



GLOSSARY & ACRONYMS

APPENDIX D



Glossary

The definitions in the glossary were compiled from a variety of sources including the 2030 General Plan Background Report, City planning documents, Sacramento City Code (SCC), and outside sources. Sources other than those produced by the City of Sacramento are noted in parenthesis after the definition.

A

Acres, Gross. The total area of a site including portions that cannot be developed (e.g., right-of-way, open space).

Acres, Net Developable. The total area of a site excluding portions that cannot be developed (e.g., right-of-way, open space). Sometimes referred to as the “buildable” area of the project.

Adaptive Reuse. A method by which a building is adapted to a different use from its original use, while its general physical form is retained.

Agriculture. The tilling of soil, the raising of crops, horticulture, silviculture, viticulture, aviculture, aquaculture, apiculture, livestock grazing, the raising of small animals and poultry, domestic livestock farming, dairying, and animal husbandry.

Airport. An area licensed by the federal government or an appropriate state agency and approved for the loading, landing, and take-off of airplanes and including auxiliary facilities, such as parking, waiting room, fueling, and maintenance.

Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC). Responsible for developing and maintaining comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs) to protect public health and safety, ensuring compatible land uses in the areas around each airport, and ensuring consistency between local land use plans and comprehensive land use plans for airport areas. The Sacramento Area Council of Governments serves as the ALUC for Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties.

Alternative Fueling Station. Refueling stations offering alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen, or electricity.

Alternative Planning Strategy (APS). Plan that is prepared and adopted by a Metropolitan Planning Agency (MPO) that cannot meet its GHG reduction targets through a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). An APS is not part of the Regional Transportation Plan, however it must be consistent with the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) established by the Council of Governments (COG). An APS must show how regional greenhouse gas emissions targets from automobiles and light trucks would be achieved and regional housing needs met through alternative development patterns, infrastructure, or additional transportation measures or policies. City plans and ordinances are not required to be consistent with an APS, however development projects that are found to be consistent with an SCS are eligible for CEQA streamlining.

Arterial Street. A street with high traffic volumes (20,000 daily trips or more) that typically link freeways to collector streets and local streets.

Asset Management Program. A program for managing infrastructure assets to minimize the total cost of owning and operating these assets. It combines engineering principles with business practices and economics to provide the tools and facilitate an organized approach to decision-making for both short- and long-range utility plans.

B

Best Management Practices (BMP). A policy, rule, or regulation that results in greater efficiency or benefits than from standard practices.

Building. Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls. Mobilehomes and recreational vehicles with wheels are not buildings.

Building and Other Codes. Building construction regulation as enforced by the most recently updated codes in Title 15 of the Municipal Code, International Building Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, Uniform Plumbing Code, California Historical Building Code, and National Electrical Code.

Build-out. Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under current or proposed planning designations or zoning.

Business Improvement Districts (BID) or Property-based Business Improvement District (PBID). A technique for local businesses to partner in implementing improvements that better the local business area, such as streetscape improvements and building renovation programs.

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT). An enhanced bus system that operates on bus lanes or other transit ways to combine the flexibility of buses with the efficiency of rail. BRT operates at faster speeds, provides greater service reliability, increased customer convenience, and through a combination of advanced technologies, infrastructure, and operational investments, provides more efficient service than traditional bus service. (Federal Transit Administration)

Bus Transit Center. A bus facility where two or more major bus lines intersect. The center is designed to allow easy bus movement and adequate staging areas.

C

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). The California Department of Fish and Game maintains native fish, wildlife, plant species, and natural communities for their intrinsic and ecological value and their benefits to people. This includes habitat protection and maintenance in a sufficient amount and quality to ensure the survival of all species and natural communities. The department is also responsible for the diversified use of fish and wildlife including recreational, commercial, scientific, and educational uses.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A state law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project.

California Historical Building Code (CHBC). A provision of the Building Code for qualified historical structures that allows the Building Official certain discretion related to regular code requirements in order to preserve historic fabric or significant feature of the property.

California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The governor-appointed nine-member commission charged with identifying and cataloging places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. The NAHC also performs other duties regarding the preservation and accessibility of sacred sites and burials and the disposition of Native American human remains and burial items. At least five members must be elders, traditional people, or spiritual leaders of California Native American tribes.

California Register of Historical Resources. A listing of archaeological and historic resources that meet the criteria for designation on the State Register. The program is administered by the State Office of Historic Preservation.

Capital Improvement. A specific undertaking involving procurement, construction, or installation of facilities or related equipment which improves, preserves, enhances or modernizes the City's provision of municipal services, has a useful life of at least five years, and costs in excess of \$20,000.

Capital Improvements Program (CIP). A plan for the implementation and financing of public facilities projects including, but not limited to, a schedule for the commencement of construction, the estimated cost of construction and the payment of facilities benefit assessments.

Capitol Corridor. An intercity passenger rail route serving the Sacramento Valley and the San Francisco Bay Area. The rail line provides service along I80, I680, and I880 freeways to sixteen stations in eight Northern California counties. See also "Regional Rail."

Carbon Footprint. A measure of the impact of human activities on the environment. Carbon Footprint can be measured as the total amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) and carbon dioxide emitted for a product or service within a specific geographic area.

Carrying Capacity. The supportable population of an organism, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available within an ecosystem for that organism.

Car Sharing. A form or model of car rental where people rent cars for short periods of time, often by the hour. Payment may either be made on a per-rental or fixed (e.g., weekly, monthly) basis.

Central City. The area of the City of Sacramento lying between the American River on the north, Broadway on the south, the Sacramento River on the west, and Alhambra Boulevard on the east. The properties fronting upon the eastern side of Alhambra and the southern side of Broadway are within the central city.

Certified Local Government (CLG). A national program designed to encourage the direct participation of a local government in

the identification, registration, and preservation of historic and cultural resources located within the jurisdiction of the local government. A local government may become a CLG by developing and implementing a local historic preservation program based on Federal and State standards.

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

City Council. The City’s legislative body. The popularly elected City Council is responsible for enacting ordinances, imposing taxes, making appropriations, establishing policy, and hiring some city officials. The Council adopts the local General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and Subdivision Ordinance and other policies and regulations.

Civic Uses. See “Public and Quasi-Public Uses.”

Class I Bike Route. A bike path characterized by complete physical separation from automotive traffic.

Class II Bike Route. A portion of a roadway or shoulder which is separated from traffic lanes by the use of a solid white stripe on the pavement and has been designated for preferential use by bicyclists.

Class III Bike Route. A bicycle route with roadside signs suggesting a route for cyclists, and urging auto users to share the road, but lacking any striping or preferential space for cyclists.

Climate Change. The change in the average weather of the earth that may be measured by changes in wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature.

Combined Sewer System (CSS). Residents who live in certain parts of Sacramento are provided drainage and sewage services through a Combined Sewer System. This system places both sewage and drainage into a single pipe.

