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## Chapter 7 GLOSSARY

### A

**100-Year (or Base) Flood.** A flood event that statistically has a 1 out of 100 (or one percent) chance of being equaled or exceeded on a specific watercourse in any given year. A flood event of this magnitude is often used to determine if flood insurance is either advisable or required on a property.

**Abandoned Gas Well.** A well having temporarily or permanently ceased production from a well or ceasing further drilling operations.

**Absorption or Net Absorption.** An indicator of real estate market performance. States the change in the amount of space occupied by owners and tenants. Renewed leases (churn) and newly constructed buildings (if not yet leased or occupied) do not increase net absorption. New vacancies decrease net absorption.

**Acre-Foot.** Amount of water it takes to cover an acre of land to a depth of one foot; about 326,000 gallons. An acre-foot can supply the annual needs of between one and two average California households.

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

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

**Active Fault.** As defined by the California Division of Mines and Geology, a fault that has shown displace within Holocene time (last 11,000 years). For planning purposes, such faults can be expected to move within the next hundred years.

**ADA.** The Americans with Disabilities Act civil rights legislation passed in 1990, effective July 1992.

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

**ADT.** (Average Daily Traffic). The measurement of the average number of vehicles passing a certain point each day on a highway, road or street.

**Aesthetic Value.** Refers to the perception of the natural beauty of an area, as well as the elements that create or enhance its visual quality.

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

**Agricultural Preserve.** Land designated for agriculture or conservation (see also "Williamson Act.").

**Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP).** The CARB and local air districts are responsible for developing clean air plans to demonstrate how and when California will attain air quality standards established under both the federal and California Clean Air Acts. For the areas within California that have not attained air quality standards, the ARB works with air districts to develop and implement State and local Air Quality Attainment Plans (AQAPs). In general, AQAPs contain a discussion of ambient air quality data and trends; a baseline emissions inventory; future year projections of emissions, which account for growth projections and already adopted control measures; a comprehensive control strategy of additional measures needed to reach attainment; an attainment demonstration, which generally involves complex modeling; and contingency measures.

**Alluvial.** Pertaining to or composed of alluvium, or deposited by a stream or running water.

**Alluvial Deposit.** Alluvium, clay, silt, sand, gravel, or cobble deposited by rivers and streams over long periods of time.

**Alluvium.** A general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel or similar unconsolidated detrital material deposited during comparatively recent geologic time by a stream or other body of running water as a sort or semi-sorted sediment in the bed of the stream or on its flood plain or delta, or as a cone or fan at the base of the mountain.

**Archeological Site.** A bounded area of a resource containing archeological deposits or features that is defined in part by the character and location of such deposits or features.

**Arterial (street).** A street designated to carry traffic, mostly uninterrupted, through an urban area, or to different neighborhoods within an urban area.

**Attainment.** Attainment refers to an air district's status in reaching the federal and/or state ambient air quality standards. If a district meets the standard for a specific air pollutant, the district is said to be in attainment for that particular pollutant. For certain pollutants, there may be different standards depending on the timing for measurements, such as an 8-hour average reading or a 1-hour average reading.

## **B**

**Bedrock Mortar (BRM).** A set of man made circular depressions in a rock outcrop or naturally occurring slab, used by early peoples for grinding of grain, acorns, or other food products.

**Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) or Maximum Available Control Technologies (MACT).** The California Air Resources Board and local air districts require applicants to use Best Available Control Technologies or Maximum Available Control Technologies for new sources, relocated sources, and for modifications to existing sources that may result in an emission increase of any non-attainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound (ODC), or ammonia. The installation of BACT or MACT helps to reduce the health risks associated with the new emission sources.

**Bicycle.** A vehicle having two tandem wheels, a minimum of 14" (35 cm) in diameter, propelled solely by human power through a belt, chain, gears, or pedals, upon which any person or persons may ride. A three-wheeled adult tricycle is considered a bicycle.



**Bicycle Facility.** Any facility provided for the benefit of bicycle travel, including bikeways and parking facilities as well as all other roadways not specifically designated for bicycle use.

**Bike Lane.** A portion of a roadway, which has been designated by striping and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

**Bikeway.** A bikeway is created when a road has the appropriate design treatment for bicyclists, based on motor vehicle traffic volumes and speeds: shared roadway, shoulder bikeway, bike lane or bicycle boulevard. Another type of facility is separated from the roadway: multi-use path.

