

APPENDIX B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Purpose

The following is a glossary of terms and abbreviations to help users read and understand the Policy Plan and the meaning and intent of its goals and policies. Please note that this glossary is not intended to be comprehensive or define terms, acronyms, or abbreviations that are generally well understood or easily looked up using other resources. Additionally, some terms listed in this glossary are not used in the text of Policy Plan. The focus is on terms that have multiple potential meanings (either in or out of the Policy Plan context), and to define the intended meaning of such terms to ensure the correct interpretation and implementation of the Policy Plan.

A-C

Accommodate: To make room for or provisions for something that is specifically intended to occur.

Action: A specific, measurable step that needs to be taken to meet stated objectives. An action is not mere compliance with the law or a commonly adopted or accepted practice or protocol. An action is short in duration and is meant to be updated and replaced once action has been taken. In the context of the Implementation Plan, the activity is typically to be undertaken by the City or another public entity.

Adaptive Reuse: The conversion of obsolescent or historic buildings from their original or most recent use to a new use.

Advocate: To openly support and promote an action, objective, or goal; also, to speak on behalf of an individual or group.

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP): The ALUCP provides for the orderly growth of the areas within an airports noise contour, runway protection zones, approach zones, and Part 77 zones and describes appropriate land uses, maximum population density, maximum site coverage, height restrictions, and required notification/disclosure areas.

Airport Master Plan (AMP): An AMP provides for the maintenance, development, and operation of the airport itself and includes operational forecasts, fleet mixes and the ultimate runway configuration and airport plan.

Allow: To be open to something occurring but without any particular effort to make it happen.

Always: The action will apply to future decisions without exception.

Analyze: To methodically examine the desirability or feasibility of something, with a view toward letting the evidence determine the appropriate level of commitment.

Aspire: To direct one's ambitions toward achieving something.

Augment: To add to something that is already in place to make it more desirable, functional, or beneficial.

Avoid: To not enable something that will lead to an undesirable outcome.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical means in achieving an objective (such as preventing or minimizing pollution) while making the optimum use of resources.

Buffer / buffer zone: An area of land, structure, feature, or design treatment separating two uses that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one use on the other.

Building Density and Intensity: Building density and intensity includes both residential density, expressed as units per acre, and non-residential intensity, expressed as floor area ratio, which is the amount of building square feet in relation to the size of the lot.

Buildout: Build-out is an urban planners estimate of the amount and location of potential development for an area. Buildout for The Ontario Plan can be found in Exhibit LU-03.

Built Environment: Human-made buildings and structures, as opposed to natural features.

Carbon Footprint: A carbon footprint is a measure of the impact human activities have on the environment in terms of the amount of greenhouse gases produced.

Carbon Sequestration: The removal and storage of carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks (such as oceans, forests, or soils) through physical or biological processes, such as photosynthesis.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): A grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that provides federal grants directly to larger urban cities and counties for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income individuals, eliminate blight, or address a serious and immediate threat to public health and welfare. States distribute CDBG funds to smaller cities and towns. Grant amounts are determined by a formula based upon need.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A state law requiring state and local agencies to assess the environmental impacts of public or private projects they undertake or permit. Agencies must mitigate adverse impacts of the project to the extent feasible. If a proposed activity has the potential for significant adverse environmental impacts, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as legally adequate by the public agency before taking action on the proposed project.

Class I Trail: Known as a Shared-use Path, is a completely separated facility for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with crossflow by motor vehicles minimized.

Class II Trail: Known as a Bike lane and a Buffered Bike lane, is a portion of the roadway that is designated by striping, signaling, and/or pavement markings for the exclusive use of bicyclists established along streets and corridors where there is significant demand and distinct needs. Bike lanes can be paired with a designated buffer space composed of painted striped and pavement markings adjacent bike lane, known as a Buffered Bike Lane.

Class III Trail: Known as a Bike Boulevard, is a special type of bike route where a street is designed to accommodate bicyclists with a wide variety of skill levels.

Class IV: Known as a Separated Bikeway and Raised Separated Bikeway, also known as a cycle track or protected bike lane, is a one- or two-way bike way for the exclusive use of bicycles that includes a physical, vertical barrier between bicyclists and motor vehicle traffic within the roadway. They can be designed to be either at the same grade as the adjacent sidewalk or set as an intermediate level mountable curb between the roadway and sidewalk, known as a Raised Separated Bikeway.