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

Community Facilities District (CFD). Territory within a district formed pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, Government Code Section 53311 et seq. (SCC 3.124.060)

Community Garden. An otherwise undeveloped lot divided into multiple plots for the growing and harvesting of fruits, vegetables, flowers, or herbs, primarily for the personal use of the growers, and that is established, operated, and maintained by a group of persons. A community garden does not include a garden or edible landscaping that is incidental to the primary use of the lot, including a garden or edible landscaping: (1) on a lot developed with one or more residences and devoted to the personal use of the occupants of the residences; or (2) on a lot developed with a nonresidential use. Regulation of this use varies, depending on the size of the garden.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). Community noise equivalent level (CNEL) is an Ldn with an additional 5 dBA “penalty” for the evening hours between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Community Park. A 10- to 60-acre park or facility developed primarily to meet the requirements of a large portion of the city that may include: a large group picnic area with shade structure, a community garden, a neighborhood/community skate park, restroom, on-site parking, bicycle trail, a nature area, a dog park, and lighted sport fields or sport courts. Specialized facilities may also include: a community center, a water play area, and/or a swimming pool. Smaller community parks may be dedicated to one use, and some elements of the park may be leased to community groups.

Community Plan. A portion of the local General Plan that focuses on a particular area or community within the city. Community plans supplement the policies of the General Plan. There are ten community plan areas in the city of Sacramento, see Part 3.

Community-Supportive Facility. Unique and largely self-contained community-oriented facility that provides a public function and includes a combination of community services and/or educational, cultural, administrative, and recreational uses.

Complete Neighborhood. A neighborhood that promotes livability and safety for residents of all ages, incomes, and cultural backgrounds with characteristics such as: a mix of housing types and housing affordability; one or more nodes or districts of vibrant commercial or civic activity that provide identity for the neighborhood; neighborhood services and facilities including schools, parks, retail (e.g., grocery store, drug store), restaurants and cafes, and community centers or other public meeting hall; employment opportunities

accessible by transit; sustainable designs and green infrastructure that respond to climatic demands and conserves scarce resources; extensive tree canopy and attractive landscaping; a sense of personal safety (e.g., low crime rate, short police and emergency response times); an interconnected street network with short blocks and few cul-de-sacs; convenient access to public transportation (e.g., light rail and bus); a complete network of pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and roadway facilities that are connected to adjacent neighborhoods, centers, corridors, and employment; and well-maintained housing and public facilities.

Complete Streets. Streets that include facilities and designs that enable safe access for all users (i.e., pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders) of all ages and abilities with characteristics such as comprehensive, integrated, and connected network; balanced design; variety of uses and activities that create a varied streetscape; design that relates well to bordering uses and allows for continuous activity; pedestrian and biking facilities that promote safety and maximize access to bordering uses; aesthetically designed street lights that provide sufficient illumination of sidewalks; consistent landscaping that includes street trees and landscaped medians and sidewalks; sustainable design that minimizes runoff, minimizes heat island effects, responds to climatic demands, and conserves scarce resources; and well-maintained facilities.

Compatible Use. Uses capable of existing together or adjacent to each other without conflict or ill effects.

Conditional Service Agreement. An agreement whereby the City agrees to provide services to an area just outside its boundaries subject to certain conditions, such as shared tax revenue or future annexation.

Consistency, Consistent with. Free from significant variation or contradiction. The various diagrams, text, goals, policies, and programs in the general plan must be consistent with each other, not contradictory or preferential. The term “consistent with” is used interchangeably with “in conformity with.”

Council of Governments (COG). Regional agencies concerned primarily with transportation and housing; they do not directly regulate land use. There are twenty-five COGs made up of elected officials from member cities and counties, including SACOG (Sacramento Area Council of Governments).

County. County with a capital “C” generally refers to the government or administration of a county. County with a lower case “c” may mean any county or may refer to the geographical area of a county (e.g., the county road system).

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). The design and effective use of the built environment which may lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement of the quality of life. (National Crime Prevention Institute)

Critical Facilities. Facilities serving or housing people in the event of an earthquake or flood, such as hospitals, fire, police, and emergency service facilities; and utility “lifeline” facilities, such as water, electricity, and gas supply, sewage disposal, communications, and transportation facilities.

Cultural Resource. A broad definition for a variety of resources, including archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, Native American cultural properties, and historic buildings, structures, landscapes, sites, and features.

Curb Cut. An interruption in the sidewalk for a driveway.

D

Day-Night Average Noise Level (Ldn). A 24-hour average Leq with a 10 dBA “penalty” added to noise levels during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for increased sensitivity that people tend to have to nighttime noise. Because of this penalty, the Ldn would always be higher than its corresponding 24-hour Leq (e.g., a constant 60 dBA noise over 24 hours would have a 60 dBA Leq, but a 66.4 dBA Ldn).

dBA. Measurement unit for “a-weighted decibels,” which are commonly used for measuring environmental and industrial noise and the potential hearing damage associated noise health effects.

Dedicated Lanes. Lanes located in different positions relative to the arterial street. See also “Exclusive Transit Lanes.”

Delineation. Defining the physical boundaries of a stream, floodplain, jurisdictional wash, wetland, etc.

Demographics. Characteristics of a population, including age, sex, income, race/ethnicity, occupation, and housing characteristics.

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. (See “Acres, Gross,” and “Developable Acres, Net”).

Design Guidelines. A set of guidelines regarding the architectural appearance of a building, structure, or other improvement that governs the alteration, construction, demolition, or relocation of the building, structure, or other improvement.

Detached Dwelling Unit. A dwelling unit erected as a single building with walls at least eight feet in width, and designed for singlefamily occupancy. (SCC 17.16.010)

Development. A man-made change to property, such as buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations.

Development Agreement. A contractual agreement between the City and a developer that identifies vested rights for a specific development project.

Development Fees. See “Impact Fees.”

Development Standards. Regulations that address the size, bulk, height, siting conditions, and improvement standards of particular types of buildings or uses located within any zone.

Discharge. The amount of water that passes a specific point on a watercourse over a given period of time. Rates of discharge are usually measured in cubic feet per second (cfs).

Dry Utilities. Non-water related infrastructure such as electricity, gas, cable, and phone lines.

Dwelling. A structure that contains one or more dwelling units.

Dwelling, duplex. A dwelling containing two dwelling units, or a pair of single-unit dwellings sharing a common wall. Regulation of this use varies, depending on distance from a light rail station.

Dwelling, multi-unit. A dwelling containing three or more dwelling units. Regulation of this use varies, depending on distance from a light rail station and its location within or outside the central city. This use can include laundry facilities, gyms, and other services that are for residents only.

Dwelling, single-unit. A structure designed for residential occupancy containing not more than one dwelling unit.

Dwelling Unit (DU). One or more rooms that include permanent provision for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation that are occupied for residential purposes by one or more persons living as a single housekeeping unit.

Dwelling unit, secondary. A dwelling unit that is accessory to a single-unit dwelling located on the same parcel as the single-unit dwelling unit is situated.

E

Earthquake. Perceptible trembling to violent shaking of the ground, produced by sudden displacement of rock below and at the earth’s surface.

