

chapter **eight****GLOSSARY****CHAPTER 1**

1. **Ecosystem**—An interacting system formed by a biotic community and its physical environment.
2. **Natural resources**—Air, land, water, and the elements thereof valued for their existing and potential usefulness to man.
3. **Reinvestment**—To invest community and/or private resources again, especially to invest in community services and infrastructure.
4. **Streetscapes**—An area that may either abut or be contained within a public or private street right of way or access way that may contain sidewalks, street furniture, landscaping or trees, and similar features.

**CHAPTER 2**

1. **Cisterns**—An underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.
2. **Mixed-use**—A project which integrates a variety of land uses including residential, office, commercial, and employment and can result in measurable reductions in traffic impacts.
3. **Solar collector**—Any object that uses solar radiation for a useful purpose, including but not limited to windows, walls, roofs, and collectors.

### CHAPTER 3

1. **Pocket parks**—Small open space area accessible to the general public that are often of primarily environmental, rather than recreational, importance. They can be urban, suburban, or rural and are often featured as part of urban regeneration plans in inner-city areas to provide areas where wild life can establish a foothold.
2. **Façade**—All wall planes of buildings which are visible from one side or perspective.
3. **Greenways**—A linear park, alternative transportation route, or open space conservation area that provides passive recreational opportunities, pedestrian and/ or bicycle paths, and/or the conservation of open spaces or natural areas.
4. **Transit**—The conveyance of persons or goods from one place to another by means of a local public transportation system.
5. **Googie Architecture**—Googie architecture was born of the post-WWII car-culture and thrived in the 1950s and 1960s and featured bold angles, colorful signs, plate glass, sweeping cantilevered roofs, and pop-culture imagery that captured the attention of drivers on adjacent streets.
6. **Nonrenewable resource**—Any natural resource from the Earth that exists in limited supply and cannot be replaced if it is used up; also, any natural resource that cannot be replenished by natural means at the same rates that it is consumed. For example oil and coal are nonrenewable resources.
7. **Frontage**—Those building elevations that face upon a road or parking area between the building and the road.
8. **Farm worker units**—A temporary dwelling consisting of a modular building set on an engineered pier block foundation for persons employed in the agricultural use of the property and the families of those persons, or living quarters for farm workers when necessary for on-site farming operations.
9. **Transit-oriented development projects**—A development of high-density mixed land use that uses a transit facility as a focal point and thereby seeks to encourage the use of public transit.
10. **Fast-food restaurants**—Food serving establishments with no more than two (2) tables and eight (8) chairs available to customers.
11. **Sit-down restaurants**—Food serving establishments with more than two (2) tables and eight (8) chairs available to customers.

### CHAPTER 4

1. **Neotraditional communities**—An approach to land use planning and urban design that promotes the building of neighborhoods with a mix of uses and housing types, architectural variety, a central public gathering place, interconnecting streets and alleys, and edges defined by greenbelts or boulevards.
2. **Permeable materials**—Materials that can be permeated or penetrated, especially by liquids or gases.
3. **Recessed niche**—A recess in a wall, as for holding a statue or urn.
4. **Modulation**—A stepping back or projecting forward of the facade in intervals.

5. **Cornice**—Any horizontal member, structural or nonstructural, of any building, projecting outward from the exterior walls at the roof line, including eaves and other roof overhang.
6. **Arcade**—An area that provides public access to building entrances, retail space and/or public space.
7. **Podium level**—The area that is above the first floor and is usually setback more than the first floor.
8. **Building mass**—The visual and physical bulk of a building.
9. **Renewable energy**—Energy derived from sources that do not use up natural resources or harm the environment; also called alternative energy.
10. **Photovoltaic cell**—A cell that converts solar energy into electrical energy.
11. **Infiltration**—The downward movement or seepage of water from the surface to the subsoil and/ or groundwater.
12. **Invasive species**—A species that is nonnative (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
13. **Fenestration**—The arrangement, proportioning, and design of windows and doors in a building.
14. **Brise soleil**—A fixed or movable device such as fins or louvers, designed to block the direct entrance of sun rays into a building.
15. **Fossil fuels**—A hydrocarbon deposit, such as petroleum, coal, or natural gas, derived from living matter of a previous geologic time and used for fuel.

## CHAPTER 5

1. **Gateway sign**—A landscape feature and/ or built decorative feature located at the entrance to a development.
2. **Built out area**—Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under current or proposed planning or zoning designations.
3. **Deciduous trees**—Trees that shed or lose foliage in the fall and winter.

