

APPENDIX 1

RCP Glossary of Terms

2030 Mobility Network

The highway and arterial network in the **MOBILITY 2030** Regional Transportation Plan, which completes the missing links in the freeway system and provides a system of connected and free-flowing managed/high occupancy vehicle lanes integrated with new or improved high-quality transit services.

Acre

43,560 square feet (about the size of a football field).

Acre Feet (AF)

The unit of volume used to measure the capacity of reservoirs. One acre foot is a volume one foot deep covering an area of one acre. Thus an acre foot contains 43,560 cubic feet, or about 1,233 cubic meters.

Action

Activities or strategies carried out to achieve a **goal** or **policy objective**.

Affordable Housing

Homes that are built with the assistance of state, federal, and local subsidies and that have rents or sales prices that are "affordable" to **low, very low, and extremely low income households**. Typically, to be affordable, the housing costs (including utilities) should not exceed 30 percent of household income.

Agricultural Land

Land that is designated for growing crops or raising livestock.

Air Basin

A land area with generally similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout.

Air Quality

A measure of health and visibility-related characteristics of air.

Aqueduct

A pipe or channel for moving water, often across a great distance.

Aquifer

A layer of permeable rock, sand, or gravel through which groundwater flows, containing enough water to supply wells and springs.

Arterials

Signalized streets that serve primarily through traffic and provide access to abutting properties as a secondary function.

Beneficial Uses

Uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of humans, plants, and animals.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Conservation practices or systems of practices and management measures that control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by nutrients, animal waste, toxins and **sediment**.

Binational

Issues related to the San Diego border with the Republic of Mexico, the State of Baja California and its municipalities.

Biota

The combined **flora and fauna** of a region.

Borders Region

The San Diego region and its surrounding counties of Orange, Riverside, and Imperial, the tribal government reservations, and the Republic of Mexico.

Buffer

An area of land designed or managed for the purpose of separating and insulating two or more land areas whose uses conflict or are incompatible.

Bus Rapid Transit

Corridor-level services providing fast, frequent transit service, with priority treatment on highways and arterials to achieve higher speeds. Service, quality, speed, and customer amenities are similar to the San Diego Trolley.

Capital Improvement

A non-recurring expenditure or any expenditure for physical improvements that typically have a useful life of multiple years.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP)

A list of **capital improvement** projects, usually over a five to seven year period, to be undertaken by a local jurisdiction or agency.

Carpool

An arrangement in which two or more people share the use and cost of privately-owned automobiles in traveling together to and from prearranged destinations, typically between home and work or home and school.

Carsharing

Organized short-term auto rental, often located in downtown areas near public **transit** as well as near residential communities and employment centers. Car sharing organizations operate fleets of rental vehicles that are available for short trips by members who pay a subscription fee plus a per trip charge.

Community Based Organization

A nonprofit organization, which is representative of a community or significant segments of a community.

Community Plan

More specific versions of **General Plans**, generally dealing with smaller geographical areas, but having the same force of law.

Commute

A trip between home and work or school.

Commuter

A person who travels regularly between home and work or school.

Commuter Rail

Conventional rail passenger service within a metropolitan area, usually operating over existing, inter-city railroad tracks. Service is normally provided by a diesel locomotive pulling three (or more) passenger coaches, with service primarily in the morning and afternoon home-to-work travel periods.

Compacts

Agreements among RCP **stakeholders** to implement key actions identified in the plan.

Composting

The transformation of organic material (such as kitchen or garden waste) through decomposition into a soil-like material called compost. Invertebrates (insects and earthworms), and microorganisms (bacteria and fungi) help in transforming the material into compost, which can be used as a soil fertilizer.

Condominiums

For-sale **multifamily housing**.

Congestion

Travel time or delay in excess of that normally experienced under free-flow traffic conditions.

Congestion Management Agency (CMA)

A countywide agency responsible for preparing and implementing a **Congestion Management Program (CMP)**. SANDAG is the San Diego region's CMA.

Congestion Management Program (CMP)

Required of every county in California with a population of 50,000 or more to qualify for certain state and federal funds. CMPs set performance standards for roads and **public transit**, and show how local agencies will attempt to meet those standards. The CMP is required to be adopted by the **Congestion Management Agency (CMA)** and must be consistent with the adopted **Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)**.

Conservation

The protection, preservation, management, or restoration of wildlife and of natural resources such as forests, soil, and water.

Council of Governments (COG)

A voluntary organization of local governments that strives for comprehensive, regional planning. SANDAG is the COG in the San Diego region.

