

INTRODUCTION

The bibliography provides a list of key terms used in the Background Report. The glossary is organized in alphabetical order.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Acre-Foot. A unit volume of water used on large scales such as reservoirs, aqueducts, and canals, with a surface area of one acre and a depth of one foot. The volume of an acre-foot is 43,560 cubic feet which is 325,841.4 gallons.

Advanced Life Support (ALS). ALS is special services included in the scope of practice of Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic that is designed to provide definitive pre-hospital emergency medical care.

ADWF. Average Dry Weather Flow, is the flow of sewer during the dry months of the year.

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

Agricultural Airport. An airport restricted to use only by agricultural aerial applicator aircraft.

Agriculture separator. A belt of protected farmland that blocks nearby cities or other urban areas from growing into each other.

Aid From Other Governments. Revenue category that includes grants and allocations of money primarily from agencies of the State and Federal governments.

Aircraft Accident. An occurrence in which a person (occupant or nonoccupant) receives fatal or serious injury or an aircraft receives substantial damage.

Aircraft Operation. The airborne movement of an aircraft to or from an airport. There are two types of operations: local and itinerant. An operation is counted for each landing and each departure, such that a touch-and-go flight is counted as two operations.

Airport Area of Influence. An area defined for each of the six public-use airports covered in the San Joaquin County Airport Land Use Plan (1997). The airport's area of influence encompasses all areas within the boundaries of the 60 dB CNEL aircraft noise contour and the approach and transitional surfaces at altitudes of 500 feet or less above the relevant airport elevations. Each area of influence follows linear geographic features: principally roads, railroads, utility corridors, and rivers. Each area of influence is divided into nine subareas, each with its own set of land use standards.

Airport Hazard. Any structure or object of natural growth located on or in the vicinity of an airport, or any use of land near an airport that obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft landing or taking off at the airport.



Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC). A commission authorized under the provisions of California Public Utilities Code, Section 21670 *et seq.* for the purposes of promoting compatibility between airports and the land uses surrounding them and established, with limited exceptions in each county where a public-use airport is located.

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). A plan adopted by an Airport Land Use Commission that sets forth policies for promoting compatibility between airports and the land uses that surround them. Also referred to as an Airport Land Use Plan (ALUP), Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), or Compatibility Plan.

Airport Land Use Zones. A set of compatibility zones defined in the San Joaquin County Airport Land Use Plan (1997). Each zone establishes land use guidelines controlling both the type of land use and the heights of structures (natural or man-made).

Airport. An area of land or water that is used, or intended for use, for the landing and takeoff of aircraft. Any appurtenant areas that are used, or intended for use, for airport buildings, other airport facilities, or rights-of-way; and all airport buildings and facilities located on the areas specified in this definition.

Alluvial fan. The fanlike deposit of a stream where it flows upon a plain from higher elevations or at a junction between a tributary and main stream.

Alluvial/Alluvium. Erosion caused by wind and rain introduces soils, minerals, and rock fragments into streams and rivers. These materials are reduced by action of water movement and mixed with debris as they are washed down the mountains and hills. These materials are deposited as sediment that spreads out in a fan-shape when the water course reaches a relatively level area. These are called alluvial materials, or alluvium. The fan-shaped zone of deposited sediment is called an alluvial fan.

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (APEFZA). The APEFZA, passed in 1972, requires the State Geologist and the California Geologic Survey (CGS), to identify regulatory zones (know as Earthquake Fault Zones) of surface traces of active faults and issue appropriate maps.

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

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

Aquifer. A geologic formation (rock or sediment) with sufficient pore space permeable enough to store, transmit, and yield significant quantities of groundwater to wells or springs.

Aquitard. A geologic formation (rock or sediment) that confines and retards groundwater flow to or from adjacent aquifer(s), but may store groundwater.

Area of Potential Effects (APE). All projects have an area of potential effects, within which cultural resources might be found and potentially impacted, changed or otherwise affected by a proposed project or undertaking.

Arterial. These facilities, including Major and Minor Arterials, are the principal network for through-traffic within a community and often between communities. Carrying 25,000-45,000 trips per day, arterials provide access routes to shopping areas, places of employment, recreational areas, and other places of assembly. Minor arterials include four lanes and major arterials include 4-6 lanes.

Assessed Property Value. The value of secured and unsecured (the taxes on which are not a lien on real property sufficient to secure payment of the taxes) real property subject to the 1 percent ad valorem property tax.

Associated and Non-Associated Gas Production. Indicates either the presence or non-presence of oil during natural gas production.

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

Base Hospital. A base hospital, upon designation by the San Joaquin County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency, is responsible for directing the advanced life support and pre-hospital care system assigned to it by the San Joaquin County EMS Agency.

Based Aircraft. An aircraft permanently stationed at an airport by agreement between the aircraft owner and the airport management.

Bay Area. Consists of nine counties surrounding the San Francisco Bay (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma).

Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). Effort by State Water Project and Central Valley Project contractors and others to obtain permits under the federal Endangered Species Act and Natural Communities Conservation Act for the operations of the State Water Project and Central Valley Project in the Delta, and for improvements to these systems to both improve the reliability of water supplies and improve the health of the Delta ecosystem.

Beneficial use. The use of water either directly by people for their overall benefit, or to support fish, wildlife, and aquatic ecosystems. The State Water Resources Water Board (SWRCB) identifies and defines beneficial uses for each water body and regulates discharges of pollutants or overall pollutant levels to maintain such beneficial uses.

Best Management Practices (BMP). Activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Bicycle support facilities complement bikeways and are designed to accommodate and encourage the use of bicycles by providing parking, intersection aids, and amenities, as detailed below:

- **Bicycle parking**, which includes two classes of facilities: **Short-term parking**, typically U-racks or wave racks, are recommended in locations close to building entrances for customers and visitors; and **Long-term parking**, most likely provided in secure locations with controlled access or surveillance, is recommended for employees, students, and train or transit stations.



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- **Bicycle intersection aids**, such as bicycle detection at actuated traffic signals with pavement markings, bike boxes at signalized intersections, and colored bike lanes at potential motorist-bicyclist conflict points (such as at freeway entrances).
- **Bicycle amenities**, such as employee locker/ showering facilities, benches, water fountains, maps, and directional signage with mileage indications to key destinations.

Bikeways are facilities that are provided for travel by pedalcyclists (bicycles, unicycles, recumbents, trikes and tricycles, etc). Bikeways may be supplemented with signage and/or bicycle symbol pavement markings. The lack of bicycle designations on city streets does not preclude bicycle usage, as they are defined as a vehicle in the California Vehicle Code and subject to the same rules governing motor vehicles. For this report, the term "bicyclist" will be used to refer to all pedalcyclists. There are three categories of bikeways, as detailed below:

- **Class I Bikeway.** Provides a completely separated right of way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with cross-flow by motorists minimized. Also called bike paths.
- **Class II Bikeway.** Provides a striped lane for one-way bike travel on a street or highway. They are also often designated by signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles. Also called bicycle lanes.
- **Class III Bikeway.** Provides for shared use with pedestrian or motor vehicle traffic. They are designated by the jurisdiction having authority, with appropriate directional and informational markers, but without striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles. Also called bike routes.

Biological resources: special status plant and animal species and habitats.

Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF). Panel appointed by Governor Schwarzenegger and led by Phil Isenberg to assist in the preparation of the Delta Vision.

Bradley Burns Sales Tax. The portion of sales tax revenues allocated by the state to cities and counties in California.

British Thermal Unit (Btu). The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit; equal to 252 calories.

Build-out. Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under current or proposed planning or zoning designations (see "Carrying Capacity").

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is a fixed-route bus service that operates like light rail by providing limited stops, pre-boarding payment, stations, and/or dedicated bus lanes.

