

7.0 ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY OF TERMS

INTRODUCTION

This section includes a list of acronyms and a glossary of the terms used throughout this document.

7.1 ACRONYMS

AE: Agricultural Exclusive	DOT: Department of Transportation
AOC: Area of Contribution	DSOD: Division of Safety of Dams
APCD: Air Pollution Control District	DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control
AQMP: Air Quality Management Plan	EAP: Energy Action Plan
BAU: Business as Usual	EDR: Environmental Data Resources
BMP: Best Management Practice	FAA: Federal Aviation Administration
CAA: Clean Air Act	FCGMA: Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
CARB: California Air Resources Board	FIRM: Flood Insurance Rate Map
Cal/EPA: California Environmental Protection Agency	GHG: Greenhouse Gases
CAPCOA: California Air Pollution Control Officers Association	GWP: Global Warming Potential
CAT: Climate Action Team	HCM: Highway Capacity Manual
CBSC: California Building Standards Commission	HGL: Hydraulic Grade Line
CCAR: California Climate Action Registry	ICU: Intersection Capacity Utilization
CCR: California Code of Regulations	ITE: Institute of Transport Engineers
CDMG: California Division of Mines and Geology	LACM: Los Angeles County Museum
CEC: California Energy Commission	LARWQCB: LA Regional Water Quality Control Board
CMWD: Calleguas Municipal Water District	LID: Low Impact Development
CMP: Congestion Management Plan	LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas
CNDDDB: California Natural Diversity Database	LOMR: Letter of Map Revision
CNEL: Community Noise Equivalent Level	LOS: Level of Service
CNPS: California Native Plant Society	MPO: Metropolitan Planning Organization
CNRA: California Natural Resources Agency	MPSC: Moorpark Police Services Center
DOF: Department of Finance	MUSD: Moorpark Unified School District
	NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NAHC: Native American Heritage Commission	SQDF: Stormwater Quality Design Flow
NFIB: National Flood Insurance Program	SWPPP: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
NHTSA: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	TAC: Toxic Air Contaminant
NPDES: National Pollution Discharge Elimination System	TDM: Transportation Demand Management
PACE: Pacific Advanced Civil Engineering, Inc.	TIA: Traffic Impact Analysis
PCSMP: Post-Construction Storm Water Management Plan	TTM: Tentative Tract Map
RHNA: Regional Housing Needs Assessment	USACE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
RPD: Residential Planned Development	USEPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
RTAC: Regional Targets Advisory Committee	VCAPCP: Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
RTP: Regional Transportation Plan	VCEHD: Ventura County Environmental Health District
RWQCB: Regional Water Quality Control Board	VCFCDD: Ventura County Flood Control District
SCAG: Southern California Association of Governments	VCFPD: Ventura County Fire Protection District
SCCAB: South Central Coast Air Basin	VCMP: Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program
SCE: Southern California Edison	VCWPD: Ventura County Watershed Protection District
SCGC: Southern California Gas Company	VMT: Vehicle Miles Traveled
SCS: Sustainable Community Strategy	VOC: Volatile Organic Compound
SIP: State Implementation Plan	WQMP: Water Quality Management Plan
SCAQMD: South Coast Air Quality Management District	WSA: Water Supply Assessment

7.2 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A-WEIGHTED DECIBEL SOUND LEVEL (dB(A)): The sound level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting network (see decibel, A-Weighted).

ACCUMULATED OVERDRAFT: The amount of water necessary to be placed into the groundwater basin to prevent the landward movement of ocean water into the fresh

ACOUSTICS: The physical qualities of a room or other enclosures (such as size, shape, amount of noise) that determine the audibility and perception of speech and music.

ACRE-FOOT: The amount of water needed to cover an acre (approximate a football field) to a depth of 1 foot, or 325,900 gallons. One acre-foot can support the annual indoor and outdoor needs of between one and two households per year and, on average, 3 acre-feet are needed to irrigate 1 acre of farmland.

ACRE: A unit of land equal to 43,560 square feet.

ADVERSE IMPACT: A term used to describe unfavorable, harmful, or detrimental environmental changes. Adverse impacts may be significant or not significant (see Significant Impact).

