

GLOSSARY

Acronyms

ALUCP. Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
CEQA. California Environmental Quality Act
CIP. Capital Improvement Program
CLG. Certified Local Government Program
CUPA. Certified Unified Public Agency
CNEL. Community Noise Equivalent Level
CSA. Community Supported Agriculture
CALUP. Comprehensive Airport Land Use Plan
dB. Decibel
dBA. Decibel, A-weighted
DOF. California Department of Finance
EVCSP. East Valley Corridor Specific Plan
EDAP. Economic Development Action Plan
EIR: Environmental Impact Report
FAR: floor area ratio
FRA. Federal Responsibility Area
GPSC. General Plan Steering Committee
LAFCO. San Bernardino County Local Agency Formation Commission.
Ldn. Day-Night Noise Level
LEED. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LID. Low Impact Development
NRHP. National Register of Historic Places
RCSP. Redlands Community Sustainability Plan
SANBAG. San Bernardino Associated Governments
SBVMWD. San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

SCAG. California Association of Governments
SOI. Sphere of Influence
SEMS. Standardized Emergency Management System
SRA. State Responsibility Area
SWP. State Water Project
TVOZ. Transit Village Overlay Zone
TDM. Transportation Demand Management
WWTP. Wastewater Treatment Plant

Definitions

100-Year Flood. That flood event that has a one-percent chance of occurrence in any one year.

Active Lifestyle. A way of living that incorporates activities such as walking, biking, and play into daily routines.

Active and Passive Recreation. In addition to a park's primary classification, the city may describe a park as containing active and/or passive areas. Parks can be developed with either active or passive park amenities or a combination of both. Active park areas typically provide a form of organized and/or supervised recreation, such as gymnasiums, swim complexes, multi-use ball fields, tot lots, hard court play surfaces, volleyball, horseshoe areas, BMX bike courses, and skate parks or a combination thereof. Passive park areas often provide minimal or no amenities associated with active use. The very nature of passive use implies quiet, contemplative, low impact activity, such as nature trails, walkways, picnic tables, benches, and small turf and/or landscaped areas.

Active Open Space. Open space areas that typically include more complex site improvements and generally have provisions for programmed recreation.

Active Transportation. Human-powered transportation that includes walking, cycling, using a wheelchair, in-line skating, or skateboarding.

Affordable Housing. Housing for which the allowable housing expenses for a for-sale or rental dwelling unit paid by a household would not exceed thirty percent of the gross monthly income for target income levels, adjusted for household size.

Agri-Tourism. Any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch, including farm stays, picking fruit, and buying produce directly from a farm.

Agriculture. The cultivation and tilling of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivations, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities, the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry, and the preparation of farm products for market.

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). Article 3.5, Airport Land Use Commissions, PUC Sections 21670 - 21679.5 requires Airport Land Use Commissions to develop Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans to help minimize the public's exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards while providing for the orderly expansion of airports.

Arterial. Streets that collect and distribute traffic to/from freeways and expressways to the local network.

Avigation Easement. An easement that transfers certain property rights from a property owner to an airport owner. Among other things, an avigation easement grants the right of flight in the airspace above the property, allows the generation of noise and other impacts associated with overflight, restricts the height of structures, trees and other objects on the property, prohibits potential on ground flight hazards (sources of light/glare, etc.) and permits access to the property to remove or mark objects exceeding the established height limit.

Bicycle Boulevard. Low-volume and low-speed streets that prioritize bicycles. Bicycle travel on these boulevards is optimized through traffic calming devices such as speed humps and high visibility crosswalks.

Best Management Practices (BMP). The combination of conservation measures, structure, or management practices that reduces or avoids adverse impacts of development on adjoining site's land, water, or waterways, and waterbodies.

Bike Facilities. These include bike paths (Class I Facilities), bike lanes (Class II Facilities), and bike routes (Class III Facilities), following a classification system established in the Visalia Bikeway Plan.

Blight. Hazardous or unsightly condition, including disrepair, deterioration, the accumulation of debris, and lack of maintenance, regardless of the condition of other properties in the neighborhood.