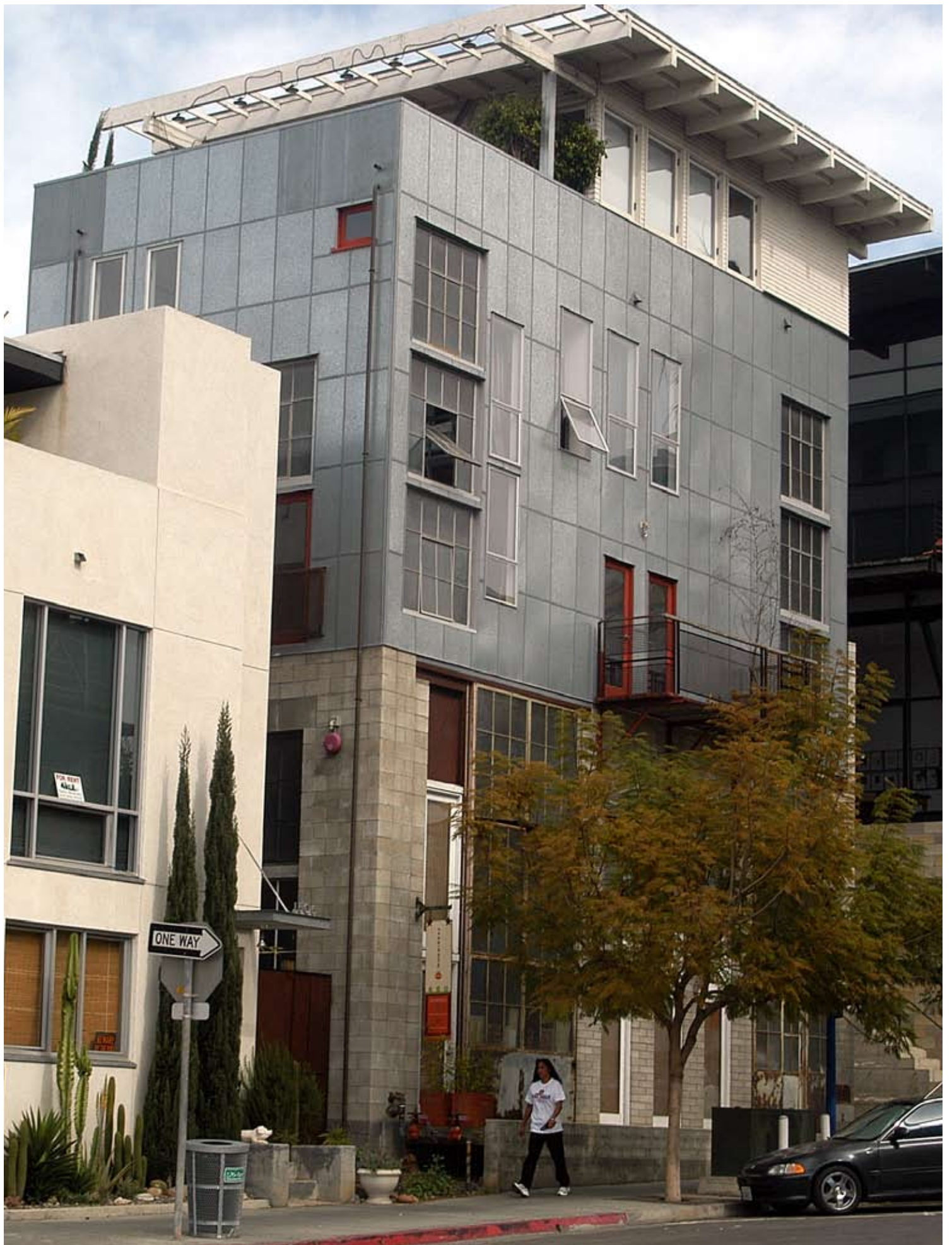
## CHAPTER 6

1. **SCAQMD**—The South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) is the smog control agency for all or portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.
2. **In lieu parking credits**—Cash payments that may be required of an owner or developer as a substitute for a dedication of land, usually calculated in dollars per lot, and referred to as *in lieu* fees or *in lieu* contributions.
3. **Prop A/Prop C**—Programs funded by two ½ cent sales tax measures approved by the Los Angeles County voters to finance a Transit Development Program. Funds are designated for the local return (LR) program funds to be used by cities and the County in developing and/or improving public transit, paratransit, and the related transportation infrastructure.

## CHAPTER 7

1. **Impact fees**—A fee levied on the developer or builder of a project by the county or other public agency as compensation for otherwise unmitigated impacts the project will produce.
2. **Subdivision Map Act**—Section 66410 *et seq.* of the California Government Code, this act vests in local legislative bodies the regulation and control of the design and improvement of subdivisions, including the requirement for tentative and final maps.
3. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**—A statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible.
4. **Business Improvement District (BID)**—A type of assessment district in which business owners, including landlords, assess themselves a mandatory fee to fund predetermined business related activities and improvements which will benefit the assessed businesses. Related to the BID is the PBID, or Property and Business Improvement District in which property owners assess themselves a mandatory fee for business improvement.





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# APPENDIX A