**Board of Supervisors (BOS).** A county's legislative body. The BOS members are elected by popular vote and are responsible for enacting ordinances, imposing taxes, making appropriations, and establishing county policy. The BOS adopts general plan, zoning, and subdivision regulations.

**Box Culvert.** Concrete culvert that have a rectangular cross section.

**Building.** A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure, created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity.

## C

**California Air Resources Board (CARB).** California's Legislature established the California Air Resources Board in 1967 to attain and maintain healthy air quality, conduct research into the causes of and solutions to air pollution, and systematically attack the serious problem caused by motor vehicles, which are the major causes of air pollution in the State. The CARB sets and enforces emission standards for motor vehicles, fuels and consumer products, sets health-based air quality standards, conducts research, monitors air quality, identifies and sets control measures for toxic air contaminants, provides compliance assistance for businesses, produces education and outreach programs and materials, and oversees and assists local air quality districts which regulate most non-vehicular sources of air pollution.

**California Clean Air Act (CCAA).** The California Clean Air Act was signed into law in 1988 clearly identifies California's air quality goals, planning mechanisms, regulatory strategies, and standards of progress. The CCAA provides the State with a comprehensive framework for air quality planning regulation. Prior to passage of the Act, federal law contained the only comprehensive planning framework. CCAA requires attainment of state ambient air quality standards by the earliest practicable date.

**California Climate Action Team (CCAT).** Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order # S-3-05 on June 1, 2005 which established targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 emission levels by 2010, 1990 emission levels by 2020, and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. To meet the targets, the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency has been tasked to lead the California Climate Action Team and coordinate with representatives from different government departments to implement global warming emission reduction programs and report on the progress made toward meeting the statewide greenhouse gas targets that were established in the executive order.

**California Code of Regulations (CCR).** The California Code of Regulations (CCR), is the official compilation and publication of the regulations adopted, amended or repealed by state agencies pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). Properly adopted regulations which have been filed with the Secretary of State have the force of law.

**California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA).** The California Environmental Protection Agency was created in 1991 by Governor's Executive Order. This brought the California Air Resources Board, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the Integrated Waste Management Board under an umbrella agency with the newly created Department of Toxic Substances Control, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and Department of Pesticide Regulation. These six Boards, Departments and Offices are tasked with the protection of human health and the environment and to assure the coordinated deployment of State resources.

**Caltrans.** California Department of Transportation.

**Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).** Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a compound that exists as a gas at standard temperature and exists in the Earth's atmosphere as a gas. CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted both naturally through the carbon cycle and through human activities like the burning of fossil fuels. Natural sources of CO<sub>2</sub> occur within the carbon cycle where billions of tons of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> are removed from the atmosphere by photosynthesis in plants and by dissolving in water, especially on the surface of oceans. The CO<sub>2</sub> emitted back into the atmosphere annually through the decay of plants, volcanic eruptions, and as a waste product of animal respiration. When in balance, the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals from the entire carbon cycle are roughly equal. The burning of fossil fuels to run vehicles, heat homes and businesses, and power factories is contributing to an increase in CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere which is contributing to global warming.

**Carbon Monoxide (CO).** Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by the incomplete combustion of fuels.

**CCR.** California Code of Regulations.

**CEC.** California Energy Commission.

**Cenozoic.** The Cenozoic is the most recent of the three major subdivisions of animal history. The other two are the Paleozoic and Mesozoic. The Cenozoic spans only about 65 million years, from the end of the Cretaceous and the extinction of non-avian dinosaurs to the present.

**Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA).** A local agency that implements Cal/EPA's Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program

**CHP.** California Highway Patrol.

**Circulation Path.** An exterior or interior way of passage from one place to another for pedestrians, including but not limited to walks, hallways, courtyards, stairways, and stair landings.

**Class I (Multi-use Path).** A completely separated facility designated for the use of pedestrians, bicycles, or other non-motorized transportation. The facility is separated from any street or highway by a physical space, berm, fence, or other barrier.

**Class II (Bike Lane).** A lane within a street or roadway designed for the one-way use of bicycles. It is an on-street facility with signs, striped lane markings, and pavement legends.

**Class III (Bike Route).** Any on street right-of-way recommended for bicycle travel that provides for shared use with motor vehicles or pedestrian traffic.