“Clean” Industry: “Clean” industries include industrial type uses whose operations produce lower quantities of hazardous substances and air emissions than traditional industrial uses. Operations of such facilities should have minor adverse effects on neighboring land uses and are therefore more compatible in proximity to sensitive uses, like residential development, schools, and childcare facilities than traditional industry. Examples of “clean” industry include incubator space for small start-up and creative businesses, clean/green technology, biomedical device manufacturing, digital arts, furniture and apparel design, etc.

Collaborate: To intentionally, willingly work together toward a common objective or goal.

Compatible: In relation to use, the ability for two or more uses to coexist without conflict, with minimal conflict that can be mitigated, or in a beneficial manner. When used in relation to a structure, indicates that the structure is built so that its appearance is similar to that of the principal unit to which the structure is accessory or to the general character of the neighborhood or community with regards to color, materials, construction, lighting, signs, or the emission of sounds, noises and vibrations. See also *incompatible*.

Complete streets network: A system of on- and off-street facilities (e.g., sidewalks, bike lanes, and trails), that enable all users of all ages and abilities to navigate within or through a community area, with an emphasis on mobility focus areas. The system can consist of one or more facility type based on the intended users and access requirements. Individual facilities may overlap or not, serve all or just some users, and be contiguous or disconnected. Complete streets facilities and improvements are subject to physical constraints presented by the local context and financial feasibility limitations.

Comply with: To follow specified existing ordinances, regulations, or procedures.

Complement/ complementary: Combining or coexisting (e.g., two buildings or land uses) in such a way as to enhance or emphasize the qualities of each other.

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS): A plan prepared by state or local agencies as a prerequisite for receiving assistance under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs.

Concurrent: Services, facilities, activities, or other things that are provided or are occurring at the same time as something else.

Consider: To remain open to and evaluate a range of possible actions or outcomes as part of a decision.

Consistent: To be or act in harmony or aligned with something; see also inconsistent.

Consolidate: To bring together aspects, features, or components of a system or locale that can serve better in a consolidated form, compared to existing or provided separately.

Construct: To build something: buildings, roads, channels, etc. Context. Local or regional environmental, social, and economic conditions.

Continue: To maintain and/or resume an action.

Cooperate: To work in a positive effort with another entity toward a mutually beneficial end. Such work may take the form of direct action, passive support, or even inaction.

Coordinate: To work in a positive effort with another entity in the process of conducting individual actions or initiatives that relate to each other and that can benefit from concurrent or cooperative activity.

Council of Governments (COG): A single or multi-county entity created by a joint power agreement. COGs are responsible for determining the share of the regional need for housing for each of the counties and cities within the COG's region. In most cases, the COG also serves as the Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA) responsible for preparing regional transportation plans and expenditure programs.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL): A 24-hour energy equivalent level derived from a variety of single-noise events, with weighting factors of 5 and 10 dBA applied to the evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) and nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) periods to allow for greater sensitivity to noise during these hours.

Connect SoCal: The Connect SoCal plan (also known as the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy or RTP/SCS) represents the vision for Southern California's future, including policies, strategies, and projects for advancing the region's mobility, economy, and sustainability through 2045. The plan details how the region will address its transportation and land use challenges and opportunities in order to achieve its regional emissions standards and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets.

The components of Connect SoCal are required by federal and state legislation and is an important planning document for the region, allowing project sponsors to qualify for federal funding. SCAG is required to update this long-range planning document every four years.

Complete Community: A diversity of housing choices and educational opportunities; jobs for a variety of skills and education; recreation and culture; a full-range of shopping, entertainment and services; and the opportunity to improve individual quality of life.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED): Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is the proper 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 housing or serving many people, and are necessary in the event of an earthquake or flood, such as hospitals, fire, police, and emergency service facilities, utility lifeline facilities, such as water, electricity, and gas supply. Critical Facilities within Ontario are mapped in the Safety Element.

D-I

Dedicate: To offer or set aside for a specific program, action, or use; when in the context of land dedication, the land is generally set aside for public ownership, use, and/or operation or maintenance.

Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD): A state agency that administers state housing programs. HCD also administers the federal HOME and CDBG programs on behalf of jurisdictions that are not directly assisted by HUD.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): A federal, cabinet level department responsible for overseeing, implementing, and administering U.S. government housing and urban development programs.

Design: To conceive in advance the size, shape, qualities, appearance, open space, and other attributes of a proposed development, building and related improvements, generally rendered in graphic forms that communicate the anticipated outcome.

Determine: To calculate in advance the nature or outcome of an anticipated action, situation, or proposal.

Discourage: To openly deter (or attempt to deter) an individual, group, or organization from doing something.

Discretionary: An action taken by a governmental agency that calls for the exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve and/or how to carry out a project.

Emergency Communication & Dispatch Center: The Dispatch center provides daily dispatch services for the Fire & Police Departments and contract fire agencies. The dispatch Center is also a designated facility as part of California's Fire Rescue Mutual Aid System.

Encourage: To promote, support, or champion a concept or action; such support may be in terms of political support and coordination, staff resources, and/or financial resources.

Endangered Species: A native California bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant (species, subspecies, or variety) is endangered when it is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change of habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition or disease (Section 2062, Fish and Game Code).

Enhance: To improve existing conditions in quality, value, or characteristic.

Equitable: A condition or treatment that is fair and impartial.

Establish: To bring something into being that does not currently exist.

Explore: To search for or examine the nature of a possibility before a commitment is made. See also *analyze*.

Expand: To increase in detail, extent, number, volume, or scope.

Environmental Justice Areas: Disadvantaged communities that face the highest risk of exposure to pollution and are also burdened by socioeconomic and health issue. Determined using the latest version of CalEnviroScreen, a screening tool developed by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution.

Environmental Infrastructure: The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of key systems such as the sewerage network, drainage systems as well as improvements made to water courses and habitats.

Feasible: Capable of being done, executed, or managed successfully taking into consideration social, physical, environmental, and/or economic factors.

Facilitate: To make an action or process easier or to help bring about.

Fair share: An allocation of resources, costs, or fees considered equitable and proportional to the needs, impacts, or activity of an existing or proposed project.

Feasible, technically: Capable of being implemented because the industrial, mechanical, or application technology exists.

Feature: A noticeable or important characteristic, attribute, or aspect of something.

Finding(s): The result(s) of an investigation and the basis upon which decisions are made. Findings are used by government agents and bodies to justify action taken or a decision made by the entity.

Fire Conflagration: An uncontrolled burning that threatens human life, health, property, or ecology that may produce a firestorm, in which the central column of rising heated air induces strong inward winds, which supply oxygen to the fire.

Flash Flood: A flash flood is a rapid flooding of geomorphic low-lying areas – washes, rivers, and streams. It is caused by heavy rain associated with a thunderstorm, hurricane, or tropical storm. Flash floods can also occur after the collapse of an ice dam, or a human structure.

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

Floodplain: The area, adjacent to a watercourse or other body of water, subject to recurring floods. Floodplains may change over time as a result of natural processes, the characteristics of a

watershed, or the construction of bridges or channels. Floodplain can also serve as a reference to areas subject to flooding and mapped under FEMA's NFIP.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR): The gross floor area permitted on a site divided by the total net area of the site, expressed in decimals to one or two places.

Food insecurity: The state of being without reliable access to sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

Fund: To make money available for a prescribed purpose; may be a one-time, periodic, or ongoing commitment.

Global Gateway: Ontario is increasingly identified for the competitive advantages it provides to businesses that want to succeed in the global marketplace and for its growing importance to the state, national and international economies. Ontario's distinction as a Global Gateway is due to its strategic Southern California location at the center of a rapidly developing freight movement system that includes LA-Ontario International Airport (ONT), two railroads, four major freeways and an expanding network of freight forwarders. ONT is one of the fastest growing and ambitious cargo airports outside the booming Asia-Pacific market and home to United Parcel Services Western Regional Hub providing daily direct flights to China. The Ontario Foreign Trade Zone is also significant to businesses involved in international trade. This envied transportation network links Ontario-based companies to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach as well as western, national, and international markets.

Global Warming: An increase in the earth's atmospheric and oceanic temperatures widely predicted to occur due to an increase in the greenhouse effect resulting especially from pollution.