AGRICULTURE: Farming, including animal husbandry and the production and management of crops (including aquatic crops) for food, fiber, fuel, and ornament (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

AIR BASIN: An area of the state designated by the Air Resources Board pursuant to Subdivision (a) of Section 39606 of the California Health and Safety Code for air quality planning purposes.

AIR POLLUTANTS: Substances that are foreign to the atmosphere or are present in the natural atmosphere to the extent that they may result in adverse effects on humans, animals, vegetation, and materials. Common air pollutants are ozone, nitrogen dioxide, particular matter, and carbon monoxide. Air pollution is defined in the California Health and Safety Code as any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids, or any combination thereof.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT (APCD): A local agency with authority to regulate stationary sources of air pollution (such as refineries, manufacturing facilities, and power plants) within a given county, and governed by a District Air Pollution Control Board composed of elected county supervisors and city representatives.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (AQMP): A plan prepared by an air pollution control district or agency to comply with either the federal Clean Air Act or the California Clean Air Act. An AQMP contains measures that will be taken to attain and maintain federal and state ambient air quality standards. In California, air districts prepare air quality management plans that are included in the state's State Implementation Plan (SIP) that is required by the federal Clean Air Act. Such plans are also referred to as Clean Air Plans or Clean Air Attainment Plans.

AIR QUALITY MODEL: An algorithmic relationship between pollutant emissions and pollutant concentrations used in the prediction of a project's pollutant impact.

AIR QUALITY STANDARD: The specified average concentration of an air pollutant in ambient air during a specified period at or above which undesirable effects may be produced.

AIR TOXICS: Any air pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) does not exist (i.e., excluding ozone, carbon monoxide, PM₁₀, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide) that may reasonably be anticipated to cause cancer, developmental effects, reproductive dysfunctions, neurological disorders, heritable gene mutations, or other serious or irreversible chronic or acute health effects in humans.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS: Fuels such as methanol, ethanol, natural gas, and liquid petroleum gas that are cleaner burning with lower air emissions.

AMBIENT AIR/AMBIENT CONDITIONS: Air present at a particular time and place outside of structures; often used interchangeably with outdoor air. Initial background concentration sensed/measured at a monitoring/sampling site, as in air quality or noise.

AMBIENT NOISE: The background noise associated with a given environment, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far. The ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

ANNUAL OVERDRAFT: The quantity by which the production of water from the groundwater supplies during the water year exceeds the natural replenishment of such groundwater supplies during the same water year.

APPLICANT: Applicant means a person who proposes to carry out a project which needs a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use or financial assistance from one or more public agencies when that person applies for the governmental approval or assistance (source: *California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] Guidelines* Section 15351).

APPROVAL: Approval means the decision by a public agency which commits the agency to a definite course of action in regard to a project intended to be carried out by any person. The exact date of approval of any project is a matter determined by each public agency according to its rules, regulations, and ordinances. Legislative action in regard to a project often constitutes approval. With private projects, approval occurs upon the earliest commitment to issue or the issuance by the public agency of a discretionary contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of financial assistance, lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use of the project (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15352).

AQUIFER: A geologic formation of sand, rock, and gravel through which water can pass and that can store, transmit, and yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

AQUEDUCT: A structure for transporting water from one place to another by means of a pipeline, canal, conduit, tunnel, or a combination of these things.

AREAS OF INTEREST: The Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFC) established areas of interest in Ventura County. The areas of interest divide the southern half of the County (non-Forest Service land) into 15 major geographic planning areas based primarily on topography and community identity. They are areas created by local policy, not legislative direction or mandate.

ARTERIAL ROAD: A vehicular right-of-way whose primary function is to carry through traffic in a continuous route across an urban area while also providing some access to abutting land.

ARTESIAN: An aquifer in which the water is under sufficient pressure to cause it to rise above the bottom of the overlying confining bed, if opportunity to do so should be provided.

ARTIFACT: A single, portable man-made or man-altered object; usually culturally diagnostic.

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE: The addition of surface water to a groundwater reservoir by human activity, such as putting surface water into recharge basins.

AT-GRADE CROSSING: The crossing of two channels of transportation at the same elevation or level.

ATMOSPHERIC STABILITY: The resistance to or enhancement of vertical air movement related to the vertical temperature profile.

ATTAINMENT: Achieving and maintaining the air quality standards (both state and federal) for a given air pollutant.