**Collector (Street).** A street designated to carry traffic between local streets and arterials, or from local street to local street

**Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL).** An  $L_{dn}$  with an additional 5 dBA “penalty” for the evening hours between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

**Community Parks.** Generally 10 to 60 acres in size and have a service area of 2 to 3 miles, which encompasses several neighborhoods and meets the requirements of a large portion of a county area or community.

**Complete Gas Well.** To finish work on a well and bring it to productive status. The activities and methods of preparing a well for the production of oil and gas or for other purposes, such as injection; the method by which one or more flow paths for hydrocarbons are established between the reservoir and the surface.

**Complete Streets.** Streets that adequately provide for all roadway users, including bicyclists, pedestrians, transit riders, and motorists, to the extent appropriate to the function and context of the street.

**Covered Workers or Employment.** Indicates that a person is on the payroll of an employer participating in the state’s unemployment insurance program, or is part of a similar program established for federal government employees. Used as a consistent data source for tracking employment activity throughout the national economy.

**Cogeneration.** Utilization of the normally wasted heat energy produced by a power plant or industrial process, esp. to generate electricity.

**CPUC.** Public Utilities Commission.

**Criteria Air Pollutants.** Criteria air pollutants are a group of pollutants for which federal or state regulatory agencies have adopted ambient air quality standards.

**Crosswalk.** Portion of a roadway designated for pedestrian crossing, marked or unmarked. Unmarked crosswalks are the natural extension of the shoulder, curb line or sidewalk.

**CTGs.** Combustion turbine generators.

**Culture.** Shared, learned, symbolic system of values, beliefs and attitudes that shapes and influences perception and behavior.

## D

**Day-Night Average Noise Level ( $L_{dn}$ ).** A 24-hour average  $L_{eq}$  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  $L_{dn}$  would always be higher than its corresponding 24-hour  $L_{eq}$  (e.g., a constant 60 dBA noise over 24 hours would have a 60 dBA  $L_{eq}$ , but a 66.4 dBA  $L_{dn}$ ).

**Diversion Rate.** Percent or rate of waste that is diverted from the landfill.

**DOE.** Department of Energy.

**Drilling.** In the process of drilling a well.

**Dry Hole.** Any well that does not produce oil or gas in commercial quantities. A dry hole may flow water, gas, or even oil, but not in amounts large enough to justify production.

## **E**

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

**Effluent.** Waste material (such as treated wastewater) discharged into the environment.

**Endemic** Plant or wildlife species that only occur in a certain area, or in a certain habitat.

**Epicenter.** An area of the surface of the earth directly above the focus (true center of an earthquake, within which the strain energy is first converted to elastic wave energy of an earthquake.

**Equivalent Energy Noise Level ( $L_{eq}$ ).** The constant noise level that would deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear of a listener as the actual time-varying noise over the same exposure time. No "penalties" are added to any noise levels during the exposure time;  $L_{eq}$  would be the same regardless of the time of day during which the noise occurs.

**Erosion.** The collapse, undermining, or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water. Erosion is the movement of material (such as soil) from one place to another on the earth's surface. Agents of movement include water, ice, wind, and gravity.

**E-waste.** Electronic waste.

**Expansionary Phase of Real Estate Cycle.** The period of rising sales or construction activity for finished real estate such as homes, offices, stores, or warehouses. Prices often, but not always, increase during this phase of the cycle.

**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.

## **F**

**Facultative** Facultative plants are those species equally likely to occur in wetlands or uplands.

**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.

**Fault Zone.** A zone in which surface disruption or rock fracture has occurred due to movement along a fault. A fault zone may be expressed as an area with numerous small fractures, breccia (essentially, fractured rock) as a fault gouge. A fault zone may be anywhere from a few meters or yards) to two or more kilometers (1 mile or more) wide.

**Farmland of Local Importance.** Farmland of Local Importance is land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county's board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.

**Farmland of Prime Importance.** Land which has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to current farming methods. Prime Farmland must have been used for the production of irrigated crops within the last four years.

**Farmland of Statewide Importance.** Farmland of Statewide Importance is similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

**Farmland of Unique Importance.** Land which does not meet the criteria for Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance, which is currently used for the production of specific high economic value crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high quality or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to current farming methods. Examples of such crops may include oranges, olives, avocados, rice, grapes, and cut flowers.

