files a “notice of nonrenewal,” the contract is automatically renewed for an additional year). In return, restricted parcels are assessed for property tax purposes at a rate consistent with their actual use, rather than potential market value.

Zoning Ordinance: The adopted zoning and planning regulations of a city or county.

Zoning: Local codes regulating the use and development of property. A zoning ordinance divides a county or city into districts or zones represented on zoning maps, and specifies the allowable uses within each of those zones. It establishes development standards for each zone, such as minimum lot size, maximum height of structures, building setbacks, and yard size.

Z-score. A Z-Score is a statistical measure that tells how a single data point compares to normal data and describes not only whether a point was above or below average, but how unusual the measurement is.

Common Verbs (Used in Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs)

Adopt. A commitment to pass a law or regulation

Advise. A commitment to recommend as desirable, wise, or prudent.

Advocate. A directive to recommend publically

Allow. A directive to give permission.

Assign. A directive to appoint or transfer responsibility to another agency, organization, or individual.

Assist. A commitment to give support

Avoid. A directive to keep away from.

Collaborate. A commitment to work with another agency or organization.

Concentrate. A commitment to focus.

Consider. A commitment to think carefully about something or pay attention to something in order to make a decision.

Construct. A commitment to build

Convert. A commitment to change into a different form.

Coordinate. A commitment to work with another agency or organization.

Create. A commitment to establish.

Develop. A commitment to advance or make or effective on a firm or stable basis a study, plan, process, or project.

Direct. To manage or guide by advice, helpful information, or instruction.

Discourage. A less rigid directive to be honored in the absence of compelling or contravening considerations. Discourage communicates clear opposition that permits flexibility if circumstances so dictate.

Educate. A directive to teach or provide information.

Encourage. A less rigid directive to be honored in the absence of compelling or contravening considerations. Encourage communicates a clear commitment that permits flexibility if circumstances so dictate.

Enforce. A commitment to maintain and implement rules, laws or regulations.

Ensure. A less rigid directive to be honored in the absence of compelling or contravening considerations. Ensure communicates a clear assurances or guarantees that permits flexibility if circumstances so dictate.

Establish. A directive that communicates a commitment to settle, institute, build, or bring into being on a firm or stable basis.

Evaluate. A commitment to determine the significance, worth or quality of.

Explore. A directive to look into closely.

Focus. A commitment to concentrate.

Identify. A commitment to recognize or establish.

Implement. A commitment to put into effect according to or by means of a definite plan or procedure

Improve. A directive to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition.

Incorporate. A commitment to include.

Invest. A commitment to use, give or devote as for a purpose.

Limit. A directive to confine or keep within.

Maintain. A commitment to keep in an appropriate condition and operation.

Monitor. A commitment to keep track of.

Optimize. A commitment to make as effective and useful as possible or to plan or carryout with maximum efficiency.

Participate. A commitment to be involved in an effort.

Prepare. A commitment to research and produce a report, inventory, study, or evaluation on a particular topic that will assist future policy decisions.

Promote. A commitment to help or encourage to exist or flourish

Prohibit. An unequivocal directive that communicates a mandatory prohibition.

Protect. A commitment to defend or guard from loss.

Provide. A commitment to make available.

Pursue. A commitment to seek to attain or accomplish

Recognize. A commitment to perceive as existing or true

Require. An unequivocal directive that communicates a mandatory requirement.

Review. A commitment to look at.

Seek. A commitment to pursue to attain or accomplish.

Strive. A commitment to make an effort to achieve a desired outcome, without guaranteeing results.

Support. A commitment to agree with, uphold, or advocate another agency's or organization's actions, activities, or programs.

Update. A commitment to bring up to date studies, reports, or plans or agencies, organizations, or individuals by adding or providing new information, making corrections, or setting new direction.

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