Goal: A statement of desired future conditions regarding a particular topic; a goal paints a picture of how something will be in the future. A goal in and of itself is not sufficient to understand its intent, extent, or context. A goal itself is kept simple, with policies, objectives, and implementation actions providing further definition.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG): A Greenhouse gas is one that contributes to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere by reflecting radiation from the Earth's surface. (e.g., carbon dioxide, ozone, or water vapor).

Green Infrastructure: Green infrastructure is strategically planned and managed networks of natural lands, working landscapes and other open spaces that conserve ecosystem values and functions and provide associated benefits to human populations.

Harden: The use of site design and materials to make a building or site able to withstand the onset or severity of damage from an event such as a fire, earthquake, flood, or other similar event

Hazard Mitigation Plan: The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive resource document that serves many purposes, including enhancing public awareness and understanding, creating a decision tool for management, promoting compliance with State and Federal program requirements, enhancing local policies for hazard mitigation capability, and providing inter-jurisdictional coordination. The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all local

governments to create such a disaster plan in order to qualify for funding in the future. The City's Hazard Mitigation Plan is incorporated by reference into the Policy Plan.

Hazardous Material: Any substance that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or 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. The term includes, but is not limited to, hazardous substances and hazardous wastes.

HOME (HOME Investment Partnership Program): A federal housing program that provides formula grants to states and localities. Communities use the grants (often in partnership with local nonprofit groups) to fund a wide range of activities. These include building, buying, or rehabilitating affordable housing for renters and homeowners, and providing direct rental.

Impact: Generally, the result of an action or inaction; when the term is used in the context of an environmental analysis under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the term "impact" refers to how a proposed project may directly or indirectly effect specific environmental, infrastructure, and public service factors; a negative impact damages those environmental factors or increases burdens on selected facilities and services).

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

Identify: To determine characteristics or facts without any predetermination regarding future commitments; gather information only.

Include: To make a part of a consideration or issue under public scrutiny.

Incompatible: To be so opposed in character as to be incapable of existing together without causing conflicts or harm upon one or all parts; conflicting; see also *compatible*.

Incorporate: The same as *include*.

Inconsistent: Varying to the point of conflict or contradiction; see also *consistent*.

Innovative: Methods or approaches that are new and original, often (but not always) more advanced.

Install: To put in place at a specified time or place or in a particular sequence.

Integrate: To blend new and existing projects or activities together in a compatible fashion.

Investigate: To examine the accuracy of information provided in support of a proposed project, process, or program.

J-Q

Jobs-Housing Balance: The jobs/housing ratio divides the number of jobs in an area by the number of households. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates a net in-commute (job-rich community); less than 1.0 indicates a net out-commute (housing-rich community).

ONT: Ontario International Airport.

[no terms that begin with the letter "K"]

Land Use Designation Boundary: Where a boundary line is indicated as following a street or alley, the boundary line shall be construed as following the centerline of the right-of way. Where a street or alley is officially vacated or abandoned, the area within vacated street or alley on each side of the centerline shall be classified in the same land use designation as the adjoining property.

Level of Service (Traffic): A scale that measures the amount of traffic that a roadway or intersection can accommodate, based on such factors as maneuverability, driver dissatisfaction, and delay.

Limit: To confine a project or activity within prescribed specifications or performance criteria.

Link: To connect a project, area, function, or activity to another feature or features that would be mutually beneficial and reinforce desired functions.

Locate: To place an improvement, function, or use in a particular locale, on property with certain characteristics, or in proximity to specified features to bring about benefits and/or efficiency.

Maintain: To keep a system, facility, area, or activity in continuously sound condition, as defined by approved standards.

May: To offer the possibility but not the probability or promise of a certain commitment of resources or support; associated with action or activity that is often desirable and allowed, but implementation of such action or activity is often conditional.

Minimize: To reduce something to the smallest amount or degree feasible.

Monitor: To track the performance of a particular physical condition, activity accomplishment or aspect of change, with a view toward using the results to inform City determination of its appropriate commitments.

Multipurpose Trail: Also called a Shared-use Path (per the ATMP), is an off-street trail that accommodates pedestrian and bicycle travel. These trails typically double as Class I bikeways.

National Flood Insurance Program: A federal program that authorizes the sale of federally subsidized flood insurance in communities where such flood insurance is not available privately. The areas of high risk are mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and are known as Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs).