Calaveras County Water District (CCWD). A special district in Calaveras County that provides public water service, water supply development and planning, wastewater treatment and disposal, water reuse, and recycling; a source of water supply for San Joaquin County.

Cal-EPA. California State Environmental Protection Agency.

CALFED Bay-Delta Program. A cooperative effort comprised of 18 state and federal regulatory and management agencies in the San Francisco Bay/ San Joaquin River Bay – Delta systems to develop a long-term plan to restore ecosystem health and improve water management for beneficial uses of the Bay–Delta system.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). The State department charged with protecting the residents of California from fires, responding to emergencies, and protecting and enhancing forest, range, and watershed values providing social, economic, and environmental benefits to rural and urban citizens.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA). California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (14 CCR 670.5) regulates activities that could result in the harassment or harm of rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species as designated by the California Fish and Game Commission.

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

California Freeway and Expressway System. A comprehensive statewide system of access-controlled freeways and expressways identified for their importance to the future development of the State of California.

California Historical Landmarks (CHL). Buildings, sites, features or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, or technical, religious, experimental, or other historical value.

California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). This designation includes buildings, sites, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political architectural, educational, religious, experimental, or other historical value.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This register includes buildings, sites, structures, objects and districts significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California.

California Resources Agency (RA). The Resources Agency of California is responsible for the conservation, enhancement, and management of California's natural and cultural resources, including land, water, wildlife, parks, minerals, and historic sites. Along with the state Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA), the Resources Agency is charged with implementing the goals of the California Wetlands Conservation Policy Act.

Canal. A large constructed channel to convey water.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP). A plan developed by a public jurisdiction which identifies the timing and cost of infrastructure and public facilities to be constructed over a certain time period. Funding sources for these improvements may also be described within this document.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂). A naturally occurring gas, also a by-product of fossil fuel combustion, burning biomass, and other industrial processes. CO₂ is the primary GHG that affects the earth's radiative balance, consisting of a single carbon atom and two oxygen atoms.



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Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq). A metric that enables the measurement of the potential of other GHGs to contribute to climate change (e.g., global warming potential) normalized to one molecule of CO₂.

Carrying Capacity. Used in determining the potential of an area to absorb development. Carrying capacity considers: (1) the level of land use, human activity, or development for a specific area that can be accommodated permanently without an irreversible change in the quality of air, water, land, or plant and animal habitats; (2) the upper limits of development beyond which the quality of human life, health, welfare, safety, or community character within an area will be impaired; and (3) the maximum level of development allowable under current zoning.

CDFG. California Department of Fish and Game. The CDFG has jurisdiction under the California Fish and Game Code over fish and wildlife resources of the state. The CDFG is also empowered by State law to review projects for their potential impacts to state-listed species and their habitats. Among others, the following sections of the Fish and Game Code are relevant to biological resources regulation in San Joaquin County: § 1601-1607 (Streambed Alteration Program); § 1900-1913 (Native Plant Protection Act); § 2080 (California Endangered Species Act); and § 2800 *et seq.* (Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act).

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

Census. Periodic official tally of the population with details about age, sex, occupation, etc. U.S. Federal censuses have been taken every 10 years starting in 1790.

Central California Information Center (CCIC). The CCIC is located at California State University Stanislaus, Department of Anthropology, One University Circle, Turlock CA 95382 (209-667-3307); The CCIC gathers and administers all cultural resource data, consisting of site record forms, project reports, and other information for a seven-county region, including San Joaquin County.

Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. The CVFPP will be a system-wide plan for improving integrated flood management in the Central Valley.

Central Valley Project (CVP). Authorized in 1933. The CVP, operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, is the largest water storage and delivery system in California, with facilities in 29 of the State's 58 counties. The project's features include 18 Federal reservoirs and four additional reservoirs jointly owned with the State Water Project.

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB). One of nine regional water quality control boards under the State Water Resources Control Board with responsibility for enforcing federal and state water quality laws.

Central Valley. Valley that dominates the central portion of the California that is home to many of California's most productive agricultural land. The northern half is referred to as the Sacramento Valley, and its southern half as the San Joaquin Valley. The two halves are joined by the shared delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

CEQA. California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, § 21000 *et seq.*)

CESA. California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (14 CCR 670.5).

CE. A plant or animal species listed as Endangered under CESA.

CT. A plant or animal species listed as Threatened under CESA.

Channel. An elongated open depression in the ground surface through which water may or does flow.

Chiseling. Tillage to shatter or loosen hard compacted soil layers below normal plow depth.

City. An incorporated municipality with local administrative and regulatory authority, usually governed by a mayor and council. When spelled with a capital "C," refers to a government agency or administration body. When spelled with a lower case "c," refers to the geographical area or a generic city.

Clean Water Act (CWA). The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA), is the set of federal regulations intended to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by preventing point and nonpoint pollution sources, providing assistance to publicly owned treatment works for the improvement of wastewater treatment, and maintaining the integrity of wetlands.

Climate change. A change in climate (e.g., average temperature) attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the atmosphere and enhancement of the greenhouse effect. Climate change is distinct from climate variability, which refers to natural phenomena that affect climate.

Climate. The accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events over a long period of time.

Cluster. A geographically bounded concentration of similar, related or complementary businesses, with active channels for business transactions, communications and dialogue that share specialized infrastructure, labor markets and services, and that are faced with common opportunities and threats.

Clustering. The concentration of rural residences to limit their scattered placement and fragmentation of the agricultural landscape.

CNDDDB. California Natural Diversity Database. A database of special status species and habitat occurrences throughout California. Contributed to by working professional biologists. Maintained and updated regularly by CDFG.

CNPS. California Native Plant Society.

Critical Habitat. Specific areas designated by the USFWS or NMFS as essential to the conservation of a federally listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection. On city, County, state or private land, where no Federal involvement exists, a critical habitat designation has no regulatory impact. In other words, designation of critical habitat generally does not affect non-Federal land unless and until the property owner needs a Federal permit or requests Federal funding for a project.

Code. A law or regulation set forth and codified into a municipal or county code.

COG. Council of Governments, a regional agency with representation from city and County governments that is engaged in habitat protection programs and transportation planning.

Collector. These facilities are two-lane roadways that function as the main interior streets within neighborhoods and business areas. They are designed to carry fewer than 10,000 vehicles per day and serve to connect these areas with the higher classification roadways.



Commercial agriculture. Serious farming activity devoted to profit-making commodity production for various markets.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). The noise rating adopted by the State of California for measurement of airport noise. It represents the average daytime noise level during a 24-hour day, measured in decibels and adjusted to an equivalent level to account for the lower tolerance of people to noise during evening and nighttime periods.

Community Services Districts. A limited purpose unit of local government created to provide public services to residents of a specific area. Services provided could be limited to one specific activity, such as fire protection, or a combination of activities including, but not limited to, public safety, parks and recreation, libraries, etc.

Concentration or concentration ratio. An employment concentration is the ratio of the percentage of an area's workers employed in an industry (or a certain NAICS grouping) to the percentage employed in that industry in a larger reference area. Synonym with *location quotient*.

Conductance. The ability of a cubic centimeter of water to conduct electricity; dependant on the quantity of ionized minerals in the water. Measured in microohms per centimeter and used as a proxy measure of salinity.

Conduit. Any channel intended for the conveyance of water whether open or closed; any container for flowing water.

Confluence. The convergence of two or more bodies of water. It usually refers to the point where a tributary joins a river or creek.

Conservation Easement. A Conservation Easement is a legal agreement between a landowner and another party that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect its agricultural or biological and other resource values in perpetuity.