Equivalent Energy Noise Level (Leq). Constant noise level that would deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear of a listener as the actual time-varying noise would deliver over the same exposure time. No “penalties” are added to any noise levels during the exposure time; Leq would be the same regardless of the time of day during which the noise occurs.

Erosion. Movement of material (e.g., soil) from one place to another on the earth’s surface. Agents of movement include water, ice, wind, and gravity. See also “Soil Erosion.”

Exclusive Transit Lanes. A lane of traffic reserved for the exclusive use of Bus Rapid Transit, Light Rail, or transit vehicles.

Expansion (Shrink-Swell) Potential. The relative volume change in a soil with a gain in moisture. Expansive soils are those that greatly increase in volume when they absorb water and shrink when they dry out.

Express Bus. A bus service that operates on a faster schedule by not making as many stops as regular bus lines. Express buses usually run between the downtown sections of cities and the more residential suburbs.

F

Family-Friendly Neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a mix of housing types that accommodate families of all sizes and provide safe and convenient access to schools, parks, and other family-orientated amenities and services.

Fault. A fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture.

Federally Mapped Floodplain. A flood prone area that has been mapped and accepted by FEMA as the result of a flood insurance study (FIS). Mapped floodplains are used for flood insurance needs and for other regulatory purposes.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). An independent Federal agency established to respond to major emergencies. FEMA seeks to reduce the loss of life and protect property against all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based emergency management program. In March 2003, FEMA became part of the newly created U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Fenestration. The placement and design of a building's windows.

Flex Space. A relatively new type of commercial building with a variable proportion of office to warehouse space designed to meet the tenant's needs. It is usually characterized by high-end amenities such as professional landscaping and quality architecture.

Flood Control. Various activities and regulations that help reduce or prevent damages caused by flooding. Typical flood control activities include: structural flood control works (such as bank stabilization, levees, and drainage channels); acquisition of flood prone land; flood insurance programs and studies; river and basin management plans; public education programs; and flood warning and emergency preparedness activities.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Maps issued by FEMA that show special flood hazard areas, including the 100-year floodplain. They also show flood insurance rate map zones and other flood-related information applicable to a community.

Flood/Flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas.

Floodplain. Any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source.

Floodplain Management. A program that uses corrective and preventative measures to reduce flood and erosion damage and preserve natural habitat and wildlife resources in flood-prone areas. These measures include: adopting and administering floodplain regulations; resolving drainage complaints; protecting riparian habitat communities; and assuring effective maintenance and operation of flood control works.

Floodplain Regulations. Adopted policies, codes, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to the use and development of lands that lie within a regulatory floodplain.

Flood Proofing. Any combination of changes to a structure or property such as berms, flood walls, closures or sealants, that reduces or eliminates flood damage to buildings.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR). The gross building area (GBA) of development, exclusive of structured parking areas, proposed on the site divided by the total net lot area (NLA). The formula is $GBA/NLA = FAR$. (Example: $43,560 / 43,560 = FAR 1.0$).

Floor Plate. A floor of a building, as depicted by a floor plan, encompassing the major building elements on the floor like the exterior enclosing walls, columns, core walls, elevators, stairs, and the like. Usually refers only to core and shell building elements without tenant or occupant fit-up.

Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ). Geographic areas that provide special customs procedures to help offset customs advantages available to overseas producers who compete with domestic industry. Within FTZs, U.S. businesses engaged in international trade-related activities receive duty-free treatment. In addition, duty payment is deferred until items are brought out of the FTZ for sale in the U.S. market. (U.S. Foreign Trade Zone Board)

G

General Plan. A statement of policies, including text and diagrams setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals, for the future physical development of the city (See Government Code section 65300 et seq.).

Global Warming. See “Climate Change.”

Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32). The California State Legislature adopted Assembly Bill (AB) 32 in 2006, which focuses on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in California. AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the state agency charged with regulating state-wide air quality, to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve GHG emissions equivalent to state-wide levels in 1990 by 2020.

Grade Separation. An overpass or tunnel that separates auto, bicycle, and/or pedestrian traffic from major barriers such as freeways, railroads, or rivers.

Grading. Disturbance of existing land contours, usually to create a flat surface for development.

Greenfield. Undeveloped open space and agricultural areas adjacent to developed areas of the city.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG). Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, analogous to the way a greenhouse retains heat. Common GHGs include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, ozone, and aerosols. The accumulation of GHG in the atmosphere regulates the earth's temperature. Without the natural heat trapping effect of GHG, the earth's surface would be cooler.

Ground Shaking. Caused by seismic activity, ground shaking intensity varies with the magnitude of the earthquake, the distance from the epicenter, and the type of rock or sediment through which the seismic waves move. The strongest ground motion, or ground shaking, typically occurs near the epicenter of the earthquake and attenuates (diminishes) as the seismic waves move away from the epicenter. In general, loose or soft saturated sediments amplify ground shaking more than dense or stiff soils or bedrock materials.

Groundwater. Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs; water in the zone of saturation where all openings in rocks and soil are filled, the upper surface of which forms the water table.

Groundwater Basin. Flow system that has a surface and a subsurface area with defined boundaries, and materials (rocks or unconsolidated deposits) that can store water.

H

Habitat Conservation Plan. A plan that outlines ways of maintaining, enhancing, and protecting a given habitat type needed to protect species; usually includes measures to minimize impacts, and may include provisions for permanently protecting land, restoring habitat, and relocating plants or animals to another area. Required before an incidental take permit may be issued. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Hazardous Material. As defined by the California Health and Safety Code, a material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical characteristics poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. "Hazardous materials" include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

Hazardous Sites. Refers to those locations where hazardous materials and/or wastes (as defined by California Health and Safety Code Section 25501) may be present in building materials (e.g., including, but not limited to, asbestos, lead-based paint), in containers or pipelines (e.g., underground storage tanks and associated pipelines), or in environmental media (soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater) as a result of historic or existing activities at the location.

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Hazardous Waste. Waste, or a combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility. A facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. Includes all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for handling, treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. (See California Health and Safety Code section 25114)Heritage Tourism. Tourism oriented toward experiencing places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.

Heritage Tourism. Tourism oriented toward experiencing places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.

Heritage Trees. Any tree of any species with a trunk circumference of 100 inches or more, which is of good quality in terms of health, vigor of growth, and conformity to generally accepted horticultural standards of shape and location for its species.

High Impact Use. A use that generates disproportionately large environmental impacts such as pollution, noise, or traffic.

Historic. Known or established in the past.

Historic District. A geographic area designated as a historic district by the council in accordance with Chapter 17.604.

Historical. Of, relating to, or having the character of history.

Historic Preservation. The field of identifying, protecting, and helping to preserve historic and cultural resources, including the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historically or culturally significant resources.

Historic Resources. Those properties determined to be a historic resource or cultural resource under CEQA or NEPA, under any other provision of California law, or listed or nominated for listing on the Sacramento register.