Buffer. In terms of land use, a buffer is a transitional zone or piece of land between two different land uses.

Buildout. That level of development characterized by full occupancy of all developable sites in accordance with the General Plan; the maximum probable level of development envisioned by the General Plan under specified assumptions about densities and intensities.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The state agency in charge of transportation planning, construction and maintenance of the state's highway system.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Requires the assessment of projects for environmental effects, establishes procedures for preparing and processing environmental documents and includes requirements for the monitoring of environmental mitigation conditions placed on a project.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The multi-year scheduling of public physical improvements based on studies of fiscal resources available and the choice of specific improvements to be constructed.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). The most common of the greenhouse gases, CO₂ is emitted as a result of fossil fuel combustion.

Certified Local Government Program (CLG). A program that is jointly administered by the National Parks Service and State Historic Preservation Offices with the goal of creating a partnership between local, state, and federal governments for historic preservation.

Certified Unified Public Agency (CUPA). A local agency certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency to implement the hazardous waste and materials standards of the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Cal FIRE-Office of the State Fire Marshal, and State Water Resources Control Board.

Class I Bikeway (bike path). Provides a separated corridor that is not served by streets and highways and is away from the influence of parallel streets. Class I bikeways are for non-vehicle use only with opportunities for direct access and recreational benefits, right-of-way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians, and cross flow conflicts are minimized.

Class II Bikeway (bike lane). Provides a delineated right-of-way assigned to bicyclists to enable more predictable movements, accommodating bicyclists through corridors where insufficient room exists for side-by-side sharing of existing streets by motorists and bicyclists.

Class III Bikeway (bike route). Shared facility that serves either continuity to other bicycle facilities or designates preferred routes through high demand corridors.

Class IV Bikeway (bike route). Protected bike lanes, which provide a right-of-way designated exclusively for bicycle travel within a roadway, protected from vehicular traffic with devices such as curbs, flexible posts, inflexible physical barriers, or on-street parking.

Climate Change. Climate change, or global climate change, refers to a change in the average climate of the earth that may be measured by wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature. The baseline by which these changes are measured originates in historical records identifying temperature changes that have occurred in the distant past, such as during previous ice ages.

Clustering/Cluster-Type Housing. Development patterns in which the uses are grouped or "clustered" through a density transfer, rather than spread evenly throughout a parcel as in conventional lot-by-lot development. A zoning ordinance may authorize such development by permitting smaller lot sizes if a specified portion of the land is kept in permanent open space either through public dedication or through creation of a homeowners association.

Community Choice Aggregation. A state policy that enables local governments to aggregate electricity demand within their jurisdictions in order to procure alternative energy supplies while maintaining the existing electricity provider for transmission and distribution services.

Community Garden. A cooperatively-managed garden in an urbanized area. Community gardens can be a source of fresh produce and provide learning opportunities for community members.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of five decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. and after addition of 10 decibels to sound levels in the night from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). An economic model of agriculture and food distribution in which individuals purchase shares of the anticipated harvest of one or more farms at the onset of the growing season and receive shares of the produce and other farm products throughout the growing season.

Compatible. Capable of existing together without conflict or ill effects.

Complete Neighborhoods. Neighborhoods in which there is access to a range of day-to-day goods and services within walking distance of residences, including medical facilities, community services, youth programs, and employment opportunities.

Complete Streets. Streets designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all ages and abilities.

Connectivity. The quality of street patterns that allows for through movement between and within neighborhoods.

Conservation. The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or neglect.

Consistent. Free from variation or contradiction.

Corridor. A connecting area of land that is identified by a specific common characteristic. Examples include greenways, trails, wildlife linkages, visual corridors and transportation rights-of-way.

Cost-Benefit Analysis. An evaluation of the costs and benefits of a project over its life cycle.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. A multidisciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through the built, social, and administrative environment, including improving visibility of potential offenders to the general public and clearly differentiating public space from private space.

Culture. The acquaintance with and taste in fine arts, humanities, and broad aspects of science reflected in institutions specializing in zoology, paleontology, history, archaeology, and horticulture.