Density

The number of housing units built on a site. Density is usually defined by the number of "dwelling units per acre (du/acre)," meaning the number of dwelling units (houses, condominiums, or apartments) that are built or can be built on one **acre**.

Density Bonus

The allocation of development rights that allows a parcel to accommodate additional square footage or additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is zoned, given when the developer agrees to set aside a portion of the development for **affordable** or senior housing.

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, natural resource areas.

Development Impact Fee

A fee charged to private developers, usually on a per dwelling unit or per square foot basis, to help pay for **infrastructure** improvements necessitated as a result of the development.

Distributed Generation

Involves small amounts of generation located on a utility's distribution system for the purpose of meeting local (substation level) peak loads and/or displacing the need to build additional (or upgrade) local distribution lines.

Energy Portfolio

The types of energy sources that are available to a region.

Ecosystem

A system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment

Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

A detailed statement prepared under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) describing and analyzing the significant environmental effects of a project and discussing ways to mitigate or avoid the effects. The term EIR may mean either a draft or a final Environmental Impact Report depending on the context.

Environmental Justice

Ensuring that plans, policies, and actions do not disproportionately negatively affect **low income** and **minority** communities.

Estuary

The wide lower course of a river where the tide flows in, causing fresh and salt water to mix.

Fine Particulates

Airborne particles that are 10 micrometers or less in diameter, including naturally occurring dust as well as soot, smoke, liquid droplets and other particles emitted by vehicles, factories, power plants, construction and other human activities.

Flex-Time

An arrangement by which employees may set their own work schedules, especially their starting and finishing hours.

Flora and Fauna

Plants and animals particular to a region.

Freeway

Multi-lane divided roadway, grade separated from other roadways, with full control access and egress.

General Plan

A policy document required of cities and counties by state law that describes a jurisdiction's future development in general terms in text and map form. It is the document from which all local **land use** decisions must derive. The General Plan contains a set of broad policy statements about the goals for the jurisdiction and must contain seven mandatory elements: Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety. Optional elements also are identified by law.

Geothermal Energy

Natural heat from within the earth, captured for production of electric power, space heating, or industrial steam.

Goal

A general, overall, and ultimate purpose.

Goods Movement Centers

Transfer center for containers or bulk products, such as a marine terminal, where goods are loaded from ships to rail or truck.

Green Building

Practices that consider the effects of buildings on the local, regional, and global environment, energy and water efficiency, reduction of operation and maintenance costs, minimization of construction waste, and eliminating the use of harmful building materials.

Groundwater

Water that is found below the Earth's surface within **aquifers** and extracted for potable use either for demineralization treatment or directly through residential wells.

Growth Management

The use by a community of a wide range of techniques in combination to determine the amount, type, and rate of development desired by the community and to channel that growth into designated areas.

Habitat

The combination of environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by a **species** or a population of such **species**.

Habitat Corridor

A component of the preserve system established under the **habitat** conservation plans, consisting of large blocks of conserved habitat capable of sustaining species over time.

Heavy Rail

Railroad services that operate on conventional railroad tracks. Heavy rail services include freight trains, Amtrak, Commuter Rail, and most conventional rail transit systems.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

A vehicle that carries more than one occupant. Examples include **carpools**, **vanpools**, shuttles, and buses.

High Occupancy Vehicle Lane (HOV Lane)

Exclusive road or traffic lane limited to **HOVs** that typically has a higher operating speed and lower traffic volumes than a general purpose or mixed flow lane. In California, vehicles that typically can use HOV lanes include carpools, vanpools, buses, other multi-passenger vehicles, and motorcycles and emergency vehicles.

High Speed Rail

Railroad passenger service that, as defined by California state law, operates at maximum speeds of over 200 miles per hour. Because of the speed, high speed rail normally operates on inter-city (longer) routes and HSR vehicles may not meet federal heavy rail crash standards.

Highway

A general term usually referring to a state or federally-designated urban or rural route, designed to accommodate longer trips in the region.

Horizontal Integration

When a company expands its business into different products that are similar to current lines. For the IRIS, horizontal integration refers to the coordination and collaboration across, and between multiple infrastructure providers.

Household

All people living in a housing unit, regardless of whether they are related to each other.

Household Formation Rates

The proportion of the population heading households in each age group.

Housing, Market Rate

Housing that is not price or income restricted. Although some market rate housing may be affordable to **lower income households**, there is no guarantee of this affordability and the rent or sales price can increase or decrease with changes in the housing market.

Housing, Multifamily

A structure that houses three or more families, living independently of each other, in which each unit has its own kitchen.