ATTAINMENT AREA: An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the National Ambient Air Quality Standard as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC (ADT): The number of vehicles (trips) passing a given point on a road going in a direction during a 24-hour period.

BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION: Air pollutant concentration due to natural sources and distant unidentified man-made sources.

BACKGROUND NOISE: See Ambient Noise.

BACKGROUND VIEW: View beginning at a distance from the observer and extending as far toward the horizon as the eye can detect the presence of objects. Skylines or ridgelines against other land surfaces are the strongest visual elements of the "background."

BASE FLOOD: A flood having a 1 percent change of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASE FLOW: River surface flow, not counting storm flow and/or purchased imported water.

BASIN PLAN: A water quality control plan developed by a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for a specific geographic area. The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses of waters, the water quality objectives needed to maintain these beneficial uses, and an implementation plan.

BENEFICIAL USES: The resources, services, and qualities of state waters that may be protected against quality degradation. The uses include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation, recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, navigation, and preservation; and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. The specific uses such as "cold freshwater habitat" and "water contact recreation" are defined in Section 2 of the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin Plans. Beneficial Uses are defined in California Water Code Section 13050.

BERM: An embankment, usually extended in a linear alignment. Berms can function as visual screens, noise attenuators, and surface water diverters.

BACT (Best Available Control Technology): Under the SCAQMD rules, for example, BACT is defined as the most stringent emissions control that for a given air emission source has been (1) achieved in practice; (2) is identified in a State Implementation Plan; or (3) has been found by the SCAQMD to be technologically achievable and cost-effective.

BMP (Best Management Practice): A BMP is any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operating method, measure, or device which controls, prevents, removes, or reduces pollution.

BUILDING: Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls and intended for the shelter, housing, or enclosure of persons, animals, or property of any kind.

BUILDOUT: The year in which project construction has been completed.

CALIFORNIA AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (CAAQS): Specified concentrations of air pollutants, recommended by the California Department of Health Services and adopted into regulation by the Air Resources Board, which relate the intensity and composition of air pollution to undesirable effects. CAAQS are the standards that must be met per the requirements of the California Clean Air Act.

CALIFORNIA CLEAN AIR ACT (CCAA): A California law passed in 1998 that provides the basis for air quality planning and regulation independent of federal regulations, and which establishes new authority for attaining and maintaining California's air quality standards by the earliest practicable date. A major element of the CCAA is the requirement that local Air Pollution Control Districts in violation of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards must prepare attainment plans that identify air quality problems, causes, trends, and actions to be taken for attainment.

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS (CCR): The regulations that implement California laws.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Caltrans): The state government agency responsible for the construction, maintenance, and operation of state and federal highways in California.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (Cal EPA): The state agency that incorporates the State Water Resources Control Board, the Integrated Waste Management Board, and other agencies with environmental responsibilities.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD (ARB): California's lead air quality agency, consisting of a nine-member Governor-appointed board, responsible for motor vehicle air pollution control, and having oversight over California's air pollution management program.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA): The California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq (Source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15353).

CANDLEPOWER: The total light output expressed in candelas.

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂): A colorless gas that enters the atmosphere as the result of natural and artificial combustion processes. It is also a normal part of the ambient air.

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO): A colorless, odorless gas resulting from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. CO interferes with the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the body's tissues and can result in adverse health effects. CO is a criteria air pollutant.

CARBON MONOXIDE HOT SPOT: An area, usually an intersection or congested segment of a highway, that exceeds the federal or state carbon monoxide standard.

CATCH BASIN: A storm drain inlet having a sump below the outlet to capture settled solids.

CENSUS: The office United States decennial enumeration of the population conducted by the federal government.

CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFC): A family of inert, nontoxic, and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents or aerosol propellants. Because CFCs are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere, they drift into the upper atmosphere where the chlorine is released and destroys ozone.

CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA): A federal law passed in 1970 and amended in 1977 and 1990 that sets primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for major air pollutants and forms the basis for the national air pollution control effort.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR): The document that codifies all rules of the executive departments and agencies of the federal government. It is divided into 50 volumes, known as titles. Title 40 of the CFR (referenced as 40 CFR) lists all the environmental regulations.