Historic Resources, Listed. Any resource listed in the Sacramento register, the California Register, or the National Register of Historic Places; provided, that listed historic resource does not include a noncontributing resource in a historic district or resources in the Old Sacramento national historic landmark district.

Historical. Of, relating to, or having the character of history.

Hotel. A building designed for occupancy as temporary lodging with or without meals, in which there are six or more guest rooms. A hotel is typically larger than a motel and often includes conference and banquet facilities.

Impact Fees. Fees required by City code, ordinance, resolution or other City law to be paid as a condition of, or prerequisite to, issuance of a building permit for the development of residential uses, as those fees may be amended from time to time. (SCC 17.191.020)

Improvements. Buildings, structures, and fixtures erected on, or affixed to, land, except telephone, telegraph, and electrical lines.

Incidental Take. Take that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Incidental Take Permits. A permit issued under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to a non-Federal party undertaking an otherwise lawful project that might result in the take of an endangered or threatened species. Application for an incidental take permit is subject to certain requirements, including preparation by the permit applicant of a conservation plan, generally known as a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Indicator. Data or information that can be analyzed to reflect progress towards a goal or target.

Infill. Development and redevelopment of underused buildings and vacant lots in areas served by existing infrastructure. Development that channels economic growth into existing urban and suburban areas and conserves open space and agriculture at the periphery of the city.

Information Centers of the CHRIS System. The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) includes the statewide Historical Resources Inventory database maintained by the State Office of Historic Preservation and the records maintained and managed, under contract, by twelve independent regional Information Centers.

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

Inter-city Rail. Express train passenger services that cover longer distances than Regional Rail. See also “Regional Rail.”

Intermodal Transportation Facility. Located at the historic Union Pacific Railroad Depot, a regional transportation hub that will serve as the central connection point for passenger rail and future regional rail service, light rail transit, and intercity and local bus service.

J

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

Joint-Use Facility. A public facility that serves multiple purposes (e.g., a drainage detention basin that is an attractive recreational amenity) or provides shared services (e.g., a library shared by a high school and a college).

K

There are no terms to be included.

L

Land Use. The occupation or use of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the general plan.

Landmark. All historic resources designated as landmarks by the council in accordance with chapter 17.604.

Landscaping. Plants, other physical site elements, and plans.

Ldn. The Day Night Average Level, is a 24-hour average equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) with a 10 dBA “weighting” added to noise during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for noise sensitivity in the nighttime.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR). FEMA’s modification to an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), or Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM), or both. LOMRs are generally based on the implementation of physical measures that affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective base flood elevations, or the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA). The LOMR officially revises the FIRM or FBFM, and sometimes the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, and, when appropriate, includes a description of the modifications. The LOMR is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM, FBFM, or FIS report. (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

Levee. A man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment often reinforced with soil cement, which is designed to contain or divert the flow of water.

Levee Footprint. Distance from the waterside toe to the landside toe of the levee.

Level of Service (LOS). A quality measure describing transportation operating conditions, generally in terms of such service measures as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, and traffic interruptions.

The transportation LOS system uses the letters A through F to designate different levels, with LOS A representing the best operating conditions and LOS F the worst.

Light-Rail Transit (LRT). A form of urban rail public transportation that use electric rail cars, high- or low-platform loading, multi-car trains or single cars and operate on either shared or exclusive rights-of-way. In the Sacramento area, Sacramento Regional Transit operates the only light rail service.

Light Pollution. Excessive or obtrusive light created by humans.

Linear Park. See “Parkways.”

Liquefaction. A process whereby soil is temporarily transformed to a fluid form during intense and prolonged ground shaking or because of a sudden shock or strain.

Listed Structures Plan and Preservation Area Plan. The 1970s preservation design guidelines plan that used the City’s original terminology for designated historic resources; in 2001, the terminology was updated, and “Listed Structures” was changed to “Landmarks,” and “Preservation Areas” was changed to “Historic Districts.”

Livability Index. An indicators program that will be used by the City of Sacramento to monitor the success of the 2030 General Plan.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo). A five- or seven-member 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. The five LAFCo members generally include two county supervisors, two city council members, and one member representing the general public. Some LAFCOs include two representatives of special districts.

Lot. A parcel of land shown on a subdivision map or a record of survey map, or a parcel described by metes and bounds, or a building site in one ownership having an area for each main building as hereinafter required in each zone.

M

Major Destination. Attractions such as museums and zoos that attract large numbers of visitors.

Maintenance Strip Trees. Privately owned trees located in the maintenance strip (i.e., a utility easement running along the street curb or edge of pavement).

Market Trends. Current economic forces related to the supply and demand for housing, jobs, and commercial lease and sale rates. The evaluation of market trends informs an area's likeliness of developing the economy and supporting land uses.

Master Plan. An overall plan for development, consistent with the goals and policies of the general plan and applicable community plan, specific plan, or area plan. A master plan shall include, but may not be limited to, an overall schematic plan designating acreage proposed for each parcel, location of proposed land uses, general description of the types and intensities of uses, building elevations, heights, square footage, parking, open space, and the proposed pedestrian, bicycle, and traffic circulation system.

Medical Center. An institution that provides intensive supervision and/or medically supervised treatment to patients who are generally non-ambulatory such as general and special hospitals, children's treatment centers, extended care facilities for treatment and convalescence, and nursing homes as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 430.12. (SCC 17.16.010)

Metro Pulse Program. A business retention and expansion program, begun in 2008 and managed by the Sacramento Metro Chamber. Metro Pulse provides local businesses with information and resources through connections to economic development agencies and companies throughout the region. Metro Pulse helps companies identify barriers and seek solutions for the survival and growth of local business and sustainability and expansion of the region's economy. See also "Sacramento Metro Chamber." (Metro Pulse)

Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ). Areas classified on the basis of geologic factors without regard to existing land use and land ownership; categorized into four general classifications (MRZ1 through MRZ4). Of the four, the MRZ2 classification is recognized in land use planning because the likelihood for occurrence of significant mineral deposits is high, and the classification may be a factor in the discovery and development of mineral deposits that would tend to be economically beneficial to society.

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

Modified Grid Transportation Network. Modified pattern of horizontal and vertical street network. Unlike the traditional grid network found throughout most of Sacramento's Central City, the Modified Grid contains some dead ends or loops. This type of network can be found in older Sacramento neighborhoods such as Land Park and East Sacramento.

Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan. A plan for the City's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense operations for areas within the

City's jurisdictional boundaries. It provides operational concepts related to various emergency situations, identifies components of the local emergency management organization, and describes the City's overall responsibilities for protecting life and property during an emergency. The plan also identifies possible sources of outside support (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) from other jurisdictions, and the private sector.

Multimodal. Descriptive of a neighborhood, center, or corridor that can be conveniently accessed by multiple modes of transportation, for example automobile, transit, bicycle, or walking.

Municipal Bonds. Bond issued by a city government to pay for day-to-day activities or a specific project.

Municipal Services. Services traditionally provided by local government, including water, storm drain and sewer, roads, parks, schools, and police and fire protection.

