

# TOWN OF YUCCA VALLEY

## COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL PLAN

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### CHAPTER VII

### GLOSSARY

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<b>ADT</b>	Average Daily Trips. The total volume of traffic on a given road averaged over a 24-hour period.
<b>Air Basin</b>	A large region that shares a common geographical area and atmospheric interaction. The boundaries of an air basin are generally mountains, hills, or bodies of water.
<b>Air Pollution Emissions</b>	Discharges into the atmosphere, usually described in weight per unit of time for a given pollutant.
<b>Alluvium</b>	Soil, sand, gravel, or similar material deposited by running water, sometimes miles from its source.
<b>Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone</b>	Zones established under the California Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Act, which define potentially and/or recently active earthquake faults which could be hazardous to structures in the event of surface faulting or fault creep.
<b>AQMP</b>	Air Quality Management Plan. A plan to achieve and maintain ambient air quality standards in jurisdictions designated by the state legislature.
<b>Aquifer</b>	A geologic formation which stores, transmits and yields significant quantities of water to wells and springs.
<b>Arterial Highway</b>	A four lane divided highway for through traffic to which access from abutting properties is kept to a minimum. Minimum right-of-way shall be 100 to 104 feet.
<b>Bikeway</b>	Designated facilities classified, and specifically designated, constructed and intended for the use of bicycle travel.
<b>Blowsand</b>	An environmental condition in which quantities of sand are blown in the wind. This condition may occur in areas of loose sand or sandy loam soils and strong prevailing winds.
<b>Buffers</b>	Land uses which protect public safety and provide sufficient distance and barriers between incompatible land uses by lessening the effects of noise, dust, vibration, visual blight, or other impacts caused by a particular land use.
<b>CDBG</b>	Community Development Block Grant. Federal allocation of funds to a jurisdiction for discretionary disbursement, generally utilized for local community development projects.
<b>CEQA</b>	California Environmental Quality Act. State legislation adopted in 1970 which ensures the protection of the environment. This legislation also required California governmental agencies at all levels to develop standards and procedures necessary to protect the environmental quality of their jurisdiction.

<b>CNEL</b>	Community Noise Equivalent Level. The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24 hour period, obtained after addition of five decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., and after addition of 10 decibels to sound levels before 7 a.m. and after 10 p.m.
<b>Cogeneration</b>	The process of generating electricity using waste heat from an industrial, commercial, or manufacturing process.
<b>Collector Roadway</b>	A four lane street which is intended to serve intensive residential land use, or to convey traffic through a subdivision to roads of equal or greater capacity. Minimum right-of-way is 80 feet.
<b>Conservation</b>	The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or neglect.
<b>Contiguous Development</b>	Development which is adjacent to already existing development, even if separated by roads, streets, utility easements, and railroad rights-of-way.
<b>dbA</b>	A-weighted Sound Level. The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted filter network. The A-weighted filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear, and gives good correlation with subjective reactions to noise.
<b>Design Criteria</b>	Specific standards and regulations which guide the design of a project.
<b>Development Code</b>	A collection of development standards, regulations, guidelines and procedures which are keyed to zoning/land uses designations and individual land uses.
<b>Earthquake</b>	A shaking or trembling of the earth's crust that is volcanic or tectonic in nature.
<b>EIR</b>	Environmental Impact Report. An informational document used in the decision-making process which identifies the effects of a proposed project or activity on the natural and man-made environments. It must be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, and must address nine mandatory issues: project description, environmental setting, adverse environmental effects, short and long term use, irreversible environmental changes, growth inducement, alternatives to the project, and natural and human environmental resources.
<b>Endangered Species</b>	A species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile or invertebrate for which the prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition or disease.
<b>Fault</b>	A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.
<b>Fault Hazard Zone</b>	A designated area of possible fault movement.
<b>Fuel Modification Program</b>	A fire prevention program for those developable areas surrounded by natural open space. The program should include the graduated decreases in native plant densities and

the substitution of fire-resistant plants near development areas. The pattern of vegetation removal and introduction of new vegetation should be consistent with wildlife habitat conservation, thus minimizing impacts to the biological composition of the area. Provisions for continued maintenance should also be developed and implemented.