Curb Cut. The opening along the curb line at which point vehicles or other wheeled forms of transportation may enter or leave the roadway. Curb cuts are essential at street corners for wheelchair users.

Dark Sky Ordinance. Lighting standards that reduce light pollution, including glare, light trespass, or skyglow.

Day-Night Noise Level (Ldn). The A-weighted average sound level for a given area (measured in decibels) during a 24-hour period with a 10 dB weighting applied to night-time sound levels (after 10 p.m. and before 7 a.m.). The Ldn is approximately numerically equal to the CNEL for most environmental settings.

Decibel (dB). A unit of measurement used to express the relative intensity of sound as heard by the human ear describing the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micropascals (20 micronewtons per square meter).

Decibel, A-weighted (dBA). The "A-weighted" scale for measuring sound in decibels; weights or reduces the effects of low and high frequencies in order to stimulate human hearing. Every increase of 10 dBA doubles the perceived loudness though the noise is actually ten times more intense.

Dedication. The commitment by an owner or developer of private land for public use, and the acceptance of land for such use by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the public function for which it will be used. Dedications for roads, parks, school sites, or other public uses often are required by the city as conditions of approval on a development.

Density. The number of people or dwelling units in a given area, typically expressed in dwelling units or people per acre.

Detention Basin. Facility classified according to the broad function it serves, such as storage, diversion or detention. Detention facilities are constructed to retard flood runoff and minimize the effect of floods.

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

Development. The extension, construction, or change in density or intensity of land uses. Development activities include but are not limited to: subdivision of land; construction or alteration of structures, roads, utilities, and other facilities; installation of septic systems; grading; deposit of refuse, debris, or fill materials; and clearing of natural vegetation cover (with the exception of agricultural activities). Routine repair and maintenance activities are not considered as “development.” (For a precise definition of development in the Coastal Zone, see Carlsbad Municipal Code Chapter 21.04.)

“Donut Hole”. The region located in the northwestern portion of Redlands.

Easement. A right given by the owner of land to another party for specific limited use of that land. An easement may be acquired by a government through dedication when the purchase of an entire interest in the property may be too expensive or unnecessary; usually needed for utilities or shared parking.

Emerald Necklace. A system of scenic routes and trails in Redlands, including the Orange Blossom Trail, Zanja Trail, Santa Ana River Trail, San Timoteo Trail, and other trails linking parks, regional trails, and open space areas.

Endangered Species, California. A native species or sub-species of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant, which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range, due to one or more factors, including loss in habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, or disease. The status is determined by the State Department of Fish and Game together with the State Fish and Game Commission.

Endangered Species, Federal. A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, other than the species of the Class Insect determined to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of the 1973 Endangered Species Act, as amended, would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to humans. The status is determined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior.

Energy Audit. An assessment of the energy needs and efficiency of a building or buildings.

Entryway. Ingress and egress to and from a structure.

Environment. The physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR). A document used to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of a project, evaluate reasonable alternatives to the project, and identify mitigation measures necessary to minimize the impacts. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that the agency with primary responsibility over the approval of a project (the lead agency) evaluate the project’s potential impacts in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas. As defined by the California Coastal act, these are areas containing plants or animals in their habitats that

are rare or valuable due to their specific role in the ecosystem, and are likely a potential for disturbance due to human activities.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands. Open space lands that are constrained or prohibited from development including beaches, lagoons, wetlands, other permanent water bodies, riparian and other habitats and steep slopes.

Erosion. The process by which material is removed from the earth’s surface (including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, and transportation), most commonly by wind or water.

Federal Responsibility Area (FRA). An area in which the federal government is legally responsible for providing fire protection.

Fault. A fracture in the earth’s crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted. An active fault is a fault that has moved recently and which is likely to again. An inactive fault is a fault that shows no evidence of movement in recent geologic time and little potential for movement.

Findings. A conclusion reached after an examination; a statement or document containing an authoritative decision or conclusion.