Mutual Aid Agreements. An agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions to assist each other in times of emergency or when the other agency's resources can more efficiently respond to calls for service than the agency that is the normal service provider.

N

National Flood Insurance Program. A Federal program that allows property owners to purchase insurance protection against losses due to flooding. In order to participate in this program, local communities must agree to implement and enforce measures that reduce future flood risks in special flood hazard areas.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). A national program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act for regulation of discharges of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Discharges are illegal unless authorized by an NPDES permit. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

National Register of Historic Places. The official inventory of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture which is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., 36 C.F.R. sections 60, 63).

Neighborhood. A planning area commonly identified as such in a community's planning documents, and by the individuals residing and working within the area. Documentation may include a map prepared for planning purposes, on which the names and boundaries of the neighborhood are shown.

Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEVs). A battery electric vehicle with a maximum speed of 25 to 35 miles per hour, intended primarily for short neighborhood trips.

Neighborhood Park. A 5- to 10-acre park intended to be used primarily by the people who live nearby, or within walking or bicycling distance of the park. Some neighborhood parks are situated adjacent to an elementary school and improvements are usually oriented toward the recreation needs of children. Park amenities may include: a tot lot; an adventure area; unlighted sport fields or sport courts; and/or a group picnic area; and parking limited to on-street.

Neighborhood-Serving Commercial. Predominantly nonresidential, low to moderate intensity development, that is connected to and integrated with surrounding neighborhoods and streetscapes and provides retail services (e.g., general store, bakery, café, day care center, drug store, dry cleaners, postal annex), limited employment uses (e.g., dental and insurance offices), compatible public and quasi-public uses, and central gathering places.

Neighborhood Traffic Management Program. A community-based program designed to address neighborhood traffic concerns such as speeding and traffic volumes.

New Growth Areas. Existing greenfield areas in the General Plan Policy Area that are designated for development in the General Plan. See also “Greenfield.”

Noise. Unwanted sound.

Noise Sensitive Land Uses. Land uses considered more sensitive to noise than others due to the amount of noise exposure and types of activities typically involved at the land use location such as, residences, schools, motels and hotels, libraries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and certain types of parks are more sensitive to noise and are considered noise sensitive land uses.

North Central Information Center. The regional information center for historic and cultural resources surveys within the State’s Cultural and Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) that is located at California State University, Sacramento.

NOX (Nitrous Oxides). Any binary compound of oxygen and nitrogen, or a mixture of such compounds.

O

Office. A room or group of rooms used for conducting the affairs of a business, profession, service industry, or government.

Office of Historic Preservation. The State office headed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, charged with administering the national historic preservation program at the state level. This office also has state responsibility for Certified Local Government programming and management within the State, as well as management of historical resources as mandated by the State of California’s Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.

Open Space. Natural areas that are set aside for one or several of the following reasons: for preservation of natural resources (e.g., vegetation communities, fish wildlife, and associated habitats); for conservation of the managed production of resources (e.g., agriculture lands, rangelands, woodlands, aggregate deposits); for outdoor recreation; for public health and safety (e.g., water quality basins, flood easements, river levees); for public services (e.g., utility easements, community gardens); for urban form/scenic resources (e.g., community separation/gateways, greenways/highway corridors, and urban reserves).

Open Space, Common. Open space that is reserved for the shared use of adjacent tenants or property owners. Common open space includes landscaping, roof gardens, atriums, natural water features (e.g., ponds), and other amenities used for outdoor use.

Open Space, Private. Open space that is reserved for the use of a single tenant or property owner. Private open space includes balconies, decks, and porches.

Open Space, Public. Open space that is provided for public use.

Opportunity Areas. Subareas of a community plan area that have been identified in the 2030 General Plan for future infill, reuse, or redevelopment.

Ordinance. A law or regulation adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.

Overlay. A land use designation on the land use diagram or a zoning designation on a zoning map that modifies the basic underlying designation in some specific manner.

Oversized Levee Improvements. Increasing the size of the required levee section to improve levee stability and flood protection and to improve river access for recreation.

P

Parapets. Low protective wall or railing along the edge of a roof, balcony, or similar structure; in an exterior wall, the part entirely above the roof. (SCC 17.16.010)

Parcel. See “lot.”

Park. All publicly owned and operated parks that are used, operated, or maintained for recreational purpose.

Parkways. Similar to open space areas because they also have limited recreational uses. They are used primarily as corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, linking residential areas to schools, parks, and trail systems. Parkway are typically linear and narrow and may be situated along a waterway, abandoned railroad or other common corridor. Parkway can also describe other types of transportation corridors without recreational use.

Partnership for Prosperity (PFP). Launched by the Sacramento Area Commercial and Trade Organization (SACTO), Sacramento Metro Chamber, and Valley Vision, the PFP is a broad coalition of more than thirty economic development stakeholder organizations that authored and are implementing a 3- to 5-year collaborative economic development strategy for the six-county Sacramento region. The purpose of the collaborative economic development strategy is to maintain the competitiveness of the region by coordinating the goals and resources of groups from many sectors to create a proactive economic vision for the region.

Paseos. A walkway closed to automotive traffic.

Peak Hour. The time period during which the greatest demand occurs on the transportation system in the morning and early afternoon, also known as “rush hour.”

Permeability (Groundwater). Ability of a rock or unconsolidated deposit to transmit water through spaces that connect between grains. The size and shape of the spaces controls how well water transmits, or “flows.”

Place of Use. The area(s) where the use of surface water is authorized under the City of Sacramento’s water rights permits.

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

Plaza. See “Urban Plazas/Pocket Parks.”

PM10 (Particulate Matter). Respirable particulate matter that is 10 micrometers or smaller in size. The production of PM10 comes from a variety of mobile and stationary sources (e.g., diesel trucks, woodstoves, power plants, etc.); their chemical and physical compositions vary widely.

PM2.5. Respirable particulate matter that is 2.5 micrometers or smaller in size. The sources of PM2.5 include fuel combustion from automobiles, power plants, wood burning, industrial processes, and diesel powered vehicles such as buses and trucks. These fine particles are also formed in the atmosphere when gases such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile.

Pocket Parks. See “Urban Plazas/Pocket Parks.”

Policy Area. The area directly addressed by the General Plan, the City’s policy area encompasses the city limits and potentially annexable land within its sphere of influence.

Preferential Parking. Reserving “premium parking locations” for carpools and vanpools.

Preservation Commission. The preservation commission established pursuant to chapter 2.58.

Preservation Director. The individual designated by the planning director under section 17.100.040 to carry out the functions of the preservation director under this code.

Private Trees. Trees located on private lands not in public right-of-way or on other public lands such as golf courses or parks.

Public and Quasi-public Uses. Institutional, academic, governmental, and community service uses, either owned publicly or operated by non-profit organizations, including private hospitals and cemeteries.

Public Trees. Trees located in the public right-of-way or on other public lands such as golf courses or parks.