County Service Areas (CSA). A special taxing district empowered to provide specific services within a specified boundary. The tax rate is set by vote of the people within the boundaries of the service area. CSAs are administered by the County, with policy being set by the Board of Supervisors.

Critical Habitat. Specific areas designated by the USFWS or NMFS as essential to the conservation of a federally listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection. On city, County, state or private land, where no Federal involvement exists, a critical habitat designation has no regulatory impact. In other words, designation of critical habitat generally does not affect non-Federal land unless and until the property owner needs a Federal permit or requests Federal funding for a project.

CT. A plant or animal species listed as Threatened under CESA.

Cubic foot per second (cfs). The rate of water flow; the volume of a cubic foot of water per each one second unit of time (feet³/second); equivalent to about 7.48 gallons per second.

Cultural Resources. Cultural resources consist of tangible or observable evidence of past human activities, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, historic districts with multiple buildings or structures, archaeological districts with multiple sites, and traditional cultural properties and landscapes. Cultural resources may include buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts, places, or any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old.

Dam Inundation Maps. Maps showing the amount of inundation potential within San Joaquin County in case of a catastrophic dam failure.

Deep percolation. The downward percolation of water through the ground beyond depths accessible to plant roots.

Defensible Space. Adequate space (free from flammable vegetation) between structures and flammable vegetation, which allows firefighters a safe working area within which to attack an oncoming wildfire.

Delta Primary Zone. The delta land and water area of primary state concern which is situated within the boundaries of the delta, as described in Section 12220 of the Water Code, but that is not within either the urban limit line or sphere of influence line of any local government's general plan or currently existing studies, as of January 1, 1992.

Delta Protection Commission (DPC). State agency created by the Delta Protection Act of 1992. The goal of the Commission is to ensure orderly, balanced conservation and development of Delta land resources and improved flood protection.

Delta Risk Management Strategy (DRMS). Study being undertaken by the Department of Water Resources to estimate the risks to Delta levees from a variety of risk factors, and the environmental and economic costs of remediating identified risks.

Delta Vision. Process initiated by Executive Order S-17-06 from Governor Schwarzenegger to develop a vision for the Delta and a strategic plan outlining steps to achieve the vision. The Governor appointed a Blue Ribbon Task Force, the Delta Vision Committee, and a Stakeholder Coordination Group to assist in the preparation of these plans.

Delta. An expansive inland river delta and estuary formed by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers that includes a large expanse of interconnected canals, streambeds, sloughs, marshes and peat islands.

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

Department of Water Resources (DWR). The state agency that operates the State Water Project responsible for exports of water from the south Delta and for levee maintenance and improvements. DWR is directly responsible for maintenance of "project levees" in the Delta and provides financial and technical support for "non-project levees".

Detention basin. a drainage basin that has the capacity to temporarily store storm water runoff and has outlet facilities capable of emptying the basin within a specified time into a terminal drain.

Developable Land. Land that is suitable as a location for structures and that can be developed free of hazards to, and without disruption of, or significant impact on, public safety and health hazards and natural resource areas.

Development Code. The group of ordinances adopted by San Joaquin County that contain land use and related regulations.

Development. A human-created change to improve unimproved land, including: subdividing land; construction and alteration of buildings, structures, and roads; utilities; mining; dredging; filing; grading; paving; excavating; and drilling.



Deviated Fixed-Route Service. Transit service that operates along a fixed alignment or path at generally fixed times, but may deviate from the route alignment to collect or drop off passengers who have requested the deviation.

Dial-a-Ride/ Demand-Responsive Service is a door-to-door transportation service provided to those who are unable to access the regular fixed-route bus service and is available by reservation.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL). Internet technology that uses existing 2-wire copper telephone wiring to deliver high-speed data services at speeds greater than basic internet dial-up.

Discharge. A rate of surface water flow, typically expressed as a unit volume of water per unit of time (e.g., cubic feet per second (cfs)).

Discretionary Action. An action that requires review by the Review Authority in order to approve, deny, or approve subject to conditions.

Discretionary revenues and expenditures. Those revenues and expenditures not subject to specific legal or policy mandates.

Ditch. An artificial channel usually distinguished from a canal by its smaller size.

Diversion Channel. A constructed drainage channel to divert excess water from one area for use in other areas.

Drainage Basin Area. A portion of land area where runoff from rain drains downhill to a specific common outlet point along a creek or river.

Drainage. It can refer to either: (a) process of removing surplus ground or surface water by artificial means; (b) a system to move water off of or out of a particular area, or (c) a source area (watershed) from which waters are drained by particular channels.

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

DWR. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is a department in the California Resources Agency. DWR manages and regulates water usage in the State while working close with the SWRCB.

Earthquake. Earthquakes result from a sudden slip along a fault or a release of energy from the Earth's crust that creates ground shaking and vibration. Earthquakes typically are measured using the Richter Scale or the Modified Mercalli Scale. The Richter Scale describes the amplitude of an earthquake using a seismograph. Magnitude (M) is calculated as a logarithmic relationship to amplitude, meaning the amplitude of M 6.0 earthquake is ten times greater than a M 5.0 earthquake. This relationship means that the energy released by a M 6.0 quake is 32 times greater than a M 5.0 quake. The Mercalli Intensity Scale is based on observable effects of earthquakes.

Easement. A limited right to make use of a property owned by another; for example, a right of way across the property.

EBMUD. East Bay Municipal Utility District, supplies water and provides wastewater treatment for parts of Alameda and Contra Costa counties on the eastern side of San Francisco Bay in northern California.

Edge. Where productive farms abut residential and other non-agricultural uses, creating the potential for land use conflict.

Educational Attainment. The measure of the highest grade level or year of postsecondary study an individual or population of individuals completed.

Effluent. Any liquid discharged as waste, for instance from a factory or sewage works.

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

Electronic “E” Waste. Items that include computers, computer monitors, TVs, printers and electronic parts that are excluded from solid waste landfills.

Employment Base. The current number and distribution of employed people in each industry sector, with a focus on the largest or highest value sectors of employment.

Endangered (also abbreviated “E”). A species whose survival and reproduction in the wild is in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over exploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors.

Endangered Species Act (ESA). Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (50 CFR 17.12) regulates activities that could result in the harassment or harm of rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species as designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Energy Resources. Sources of electricity and natural Gas.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The federal agency charged with responsibility for implementing numerous environmental laws and regulations, including the Clean Water Act.

Environmental Restoration. The process of reestablishing to the extent possible, the structure, function and composition of the natural environment.

Environmental Stewardship. A concept and commitment of responsibility to manage and protect natural resources (water, air, land, plants and animals) and ecosystems in a sustainable manner that ensures they are available for future generations.

Envirostor and Geotracker. These state databases are used to track hazardous waste sites in California. Information from the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (SJEHD) is used to help document activities and land uses that may contribute to risks associated with hazardous materials or waste.

Estimate. An approximate judgment of calculation.

Ethnohistoric Resources. Ethnohistoric resources are Native American objects, sites, buildings, or structures that date from 1776 to 45 years ago. Ethnohistory begins at different times at different places in California, after the arrival of European settlers.



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Evacuation Maps. Maps developed by the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services to show potential evacuation routes as well as rally points for obtaining transportation assistance in case of a major flood.

Evapotranspiration. The loss of water by plants through the combined processes of evaporation from soil and plant surfaces and transpiration.

Exceedance Probability. The probability that a precipitation or runoff event of a specified size will be equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Export Industries. Industries that provide goods or services at levels above those needed to satisfy the local population. For example, insurance agent offices in local communities do not represent export industry jobs, but actuarial and investment-management divisions of insurance companies would represent export jobs.

Expressway. These facilities are high-speed roadways for inter-community travel. They generally have 4-6 lanes, and access and intersections are usually controlled. Expressways typically carry traffic between important centers of activity or employment.

Facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control. The levees, weirs, channels, and other features of the federally and state-authorized flood control facilities located in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River drainage basin for which the board or the department has given the assurances of nonfederal cooperation to the United States required for the project, and those facilities identified in Section 8361 of the Water Code. (California Public Resources Code Section 5096.805)

FAR. Floor area ratio.

Fault. A fault is a fracture in the Earth's crust resulting in displacement between the two sides of the fracture. An active fault is defined as a fracture that has moved in the last 11 years (Holocene Period). Potentially Active Faults or Quaternary Faults have documented movement from 11,000 up to over 2 million years before present.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The U.S. government agency that is responsible for ensuring the safe and efficient use of the nation's airports and airspace.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Federal Emergency Management Agency, which oversees floodplain management and the national flood insurance program.

Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP). The FTIP is the programming process for federal transportation dollars and programs established by the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) legislation.

FEMA. Federal Emergency Management Agency, which oversees floodplain management and the national flood insurance program.

FESA. Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (50 CFR 17.12).

FE. A plant or animal species listed as endangered under FESA.

FT. A plant or animal species listed as threatened under FESA.

Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties. Revenues received and/or bail moneys forfeited upon conviction of misdemeanor, municipal infractions or other civil penalties.

FIRM. Flood Insurance Rate Map, is the official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Fiscal Year. Annual period of budgeting and accounting. The County's Fiscal Year extends from July 1 through June 30.

Fixed Base Operator (FBO). A business that operates at an airport and provides aircraft services to the general public, including but not limited to sale of fuel and oil; aircraft sales, rental, maintenance, and repair; parking and tiedown or storage of aircraft; flight training; air taxi/charter operations; and specialty services, such as instrument and avionics maintenance, painting, overhaul, aerial application, aerial photography, aerial hoists, or pipeline patrol.

Fixed-Route Service. Transit Service provided on a repetitive, pre-determined schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles stopping to pickup and deliver passengers to specific locations. Each fixed-route trip serves the same origins and destinations.

Flashover. The point at which all the contents of an enclosed space reach combustion temperature, and ignite simultaneously.

Flood Contingency Plan. Mapping project implemented by the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services in preparing each area protected by a levee with contingency plans using all potential flood event scenarios.

Flood Control. Measures and/or facilities that are intended to reduce damage caused by floods.

Flood Damages. All damages caused by a flood including physical damage, loss of life, and economic damage.

Flood Flows. The quantity (usually expressed as a volume per unit time, such as cubic-feet/second) of water that passes through a system during flooding.

Flood Fringe. The area of the one hundred (100) year flood, outside of the floodway, as shown on the FIRMs and any area determined by the Floodplain Administrator to have a one percent (1%) or greater annual probability of flood.

Flood Management. Application of various regulatory policies, engineering facilities, and other methods to control flood flows, reduce flood damages, and provide multiple benefits in addition to protecting people and property.

Flood Risk. The magnitude and probability of consequences that would occur as a result of flood-induced infrastructure damage under a given scenario.

Flooding. Water covering a land surface, which can occur from various specific causes.

Floodplain Management. Policies and actions designed to reduce risks to life, property, and the environment due to flooding, but may include a range of multiple-objective aspects of watershed management and ecosystem benefits.



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Floodplain. Any relatively level area adjacent to a surface water body (e.g., river, stream, canal) that experiences flooding under natural or human-altered conditions. May include lands that are susceptible to flooding by water from any source (not just an adjacent channel).

Floodway. The channel of a waterway and immediate adjacent land areas that convey the one percent annual probability (100-year) flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

Floor Area Ratio. The ratio of the total square footage of a building to the total square footage of the land area.

FMMP. The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, a state government activity that tracks on a biennial basis at the county level the conversion of agricultural areas to urban uses and other land use changes.

Foundational Objectives. Specific and measurable outcomes that can be accomplished by a definitive date to contribute toward the broader FloodSAFE goals.

FPP. Flood Protection Plan; Signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger, Senate Bill 5 requires California State Department of Water Resources and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board to develop a flood protection plan by 2012.

Fragmentation. The spread of other land uses throughout an agricultural area that can potentially interfere with large-scale farming operations.

Freeway. Operated and maintained by the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), these facilities are designed as high-volume, high-speed facilities for intercity and regional traffic. Access to these facilities is limited.

Frequency. How often a streamflow of particular magnitude will occur, typically expressed as its return period in years or exceedance probability in a given year (annual chance).

Fuel. Vegetative material, live or dead, which is combustible during normal summer weather.

General Aviation. Refers to all civil aircraft and operations that are not classified as air carrier, commuter or regional. The types of aircraft used in general aviation activities cover a wide spectrum from corporate multi-engine jet aircraft piloted by professional crews to amateur-built single-engine piston acrobatic planes, balloons and dirigibles.

General Fund. Designation used in Governmental Accounting for the financial fund used to account for a governmental jurisdiction's discretionary operating revenues and expenses.

Generators. Entities that own, operate, and maintain generation assets to supply energy and ancillary services to the competitive market.

Geothermal. Geothermal resources are used to generate electricity or heat by utilizing naturally occurring geological heat sources. It is a form of renewable energy. Geothermal power is generally harnessed in one of three ways. Large scale electrical generation is possible in areas near geysers or hot springs by using naturally occurring steam, superheated ground water or using geothermal heat to heat a heat-transfer fluid.

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

Global Positioning System (GPS). A navigational system that utilizes a network of satellites to determine a positional fix almost anywhere on or above the earth. For aviation purposes, the GPS currently provides en route navigation and instrument approach guidance.

Green payments. Income earned by agricultural landowners, mostly from government programs, for the conservation value of maintaining their land in farming.

Greenhouse effect. The process by which GHGs absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, trapping heat in the atmosphere.

Greenhouse gas (GHG). Gases that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted from the earth's surface. Naturally occurring GHGs include water vapor, ozone, CO₂, methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). The primary human-caused GHGs of concern are CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O.

Groundwater basin. An aquifer or series of aquifers with defined lateral boundaries and bottom layer. In some cases, the boundaries of successively deeper aquifers may differ and make it difficult to define the limits of the basin.

Groundwater overdraft. The condition of a groundwater basin in which the amount of water withdrawn (by pumping) exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin.

Groundwater recharge. The natural or intentional infiltration/percolation of surface water into the zone of saturation (i.e., into groundwater).

Groundwater. Water that occurs beneath the land surface, specifically within pore spaces of soil, sediment, or rock formations, excluding soil moisture held by capillary action in the upper, unsaturated zones.

Harassment. An intentional or negligent act or omission that creates the likelihood of injury to a listed species by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns that include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Hardpan. A soil condition marked by a hardened or cemented layer that is an obstacle to plant root growth.

Harm. Significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Hazardous Materials or Waste. A substance that increases or poses a threat to human health and the environment because of the physical or chemical nature, quantity, or concentration of the substance.

HCP. Habitat Conservation Plan. A document developed in partnership between public agencies and private parties, in the interest of species and habitat conservation, outlining what will be done to "minimize and mitigate" the impact of permitted take on one or more listed species.

Headway. The time interval between vehicles moving in the same direction on a particular route.

Heliport. An area of land, water or structure used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters with appurtenant buildings and facilities.



Historical Archaeological Resources. Historical archaeo-logical resources are sites, historic occupations and activities that, generally, are more than 45 years old. Evidence of historic activity can include the physical remains of cemeteries, designed landscapes, battlegrounds, mines, canals, trails, and farmsteads.