**FBI.** The Federal Bureau of Investigations.

**Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD).** The Feather River Air Quality Management District is required by law to achieve and maintain healthful air quality for its residents. FRAQMD establishes and enforces air pollution control rules and regulations in order to attain all state and federal ambient air quality standards and minimize public exposure to airborne toxins and nuisance odors.

**Federal Clean Air Act (CAA).** The Federal Clean Air Act establishes air quality standards for several pollutants which are designed to protect public health and public welfare from effects such as visibility reduction, soiling, nuisance, and other forms of damage. The CAA requires that regional plans be prepared for non-attainment areas illustrating how the federal air quality standards can be met.

**Fine Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>).** Consists of extremely small, suspended particles or droplets 2.5 microns or smaller in diameter.

**Freeboard.** The height of a channel or levee top above the water level in the channel or behind the levee.

**Frontage Road.** A road designate and designed to serve local traffic parallel adjacent to a highway or arterial street.

**Fuel.** Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior.

**Fuel Load.** Fuel load, or build up, depends on the time available between successive burns, and the rainfall over this period. If the time between burns is short (i.e., fire frequency is high), less fuel is able to accumulate, particularly woody fuel, and the accumulated material will be comprised primarily of herbaceous plant material and leaf litter. As the time between burns is extended, the component of larger twigs and branches will increase.

## G

**Greenhouse Gases (GHGs).** As defined under Assembly Bill 32, greenhouse gases include all of the following: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride. These gasses occur naturally in the environment and act to trap solar energy and warm earth's lower atmosphere. This "greenhouse effect" is a natural phenomenon, without which the planet would be significantly colder and unable to sustain life as we know it. A broad scientific consensus has been reached that concludes that addition of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere by human activities, predominantly the burning of fossil fuels but also land use changes, is increasing the potency of the greenhouse effect and leading to global climate change and increased temperatures on the planet.

**Grade.** A measure of the steepness of a roadway, bikeway or walkway, expressed in a ratio of vertical rise per horizontal distance, usually in percent; e.g., a 5 percent grade equals 5 m of rise over a 100 m horizontal distance.

**Grade Separation.** The vertical separation of conflicting travel-ways through use of a structure so that traffic crosses without interference.

**Grazing Land.** Grazing Land (as defined by the Department of Conservation) is land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. This category was developed in cooperation with the California Cattlemen's Association, University of California Cooperative Extension, and other groups interested in the extent of grazing activities. The minimum mapping unit is 40 acres.

**Ground Failure.** Mudslide, landslide, liquefaction, of the seismic compaction of soils.

**Ground Shaking.** When movement occurs along a fault, the energy generated is released as waves, which cause groundshaking. Groundshaking 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 groundshaking, 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 groundshaking more than dense or stiff soils or bedrock materials.

## H

**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 Waste** As defined by the California Health and Safety Code, a waste or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may either: (a) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating irreversible, illness, or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

**Headwalls.** Concrete structures at the ends of culverts that prevent erosion around the culverts.

**Highway.** A general term denoting a public way for purposes of travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way.

**Hiking, Jogging Trail.** A facility with the same geometrical configuration as a Class I Bikeway; however, it may be surfaced with a non-hardening finish such as disintegrated granite or it may be un-surfaced. A surfaced hiking and jogging trail may be shared with bicycles. The facility is separated from motorized vehicles and cross-flow of traffic is minimized.

**Historic Resource.** any building, structure, object, area, place, records, manuscript, or site which is historically or archaeologically significant and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**HRSGs.** Heat recovery steam generators.

## I

**Idle Gas Well.** Currently not in use or operation, but not abandoned or plugged.

**Inactive Fault.** A fault which shows no evidence of movement in recent geologic time and no potential for movement in the relatively near future.

**Incorporated Population.** Residents of cities only. Contrast with the unincorporated population, which refers to residents living outside of the cities in unincorporated areas of a county.

**Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO).** Conducts evaluations and ratings of the fire protection provided in communities. This system is called the ISO Public Protection Classification program, or PPC. The PPC process grades a community's fire protection on a scale of 1-10, based on ISO's Fire Suppression Rating Schedule.