Q

Queue Jump. Queue jump lanes are short stretches of bus lanes at traffic-signal controlled intersections. With traffic signal priority, buses in queue jump lanes receive signals to proceed before other traffic at the intersection. Queue jump lanes can be turning lanes or permit buses to move straight through intersections.

Quimby Ordinance. The City is authorized as a condition of approval of a final map or parcel map, pursuant to passage of the 1975 Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477), to require a subdivider to dedicate land, pay a fee in lieu thereof, or both, at the option of the city, for park and recreational purposes. The fees collected can be used solely for the acquisition, improvement, and expansion of public parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities.

R

Reactive Organic Gases (ROG). Organic compounds that are assumed to be reactive at urban (and possibly regional) scales; organic compounds that are regulated because they lead to ozone formation. ROG's do not include methane.

Reclamation. The combined process of land treatment that minimizes water degradation, air pollution, damage to aquatic or wildlife habitat, flooding, erosion, and other adverse effects from surface mining operations, including adverse surface effects incidental to underground mines, so that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition which is readily adaptable for alternate land uses and create no danger to public health or safety. The process may extend to affected lands surrounding mined lands, and may require backfilling, grading, resoiling, revegetation, soil compaction, stabilization, or other measures.

Recycling Facility. A facility for the acceptance of recyclable materials from the general public, other recycling facilities, local government agencies, and other business enterprises. The facility is used for the collection, short-term storage, processing, and transfer of recycled materials having a residual solid

waste of 10 percent or less of non-putrescent material requiring transport to a landfill. A recycling facility may use portable or permanent equipment to chip, crush, grind, or process recyclable waste products.

Recyclable Material. Reusable material, including without limitation metals, glass, plastic, paper, concrete, and organic material that is intended for reuse, remanufacture, or reconstitution for the purpose of using the altered form. Recyclable material does not include refuse or hazardous material.

Redevelopment. The planning, development, re-planning, redesign, clearance, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and provision of residential, commercial, industrial, public, or other structures or spaces as appropriate or necessary, in the interest of the general welfare. (SCC 2.80.030)

Redevelopment Plan. A plan approved by the local redevelopment authority that provides for the reuse or redevelopment of the real property and personal property.

Redevelopment Tax Increment. A method of financing redevelopment in which taxes generated by developments built in early phases of a redevelopment project are reserved solely to finance the later phases of the same redevelopment project.

Regional Housing Needs Plan (RHNP). A quantification by a council of governments or by the State Department of Housing & Community Development of existing and projected housing need, by household income group, for all localities within a region. In the Sacramento region, SACOG approves the RHNP.

Regional Parks. A park or facility developed with a wide range of amenities that are not found in neighborhood or community parks to meet the needs of the entire city population. In addition to those amenities found in neighborhood and community parks, improvements may include: a golf course, marina, amusement area, zoo, and other region-wide attractions. Some facilities in the park may be under lease to community groups. The size of regional parks varies; however, they are generally larger than community parks and/or have destination attraction(s).

Regional Rail. Rail service that connects several cities and towns within one or more metropolitan areas. Also known as Commuter Rail.

Restaurant. An establishment where food and drink are prepared, served, and consumed primarily within the principal building. A restaurant use may or may not have within its premises a bar for the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption.

Retail Store. An establishment engaged in selling goods or merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption or use. Goods or merchandise may be new or used. A retail store promotes itself to the general public; may buy, receive, and sell merchandise; may process or manufacture some of the products in stock, such as jewelry or baked goods; and may process articles owned by the customer, such as cleaners

or shoe repair. Membership-type stores, indoor markets, bazaars, antique malls, consignment shops, thrift stores, and secondhand stores are examples of retail stores. Regulation of this use varies, depending on size of building. “Retail store” does not include superstores.

Right-of-Way. A linear strip of land reserved exclusively for transportation, including, but not limited to, streets, bike lanes, sidewalks, on-street parking, transit lanes, landscaping, and/or railroad tracks.

Riparian Zone. A stream and all the vegetation on its banks.

Road Diets. A technique whereby travel lanes and/or effective width of the roadway is reduced to decrease automobile speeds and increase opportunities for other modes of transportation such as transit, bicycling, and walking.

S

Sacramento Area Commerce and Trade Organization (SACTO). A private, non-profit, and member-supported organization that facilitates economic development for the six-county Sacramento Region. It brings together the organizations, information, and resources to promote regional prosperity and global competitiveness.

Sacramento Metro Chamber. A non-profit agency whose mission is to foster regional economic prosperity. The Metro Chamber is the region’s business organization for promoting economic strength throughout the six-county Sacramento region. The Metro Chamber’s vision is to be a catalyst in transforming the Sacramento region into an international center for commerce, learning, culture, and recreation. (Sacramento Metro Chamber)

Sacramento Regional Recycling Market Development Zone (SRRMDZ). A partnership of local government, the State of California’s Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), and local businesses that designates a geographic area as a Market Development Zone and administers SRRMDZ programs. The Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program provides an alternative source of financing for recycling-based businesses, nonprofit organizations, and public entities to increase the diversion of nonhazardous solid waste from California landfills and to promote market demand for secondary and postconsumer materials. SRRMDZ programs use the recycling market to fuel new businesses, expand existing ones, create jobs, and divert waste from landfills through incentives (e.g., relaxed building codes and zoning laws, streamlined local permit processes, reduced taxes and licensing, and increased and consistent secondary material feedstock supply). The Sacramento SRMDZ encompasses all of Sacramento County and the City of West Sacramento’s Enterprise Zone in Yolo County.

Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources. The register created by chapter 17.604.

Safety by Design. See “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.”

School. Any building, portion of building, or group of buildings designed, constructed, and used for public or private education or instruction for any or all grades from kindergarten through grade 12.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Published by the National Park Service, the Standards promote responsible preservation practices that help protect the nation's irreplaceable cultural resources. The four treatment approaches are Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. The Standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but provide philosophical consistency to the work. The City of Sacramento has adopted these Standards for its preservation project reviews.

Seismic. Pertaining to earthquake or earth vibration, including those that are artificially induced.

Short Blocks. A pattern of urban design in which block lengths are short enough to create a comfortable pedestrian environment by providing frequent breaks and allowing multiple paths to destinations. Short blocks are common in Sacramento's Central City and older neighborhoods such as Land Park and Oak Park.

Shovel-Ready. Refers to a development site that has appropriate zoning and infrastructure in place and requires no further infrastructure investment prior to construction.

Single Loaded Street. Streets that have houses or businesses on only one side.

Site. A contiguous area of land, including a lot or lots or a portion thereof, upon which a project is developed or proposed for development.

Site Plan and Design Review. A review process that ensures that the physical aspects of a development project are consistent with the general plan and applicable specific plan or transit village plan and with all applicable neighborhood specific and city-wide design guidelines and development standards. Site plan and design review is a discretionary permit and is not the automatic right of an applicant.