Fire Hazard. Any condition or action which may increase the potential of fire to a greater degree than that customarily recognized as normal by official agencies responsible for fire prevention or suppression, or which may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire agency or the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

Fire Protection Services. Services designed to protecting life and/or property through such operations which may be necessary to extinguish or control any fire, perform any rescue operation, investigate suspected or reported fires, gas leaks, or other hazardous conditions or situation.

Firescope. A statewide program composed of all facets of local, rural, and metropolitan fire departments, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and federal fire agencies.

Firescope Incident Command System (ICS). Organization guidelines and a command strategy designed to allow for single or multi-agency use to increase the effectiveness of command and firefighter safety.

Flood Hazard Zone. The relatively level land area on either side of the banks of a stream that is subject to flooding under a 100-year or a 500-year flood.

Floodplain. An area adjacent to a lake, stream, ocean or other body of water lying outside the ordinary banks of the water body and periodically inundated by flood flows. Often referred to as the area likely to be inundated by the 100-year flood.

Floodway. A river channel and adjacent land area within a floodplain needed to carry a 100-year frequency flood without increasing the water surface elevation more than 1 foot at any point. The boundary of the 100-year floodway shall be determined using data contained on the city’s National Flood Insurance Maps.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR). The ratio between gross floor area of structures on a site and gross site area. Thus, a building with a floor area (excluding building area devoted to parking) of 100,000 square feet on a 50,000 square-foot lot will have a FAR of 2.0.

Frequency. The composition or spectrum of the sound. Frequency is a measure of the pressure fluctuations per second.

Gateway. An entrance corridor that heralds the approach of a new landscape and defines the arrival point as a destination.

General Plan Steering Committee (GPSC). The General Plan Steering Committee served in an advisory role to the Planning Commission and City Council on matters related to the General Plan update process.

Goods Movement. The transportation of for-sale products from the location of their manufacture or harvest to their final retail destination.

Greywater. Untreated household wastewater that comes from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and even kitchen sinks, and which is re-used for non-potable water applications such as sub-surface irrigation and toilet flushing. It is a form of water recycling without an intermediate treatment process.

Green Building. A Green Building generally refers to one that is environmentally friendly in terms of energy consumption, or the waste it produces during its entire life-cycle. A Green Building will have less significant impact on the environment compared to a regular building. Green buildings may be scored by rating systems, such as the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, Green Globes from GBI, and other locally developed rating systems.

Greenhouse Gases or Green House Gas Emissions. Gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide, methane, and ozone are examples of greenhouse gases.

Greenway. An open space connector linking parks, nature preserves, cultural features, or historic sites to each other and with populated areas in order to improve environmental quality and provide for outdoor recreation.

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

Groundwater Recharge. A hydrologic process where water moves downward from surface water to groundwater. Recharge is the primary method through which water enters aquifers.

Habitat. The natural environmental of a plant or animal.

Hazardous Material. A material or form of energy that could cause injury or illness to persons, livestock, or the natural environment. Some examples from everyday life include, gasoline, fertilizers, detergents, used cooking oil, mineral spirits, batteries, and paint.

Hazardous Waste. Waste that requires special handling to avoid illness or injury to persons or damage to property. Includes, but is not limited to, inorganic mineral acids of sulfur, fluorine, chlorine, nitrogen, chromium, phosphorous, selenium and arsenic and their common salts; lead, nickel, and mercury and their inorganic salts or metallo-organic derivatives; coal, tar acids such as phenol and cresols and their salts; and all radioactive materials.

Health Equity. Attainment of the highest level of health for all people, including full and equal access for all people to opportunities that enable them to lead healthy lives.

Heat Island, see "Urban Heat Island."

Historic Landmark. An individual structure or group of structures on a single lot, a site, an area, a district, or combination thereof, having a special historical, architectural, cultural, or aesthetic value.

Historic Resource. A historic building or site that is noteworthy for its significance in local, state, national, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia, or artifacts.

Historic Structure. A structure deemed to be historically significant based on its visual quality, design, history, association, context, and/or integrity.