Natural Ecosystem: Natural ecosystem is a natural unit consisting of all plants, animals, and microorganisms in an area functioning together with all the non-living physical of the environment. That or, a place where plants and animals are dependent upon one another – and their particular surroundings – for survival.

Never: Something (e.g., action or land use) will not take place or occur under any circumstance.

Noise-Sensitive Uses: Land uses where quiet environments are necessary for enjoyment and public health and safety. Residences, schools, motels and hotels, libraries, religious institutions, hospitals, and nursing homes are examples. Such uses are also considered vibration-sensitive uses.

Notify: To advise a specified party or parties regarding an event or change for which there is an obligation to inform or need to know.

Ontario Ranch: An area that spans over 8,000 acres and 13 square miles, offering master-planned neighborhoods, commercial centers, and recreation spaces. A visionary model for California Growth, Ontario Ranch is the first gigabit community in Southern California and will feature ultra-high bandwidth home-data services, plus an expansive park and trail system, new schools, and independent sources of water. (Generally, the area south of Riverside Drive)

Parkland: Land used for public recreational and open space purposes. Such spaces and facilities can be public or private.

Particulate Matter: “Particulate matter,” also known as particle pollution or PM, 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.

Partner: To join with another entity in conducting an activity or building a facility that would be mutually beneficial and add value more efficiently than if pursued independently; does not necessarily require financial commitments. See also *cooperate*.

Periodically: The action will take place or apply to future decisions at specified intervals or times.

Places: Functional and appealing places where people want to live, work, and visit.

Place Types: Distributed throughout Ontario and are generally centered around areas designed as mixed use. They include a range of scales that are intended to fulfill different roles within city. Such areas are envisioned as walkable and transit-friendly environments with a safe, comfortable, and inviting public realm that encourages people to spend time, whether living, working, or visiting.

Policy: A statement that guides decision-making and specifies public commitment. A policy defines and directs how the City intends to achieve goals.

Potable Water: Water of sufficient quality to serve as drinking water, whether it is used for drinking or not.

Premier Community: A community with a distinct identity or character such as historic development, viable neighborhoods, design, and image.

Preserve: To maintain something in its original or existing state (verb). An area dedicated to the protection and conservation of biological resources and/or landscapes (noun).

Prevent: To keep a particular use, condition, activity, or circumstance from occurring; it does not imply complete (100 percent) avoidance or elimination.

Prioritize: To intentionally direct discretionary investments or actions to one area ahead of other areas. The act of prioritizing is an ad-hoc process that considers a variety of relevant factors. State and federal law and agency requirements, court orders, and City/county-declared emergencies take precedent over the prioritization direction in the Policy Plan.

Principle: An assumption, fundamental rule, or doctrine that guides Policy Plan policies, proposals, standards, and implementation measures.

Prohibit: To absolutely disallow something from happening or being built.

Promote: To actively stimulate the likelihood and desirability of something happening; does not require investing public resources in its direct development.

Protect: To shield from damage to people or property.

Provide: To make something available, typically to a community, organization, or business; it does not imply that the thing is being made available at no cost.

Public (noun): Residents, businesses, visitors, and travelers.

Public realm: Framework for an urban, mixed use, or transit-oriented area that is vibrant, active, and intense urban environment.

Pursue: To strive to obtain or to seek to accomplish something, often through direct actions, partnerships, or indirect assistance. See also *support*.

[no terms that begin with the letter "Q"]

R-Z

Rare Species: A native California plant (species, subspecies, or variety) is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens (Section 1901, Fish and Game Code). Since 1985, this designation applies to plants only.

Recycled Water: Former wastewater (sewage) that has been treated to remove solids and certain impurities, and then allowed to recharge the aquifer or used for non-potable purposes rather than being discharged to surface water.

Reflect: To embody or represent (something) in a faithful or appropriate way.

Renewable Energy: Energy that is virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Renewable energy includes biomass, hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.

Report: To provide public information on a subject or condition.

Require: To absolutely impose an obligation or standard.

Resilience / Resiliency: The capacity of any entity to prepare for disruptions, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive experience. Adaptation actions contribute to increasing resilience.

Respect: To give due regard for something or to hold something in high regard.

SBCTA / SBCOG: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority / San Bernardino Council of Governments.