Historic-era Built Environment Resources. Historic-era built environment resources include buildings, structures, objects, or districts. Buildings, such as houses, barns, churches, hotels, or similar constructions, are created principally to shelter or house various forms of human activity. "Structure" is used to distinguish buildings whose functional constructions are made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions erected that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale, and simply constructed. A "district" possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

Household Hazardous Waste. Items discarded at specially designated facilities and not in solid waste facilities. These items included paints, cleaning chemicals, solvents, fluorescent light bulbs, non-commercial pesticides, insecticides and motor oil

Incompatible Land Use. The use of land which is normally incompatible with the aircraft and airport operations (such as, but not limited to, homes, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, and libraries).

Incompatible uses. Non-agricultural land uses that negatively affect, or have the potential to negatively affect, nearby commercial farming operations.

Industrial Waste. Solid or liquid material that is discarded from industrial facilities.

Inflation-adjusted. An adjustment made to financial information to equalize the impact of inflation and provide a common base line for fiscal analysis over time.

Infrastructure. The public facilities and services needed to support development, including highways, roads, bridges, sewer, irrigation, storm drainage, and water systems.

Initial Attack. The first attack on the fire.

Insurance Services Office Ratings. The Insurance Services Office (ISO) designates public protection classifications. The ISO bases its classifications on a number of factors, including fire department location, equipment, staffing, water supply, and communications abilities. Ratings range from 1 to 10, with 1 being the best possible fire protection, and 10 being the worst.

Integrated Flood Management. An approach to dealing with flood risk that recognizes the interconnection of flood management actions within broader water resources management and land use planning; the value of coordinating across geographic and agency boundaries; the need to evaluate opportunities and potential impacts from a system perspective; and the importance of environmental stewardship and sustainability

Intercity Bus Service. Transit connections to two or more cities in a county.

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

Interregional Bus Service provides transit connections to two or more counties.

Interregional Road System (IRRS). A system of roadways that provide interregional access to all economic centers in the state. Some roadways are identified as “High Emphasis Routes” due to their critical importance to both interregional and state travel.

Intersection crossing aids, such as marked crosswalks, pedestrian bulb-outs, in-pavement flashers, raised crosswalks, median pedestrian refuges, pedestrian-actuated signalization with visual and audible pedestrian signal heads, and curb ramps with detectable warnings.

Itinerant Operations. Takeoff or landing operations of airplanes going from one airport to another airport that involves a trip of at least 20 miles. Local operations are excluded.

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

Labor Force Participation. The percentage of the working age population (16 years and over) that is in the labor force.

Lacustrine Deposits. Lacustrine deposits are composed of fine-grained material, clay and silt interbedded with sands and conglomerates formed during a time when lakes and marshes existed within the Valley.

LAFCO. The county-specific boundary control agency, with city and County representation, responsible for reviewing and approving city and special district annexations, new local government formations and related actions.

Land Use Classification. A system for classifying and designating the use of properties.

Landscaping. Trees, bushes, and other foliage, that can provide shade from the sun and overhead protection during inclement weather, create a more pleasant walking environment, and may absorb noise and pollution from the roadway if placed in the buffer zone.

Legal Delta. The Delta Protection Act, which was enacted in 1959, defined the boundaries of the Delta within the Water Code of the State of California. These boundaries are often referred to as the Legal Delta. There are also two sub-divisions of the Delta, the primary zone and the secondary zone.

Levee. A dike or earthen embankment that confines flood flows to a channel to protect adjacent land from flood waters.

Level of Protection. The degree of protection that a drainage facility or flood control measure provides, typically expressed as the largest frequency flow event that can be conveyed without flooding.

Level of Service (LOS). A grading system used to evaluate the operational characteristics of a roadway by comparing the traffic volume carried by a road with the capacity of that road.

LHMP. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, developed by the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services to safeguard the public from various natural and man-made disasters, including flooding, fires, earthquakes, energy shortage, WMD, hazardous materials, etc.



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Lift Station/Pump Station. Facilities that pump or lift fluids, such as wastewater, from one elevation to a higher elevation.

Liquefaction. Liquefaction in soils and sediments occurs during earthquake events when soil material is transformed from a solid state to a liquid state generated by an increase in pressure between pore space and soil particles.

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

Local Operations. Any operation performed by an aircraft that (a) operates in the local traffic pattern or within sight of the tower or airport, or (b) is known to be departing for, or arriving from, flight in local practice areas located within a 20-mile radius of the control tower or airport, or (c) executes a simulated instrument approach or low pass at the airport.

Local. These facilities are two-lane roadways that provide local access and service. They include residential, commercial, industrial, and rural roads.

Location Quotient. A location quotient is the ratio of the percentage of an area's workers employed in an industry (or a certain NAICS grouping) to the percentage employed in that industry in a larger reference area. Synonym with *concentration ratio*.

MAF. One million acre-feet.

Magnitude (M). Earthquake magnitude (M) is measured by the Richter scale, indicated as a series of Arabic numbers with no theoretical maximum magnitude. The greater the energy released from the fault rupture, the higher the magnitude of an earthquake.

Market value. Price received by farms for the commodities they produce.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL). Maximum permitted level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to a public water system, a standard of the U.S. EPA.

Measure K. Measure K provides funding countywide for transportation programs in San Joaquin County from a half-cent sales tax. Voters approved a 30-year extension of the measure in 2006. The renewal is estimated to generate 1.702 billion by 2030 and \$3.2 billion over the entire life of the program (2011–2041).

Megawatthours (MWh). A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand kilowattwatt hours or one million watt hours.

Mello-Roos Bonds (also known as Special Local Bonds). Any county, city, special district, or schools district may form special districts to sell bonds for school construction projects or other public facilities. Property owners located within the special district repay the bonds, which require approval of two-thirds of the voters.

MG (mega-watt). A unit of power, measures the rate of energy use and/or production.

MGD. Millions of gallons per day. A volume flow rate of one million gallons flowing per day.

Midden/Anthropic Deposits. Deposits of earth that have been affected by prehistoric human occupation, usually dark in color, rich in organic minerals, often with artifacts or other items of human manufacture or use, frequently containing human remains.

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

Ministerial Action. An action that requires compliance with adopted standards and ordinances prior to approval.

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

Motor Vehicle In-Lieu Tax. Annual fee collected by the State based on the estimated market value of a motor vehicle. A portion of the tax is allocated by the local governments. The County's allocation of Motor Vehicle In-Lieu Tax revenues must be used to support Health and Welfare programs and may not be used for general Fund activities.

Mouth. The location where a stream discharges to a larger stream or other surface water body (e.g., lake, reservoir, ocean).

Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ). Zones or designations placed on lands on which known deposits of commercially viable mineral or aggregate deposits exist. This is applied to sites determined by the California Geologic Survey as being a resource of regional significance and is intended to help maintain the quarrying operations and protect them from encroachment of incompatible uses.

Multi-Component Archaeological Resources. Archaeological sites that exhibit more than one occupational or cultural component, for example a site containing both prehistoric and historic remains.

Multiplier. The ratio between the value of commodity production on the farm and the additional dollars it generates elsewhere in the community and region.

Municipal Service Review. A Municipal Service Review (MSR) is a study conducted for a city, county, or special district, examining all public service needs for the area and recommending actions to promote the efficient provision of public services. The MSR is a prerequisite to a Sphere of Influence determination or change and may also lead a LAFCO to take other actions under its authority. In adopting the required MSR for each agency's Sphere of Influence (SOI), LAFCO must include a written statement of its determinations with respect to each of the following topics: infrastructure needs or deficiencies; growth and population projections for the affected area; financing constraints and opportunities; cost avoidance opportunities; opportunities for rate restructuring; opportunities for shared facilities; government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service provision; evaluation of management efficiencies; and local accountability and governance.