Household. All people, related or unrelated, who occupy a housing or dwelling unit.

Impervious Surface. Any material that reduces or prevents absorption of water into land.

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

Infill. The development of new housing or other buildings on scattered vacant or underutilized lots in a predominantly developed area or on new building parcels created by permitted lot splits.

Infrastructure. Permanent utility installations, including roads, water supply lines, sewage collection pipes, and power and communications lines.

Insurance Service Office. An organization that collects statistical data, promulgates rating information, develops standard policy forms, and files information with state regulators on behalf of insurance companies that purchase its services.

Intensity. Measured as the amount of floor space in a given area (see also Floor Area Ratio).

Joint Use Agreement. A formal agreement between two separate government entities--often a school and a city or county--setting forth the terms and conditions for shared use of public property or facilities.

Layered Network Approach. An approach to transportation planning that designates modal emphasis by street to create a complete streets network.

LED Lighting. Lighting from light-emitting diode (LED) lamps, which have longer lifespans and greater electrical efficiency than incandescent lamps.

LEED. The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™ is the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high performance green buildings.

Level. The magnitude or loudness of sound. Sound levels are measured and expressed in decibels (dB).

Linear Park. A park that is substantially longer than it is wide.

Liquefaction. A sudden large decrease in the shearing resistance of cohesion less soil, caused by a collapse of the structure by shock or strain, and associated with a sudden but temporary increase of the pore fluid pressure.

Local Responsibility Area (LRA). An area of in which the local government is legally responsible for providing fire protection.

Low Impact Development (LID). A land planning and engineering design approach to manage stormwater runoff that emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality.

Master Plan. A plan that supplements and provides more detail to the General Plan and the Land Use Element as it applies to a portion of land in the city.

Median. An area in the approximate center of a city street or state highway that is used to separate the directional flow of traffic, may contain left-turn lanes, and is demarcated by curb and guttering, having painted or thermally applied stripes or other means of distinguishing it from the portion of the roadway used for through traffic.

Mills Act. An economic incentive program in California for the restoration and preservation of qualified historic buildings by private property owners.

Minerals. Any naturally occurring chemical element or compound, or groups of elements and compounds, formed from inorganic processes and organic substances, including, but not limited to, coal, peat, and bituminous rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas, and petroleum (Public Resources Code Section 2005).

Mitigation Measures. Action taken to avoid, minimize, or eliminate environmental impacts. Mitigation includes: avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or

eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance during the life of the action; and compensating for the impact by repairing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mitigation. A specific action taken to reduce environmental impacts. Mitigation measures are required as a component of an environmental impact report (EIR) if significant measures are identified.

Mixed Use. A development project which includes two or more land use such as residential and commercial, or commercial and professional office.

Mode (transportation). Each form of transportation is a mode: public transit, bicycling, walking, and driving.

Multi Use Trails. A path that can be used by both walkers and cyclists, as well as equestrians in certain circumstances.

Natural Resources. Plant and animal habitat; nature preserves; beaches and bluffs; wetland and riparian areas; canyons and hillsides; and water features such as lagoons and streams.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx). Chemical compounds containing nitrogen and oxygen; react with volatile organic compounds, in the presence of heat and sunlight to form ozone. They are also a major precursor to acid rain.

Noise Attenuation. Reduction of the level of a noise source using a substance, material, or surface.

Noise Contours. Lines indicating equal levels of noise exposure. CNEL and Ldn are the metrics used to describe annoyance due to noise and to establish land use planning criteria for noise.

Noise Referral Zones. Areas in which noise conditions should be included when making land use policy decisions.

Nonattainment Levels. Areas where air pollution levels persistently exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Nonpoint Source Pollution. Pollution that originates from many diffuse sources, caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground picking up and carrying natural and human-made pollutants and depositing them in waterways.

Nonrenewable Resource. A resource of economic value that cannot be readily replaced by natural means on a level equal to its consumption.

Noise Sensitive Land Uses. Land uses that are particularly affected by excessive noise, including residences, motels, hotels, public meeting rooms, schools, churches, libraries, hospital, parks, recreation areas, etc.