COMMUNITY NOISE EQUIVALENT LEVEL (CNEL): A noise compatibility level established by California Administrative Code, Title 21, Section 5000. Represents a time-weighted 24-hour average noise level based on the A-weighted decibel. The CNEL scale includes an additional 5 dB adjustment to sounds occurring in the evening (7 PM to 10 PM) and a 10 dB adjustment to sound occurring in the late evening and early morning between (10 PM and 7 PM).

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA): CERCLA, also known as Superfund, was enacted in 1980 to ensure that a source of funds was available to clean up abandoned hazardous waste dumps, compensate victims, address releases of hazardous materials, and establish liability standards for responsible parties. CERCLA also requires the creation of a National Priorities List that sets forth the sites considered to have the highest priority for cleanup under Superfund.

CONDOMINIUM: A building or group of buildings in which units are owned individually, but the structure, common areas, and facilities are owned by all owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PLAN/PROGRAM (CMP): A state mandated program that requires each county to prepare a plan to relieve congestion and air pollution.

CONFINED AQUIFER: A water-bearing subsurface stratum that is bounded above and below by formations of impermeable, or relatively impermeable, soil or rock.

CONFORMITY: A requirement of the federal Clean Air Act that no department, agency, or instrumentality of the federal government shall engage in, support in any way, or provided financial assistance for license, permit, or approve any activity that does not conform with the State Implementation Plan (SIP) by causing or contributing to an increase in air pollution emissions, or violation of an air pollution standard, or frequency of violating that standard.

CONSTRUCTION: Any site preparation, assembly, erection, substantial repair, alteration, or similar action for or of public or private rights-of-way, structures, utilities, or similar property.

CONTOUR GRADING: A grading technique that uses curvilinear, horizontal, and vertical undulations in order to simulate the characteristics of natural topography.

CO-PERMITTEE: A permittee to an NPDES permit that is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharges from its area of jurisdiction.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANT: An air pollutant for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which a federal or state ambient air quality standard or criteria for outdoor concentrations has been set in order to protect public health.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: Cumulative impacts refer to two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable or that compound or increase other environmental impacts. The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects. The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonable foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15355).

DAYLIGHT GRADING: A grading technique which designates an existing natural contour as the transition line between a manufactured pad for development and the adjacent natural slope face, and which eliminates the need for fill slopes along the exposed edges of the development pad.

DAY-NIGHT AVERAGE SOUND LEVEL (L_{dn}): The A-weighted average sound level in decibels during a 24-hour period with a 10 dB weighing applied to nighttime sound levels (10 PM to 7 PM). This exposure method is similar to the CNEL, but deletes the evening period (7 PM to 10 PM) as a separate factor.

DECIBEL (dB): A unit for expressing the relative intensity (loudness) of sounds. The decibel is the logarithm of the ratio of the intensity of a given sound to the faintest sound discernible by the human ear.

DECIBEL, A-WEIGHTED (dB(A)): A-weighting is a frequency correction that correlates overall sound pressure levels with the frequency response of the human ear.

DECISION-MAKING AUTHORITY: Decision-making authority means any person or body vested with the authority to make recommendations or act on application requests. The final decision-making authority is the one which has the authority to act on a request by approving or denying it. This may include the Community Development Director or his/her designee, Planning Commission, or the City Council.

DECISION-MAKING BODY: Any person or group of people within a public agency permitted by law to approve or disapprove the project at issue (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15356).

DEEP PERCOLATION: The percolation of surface water through the ground beyond the lower limit of the root zone of plants into a groundwater aquifer.

DEGRADED WATER: Water within the groundwater basin that, in one characteristic or another, does not meet primary drinking water standards.

DEMOLITION: Any dismantling, intentional destruction, or removal of structures, utilities, public or private rights-of-way surfaces, or similar property.

DENIAL WITH PREJUDICE: Denial of an application request based on the desire or intent of the decision-making authority to limit the filing of requests to use a specific property or structure for a specific use. When an application is denied with prejudice, it is usually because two or more similar applications on the same property have recently been denied by the same decision-making authority (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

DENIAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE: Denial of an application request based on the desire or intent of the decision-making authority to not form an adverse opinion or judgment formed beforehand or without full knowledge or complete examination of the facts (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

DENSITY: The gross site area that shall include local roadways, slopes, and open space areas, unless otherwise specified. Density is usually expressed "per acre." For example, a development with 100 dwelling units located on 20 acres has a density of five units per acre.