**Intensity (of an earthquake).** A measure of the effects of earthquake waves on people, structures, and earth=s surface at a particular place. The intensity at a specific point depends not only upon the strength of the earthquake, or the earthquake magnitude, but also upon the distance from the point to the epicenter and the local geology. Intensity

may be contrasted with magnitude, which is a measure of the total energy released by an earthquake.

**IWMB.** Integrated Waste Management Board.

## L

**L<sub>MAX</sub>.** Maximum instantaneous noise level experienced during a given period of time.

**L<sub>MIN</sub>.** Minimum noise level experienced during a given period of time.

**LCCF.** Leo Chesney Correctional Facility located in Live Oak, CA.

**LEA.** Local enforcement agencies formed by the Board of Supervisors to oversee various county topics.

**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.

**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.

**Local Street.** A street designated to provide access to and from residences or businesses.

## M

**Magnitude (earthquake).** A measure of the strength of an earthquake or the strain energy released by it as determined by seismographic observations and mathematical calculations.

**Marked Crossing.** A crosswalk or other identified path intended for pedestrian use in crossing a vehicular way.

**Master Tax Agreement.** Legally binding agreement for the redirected allocation of tax revenue.

**Maximally Exposed Individual (MEI).** The risk of contracting cancer is determined using the assumption that a person is exposed to TAC over a constant period of 24 hours per day for 70 years for residential receptor locations.

**Mcf.** One thousand cubic feet.

**Mesozoic.** The Mesozoic is divided into three time periods: the Triassic (245-208 Million Years Ago), the Jurassic (208-146 Million Years Ago), and the Cretaceous (146-65 Million Years Ago). Mesozoic means "middle animals", and is the time during which the world fauna changed drastically from that which had been seen in the Paleozoic. Dinosaurs, were organisms of the Mesozoic, evolved in the Triassic, but were not very diverse until the Jurassic.

**M.H.** Multiple Handicapped.



**Midden.** Any kind of feature containing waste products relating to day-to-day human life. Midden deposits can contain a variety of archaeological material, including animal bone, feces, shell, botanical material, vermin, sherds, lithics (especially debitage), and other artifacts and ecofacts associated with past human occupation.

**Mineral Resource Zone.** Areas classified by the State on the basis of geologic factors, without regard to existing land use and land ownership. The areas are categorized into four mineral resource zones (MRZ).

**MMcf.** one million cubic feet.

**Motor Vehicle.** A vehicle that is self-propelled or designed for self-propulsion.

**MPO.** Metropolitan Planning Organization: An agency that combines the governing bodies of neighboring cities where combined population exceeds 50,000.

**Multi-use Trail System.** A path physically separated from motor vehicle traffic by an open space or barrier and either within a highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way, of sufficient width to accommodate touring/commuter bicycling, horseback riding, hiking, jogging, and all-terrain bikes with appropriate trail surfacing may be classified as a multi-use trail system.

**MUTCD.** The "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices," approved by the Federal Highway Administration as a national standard for placement and selection of all traffic control devices on or adjacent to all highways open to public travel.

**Mutual Aid Agreement.** Agreement of shared services or equipment between agencies, cities and counties.

## N

**National Register of Historic Places.** The official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, engineering, and culture as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

**Neighborhood Parks.** Generally 5 to 10 acres in size and are intended to be used primarily by residents whom live within a 1/2 radius.

**Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).** Nitrogen dioxide is a reddish-brown gas with a pungent and irritating odor. It transforms in the air to form gaseous nitric acid and toxic organic nitrates. NO<sub>2</sub> also plays a major role in atmospheric reactions that produce ground-level ozone, a major component of smog. It is also a precursor to nitrates, which contribute to increased respirable particle levels in the atmosphere.

**Nitrogen Oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>).** Nitrogen oxide is the generic term for a group of highly reactive gases, all of which contain nitrogen and oxygen in varying amounts. Many of the nitrogen oxides are colorless and odorless. NO<sub>x</sub> combines with reactive organic gases to form ozone.

**Non-attainment.** Non-attainment refers to an air district's status in reaching the federal and/or state ambient air quality standards. If a district does not meet the standard for a specific air pollutant, the district is said to be in non-attainment for that particular

pollutant. For example, Sutter County is in non-attainment for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, the state 1-hour and 8-hour standards, and the PM<sub>10</sub> 24-hour and annual mean standards.

**Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin (NSVAB).** California is divided geographically into air basins for the purpose of managing the air resources of the state on a regional basis. An air basin generally has similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. The State is currently divided into 15 air basins. The Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin is a specific portion of the larger Sacramento Valley Air Basin and includes Shasta, Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, and Yuba Counties.

## O

**Off-Street.** Includes all property outside the dedicated road right-of-way including both public and private ownership.

**OMR.** The Office of Mine Reclamation.

**On-Street.** All street or road right-of-way including curb, gutters, and sidewalk, also, in some cases may include a setback behind the back of sidewalk.

**Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>).** Ozone is a gas that is formed when reactive organic gases (ROGs) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), both byproducts of internal combustion engine exhaust and other processes undergo slow photochemical reactions in the presence of sunlight.

## P

**Part I.** Crimes that are violent in nature.

**Part II.** Property crimes.

**Parkland.** Various types of parkland and special facilities (e.g., museums, riding/hiking trails, etc.).

**Pavement Markings.** Painted or applied lines or legends placed on a roadway surface for regulating, guiding or warning traffic. A standard pavement legend is the words "Bike Lane" supplemented by an arrow showing the direction of travel. The arrow is used in combination with the words at each location where a legend is painted.

**Peaker Facility.** A smaller energy facility that only operate during periods of high power demand.

**Pedestrian.** A person on foot, in a wheelchair or walking a bicycle.

**Pedestrian Facility.** A facility provided for the benefit of pedestrian travel, including walkways, crosswalks, grade separations, signs, signals, illumination and benches.

**Pleistocene.** The early half of the Quarternary Period, beginning about two million years ago and ending 10,000 years ago, characterized by widespread glacial ice and the advent of modern humans.

**Plug and Abandon Gas Well (P&A).** To place cement plugs into a dry hole and abandon it.

**Potentially Active Fault.** As defined by the California Division of Mines and Geology, a fault that has shown displacement during Quaternary time (last 1.6 million years).

**Prime Agricultural Land.** Land used actively in the production of food, fiber, or livestock. All land which qualifies for rating as Class I or Class II in the Soil Conservation Service land use compatibility classifications. Land which qualifies for rating 80 through 100 in the Storie Index Rating.

**Pump Station.** A facility that lifts water from a lower elevation to a higher elevation.

**PWWF.** Peak Wet Weather Flow.

## Q

**Qual.** A designated unit of geological stratigraphic section under the Quaternary, Holocene sections

**Quaternary.** A period of geologic time from 1.6 million years to the present. Part of the Cenozoic period

## R

**Reactive Organic Gas (ROG).** Reactive organic gases are organic compounds that are assumed to be reactive at urban and regional scales. Typically, this general term is given to those organic compounds (excluding methane) that react to form ozone.

**Regional Parks.** Larger sites developed with a wide range of improvements usually not found in local neighborhood or community facilities to meet the needs of the entire population.

**Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)** State of California agency that is set up to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources.

**Respirable Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>).** PM<sub>10</sub> consists of extremely small, suspended particles or droplets 10 microns or smaller in diameter.

**Right-of-Way.** A general term denoting publicly owned land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.

**Roadway.** The paved portion of the highway the operation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic

**R.S.P.** Resource Specialist Program.

**S**

**Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB).** California is divided geographically into air basins for the purpose of managing the air resources of the state on a regional basis. An air basin generally has similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. The State is currently divided into 15 air basins. The Sacramento Valley Air Basin includes Shasta, Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Yolo, and Sacramento Counties. The SVAB also includes parts of Placer and Solano County.

**Scenic Resources.** Can include natural open spaces, topographic formations, and landscapes. These are resources that can be maintained and enhanced to promote a positive image in the future.

**Scenic Roadways.** In 1963, the State legislature established the California Scenic Highway Program through Senate Bill 1467. Establishes the State's responsibility for the protection and enhancement of California's natural scenic beauty.

**Schultz Eddy.** The Schultz Eddy prevents the prevailing wind patterns to move north which carries the pollutants out of the valley. Instead, the Schultz Eddy causes the wind pattern to circle back south which increases air pollution levels.

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

**Separation.** An intervening space or a physical barrier between the bike path and the roadway so that the bike path is not contiguous to the outer edge of the paved highway shoulder.