Housing, Single Family

A detached structure, including a mobile home or manufactured dwelling unit, containing only one kitchen and used to house not more than one family.

I-15 FasTrak™

The I-15 FasTrak Program uses electronic toll collection technology to employ dynamic pricing that allows solo drivers to use the lanes for a fee. The net revenues generated by the program are used to improve **transit** and **carpool** services in the I-15 corridor.

I-15 Interregional Partnership (IRP)

The I-15 IRP is a voluntary partnership of local officials representing SANDAG and the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG). The I-15 IRP is working to identify and prioritize issues as well as recommend short- and long-term solutions related to the jobs/housing imbalance and traffic congestion along the north I-15 corridor.

Impervious Surface

Any surface which cannot be effectively (easily) penetrated by water; examples include sidewalks, roads, parking lots, rooftops, and compact soils.

Imported Water Supplies

A water supply which lies outside the region of San Diego County and that requires transport into San Diego County.

Income, Extremely Low

The income category of a **household** earning 30 percent or less of area median income.

Income, Lower

Includes **Low**, **Very Low**, and **Extremely Low income households**.

Income, Low

The income category of a **household** earning between 51 – 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for household size.

Income, Moderate

The income category of a **household** earning between 81 – 120 percent of area median income, adjusted for household size.

Income, Very Low

The income category of a **household** earning 50 percent or less of area median income, adjusted for **household** size.

Indicators

A measure of accomplishment or lack of accomplishment.

Industry Clusters

Groups of complementary, competing, and interdependent industries that drive wealth creation in a region. Traded, export-oriented clusters are the economic engine of the local economy, bringing new money in from outside of the region.

Infill Development

Development that intensifies the existing use of a site. For instance, infill development occurs when new homes are built on a lot that already has housing sited on it.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure refers to the basic facilities, services, and installations needed for a community to function, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, **transit** systems, roads, schools, parks, libraries, housing, **open space**, and others.

Intermodal

Passenger or freight transportation services that involve or use more than one type of transportation facility (or mode). Aviation, automobile, rail, and **transit** are travel modes.

Intermodal Facilities

Transfer center between transportation **modes** for people or goods. For example, a center where a person would transfer from train to **trolley** or train to truck.

Interregional

For the purpose of the RCP this term refers to those issues related to the San Diego neighboring counties of Orange, Riverside, and Imperial.

Jurisdiction

A local government entity; either an incorporated city or a county.

Lagoon

A coastal body of shallow water formed where low-lying rock, sand, or coral presents a partial barrier to the open sea.

Land Use

The types of buildings and activities existing in an area or on a specific site.

Level of Service (LOS)

A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and motorists' perception of those conditions. LOS ratings typically range from LOS A, which represents free flow conditions to LOS F, which is characterized by forced flow, heavy congestion, stop and go traffic, and long queues forming behind breakdown points.

Light Rail Transit (LRT)

A type of **transit** vehicle and service that uses steel wheels and operates over railroad tracks. LRT systems generally serve stations averaging one-mile apart, are not remotely controlled, and can operate in a separated right-of-way or on public streets. The San Diego Trolley is a LRT system.

Managed Lanes

Freeway lanes on which the number of vehicles using the facility can be limited, and/or where the direction of the lanes can be changed. Examples include the Coronado Bay Bridge and the I-15 median.

Maquiladora

Usually a U.S. or foreign owned manufacturing facility operating in Mexico. The maquiladora industry was established in Mexico in the late 1960s to create jobs demanded by the increasing border population and to bring the Mexican national production system to the international market, by allowing the temporary importation of supplies, machinery, and equipment necessary to produce goods and services.

Metropolitan Planning Agency (MPO)

A federally-designated agency that is responsible for regional transportation planning in each metropolitan area. SANDAG is the MPO for the San Diego region.

Migration, Domestic

Movement of people from one place to another within a country where the move crosses an administrative boundary such as a state or county.

Migration, Foreign

Movement of people from one country to another.

Minority

According to federal guidelines, minority groups include the following populations: Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, persons of Hispanic ethnicity also are considered a minority group.

Mitigation

Actions taken to avoid or minimize a development's impacts.

Mixed Use Development

Projects where more than one use is located within a building or development area. Mixed use projects may include any combination of houses, **condominiums**, apartments, as well as offices, shops, recreational facilities, and medical, commercial, or light industrial buildings.

MOBILITY 2030

SANDAG's \$42 billion long range **Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)**, which lays out a proposed regional transportation network to the year 2030 that includes **highways, regional arterials** and regional **transit** service, as well as **transportation system management** and **transportation demand management** programs.