DENSITY BONUS: The allowance of additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is otherwise permitted usually in exchange for the provision or preservation of affordable housing units at the same site or at another location.

DESALTING (OR DESALINATION): Specific treatment processes, such as reverse osmosis or multi-stage flash distillation, to demineralize seawater or brackish (saline) waters for reuse. Also sometimes used in wastewater treatment to remove salts other pollutants.

DESIGN CAPACITY: The capacity at which a street, water distribution pipe, pump or reservoir, or a wastewater pipe or treatment plant is intended to operate.

DESILTING: The physical process of removing suspended particles from water.

DETENTION DEVICE: Facilities designed to collect and temporarily detain the initial volume of storm water runoff for a specified period of time to permit settlement of particulate pollutions.

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT: An agreement between a developer and a city that contains all of the terms and conditions for the maintenance, planning and development of a property, and legally governs the relationship between the agency and developer until the development has been completed.

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES: A fee or tax imposed on developers to pay for the costs to the community of providing services to a new development. It is a means of providing a fund for financing new improvements without resorting to deficit financing.

DEWATERING DEVICE: The removal of groundwater resulting from excavations activities.

DIRECT EFFECTS: Effects that are caused by an action and occur at the same time and place.

DISCRETIONARY DECISION: A decision requiring the exercise of judgment, deliberation, or decision on the part of the decision-making authority in the process of approving or disapproving a particular activity, as distinguished from situations where the decision-making authority merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

DISPERSION: The process by which atmospheric pollutants disseminate due to wind and vertical stability.

DRAINAGE AREA: The portion of the earth's surface from which precipitation or other runoff flows to a given location. With respect to a highway, this location may be a culvert, the farthest point of a channel, or an inlet to a roadway drainage system.

DRIPLINE: The outermost edge of the tree's canopy. When depicted on a map, the dripline will appear as an irregular shaped circle that follows the contour of the tree's branches as seen from overhead.

DWELLING: A building or portion thereof designed or occupied exclusively for residential purposes (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY: A detached building constructed in conformance with the Uniform Building Code or a mobile home constructed on or after June 15, 1976 (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

DWELLING, TWO-FAMILY: A building containing two separate dwelling units (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

DWELLING UNIT: One or more rooms providing complete independent living facilities for one family, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation, but containing only one set of kitchen-related fixtures capable of serving only one kitchen for the exclusive use of one family (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

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

EFFECTS: "Effects" and "impacts" as used in the *State CEQA Guidelines* are synonymous. Effects include: (a) Direct or primary effects that are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place; (b) Indirect or secondary effects that are caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. Effects analyzed under CEQA must be related to a physical change (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15358).

EFFLUENT: Wastewater or other liquid, partially or completely treated or in its natural state, flowing from a treatment plant.

EMISSION: An air contaminant released to the atmosphere.

EMISSION FACTOR: The amount of a specified pollutant emitted from a specified polluting source per unit/quantity of material handled, processed, or burned.

EMISSION STANDARDS: For purposes of the air quality analysis in this EIR, means federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Air Resources Board (ARB), or Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) standards or limits for air contaminant emissions.

ENCROACHMENT: The occupancy of project right-of-way by non-project structures or objects of any kind or character; also, activities of other parties within the operating right-of-way.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: In accordance with CEQA, "Species" means a species or subspecies of animal or plant or a variety of plant. A species of animal or plant is: "Endangered" when its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors. A species of animal or plant shall be presumed to be endangered, rare or threatened, as it is listed in: (1) Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, California; (2) Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Section 17.11 or 17.12 pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act as rare, threatened, or endangered. A species not included in any listing identified in subsection (c) shall nevertheless be considered to be endangered, rare or threatened, if the species can be shown to meet specified criteria. This definition shall not include any species of the Class Insecta that is a pest whose protection under the provisions of CEQA would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man as determined by: The Director of Food and Agriculture with regard to economic pests; or The Director of Health Services with regard to health risks (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15380).

ENVIRONMENT: The physical conditions that exist within the area that will be affected by a proposed project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historical or aesthetic significance. The area involved shall be the area in which significant effects would occur either directly or indirectly as a result of the project. The "environment" includes both natural and man-made conditions (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15360).