<b>Fire Response Time</b>	The amount of time it takes for the fire department to respond to a first alarm fire.
<b>Floodplain</b>	The land areas that are subject to flooding from the 100 year flood, but not including the actual floodway.
<b>Floodway</b>	The channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas necessary to discharge the waters from the 100 year flood without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one foot at any point.
<b>Freeway</b>	A highway upon which the abutter's right of access is controlled and which provides separated grades at intersecting streets.
<b>General Plan Road</b>	Any road indicated in the Circulation Element of the General Plan.
<b>Geothermal Resources</b>	The natural heat of the earth, the energy in whatever form below the surface of the earth present in, resulting from, created by, or from which may be extracted natural heat, and all minerals in solution or other products in whatever form obtained from naturally heated fluids, brine, associated gases and steam, excluding oil, hydrocarbon gas or other hydrocarbon substances.
<b>Goal</b>	An expression of a general, ultimate ideal to be sought. It reflects basic community values and establishes the emphasis for formulating objectives, policies and implementation measures. They are general, often timeless, and do not lend themselves to measurement.
<b>Ground Rupture</b>	A break in the ground's surface resulting from the movement of a fault.
<b>Groundshaking Zone</b>	A designated area that can be expected to experience a groundshaking intensity during a maximum probable "design" earthquake.
<b>Groundwater</b>	Subsurface or underground water resource.
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	A waste or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment.
<b>High Fire Hazard Areas</b>	An area where, due to slope, fuel, weather or other fire-related condition, the potential loss of life and property from a fire necessitates special fire protection measures and planning before development occurs.
<b>Highway</b>	Six lane highways designed to serve through traffic and high intensity urban land uses, with restricted access from abutting properties. Rights-of-way vary from 110 to 130 feet.
<b>Historic</b>	Important, significant, famous or decisive in history.

<b>Implementation Strategies</b>	Measures developed from policies and programs which extend and elaborate actions to be taken to help assure desired ends. Also define implementation schedule, funding sources and responsible staff.
<b>Infilling</b>	The building out or completion of development of an area before starting development of adjacent undeveloped lands.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	The physical systems and services which support development and people, such as streets and highways, transit services, airports, water and sewer systems, etc.
<b>LAFCO</b>	Local Agency Formation Commission. A State agency with the responsibility and authority to approve or deny (with or without modification) all proposals for the establishment (incorporation) of cities and special districts, reorganization or dislocation of them, and/or proposals to annex. The LAFCO must also establish a sphere of influence for cities and special districts.
<b>Land Use Category</b>	The classification which identifies allowable land uses for a project site, based upon the availability of public services and facilities, the adequacy of the circulation system and surrounding area development.
<b>Landfill</b>	A system of trash and garbage disposal in which waste is buried between layers of earth to build up low-lying land.
<b>Ldn</b>	Day- night sound level.
<b>Leach Field</b>	That portion of the septic tank system which disperses dissolved waste products into the surrounding soil.
<b>Liquefaction</b>	A temporary fluid condition in water-saturated loose sandy soil caused by shock, such as an earthquake. It can cause serious soil settlement, slumping, or failure of structure foundations.
<b>Mitigation</b>	The lessening or elimination of the impacts of an action or project through changes in the proposed action or project, or the undertaking of additional measures.
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Protection Act. Federal legislation passed in 1969 insuring that Federal actions are not going to lessen environmental quality. This legislation also required public agencies to consider the environmental costs of their actions and provide full disclosure of environmental effects for public review and comment.
<b>Noise Contour</b>	A line on and passing through points exposed to the same sound level. Contours form bands of varying widths centering around a noise source.
<b>Noise Impacted Area</b>	The noise impact area, in square statute miles, is the total land area within the noise impact boundary less area deemed to have a compatible land use.
<b>One Hundred Year Floodplain</b>	The land areas that are subject to flooding from a flood caused by a storm with the statistical likelihood of occurring once in a hundred year time span.