Municipal/Urban Services. Those public services typically provided by local governments to residents and businesses within their jurisdiction. Included here are services such as, Police, Fire, Recreation and Parks, Public Works, etc.



Mutual Aid. An agreement in which two or more parties agree to furnish resources and services to each and every other party of the agreement to assist in the response to a disaster or emergency. Mutual aid needs not covered by the California Emergency Mutual Aid Plan are often resolved through development of local mutual aid agreements.

NAICS. North American Industry Classification System.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase affordable flood insurance. As part of the NFIP, communities are required to adopt building standards that meet FEMA NFIP criteria.

National Highway System (NHS). Approximately 160,000 miles of roadway important to the nation's economy, defense, and mobility.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). National program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act for regulation of discharges of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This register includes buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts of local, state, or national significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture.

Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act (NCCPA). (Fish and Game Code Section 2800 *et seq.*). The Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act allows a process for developing natural community conservation plans (NCCP) under CDFG direction. NCCPs allow for regional protection of wildlife diversity, while allowing compatible development. CDFG may permit takings of state-listed species whose conservation and management are provided in a NCCP.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbon gases that occurs with petroleum deposits, principally methane together with varying quantities of ethane, propane, butane, and other gases, that is used as a fuel in a variety of applications from cooking stoves to heaters and industrial processes.

Navigable Airspace. The airspace above minimum altitude for safe flight, and includes the airspace needed to ensure safety in takeoff and landing of aircraft.

NFIP. National Flood Insurance Program is a federal program that makes available federally backed flood insurance for all structures located within the floodplain and outside the 100-year floodplain.

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

NMFS. National Marine Fisheries Service. The federal agency responsible for the stewardship of the nation's living marine resources and their habitat. NMFS is required by the FESA to designate critical habitat and develop and implement recovery plans for threatened and endangered species such as the Central Valley spring and winter run populations of chinook salmon and green sturgeon.

Noise Abatement Procedures. Changes in runway usage, flight approach and departure routes and procedures, and other air traffic procedures, such as ground maneuvers, that shift adverse aviation effects away from noise-sensitive areas.

Noise Exposure Contours. Lines drawn around a noise source indicating constant energy levels of noise exposure. CNEL is the measure used to describe community exposure to noise in California.

Noise Impact. A condition that exists when the noise levels that occur in an area exceed a level identified as appropriate for the activities in that area.

Noise-Sensitive Area. Defined as an area where noise interferes with normal activities associated with the area's use. Examples of noise-sensitive areas include residential, educational, health, and religious structures and sites, and parks, recreational areas (including areas with wilderness characteristics), wildlife refuges, and cultural and historical sites where a quiet setting is a generally recognized feature or attribute.

Non-point source. A pollution source that cannot be defined by a discrete location; a dispersed or spread out source area.

Non-Project Levees. All levees other than those designated as project levees. Maintenance of these levees is the responsibility of local agencies, including cities, counties, and reclamation districts. DWR provides technical and financial assistance to local agencies through the Delta Levees Subvention Program.

Non-urban. An area in which there are less than 10,000 residents.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit. A permit that must be reissued every five years that regulates the wastewater treatment plant to discharge to surface water. The permit defines the requirements for discharge, monitoring, and operations of a treatment plant.

Obstruction. Any object of natural growth, terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or alteration, including equipment or materials used therein, the height of which exceed the standards established in Subpart C of Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, *Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace*.

Office of Emergency Services (OES). The San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is the single coordinating center for major emergency activities with the County.

One Hundred Year (100-year) Flood. The flood magnitude that has a one percent (1%) annual chance of occurring for the location evaluated. A "100-year flood event" is fairly large, historically infrequent flood. It is a flood of a magnitude that is projected to have only a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. However, several 100-year floods could occur in a short series of years, or not within an individual's lifetime.

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



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

Overdraft. Groundwater that is drawn in excess and causes a lowered water table. Overdraft and the lowering of the water table can cause depressions in the groundwater allowing for saltwater intrusion and subsidence.

Overflow. Overtopping of storm water above the levee, thereby causing potential for levee failure.

Ozone Precursors. There are several chemical steps in creating ozone. Ozone precursors are chemicals that lead to the eventual creation of ozone. Ozone precursors occur either naturally or as a result of human activities such as the use of combustion engines. Ozone is a pungent, colorless, toxic gas created in the atmosphere rather than emitted directly into the air. Ozone is produced in complex atmospheric reactions involving oxides of nitrogen and reactive organic gases acting with ultraviolet energy from the sun in a photochemical reaction.

Paleo-Indians. This term refers to early Native Americans living approximately 12,500 to 8,500 years before the present, in several Southwest states, who left evidence that they hunted now-extinct forms of mammoth and bison. Their distinctive fluted projectile points called Clovis and Folsom have been found and securely dated at numerous archaeological sites (Haynes 1969; Meltzer 2006). Evidence of their presence in California, however, consists of scattered finds of basally thinned, fluted points found at surface sites, and in a few instances, in subsurface contexts (Rondeau et al. 2007).

Paleontological Resources. Paleontological resources, as opposed to cultural resources, include fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms preserved in or on the earth's crust, that provide information about the history of life on earth, evolution, and our place, as humans, in the world. Excluded from paleontological resources are archaeological resources, as defined by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb[1]), or any cultural item as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001[2]).

Paratransit Service. Types of passenger transportation which are more flexible than conventional fixed-route transit but more structured than the use of private automobiles. Paratransit includes demand response transportation services, shared-ride taxis, carpooling and vanpooling, and jitney services. Most often refers to demand responsive services provided for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed-route transportation systems.

Pedestrian amenities. Such as benches, water fountains, pedestrian-scaled lighting, refuse cans, mailboxes, newspaper stands, maps and directional signage.

Pedestrian walkways. Sidewalks, paths, and roadway shoulders, which provide exclusive access to pedestrian circulation and adequate widths for walking that are free of obstructions. On high-volume and/or high-speed roadways, buffers are needed to provide greater separation from roadway traffic to create a more conducive walking environment. Buffers, which are areas between the curb and walkway, often house utilities, street furniture, and landscaping.

Petroleum Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbon fluids that occurs with petroleum deposits. Petroleum oil and gas is a byproduct of the burial and heating of subsurface geologic layers. This fluid is used to fuel combustion engines in automobiles.

PM10. Dust and other particulates exhibit a range of particle sizes. Federal and state air quality regulations reflect the fact that smaller particles are easier to inhale and can be more damaging to health. PM10 refers to dust and particulates that are 10 microns in diameter or smaller.

PM2.5. The federal government has recently added standards for smaller dust particles. PM2.5 refers to dust and particulates that are 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller. Based on recent and ongoing health studies, PM2.5 is considered to be more adverse to human health than PM10 (EPA 2003).

Point source. A specific site from which pollution is discharged to a water body. A point source may be any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water [40 CFR 122.2].

Port. Refers to both the harbor area where ships are docked and for the agency (port authority), which administers use of public wharves and port properties.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The State law that regulates water quality for California water bodies under Sections 22560 through 22565 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Implemented through the SWRCB and RWQCBs.

Portland Cement Concrete (PCC). A high-grade concrete used in building and road construction.

Power Plants. Sources for generating electricity.

Precipitation. Water released from clouds in the form of rain, freezing rain, sleet, snow, or hail. Most precipitation falls as rain.