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS: Environmental documents means Initial Studies, Negative Declarations, draft and final EIRs, documents prepared as substitutes for EIRs and Negative Declarations under a program certified pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.5, and documents prepared under NEPA and used by a state or local agency in the place of an Initial Study, Negative Declaration, or an EIR (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15361).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT: 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 EIR depending on the context. A Draft EIR means an EIR containing the information specified in *State CEQA Guidelines* Subsection 15122 through 15131. A Final EIR means an EIR containing the information contained in the draft EIR, comments either verbatim or in summary received in the review process, a list of persons commenting, and the response of the Lead Agency to the comments received (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15362).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY: The federal agency with primary responsibility for the implementation of federal environmental statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. California is included within EPA Region IX, headquartered in San Francisco.

EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (L_{eq}): A single-number representation of the fluctuating sound level in decibels over a specified period of time. It is a sound-energy average of the fluctuating level.

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

EROSION CONTROL: The stabilization of cut and fill slopes and other areas.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION: The quantity of water transpired (given off), retained in plant tissues, and evaporated from plant tissues and surrounding soil surface. Quantitatively, it is expressed in terms of depth of water per unit area during a specified period of time.

FARMLAND OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE: Lands of importance to the local agricultural economy, as determined by each county's board of supervisors and local advisory committee. Each county has developed its own definition of Farmland of Local Importance (source: Natural Resource Conservation Service).

FARMLAND OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE: Lands similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or with less ability to hold and store moisture. These lands have the same reliable source of adequate quality irrigation water available during the growing season as required for Prime Farmland. The land must have been used for the production of irrigated crops at some time during the two update cycles prior to the mapping date (source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service).

FAULT: A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted. An active fault is a fault that has moved recently and that is likely to again. An inactive fault is a fault that shows no evidence of movement in recent geologic time and no potential for movement in the relatively near future.

FEASIBLE: Feasible means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15364).

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA): The federal agency under which the National Flood Insurance Program is administered.

FILTRATION: The mechanical process that removes particulate matter from water by passing through sand or other media.

FINE PARTICULATE MATTER (PM₁₀): PM₁₀ causes a greater health risk than larger-sized particles, since these fine particles can be inhaled more easily and irritate the lungs by themselves and in combination with gases.

FIXED NOISE SOURCE: A stationary device that creates sounds while fixed or motionless, including but not limited to, residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial machinery and equipment, pumps, fans, compressors, air conditioners, and refrigeration equipment.

FLOOD: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: (1) overflow of inland or tidal waters; (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; (3) mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flood, as previously described, and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surface of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current; and (4) the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding the cyclical levels that result in flood.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM): Official map of a community on which the administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOODPLAIN: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters from any source.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT: The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and floodplain management regulations.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: The gross floor area of a building or project divided by the project lot area upon which it is located; usually expressed as a numerical value (e.g., a building having 10,000 square feet of gross floor area on a lot of 5,000 square feet. In area has a floor area ratio of 2:1).

FOOTPRINT (Building): The outline of the ground area covered by a building.

FREEBOARD: An additional amount of height above the Base Flood Elevation (in the case of flood control) used as a factor of safety (e.g., 2 feet above the Base Flood) in determining the level at which a structure's lowest floor must be elevated or flood proofed to be in accordance with state or community floodplain management regulations.

GENERAL PLAN: A compendium of city or county policies regarding long-term development, in the form of maps and accompanying text. A General Plan is a legal document required of each local agency by the State of California Government Code Section 65301 and adopted by a city council or board of supervisors. California law requires the preparation of seven elements or chapters in a General Plan: Land Use, Housing, Circulation, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety. Additional elements are permitted.

GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY: Compatibility and agreement with the City of Moorpark General Plan. Consistency exists when the standards and criteria of the City General Plan are met or exceeded (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

GLARE: The effect produced by lighting sufficient to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss of visual performance and visibility. Glare can occur when the luminaire or associated lens of a light fixture is directly viewable from a location off the property that it serves (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.30.020).

GRADE: Adjacent ground level. For purposes of building height measurement, grade is the average of the finished ground level at the center of all walls of a building or other datum point established by the division of building and safety (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

GRADING: Alteration of existing slope and shape of the ground surface.

GRAZING LAND: Lands on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. (Natural Resource Conservation Service).