Open Space. Any area of land or water that is devoted to an open space use and designated on the city's Land Use Map as open space, or dedicated in fee title or easement for open space purposes. The open space may be in its natural state or modified.

Ozone (O₃). A compound consisting of three oxygen atoms that is the primary constituent of smog. It is formed through chemical reactions in the atmosphere involving volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight. Surface level ozone can initiate damage to the lungs as well as to trees, crops, and materials. There is a natural layer of ozone in the upper atmosphere, which shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Particulate Matter (PM-10 and PM-2.5). Particulate matter in the atmosphere results from many kinds of dust- and fume-producing industrial and agricultural operations, fuel combustion, and atmospheric photochemical reactions. PM-10 and PM-2.5 consist of particulate matter that is 10 microns or less in diameter and 2.5 microns or less in diameter, respectively. PM-10 and PM-2.5 represent fractions of particulate matter that can be inhaled into the air passages and the lungs and can cause adverse health effects.

Pedestrian Facilities. Sidewalks, crosswalks, and trails that should enable people of all age groups and abilities to safely walk to their destinations.

Pedestrian-oriented Development. Development designed with an emphasis on the street sidewalk and on pedestrian access to the building, rather than an auto access and parking areas.

Performance Standards. Standards specifying attainment of a specified level or quality of performance (such as, for example, illumination or noise levels), or provision of a Growth Management facility (such as park land).

Public Facilities. Uses or structures that provide services to the public such as a library, city hall, fire station, police station, park, traffic signal or major street.

Reclaimed Wastewater. Water that is used more than once before it passes back into the natural water cycle by being treated to remove solids and impurities, and used in irrigation, to recharge groundwater aquifers, to meet commercial and industrial water needs, and for drinking.

Renewable Energy. Energy that is collected from resources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.

Right-of-Way. A continuous strip of land reserved for or actually occupied by a road, crosswalk, railroad, electric transmission lines, oil or gas pipeline, water line, sanitary storm sewer or other similar use.

Riparian. Characteristic vegetation along waterways, often described as "riparian corridors."

Roadway. A strip of land that is covered by a street, public thoroughfare or freeway used for vehicular transportation.

Safe Routes to School. A national program started in 1997 to improve safety on walking and bicycling routes to school and to encourage children and families to travel between home and school using these modes.

Scenic Corridors. An area visible from a highway, waterway, railway or major hiking, biking, or equestrian trail that provides vistas over water, across expanses of land, such as farmlands, woodlands, or coastal wetlands, or from mountaintops or ridges.

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

Sensitive Receptors. Persons or land uses that are most sensitive to negative effects of air or noise pollution. Persons who are sensitive receptors include children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill. The term "sensitive receptors" can also refer to the land use categories where these people live or spend a significant amount of time; such areas include residences, schools, playgrounds, child-care centers, hospitals, retirement homes, and convalescent homes.

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

Solid Waste. General category that includes organic wastes, paper products, metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood.

Special-Status Species. Any species that is listed, or proposed for listing, as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. It also includes any species designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a "candidate" or "species of concern" or species identified on California Native Plant Society's Lists 1A, 1B, or 2, implying potential danger of extinction.

Specific Plan. A plan that provides detailed design and implementation tools for a specific portion of the area covered by a general plan. A specific plan may include all regulations, conditions, programs, and/or proposed legislation that may be necessary or convenient for the systematic implementation of any general plan element(s).

The Sphere of Influence (SOI). The City's ultimate service area as established by the San Bernardino County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), and includes the unincorporated communities of Mentone and Crafton.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). A system that unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements.

State Responsibility Area (SRA). An area of in which the state government is legally responsible for providing fire protection.

State Water Project (SWP). A water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, powerplants and pumping plants that provides water supplies for 25 million Californians and 750,000 acres of irrigated farmland.

Stormwater Drainage. Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth but flows overland to a watercourse.

Stormwater Management. A coordinated strategy to minimize the speed and volume of stormwater runoff, control water pollution, and maximize groundwater recharge.