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources. Prehistoric archaeological resources are sites, features, artifacts, objects or materials used by Native Americans. Prehistoric archaeological sites exhibit evidence of human activity, often identified by the presence of "midden" (anthropic deposits) created by human activity. Sites may contain evidence of thousands of years of human activity dating from the early Holocene (~10,000 to 7,000 years ago) to the time of European contact in California, as early as AD 1776, and continuing into the Post-Contact period. Physical evidence of prehistoric sites often includes stone artifacts and flakes produced while making or maintaining stone artifacts, food waste (shell or animal bone), and discolored, dark soil resulting from decay of organic matter (referred to as midden or anthropic deposits), fire hearths, stone alignments, grinding slicks, bedrock milling cups (bedrock mortars), or human skeletal remains.

Preparedness. The actions taken and plans made before an emergency to improve emergency response, minimize damage, and to allow for quicker recovery after flooding.



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Primary Zone. Section of the Legal Delta defined under the Delta Protection Act of 1992, lands within which should be protected from non-agricultural uses (see Figure 15.1-1). These lands are outside of the urban limit line or sphere of influence of any local government general plan. The Delta Protection Commission is responsible for preparing a plan for managing the resources within the primary zone.

Principal Operator. Person primarily responsible for the on-site, day-to-day operation of the farm or ranch business.

Project. Activities which is being approved and which may be subject to several "discretionary" approvals by government agencies.

Project Levees. In 1960, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed work on the Sacramento Flood Control Project. The levees included in this work are designated project levees. Responsibility for maintenance of project levees falls to DWR and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Projection. A prediction of future setting based on extrapolation from past observations.

Property Tax In-Lieu of Vehicle License Fee (PTILVLF). Proposition 1A passed in November 2004 enacted an amended the California Constitution to reduce the allocation of Motor Vehicle In-Lieu Fees to cities and counties and replace the lost revenue on a dollar-for-dollar basis with an increased allocation of property tax. After establishing a base allocation of PTILVLF in Fiscal Year 2004-05 for each jurisdiction, future annual allocations of PTILVLF change from the established base proportionally to the annual percentage increase in the jurisdictions total assessed value.

Property Tax. An ad valorem tax on secured and unsecured real property.

Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL). A levee that FEMA as previously accredited with providing 1 percent chance annual chance protection on an effective or digital FIRM and for which FEMA is awaiting data or documentation that will demonstrate current compliance with Title 44 Chapter 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 65.10.

Public Facilities. Although often paired with, or included in, public infrastructure categories, this term relates to specific public facilities and buildings, such as wastewater treatment plans, administrative offices, hospitals, community centers, athletic facilities, schools, and parks, among others.

Public Trust Resources. Public rights in the beds, banks, and waters of navigable waterways that the State supervises as trustee for the benefit of the people.

Public-Use Airport. A publicly owned airport or a privately owned airport open for public use.

Quarry. An open excavation or pit from which stone is obtained by digging, cutting, or blasting.

Rare Plant. A plant species that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is present in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens.

Reactive Organic Gases (ROG). ROG are photochemically reactive and are composed of non-methane hydrocarbons. These gases contribute to the formation of smog.

Receiving Water. The "Water of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR 122.2 into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

Reclamation. The reuse of resources by removing environmental obstacles (e.g., water or marsh).

Recovery. Actions taken to return a community back to its normal functioning operations after an emergency or disaster.

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

Regional Traffic Impact Mitigation Fee (RTIF) Program. The RTIF is a countywide development fee program administered by SJCOG. Regional facilities (state highways and principle arterials) designated as part of the County's Congestion Management Program are addressed as part of this program. RTIF fees are collected by all cities and the county.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The RWQCB are nine regional water quality control boards under the State Water Resources Control Board with responsibility for enforcing federal and state water quality laws.

Regulatory Floodplain. Typically refers to the floodplain area that would be inundated by the 100-year flood event and is designated by FEMA, but could be the floodplain area as determined by a State or local agency as their floodplain management area.

Reservoir. Water supply reservoirs store water in periods of surplus for use during dry periods.

Resource Conservation District (RCD). RCDs are legally constituted units under the State of California created to develop and further ongoing programs to conserve natural resources in their district. The San Joaquin County RCD encompasses all of the unincorporated regions of the County and areas formerly within original soil conservation districts.

Response. The range of actions taken during an emergency to protect the public, limit damage, and minimize threats to public health and the environment.

Retention Basin. A drainage pond with no outlet facilities for terminal drainage, that is capable of storing the required storm water runoff volume and is capable of emptying through percolation and evaporation over a specified time.

Return Period. A statistical estimate of the number of years (#-year) likely between occurrences of a flood event of a particular magnitude (or larger).

Riparian Corridor. A corridor of riparian vegetation adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams and other freshwater bodies.

Riparian. Of, on, or pertaining to the bank of a natural course of water. For example, riparian vegetation is composed of plant species normally found near streams, lakes, and other freshwater bodies, such as ponds, and reservoirs.



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Runoff. Precipitation (rain or snowmelt) that is not used by plants, evaporated, or infiltrated to soils and is transported across land surfaces to streams or other surface water bodies. A volume of surface water (typically expressed in acre-feet).

Runway. A defined area on an airport prepared for landing and takeoff of aircraft along its length.

RWQCB. Regional Water Quality Control Board. The authority to issue water quality certifications and waivers in San Joaquin County is vested with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB).

Sales Tax. The tax imposed on retailers selling tangible personal property.

San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). An air basin is a geographic area that exhibits similar meteorological and geographic conditions. California is divided into 15 air basins to assist the statewide regional management of air quality issues. The SJVAB extends from San Joaquin County (northern boundary) to Kern County (southern boundary).

San Joaquin Valley or Region. Consists of eight counties (Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare). Synonym with Region.

Scenic Highway. Portions of the state highway system designated to establish the State's responsibility for the protection and enhancement of California's natural scenic beauty. These roadways, together with the adjacent scenic corridors, require special scenic conservation treatment.

Sea level rise. An increase in mean sea level of the ocean and an effect of climate change associated with thermal expansion of the ocean and melting of polar and glacial ice.

Secondary Zone. Section of the Legal Delta outside of the primary zone (see Figure 15.1-1). Lands within the secondary zone are subject to the land use authority of local governments.

Secured Property Tax. Property tax based on the value of the land and all physical improvements.

Sensitive Natural Community. A biological community that is regionally rare, provides important habitat opportunities for wildlife, or is of special concern to local, state or federal agencies. CEQA identifies the elimination or substantial degradation of such communities as a significant impact.

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

SFHA. Special Flood Hazard Area

SJCOG. San Joaquin Council of Governments

SJMSCP. San Joaquin County Multi-Species HCP and Open Space Plan. A document developed to balance the need to conserve open space and the need to convert it to other uses, while protecting the areas agricultural economy, landowner rights, and long term management of the biological resources of San Joaquin County.

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

Special Flood Hazard Area. A FEMA classification that applies to areas subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood (i.e. a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year) or more simply stated as the 100-year flood zone based on the current effective FIRM.

Specialization. Industries having significantly more employment than the same industry has in larger reference area, such as a region or state. The employment in the industry (or group of industries) is expressed as a share of total employment. Another measure of a specialization is the presence of a location quotient greater than 1.25.

Special-Status Species: Rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species protected by federal, state, or other agencies in accordance with any of the following:

- FESA .
- CESA.
- State Species of Concern list or Special Animals list (CDFG).
- CDFG Fully Protected Species List [Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish) of the California Fish and Game Code).
- California Native Plant Protection Act (plants listed as rare, threatened or endangered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).
- Section 15380 of the CEQA guidelines.
- SWRCB. State Water Resources Control Board. The SWRCB protects water quality by setting statewide policy, coordinating and supporting the Regional Water Board efforts, and reviewing petitions that contest Regional Board actions (see RWQCB above). The State Board is also solely responsible for allocating surface water rights.

Sphere of Influence (SOI). The boundary surrounding cities and special service districts that is intended to represent the ultimate area into which the city or district may expand and extend public services.