GREENBELT: Statements of local policy adopted by one or more cities and the County of Ventura, either by resolution or ordinance. In Ventura County, greenbelts are areas where cities have agreed not to annex territory and the County has pledged to permit only open space or agricultural uses.

GROSS SITE AREA: The area within the lot lines of a parcel of land before public streets, alleys, easements, or other areas to be dedicated or reserved for public use have been deducted.

GROSS SQUARE FEET: GROSS FLOOR AREA. The total enclosed building area of all floors measured to the outside face of the structural members in exterior walls and including the halls, stairways, elevator shafts at each floor level, service and mechanical equipment rooms, and habitable basement or attic areas, but excluding area of vehicle parking and loading. Parking structures shall not be considered building area for the purposes of calculating allowable floor area ratios.

GROUNDWATER: Water that occurs beneath the land surface and fills partially or wholly pore spaces of the alluvium, soil or rock formation in which it is situated; often confined to aquifers capable of supplying wells and springs. Does not include water that is being produced with oil in the production of oil and gas or in a bona fide mining operation.

GROUNDWATER BASIN: A groundwater reservoir defined by the overlying land surface and the underlying aquifers that contain water stored in the reservoir. 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 over a period of years during which water supply conditions approximate average.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE: The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from land areas or streams through permeable soils into water-holding rocks that provide underground storage (i.e., aquifers); the action of increasing groundwater storage by natural conditions or by human activity. See also Artificial Recharge.

GROUNDWATER TABLE: The upper surface of the zone of saturation (all pores of subsoil filled with water), except where the surface is formed by an impermeable body.

GROWTH AREA: A geographic subarea used in Ventura County population forecasts to refer to an area where urban development has already taken place or is expected to take place.

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. Growth management policies can be implemented through growth rates, zoning, capital improvement programs, public facilities ordinances, urban limit lines, standards for levels of service, and other programs.

GROWTH MANAGEMENT PLAN (GMP): A plan developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) that contains demographic projections (i.e., housing units, employment, and population for its six-county region [i.e., Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Riverside counties]). The plan provides recommendations for local governments to better accommodate the growth projected by occur and reduce environmental impacts.

GRUBBED: Vegetation that has been removed by mechanical or manual methods.

HABITAT: A place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or grows.

HARDPAN: A layer of very hard, often claylike matter under soft soil.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL: A material or form of energy that could cause injury or illness to persons, livestock, or the natural environment.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: A waste or combination of wastes that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. A hazardous waste possesses at least one of four characteristics—ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity—or appears on special EPA or state lists. Hazardous waste is regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the California Health and Safety Code.

HEIGHT: The vertical distance from the adjacent grade to the highest point of that which is being measured.

HELIPORT: An identifiable area on land or water, including any building or facilities thereon, used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters. Does not include temporary landing and takeoff sites. Refueling and overnight maintenance are permitted.

HELISTOP: An identifiable area on land or water, including any building or facilities thereon, used or intended for the landing and takeoff of helicopters. Does not include temporary landing and takeoff sites. Refueling and overnight maintenance are not permitted.

HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREAS: Certain areas in the unincorporated territory of the county classified by the county fire protection district and defined as any areas within 500 feet of uncultivated brush, grass, or forest-covered land wherein authorized representatives of said district deem a potential fire hazard to exist due to the presence of such flammable material (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

HIGH-OCCUPANCY VEHICLE (HOV): A motor vehicle that is carrying at least a minimum specified number of passengers (normally at least two or more, sometimes three or more). It can be a bus, a taxi with passengers, or a car or van used for carpooling.

HILLSIDE AREA: Any property containing slope areas of 20 percent or greater. The steepness of a slope is defined as the relationship (the ratio) between the changes in elevation (rise) and the horizontal distance (run) over which that change in elevation occurs. The percentage of steepness of any given slope is determined by dividing the rise by the run on the natural slope of land, multiplied by 100.

HISTORIC TREE: A living tree designated by a resolution of the city council as an historic tree because of an association with some event or person of historical significance to the community or because of special recognition due to size, condition, or aesthetic qualities (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 12.12.030).

HOT SPOT: A localized concentration of an air pollutant associated with restricted dispersion conditions, often occurring in such places as street intersections or close to the source of emissions.