Smart Growth. The use of comprehensive planning to guide, design, develop, revitalize and build communities that: have a unique sense of community and place; preserve and enhance valuable natural and cultural resources; equitably distribute the costs and benefits of development; expand the range of transportation, employment and housing choices in a fiscally responsible manner; value long-range, regional considerations of sustainability over short term incremental geographically isolated actions; and promotes public health and healthy communities. Compact, transit accessible, pedestrian-oriented, mixed use development patterns and land reuse epitomize the application of the principles of smart growth. Smart growth principles for Sacramento were adopted by the City Council in 2001.

Soil Erosion. The processes by which soil is removed from one place by forces such as wind, water, waves, glaciers, and construction activity and eventually deposited at some new place. See also “Erosion.”

Solid Waste. Any material consisting of inert, putrescible, or non-putrescible material generated by residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses. Inert materials generally have no active material that can break down into other forms, and therefore are considered not to decompose. Putrescible materials are capable of being decomposed by microorganisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisances because of odors, vectors, gases, or other offensive conditions. Non-putrescible materials are not easily decomposed into other matter or decomposed into other materials.

Solid Waste Landfill. A solid waste landfill defined in California Public Resources Code section 40195.1.

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.

Special Assessment District. An area where an assessment is imposed against a property because of a public project that benefits the owners in the defined area (California Government Code Section 16271[d]).

Special Study Area. Those areas outside the General Plan Policy Area that require further study in order to determine whether to designate land uses and growth allocations. See also “Policy Area.”

Special Taxes. A tax levied on property pursuant to Proposition 218. Special tax revenue is used to fund infrastructure improvements and/or public services within the territory of the area in which the tax is levied. Common examples of special taxes include parcel taxes and community facilities district special taxes.

Specific Plan. A legal tool authorized by Article 8 of the 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. The probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission of the county.

Standard Levee Section. Generally defined as (1) the waterside, (2) crown, and (3) landside toe of a levee, as shown on the diagram below.

Strategic Plan. A document used by an organization to align its organization and budget structure with organizational priorities, missions, and objectives.

Strategic Neighborhood Action Plan (SNAP). An action-oriented plan reflecting the common goals and priorities for neighborhoods that is developed through a partnership of neighborhood residents, business owners, City staff, and other agencies. In 1999, the Planning Department and Neighborhood Services developed the SNAP process to better understand and address neighborhood issues. SNAPs establish priorities for neighborhood improvement; identify programs to achieve priorities; empower community residents to improve their neighborhoods; identify neighborhood vision for residential infill development; and create programs to facilitate infill development in the area consistent with the neighborhood vision.

State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC). The SHRC is comprised of members who are appointed by the Governor under Public Resources Code 5020.4 and 5020.5. The Commission has broad responsibilities for the statewide historic preservation program that include conducting a statewide inventory of historical resources, establishing criteria for evaluating historic resources, and conducting public hearings to develop and review a statewide historical resources plan.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). A State official appointed by the Governor under Public Resources Code Section 5020.6 as well as the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 charged with administering the national historic preservation program at the state level, and for implementing State mandates pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5024 et seq. The SHPO serves as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Office of Historic Preservation and Executive Secretary of the State Historical Resources Commission.

Storm Drainage System. A system for collecting runoff of stormwater from land and streets and removing it to appropriate outlets. The system may include inlets, catch basins, storm sewer pipes, channels, detention basins, and pump stations.

Stormwater. Precipitation from rain or snow that accumulates in a natural or man-made watercourse or conveyance system.

Street. A public thoroughfare, including a public road and highway, that affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

Structure. Anything constructed or erected that requires location on the ground or attached to something having location on the ground, including accessory buildings, signs and billboards, antennas and accessory antennas, swimming pools, paved surfaces, and solar panels, but not including fences or walls used as fences.

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA). State law that authorizes and directs local agencies to adopt ordinances establishing procedures for the review and approval of reclamation plans and the issuance of permits to conduct surface mining operations.

Surface Water. Water that flows in streams and rivers and in natural lakes, in wetlands, and in reservoirs constructed by humans.

Sustainable. Community use of natural resources in a way that does not jeopardize the ability of future generations to live and prosper.

Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (SCEA). Form of CEQA streamlining for transit priority projects that are found to be consistent with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or Alternative Planning Strategy (APS). SCEA contains measures that either avoid or mitigate to a level of insignificance all potentially significant or significant effects of the project required to be identified in an initial study.

Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). Plan that is prepared and adopted by a Metropolitan Planning Agency (MPO) as part of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). A SCS is designed to achieve goals for the reduction of regional greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks and meet regional housing needs through development patterns, infrastructure, and transportation measures or policies. A SCS must be consistent with the transportation improvements and funding mechanisms included in the RTP as well as the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) established by the Councils of Governments (COG). City plans and ordinances are not required to be consistent with a SCS, however development projects that are found to be consistent with an SCS are eligible for CEQA streamlining and transportation funding priority.

T

Telecommunications Facility. A facility that transmits or receives electromagnetic signals. A telecommunication facility includes antennas, microwave dishes, horns, and other types of equipment for the transmission or receipt of such signals; telecommunications towers or similar structures that support the equipment; equipment buildings; parking area; and other accessory development.

Telecommunications Tower. A mast, pole, monopole, guyed tower, lattice tower, free-standing tower, or other structure designed and primarily used to support antennas, to include dishes, arrays, and similar devices.

Telecommute Center. A work center located near an employee's residence. The center is a fully equipped office with computer and other telecommunication connections set up in residential areas where employees can walk, bike, or take an electric vehicle or transit to the telecommuting center instead of commuting to a workplace outside the community. These centers may be set up by a single employer or as a site where multiple employers have employees telecommuting from the same location. They can be incorporated in public facilities as profit generating centers or can be sponsored by employers.

Telecommuting. A work arrangement that allows for flexibility in working location and hours; working at home or working from home.

Traffic-Calming Features. Measures taken to slow traffic and/or reduce traffic volumes on neighborhood streets. They include signage and speed limit signs, striping, speed humps, and traffic circles.

Transfer Station. A facility where solid waste is unloaded and then consolidated for shipment to a landfill.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD). A mixed-use district within an average 2,000-foot walking distance of a transit stop and core commercial area. TODs mix residential, retail, office, and public uses in a walkable environment, making it convenient for residents and employees to travel by transit, bicycle, foot, or car.

Transportation Demand Management. Various strategies to reduce the level of single-occupant vehicle use by changing travel behavior (how, when, and where people travel) in order to increase the efficiency of the transportation system and achieve specific planning objectives.

Transportation Impact Analysis. Information, typically in the form of a traffic study, concerning the impacts of a project on the transportation system in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures where impacts exist.

Transportation Management Association. An individual or group responsible for the implementation of Transportation Systems Management (TSM) measures for the purpose of meeting alternative mode requirements for a specific geographical area. (SCC 17.184.020)

Transportation Programming Guide. A comprehensive document that prioritizes the City of Sacramento's transportation programs and projects.

Trees of Significance. Trees that are significant (i.e., desirable tree species or trees that hold economic or social value) to Sacramento's urban forest.

U

Underutilized Site/Parcel. A developed parcel that is not reaching its full economic potential as currently developed.