**S.H.** Severely Handicapped.

**Shoulder.** The portion of a highway that is contiguous to the travel lanes provided for pedestrians, bicyclists, and emergency use by vehicles, and for lateral support of base and surface courses.

**Sidewalk.** A walkway separated from the roadway with a curb, constructed of a durable, hard and smooth surface, designed for preferential or exclusive use by pedestrians.

**Site.** A location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object.

**Site Trinomial Number.** A site registration number assigned by the Office of Historic Preservation to a specific archeological resource under which all documentation for that resource will be recorded.

**SMARA.** Surface Mining and Reclamation Act.

**SRO.** School Resource Officers.

**State and Local Air Monitoring Network Plan (SLAM).** The State and Local Air Monitoring Network Plan provides information about ambient air quality monitoring sites in California and the northern Baja California portion of Mexico. The monitoring sites in

the network include instruments that measure ambient levels of gaseous and particulate air pollutants, and in some cases, meteorological parameters.

**State Historical Landmarks.** The California Registered Historical Landmarks Program (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5021) is a state historical resources registration program which was created in 1949 to recognize historical resources with regional and statewide significance to the history of California.

**State Implementation Plan (SIP).** The State Implementation Plan is a compilation of plans and regulations that govern how the region and the State will comply with the federal Clean Air Act requirements to attain and maintain the federal ozone standard.

**Structure.** A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. (e.g., mines, bridges, and tunnels).

**STG.** Steam turbine generator.

**Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).** Sulfur dioxide is a colorless gas with a pungent odor and it dissolves easily in water. SO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere is mainly produced from activities such as the burning of coal and oil at power plants or from copper smelting. In nature, sulfur dioxide can be released to the air from volcanic eruptions. Exposure to SO<sub>2</sub> can cause breathing difficulties and inflammation of the airways.

**Sulfur Oxide (SO<sub>x</sub>).** Sulfur oxide is a general term used to describe any of several compounds containing sulfur and oxygen. Sulfur oxides are pungent, colorless gases formed primarily by the combustion of fossil fuels. Sulfur oxides, which are considered major air pollutants, may damage the respiratory tract as well as vegetation.

**Swale.** A low-lying or depressed and often wet stretch of land used for treating stormwater runoff.

**SWART.** Swift Water Rescue Team.

## T

**Tertiary.** The Tertiary Period is subdivided into the Paleogene and the Neogene, it is the first part of the Cenozoic period approximately 65 million years ago.

**Total Organic Gases (TOG).** Total organic gases include compounds that contain carbon and can become airborne (through evaporation, sublimation, as aerosols, etc.), excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate. TOG also includes the organic gas compounds with low reactivity. The California Air Resources Board's emission inventory and photochemical air quality models both quantify organic compounds as TOG, as well as breaking TOG down according to the organic compounds in it.

**Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC).** Toxic Air Contaminants are airborne substances capable of causing short-term (acute) and/or long-term (chronic or carcinogenic) adverse human health effects (i.e., injury or illness).

**Traffic Control Devices.** Signs, signals or other fixtures, whether permanent or temporary, placed on or adjacent to a travel-way by any authority of a public body having jurisdiction to regulate, warn or guide traffic.

**Traffic Volume.** The given number of vehicles that pass a given point for a given amount of time (hour, day, year). See ADT.

## U

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the department in the federal government responsible for protecting human health and the environment. U.S. EPA works to develop and enforce regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress. The department also performs environmental research and offers financial assistance for research grants, educational programs, and environmental projects taken on by local jurisdictions or small businesses.

## V

**Vehicle.** Any device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, including vehicles that are self-propelled or powered by any means.

**Viewsheds.** Constitute the range of vision in which scenic resources may be observed. They are defined by physical features that frame the boundaries or context to one or more scenic resources.

## W

**Walkway.** A transportation facility built for use by pedestrians, including persons in wheelchairs. Walkways include sidewalks, paths and paved shoulders.

**Wildland/Urban Interface.** Heavily vegetated areas where wildlands meet urban development.

**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 10-year contract between the city or county and an owner of land whereby the land is taxed on the basis of its agricultural use rather than the market value. The land becomes subject to certain enforceable restrictions, and certain conditions need to be met prior to approval of an agreement.

**Wingwalls.** Concrete structures that provide a transition from a headwall to the banks of a channel.

**Y**

**YSDI.** Yuba-Sutter Disposal, Inc.

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