Streetscape. A design term referring to all the elements that constitute the physical makeup of a street and that, as a group, define its character, including building frontage, street paving, street furniture, landscaping, including trees and other plantings, awnings and marquees, signs, and lighting.

Subsidence. Subsidence occurs when a large portion of land is displaced vertically, usually due to the withdrawal of groundwater, oil, or natural gas.

Surface Water. Water found in rivers, streams, creeks, lakes and reservoirs.

Sustainability. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Title 24. Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations contains the regulations that govern the construction of buildings in California.

Thermal Emittance Values. The ratio of the radiant emittance of heat of a specific object or surface to that of a standard black body.

Threatened Species, California. A species of animal or plant is endangered when its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors; or when although not presently threatened with extinction, the species is existing in such small numbers that it may become endangered if its environment worsens. A species of animal or plant shall be presumed to be rare or endangered as it is listed in Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, California Code of Regulations; or Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Sections 17.11 or 17.12 pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Threatened Species, Federal. A species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Toxic Air Contaminant. An air pollutant that may increase a person's risk of developing cancer and/or other serious health effects. Toxic air contaminants include more than 700 chemical compounds that have been determined to have potential adverse health impacts.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD). A development or planning concept typified by the location of residential and commercial districts around a transit station or corridor with high quality service, good walkability, parking management and other design features that facilitate transit use and maximize overall accessibility.

Transit Village. Area surrounding a transit station in which the neighborhood is planned, designed, and integrated so that residents, workers, shoppers, and others find it convenient and attractive to patronize transit and other choices in transportation.

Transit Village Overlay Zone (TVOZ). The Transit Village Overlay Zone covers areas within a half-mile radius of the Redlands Passenger Rail project stations, and identifies the planning area of the Transit Village Plan, which will detail transportation system enhancements, design guidelines and standards, and the character of development.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM). Measures to improve the movement of persons and goods through better and more efficient utilization of existing transportation systems (e.g., streets and roads, freeways and bus systems) and measures to reduce the number of single-occupant vehicles utilized for commute purposes.

Tributary. A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

Unreinforced Masonry (URM) Building. A type of building where load bearing walls, non-load bearing walls, or other structures, such as chimneys are made of brick, cinderblock, tiles, adobe or other masonry material, that is not braced by reinforcing material, such as rebar in a concrete or cinderblock.

Urban Heat Island. A city, metropolitan area, or built area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding areas due to human activities, structures, and materials.

Use. The purpose for which a lot or structure is or may be leased, occupied, maintained, arranged, designed, intended, constructed, erected, moved, altered, and/or enlarged as per the City's Zoning Ordinance and General Plan land use designation.

Variation. Change over time.

View Corridor. The line-of-sight (identified as to height, width, and distance) of an observer looking toward an object of significance to the community (e.g., ridgeline, ocean, historic building, etc.).

Vision Zero. A multi-national road traffic safety project that aims to achieve a highway system with no fatalities or serious injuries in road traffic.

Walkability. A characteristic of an area in which destinations are in close proximity and well-connected by streets and paths that provide a good pedestrian environment.

Water Conservation. The reduction of water loss, use or waste via behavioral or technological changes.

Water Conservation. Any beneficial reduction in water loss, use, or waste. A water conservation measure is an action, behavioral change, device, technology, or improved design or process implemented to reduce water loss, use, or waste.

Watershed. The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to the flow of the watercourse; the entire region drained by a watercourse.

Wayfinding. The process by which people orient themselves in physical space and navigate from place to place.

Wetlands. Areas that are permanently wet or periodically covered with shallow water, such as saltwater and freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish marshes, swamps, mud flats, and fens.

Wildland-Urban Interface. The zone of transition between undeveloped and developed areas.

Zero Emissions Vehicles. A vehicle that emits no tailpipe pollutants from the onboard source of power.

Zero Net Energy. A term that describes a building, community, or other system with zero net energy consumption, meaning the total amount of energy used by the system on an annual basis is roughly equal to the amount of renewable energy created on site.