Mode

One of various forms of transportation, including automobile, **transit**, bicycle, walking, aviation, and rail.

Multi-Modal

Good travel choices are available, from walking, buses, autos or trains.

Multiple Habitat Conservation Program

A comprehensive **habitat** preservation planning program which addresses multiple species habitat needs and preservation of natural communities in northwestern San Diego County.

Multiple Species Conservation Program

A comprehensive habitat preservation planning program which addresses multiple species **habitat** needs and preservation of natural communities in central, southwestern, and southeastern San Diego County.

Nonmotorized Transportation

Transportation that does not involve a motorized vehicle, such as bicycling and walking.

Non-Potable Water

Water not treated to a level for drinking purposes.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

A formal agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the United States to promote means for improved and increased free trade between the three countries.

Open Space

Areas of land not covered by structures, driveways, or parking lots.

Off-Peak Periods

The times of day when the least concentration of vehicles or **transit** riders are on the road or using transit. These times are generally before 6:00 a.m., between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00p.m., and after 6:00 p.m.

Paratransit

Specialized, curb-to-curb transportation service, typically geared toward seniors and people with disabilities who are not able to ride fixed-route **transit**.

Park and Ride

A travel option where commuters park their personal vehicles in a publicly provided lot or other location, and continue their trip via **carpool**, **vanpool**, or **transit**.

Particulate Matter (PM)

Particulate matter is the generic term used for a type of air pollution that consists of complex and varying mixtures of particles suspended in the air including dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets.

Peak Periods

The times of day when the highest concentration of vehicles or **transit** riders are on the road or using transit, generally between 6:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 6:00 p.m.

Per Capita Income

The mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area.

Policy Objective

A specific statement of principle or of guiding actions that imply clear commitment.

Pollutants, Non-Point Source

Pollutants that originate from diffuse sources and are the result of man's use or disturbances of land. The two most important non-point sources of pollution are urbanization and agriculture.

Pollutants, Point Source

Any discernable or discrete conveyance (e.g., pipe, channel, or outfall) from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged. In other words, point source pollution originates from an identifiable "point" of waste release.

Potable Water

Water suitable for drinking water purposes.

Public Facility

A facility that is financed by public revenues and available for use by the public.

Public Transportation

See **Transit**

Reclaimed Water

Municipal **wastewater** that has been treated and disinfected for non-potable reuse. Also known as recycled water.

Recreation, Active

A type of recreation or activity that requires the use of organized play areas including, but not limited to, softball, baseball, football and soccer fields, tennis and basketball courts, and various forms of children's play equipment.

Recreation, Passive

Type of recreation or activity that does not require the use of organized play areas.

Redevelopment

Development that is different than the existing or planned use for a site. For instance, redevelopment occurs when housing is built on a site that was previously in a commercial use.

Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS)

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District developed the Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) pursuant to California Clean Air Act requirements. It identifies emission control measures to provide expeditious progress toward attaining the state ozone standard.

Regional Arterial System (RAS)

A 777-mile network of arterials defined in *MOBILITY 2030*.

Regionally Significant Transportation Network

A 343-mile subset of the RAS defined in *MOBILITY 2030*.

Reservoir

A large tank or natural or artificial lake used for collecting and storing water for human consumption or agricultural use.

Ridesharing

A **mode** of travel where at least two individuals share the same vehicle to get to their destination. Rideshare vehicles include private automobiles and privately owned and operated vans and buses, as well as **public transportation**.

Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP)

A three- to seven-year listing of major **highway**, **transit**, and **nonmotorized** projects including project costs, funding sources, and development schedules. Compiled from priority lists submitted by local jurisdictions and transportation agencies.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)

A minimum 20-year plan that is required by state and federal law to guide the development of the region's transportation system. The RTP is updated every three years. SANDAG's current RTP is *MOBILITY 2030*.

Runoff, Stormwater

Stormwater that enters water conveyance systems or water bodies.

Runoff, Urban

All discharges from **stormwater** conveyance systems into water bodies. Urban runoff usually includes **stormwater** as well as wastes generated by human activities.

Salinity

Containing salt.

Seawater Desalination

The overall treatment process by which highly pressurized seawater is taken through a series of membrane filters to remove salts and produce a **potable** water supply.

Sector, Private

Privately owned businesses and organizations.

Sector, Public

Businesses and organizations controlled by the government.

Sediment

Solid fragments of inorganic or organic material that come from the weathering of rock and are carried and deposited by wind, water, or ice.