State Flood System. The State-Federal portions of the flood management system in the Central Valley.

State Plan of Flood Control. The state and federal flood control works of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project described in Section 8350 of the California Water Code and the flood control projects in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River watersheds authorized for which the board has provided the assurances of nonfederal cooperation to the United States.

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The STIP is the programming process for state highway fund. The STIP consists of two broad programs: 1) the Regional Improvement Program (RIP), funded from 75 percent of new STIP funding; and, 2) the Interregional Improvement Program (IIP), funded from 25 percent of new STIP funding.

State Water Project (SWP). Authorized in 1960. SWP facilities include 20 dams, 662 miles of aqueduct, and 26 power and pumping plants. Major facilities include the multi-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir on the Feather



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River, the California Aqueduct, South Bay Aqueduct, North Bay Aqueduct, and a share of the State-Federal San Luis Reservoir.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The State agency responsible for managing the water rights system for the State of California, including the granting of new water right permits, and for implementing State and Federal water quality laws and regulations.

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

Stockton East Water District (SEWD). Public agency that provides surface water for both agricultural and urban uses within San Joaquin County.

Stockton-Lodi Production-Consumption Region. This region includes areas that have anticipated large aggregate reserves and anticipated high growth rates areas within the County. This region covers a significant part of the County and includes a portion Tracy, Manteca and Lockeford, California.

Storativity. The volume of groundwater an aquifer releases from or takes into a storage area per unit surface area of the aquifer per unit change in hydraulic head of a confined aquifer.

Stormwater. Excess water from rainstorms, snow melt runoff, and other surface runoff and drainage from developed lands .

Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET). A network of highways that are important to the nation's strategic defense policy and that provide defense access, continuity and emergency capabilities for defense purposes. It is a subsystem of the National Highway Network.

Surface Runoff. Flow of water over land due to heavy rainfall.

Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA). Act passed in 1982 that allows large trucks to operate on the interstate and certain primary routes collectively called the National Network. These trucks, referred to as STAA trucks, have a larger turning radius than most local roads can accommodate.

Surface Water. Water that is on the Earth's surface, lakes, rivers, canals, and wetlands. Surface water is replenished through precipitation and lost through evaporation and discharge to oceans.

Take. To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

TDS (Total Dissolved Solids). Content of organic and inorganic substances that are contained in a liquid, the total dissolved solids must no be larger than two micrometers.

The following key terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

Threatened (also abbreviated "T"). A species that is abundant in parts of its range, but declining in overall numbers and likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). An expression of the combined inorganic and organic elements within a liquid. Used to assess salt levels in water.

Touch-and-go operation. An operation by an aircraft that lands and departs on a runway without stopping or exiting the runway. A touch-and-go is defined as two operations.

Traffic Impact Mitigation Fee (TIMF) Program . TIMF provides funding for transportation improvements required to serve new development within the unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County while ensuring that the County's adopted level of service standards are maintained. While the TIMF program is structured to fully recover the unincorporated area's share of these costs out to 2030, the fee cannot fund existing development's share of the costs or the incorporated area's share. Typically, TIMF revenues are used to leverage other revenue sources e.g., Measure K, state/federal grants to meet overall funding requirements.

Transit-Dependent. Persons who, due to disability, age, and/or economic status, do not have access to a vehicle and rely on public or private transportation services. According to the 2006 American Community Survey, 10 percent of the county's population is aged 65 years or older, 25 percent are under 16 years of age, 13 percent are disabled, and 14 percent live below poverty level. Seven percent of households have no vehicle available. One percent of commuters use transit for the journey to work while two percent walk.

Transmission and Distribution Lines. Distribution networks for electricity and natural gas.

Transmissivity. The product of the hydraulic conductivity of sediment multiplied by the thickness.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM). Various strategies that change travel behavior in order to increase transport system efficiency and achieve specific objectives such as reduced traffic congestion, road and parking cost savings, increased safety, improved mobility for non-drivers, energy conservation and pollution emission reductions.

Transportation System Management (TSM). Various low-cost strategies with the goal of shifting emphasis from expanding capacity to making better use of existing transportation systems.

Trend. Changes in demographics over time.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Federal government agency with responsibility for maintenance and improvement of project levees. USACE is currently in the process of evaluating the quality of Central Valley levees, which may affect insurance requirements for homes and businesses protected by these levees.

United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Federal government agency under the Department of the Interior with responsibility for operating the Central Valley Project, which exports water from the south Delta.

Unsecured Property Tax. Property tax based on the value of tangible assets such as machinery, equipment, furniture, computers. Also includes personal property, including boats and airplanes that are not subject to Motor Vehicle In-lieu tax.

Urban. The term urban is used to describe land uses common to a city or unincorporated community. Urban land uses include residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses. Urban uses are usually considered more intensive in scenic character than rural land uses.



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USACE. United States Army Corps of Engineers. The USACE has permitting authority over activities affecting waters of the United States. Two federal statutes mandate USACE jurisdiction over navigable waterways and adjacent wetlands. These are Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

USFS. United States Forest Service

USFWS. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The USFWS is responsible for implementing federal laws and regulations related to the conservation, protection and enhancement of fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the "continuing benefit of the American People". The USFWS is granted jurisdiction under the Federal Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Vernal pools. Seasonally flooded landscape depressions underlain by a subsurface that limits drainage. A type of ephemeral wetland, vernal pools result from an unusual combination of soil conditions, summer-dry Mediterranean climate, topography and hydrology. Vernal pools support a specialized biota, including a relatively large number of endemic threatened and endangered species.

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR). Equivalent to a permit to discharge through the authority of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Waste Generation Rates. The amount solid waste generated. These rates are used to assess the annual anticipated landfill volume used.

Wastewater. Also defined as sewage. Wastewater flows from domestic residences, commercial, industrial, and agricultural sources.

Water Year (WY). A continuous 12-month period for which hydrologic records are compiled and summarized. Months may vary by location and agency, but October 1 through September 30 is commonly used by USGS in the western U.S. Water year is named for the 'end' months (i.e., Oct 1, 2004, through Sep 30, 2005, was WY 2005).

Waters of the United States. A body of water with a defined bed and bank, and an ordinary high water mark. Waters of the United States include surface waters such as navigable waters and their tributaries, all interstate waters and their tributaries, natural lakes, all wetlands adjacent to other waters, and all impoundments of these waters. Other potential waters of the US in the arid west include, but are not limited to, desert playas, mud and salt flats, and intermittent and ephemeral stream channels.

Watershed. The land surface area from which water drains into a common downstream point.

Watt. An electrical unit of power equal to the rate of energy transfer produced in a circuit by one volt acting through a resistance of 1 ohm, a unit of measurement of resistance.

Wetlands. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. This definition of wetlands requires three wetland identification parameters to be present: wetland hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation. Wetlands can be areas that are consistently inundated or seasonally inundated.

Wildfire. A fire occurring on wildland that does not meet management objectives and thus requires a suppression response.

Wildland Urban Interface. The geographical meeting point of wildland and structures. At this interface, structures and vegetation are sufficiently close that a wildland fire could spread to structures or a structure fire could ignite vegetation.

Zone A. Flood insurance rate zone used for 1-percent annual chance (base flood) floodplains that are determined for the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods of analysis.

Zone X. A FEMA designation for areas of 0.2% annual chance flood (X500); areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

Zoning District. An individual zoning division of a local municipality (city or county) that identifies the location of applicable zoning.

Zoning. The division of a local municipality (city or county) into districts and the application of different regulations in each district. Zoning regulations are generally divided into two classes: (1) those that regulate the height or bulk of physical structures within certain designated districts; and (2) those that prescribe the use to which buildings within certain designated districts may be put.