Unified Traveler Information System. Comprehensive phone and Web service that provides one-stop information for all modes of travel.

Unincorporated Area. Land located outside the city limits.

Urban. Of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting 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, and 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 “non-urban” or “rural.”

Urban Forest. All of the trees in the city of Sacramento, both public and private, maintenance strip trees. See also “Public Trees,” “Private Trees,” and “Maintenance Strip Trees.”

Urban Heat Island Effect. The urban heat island effect is a measurable increase in ambient urban air temperatures resulting primarily from the replacement of vegetation with buildings, roads, and other heat-absorbing infrastructure. The heat island effect can result in significant temperature differences between rural and urban areas. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

Urban Plazas/Pocket Parks. A specialized neighborhood park or facility less than 5 acres in size to be used primarily by persons living, working, or visiting nearby. Likely more appropriate for areas of denser urban and mixed-use development. Amenities may include: smaller scale features such as community gardens, children’s play areas, sitting areas, tables, fountains, hardscape, public art, walkways and landscaping.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). A federal agency of civilian and military engineers, scientists, and other specialists working in engineering and environmental matters to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the United States including planning, designing, building, and operating water resources and other civil works projects (e.g., navigation, flood control, environmental protection, disaster response); designing and managing the construction of military facilities for the Army and Air Force; and providing design and construction management support for other Defense and Federal agencies (i.e., interagency and international services).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). A bureau within the Department of the Interior with the mission to work with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

V

Vacant. Parcels of land or buildings that are not actively used for any purpose.

Vernal Pools. Seasonally flooded wetland depressions found in soils with an impermeable layer such as a hardpan, claypan, or volcanic basalt. The impermeable layer allows vernal pools to retain water much longer than the surrounding uplands but the pools are shallow enough to dry up each season. Vernal pools often fill and empty several times during the rainy season. Only plants and animals that are adapted to this cycle of wetting and drying can survive in vernal pools over time. Although generally isolated, they are sometimes connected to each other by small drainages known as vernal swales.

Vision and Guiding Principles. Describes Sacramento’s key values and vision, and sets out guiding principles for the 2030 General Plan; developed based on City Council directives, extensive public input, focus group interviews, and Town Hall Forums during the 2030 General Plan development process.

W

Wetlands. Areas inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, vernal pools, and similar areas.

Wildlife Corridors. A strip of habitat connecting wildlife populations separated by human activities (e.g., roads, development, or logging); allows an exchange of individual wildlife populations; and facilitates reestablishment of wildlife populations in isolated areas.

X Y Z

Zone. A specifically delineated area in the city within which uniform regulations and requirements govern the use, placement, spacing, and size of land and buildings. This term is synonymous with “zoning district.”

Zoning. Local codes regulating the use and development of property. A zoning ordinance divides the city or county into land use 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.

Zoning Ordinance. Zoning and planning regulations of the City and any amendments, modifications, or revisions heretofore or hereafter made in such regulations. (See Title 17)

Acronyms

The list of acronyms below is organized by what part of the 2035 General Plan the acronym appears, along with a list of other acronyms that appear throughout the document.

Part 2: Citywide Goals and Policies

LU	Land Use
HCR	Historic and Cultural Resources
ED	Economic Development
H	Housing (Located in a Separately Bound Document)
M	Mobility
U	Utilities
ERC	Education, Recreation, and Culture
PHS	Public Health and Safety
ER	Environmental Resources
EC	Environmental Constraints

Part 3: Community Plan Areas and Special Study Areas

AA	Arden Arcade
CC	Central City
ES	East Sacramento
FB	Fruitridge Broadway
LP	Land Park
NN	North Natomas
NS	North Sacramento
P	Pocket
SA	South Area
SN	South Natomas
SSA	Special Study Areas

Part 4: General Plan Administration and Implementation

RDR	Regulation and Development Review
MPSP	City Master Plans Strategies and Programs
FB	Financing and Budgeting
PSR	Planning Studies and Reports
SO	City Services and Operations
IGC	Inter-governmental Coordination
JP	Joint Partnerships with the Private Sector
PI	Public Infrastructure

Other Acronyms

A

AB	Assembly Bill
AIA	American Institute of Architects
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
APS	Automated Permit System
APS	Alternative Planning Strategy

B

BID	Business Improvement Districts
BMP	Best Management Practices
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit

C

CADA	Capital Area Development Authority
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBD	Central Business District
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFD	Community Facilities District
CH₄	Methane
CHBC	California Historic Building Code
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CIP	Capital Improvements Program
CLG	Certified Local Government
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CSS	Combined Sewer System

D

dBA	A-Weighted Decibel Scale
DNA	Downtown Natomas Airport
DOT	Sacramento Department of Transportation
DU	Dwelling Unit

E

EC	Employment Center
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

F

FAICP	Fellow American Institute of Certified Planners
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FBIC	Freeport Boulevard Improvement Committee
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zone

G

GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPAC	General Plan Advisory Committee
GPU	General Plan Update

H

HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
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I J K

There are no acronyms to be included.

L

LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
Ldn	Day-Night Average Noise Level
LEED	Linking Education and Economic Development
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LEED-ND	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Neighborhood Development
Leq	Energy-Equivalent Continuous Noise Level
LOMR	Letter of Map Revision
LOS	Level of Service
LRT	Light Rail Transit

M

MEIR	Master Environmental Impact Report
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRD	Manufacturing Research and Development
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MSR	Municipal Service Review

N

N2O	Nitrous Oxide
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GLOSSARY & ACRONYMS

NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEV	Neighborhood Electric Vehicle
NJVSA	Natomas Joint Vision Study Area
NNCP	North Natomas Community Planning
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NTMP	Neighborhood Traffic Management Program
NTMP	Neighborhood Traffic Mitigation Program

O

There are no acronyms to be included.

P

PFP	Partnership for Prosperity
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PM2.5	Particulate Matter that is 2.5 Micrometers
PM10	Particulate Matter
PUD	Planned Unit Development

Q

There are no acronyms to be included.

R

RECO	Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance
RHNP	Regional Housing Needs Plan
ROG	Radioactive Organic Gases
ROW	Right of Way
RPP	Residential Permit Parking
RT	Regional Transit
RWA	Regional Water Authority

S

SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
SACTO	Sacramento Area Commerce and Trade Organization
SAFCA	Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency
SCAS	Sacramento Land Use Commission
SCEA	Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SCVB	Sacramento Convention and Visitor Bureau
SEL	Sound Exposure Level or Single Event Level
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SHRA	Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency
SHRC	State Historical Resources Commission
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metro Air Quality Management District
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SMF	Sacramento International Airport

SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utilities District
SNAP	Strategic Neighborhood Acton Plan
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SRCSD	Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District
SRRMDZ	Sacramento Regional Recycling Market Development Zone

T

TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants
TBR	Technical Background Report
TMA	Transportation Management Association
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
TSM	Transportation Systems Management

U

UCD	University of California, Davis
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

V W X Y Z

There are no acronyms to be included.