<b>Open Space</b>	Land or water which is essentially unimproved.
<b>Overdraft</b>	The condition of a groundwater basin where the amount of water withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water replenishing the basin.
<b>Paleontology</b>	A science that deals with the life of past geologic periods and is based on the study of fossil remains of plants or animals.
<b>Percolation Test</b>	Test of a soil's ability to absorb and permit seepage of sewage effluent.
<b>Physical Constraint</b>	A physical feature or characteristic of land which prevents or limits the development of that land.
<b>Policy</b>	A statement which sets forth guidelines for future action.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	Relating to times pre-dating written history.
<b>Program</b>	Series of tasks designed to implement policies set forth in the General Plan.
<b>Rare Species</b>	A species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile or invertebrate that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens.
<b>Reclamation</b>	The combined process of land treatment that minimizes water degradation, air pollution, damage to aquatic or wildlife habitat, flooding, erosion, and other adverse effects from surface mining operations including adverse surface effects incidental to underground mines, so that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition which is readily adaptable for alternate land uses and creates no danger to public health and safety.
<b>Redevelopment Agency</b>	An agency comprised of City staff and/or elected officials, to supervise and allocate funds for the improvement of blighted or otherwise run-down areas of the City.
<b>Retrofitting</b>	Supplying an existing building or facility with new equipment, parts, or features, usually in an effort to improve the efficiency of energy use.
<b>Rights-of-way</b>	The entire width of property for the use of highways, flood and drainage works, overhead and underground utilities, or any related improvements.
<b>Road Alignment</b>	The location of a road in relation to other roads such that they form a connected circulation system.
<b>RSA</b>	Regional Statistical Area. A group of census tracts or districts used for economic analysis.
<b>San Bag</b>	San Bernardino Associated Governments. An Association of local governments that have jurisdiction within the San Bernardino County.
<b>SCAG</b>	The Southern California Association of Governments. An association of cities providing regional demographic and legislative information for the Southern California area.

<b>Scenic Corridor</b>	The land area outside of the highway right-of-way within the line of sight which can be realistically subjected to protective land use controls.
<b>Seiching</b>	An earthquake-induced wave in a lake, reservoir or harbor.
<b>Seismicity</b>	The quality or state of being of, subject to, or caused by, an earthquake.
<b>Septic Tank</b>	A tank in which the solid matter of continuously flowing sewage is disintegrated by bacteria.
<b>Shall</b>	Indicates an unequivocal directive.
<b>Should</b>	Signifies a slightly less rigid directive than "shall" to be honored in the absence of compelling considerations.
<b>Slump</b>	Soil failure resulting from a slope, which is too steep for the soil's resistance capacity, being barren and exposed to water.
<b>Solid Waste</b>	All solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes.
<b>Specific Plans</b>	A tool to implement the General Plan which details land use and circulation plans for a specific site. Specific Plans are required in sensitive areas or those designated for combined commercial and residential uses.
<b>Spheres of Influence</b>	The probable ultimate physical boundaries and service area of a local governmental agency.
<b>Subsidence</b>	The gradual, local settling or sinking of the earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. Subsidence is usually the result of gas, oil, or water extraction, hydrocompaction, or peat oxidation, and not the result of a landslide or slope failure.
<b>Surface Mining</b>	All, or any part of, the process involved in the mining of minerals on mined lands by removing overburden and mining directly from the mineral deposits, open-pit mining of minerals naturally exposed, mining by the auger method, dredging and quarrying, or surface work incidental to an underground mine.
<b>Tectonics</b>	Of or pertaining to the forces involved in, or the resulting structures or features of the upper part of the earth's crust.
<b>Threatened Species</b>	Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
<b>Transportation Corridor</b>	The area adjacent to major transportation routes.
<b>Trip Generators</b>	Person and vehicular travel generated in accordance with the type and intensity of land use.
<b>Water Basin</b>	The drainage or catchment area of a stream or lake.

<b>Watercourse</b>	A permanent stream; intermittent stream; river, brook, creek, channel or ditch for water, whether natural or man-made.
<b>Watershed</b>	The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to its flow; the entire region drained by a waterway or which drains into a lake or reservoir.
<b>Zoning</b>	A legal device used by local jurisdictions to control development density and insure that land uses are properly situated in relation to one another.