Smart Growth

A compact, efficient, and environmentally-sensitive pattern of development that provides people with additional travel, housing, and employment choices by focusing future growth away from rural areas and closer to existing and planned job centers and **public facilities**, while preserving open space and natural resources.

Smart Growth Opportunity Areas

Locations where compact urban development makes sense from a local and regional transportation/land use perspective.

Smog

A form of air pollution produced by the photochemical reaction of sunlight with hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides that have been released into the atmosphere, especially by automotive emissions.

Social Equity

Ensuring that all communities are treated fairly and are given equal opportunities to participate in the planning process.

Solid Waste

Any unwanted or discarded material that is not a liquid or gas. Includes organic wastes, paper products, metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood, but does not include sewage and hazardous materials.

Species

A class of individuals having common attributes and designated by a common name

Stakeholders

Persons or organizations with an interest in the development or outcome of the Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) or other regional planning programs.

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

A multi-year program of major transportation projects to be funded by the state. The California Transportation Commission (CTC) adopts the STIP every two years based on projects proposed in

Regional Transportation Improvement Programs and from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Stormwater

Water from rain or melting snow that doesn't soak into the ground. The key factor in determining if a discharge is a "stormwater" or "non-stormwater" is based entirely on whether or not the discharge originated from a precipitation event. Only discharges originating from precipitation events are stormwater.

Strategic Initiatives

Prioritized sets of related actions that could be undertaken by various groups of **stakeholders** to implement some of the key concepts contained in the Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP).

Subregion

A geographic area that is smaller than the San Diego region but larger than a single local **jurisdiction** or service provider.

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

A federal program that provides flexible funding allocated by regional agencies like SANDAG for a wide range of projects including highways, transit, local streets and roads, and bicycles.

Sustainability

Simultaneously meeting our current economic, environmental, and community needs while also ensuring that we aren't jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Telecommuting or Telework

Conducting paid work activities from home or a remote site other than at the normal work site in order to avoid commuting during **peak periods**.

Transit

Travel by **bus, light rail, heavy rail**, or other vehicle, either publicly or privately owned, which provides general or specialized service on a regular or continuing basis.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD)

A compact land use pattern with housing, public parks and plazas, jobs, and services located along key points on a **transit** system in order to maximize transit use.

TransNet

A half-cent local sales tax approved by San Diego region voters in 1987. Administered by SANDAG, this 20-year program provides billions of dollars in revenue to help fund **public transit, highways**, and local streets and roads projects. The current *TransNet* sales tax expires in 2008.

Transportation Corridor

A broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow connecting major trip origins and destinations. A corridor may contain a number of streets, **highways**, and **transit** route alignments.

Transportation Demand Management

Programs to reduce demand by automobiles on the transportation system, such as **telecommuting**, **flextime**, bicycling, walking, **transit** use, staggered work hours, and **ridesharing**.

Transportation System Management

Strategies that allow transportation systems to operate to maximize the number of persons traveling in a corridor or facility. These strategies include traffic flow improvements, ramp metering, and park-and-ride lots.

Universal Design

The practice of designing all products, buildings, and exterior spaces to be usable to all people to the greatest extent possible, regardless of age or physical ability. Examples include placing light switches in a location where they can be reached by both a sitting and a standing user, presenting information both visually and audibly, and designing all hallways to be wide enough to accommodate a wheelchair or walker.

Urban Form

How and where the region grows, characterized by both the spatial distribution of development and the design features of development and neighborhoods.

Vacancy Rates

The percentage of units that are vacant within a housing market.

Vanpool

A vehicle operating as a **ridesharing** arrangement, providing transportation to a group of individuals traveling directly between their homes and a regular destination within the same geographic area. Vanpool vehicles have a minimum seating capacity of seven passengers, including the driver.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

The total number of miles traveled on all roadways by all vehicles.

Vertical Integration

When a company participates in more than one successive stage of the production or distribution process. For the IRIS, vertical integration refers to the coordination between long term planning strategies and short term capital improvement budgets.

Vision

An ideal about what we want to become.

Wastewater

Water that has been used, as for washing, flushing, or in a manufacturing process, and so contains waste products; sewage.

Water Conveyance System

Systems that move water from one place to another

Water Recycling

The treatment and disinfection of municipal **wastewater** to provide a water supply suitable for **non-potable** reuse.

Watershed

A hydrologic geographic area in which waters, solids, and dissolved materials flow to a common outlet such as a point on a larger stream, a lake or underlying aquifer, an enclosed bay, and estuary, or the Pacific Ocean.

Zoning

The division of a city or county by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, which specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies of the General Plan.