SCAG: Southern California Association of Governments.

Sensitive Land Uses: Uses that by their nature and characteristics can be significantly impacted by the noise, odor, vibration, air quality and inherent hazards associated with other uses near it. Sensitive uses include, but are not limited to: single and multiple family residences, schools, churches, hospitals, day care facilities and nursing homes.

Sensitive Species: “Sensitive” refers to naturally-reproducing fish and wildlife species, subspecies, or populations that are facing one or more threats to their populations and/or habitats.

Shall: Will always be carried out or required; no exceptions.

Should: Will be carried out or required most of the time, unless a very good reason is identified why an exception is acceptable.

Solar Access: The provision of direct sunlight to an area specified for solar energy collection when the sun's azimuth is within 45 degrees of true south.

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

Sometimes: Will apply to future decisions under specified conditions or circumstances.

Specify: To establish distinct requirements.

Strive: To make great efforts or devote serious effort to achieve or obtain something.

Support: To provide assistance or promotion; see *encourage*.

Sustainability: A process in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspiration; sustainability integrates the political, social, economic, and environmental. A more common and concise definition of sustainability is a system that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Sustainable development: Development that maintains or enhances equity, economic opportunity, and community well-being while protecting and restoring the natural environment upon which people and economies depend. Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Trucking-intensive Business or Use: In the context of defining a trucking-intensive business, a truck is a vehicle identified by the Federal Highway Administration vehicle as Class 4 or higher, with the exception of dually trucks and recreational vehicles. A trucking-intensive business is a permitted use that includes the frequent use of trucks as part of its primary activities including, logistics facilities, warehousing, fulfillment centers, distribution centers, truck yards, hazardous materials or waste facilities, container storage, and container parking.

Urban Run-off: Surface runoff of rainwater over impervious surfaces. During rainstorms and other precipitation events (including run-off from overwatering landscape areas), these surfaces (built from materials such as asphalt, cement, and concrete), along with rooftops, carry polluted stormwater to storm drains, instead of allowing the water to percolate through soil. This causes lowering of the water table (because groundwater recharge is lessened) and flooding since the amount of water that remains on the surface is greater.

Vibration-Sensitive Uses: Land uses where quiet environments are necessary for enjoyment and public health and safety. Residences, schools, motels and hotels, libraries, religious institutions, hospitals, and nursing homes are examples. Such uses are also considered noise-sensitive uses.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): The total amount of driving over a given area. In 2013, the State of California passed Senate Bill 743, which mandates that jurisdictions can no longer use automobile delay – commonly measured by Level of Service – in transportation analysis under the California Environmental Quality Act. The State issued guidelines that direct jurisdictions to use of a broader measure called VMT, with the intent to reduce overall VMT and per capita VMT.

Vulnerability Assessment: An analysis of the vulnerability of various City asset types and people to climate change hazards. A vulnerability assessment is required by state law as part of a jurisdiction’s Safety Element and is used to generate policies and actions that will lead to greater safety, climate adaptation, and resiliency. The City’s Vulnerability Assessment is incorporated by reference into its Safety Element.

Vulnerable Population or Community: Populations or communities that experience heightened risk and increased sensitivity to natural disasters, emergencies, or severe weather events or conditions; and have less capacity and fewer resources to cope with, adapt to, or recover from such events or conditions.

Waste Diversion: The act of preventing garbage from being disposed of in landfills or incinerators by reducing the amount of materials that you use or buy, reusing products, recycling or composting.

Wastewater: Spent or used water with dissolved or suspended solids, discharged from homes, commercial establishments, farms, and industries.

Williamson Act: Known formally as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, it was designed as an incentive to retain prime agricultural land and open-space in agricultural use, thereby slowing its conversion to urban and suburban development. The program entails a ten-year contract between a jurisdiction and an owner of land whereby the land is taxed on the basis of its agricultural use rather than its market value. The land becomes subject to certain enforceable restrictions, and certain conditions need to be met prior to approval of an agreement. Contracts may be exited at the option of the landowner or local government by initiating the process of term nonrenewal. Other circumstances and processes may also apply.

[no terms that begin with the letter "X"]

[no terms that begin with the letter "Y"]

Zoning: The division of a jurisdiction by legislative regulations into areas (aka land use zoning districts), which specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies and the land use categories of the Policy Plan.