HOUSEHOLD: The U.S. Census Bureau defines a household as all persons living in a housing unit whether or not they are related. A single person living in an apartment as well as a family living in a house is considered a household. Household does not include individuals in dormitories, prisons, convalescent homes, or other group quarters.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME: The total income of all the persons living in a household. A household is usually described as very low income, low income, moderate income, and upper income based upon household size and income, relative to the regional median income.

HYDRAULICS: The study and technological application of the behavior of fluids.

HYDROCARBONS (HC): These gases represent unburned and wasted fuel. They come from incomplete combustion of gasoline and from evaporation of petroleum fuels.

IMPACT: The effect, influence, or imprint of an activity or the environment. Impacts include: direct or primary effects that are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place; indirect or secondary effects that are caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: Ground surface that cannot be penetrated by water. Includes paved and compacted surfaces, as well as those covered by buildings.

IMPORTED WATER: Water that has originated from one hydrologic region and is transferred to another hydrologic region.

IMPOUNDMENT: A body of water, such as a pond, confined by a dam, dike, floodgate, or other barrier.

INCOME CATEGORY: Four categories are used to classify a household according to the median income for the county. Under state housing statutes, these categories are as follows: Very Low (0 to 50 percent of county median); Low (50 percent to 80 percent of county median); Moderate (80 percent to 120 percent of county median); and Upper (over 120 percent of county median).

INDIRECT IMPACT: Effects caused by an action that are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

INDIRECT SOURCE: Any structure or installation that attracts an activity that creates emissions of pollutants. For example, a major employment center, a shopping center, an airport, or a stadium can all be considered to be indirect sources. For purposes of air quality, facilities, buildings, structures, properties, and/or roads that, through their construction, indirectly contribute to air pollution. This includes projects and facilities that attract or generate mobile sources activity (autos and trucks), such as shopping centers, employment sites, schools, and housing developments that result in emissions of any regulated air pollutant.

INFILTRATION: The introduction of underground water, such as groundwater, into wastewater collection systems. Infiltration results in increased wastewater flow levels.

INFLOW: Surface water, such as rainfall runoff, that enters a wastewater collection system through manhole covers and joints or cracks in pipes. Inflow results in increased wastewater flow levels.

INFILTRATION SYSTEM: An infiltration basin designed to capture runoff volume from the water quality design storm and infiltrate it to the soil.

INFLOW: Surface water, such as rainfall runoff, that enters a wastewater collection system through manhole covers and joints or cracks in pipes. Inflow results in increased wastewater flow levels.

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

INITIAL STUDY: Under CEQA, a preliminary analysis prepared by the Lead Agency to determine whether an EIR, a Negative Declaration, or Mitigated Negative Declaration must be prepared, or to identify the significant environmental effects to be analyzed in an EIR (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15365).

INSTITUTIONAL USE: A non-profit or quasi-public use or institution such as a church, library, public or private school, hospital, or municipally owned or operated building, structure, or land used for public purpose.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD (IWMD): The state agency within Cal EPA responsible for solid waste management (non-hazardous).

INTERSECTION CAPACITY: The maximum number of vehicles that has a reasonable expectation of passing through an intersection in one direction during a given period under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions.

INTERSECTION CAPACITY UTILIZATION METHOD (ICU): A method of analyzing intersection level of service by calculating a volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio for each governing "critical" movement during a traffic signal phase. The V/C ratio for each phase is summed with the others at the intersection to produce an overall V/C ratio for the intersection as a whole. The ICU is usually expressed as a percentage. The percentage represents that portion of the hour required to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate all intersection traffic if all approaches operate at capacity. The V/C ratio represents the percentage of intersection capacity used. For example, a V/C ratio of 0.85 indicates that 85 percent of capacity is being used.

INTRUSIVE NOISE: Noise that intrudes over and above the existing ambient noise at a given location. The relative intrusiveness of a sound depends upon its amplitude, duration, frequency, and time of occurrence and tonal or information content as well as the prevailing ambient noise level.

INVERSION LAYER: A condition in the atmosphere through which the temperature increases with altitude, holding cooler surface air down along with its pollutants.

JOBS/HOUSING BALANCE; JOBS/HOUSING RATIO: The jobs/housing ratio divides the number of jobs in an area by the number of employed residents. A ratio of 1.0 typically indicates a balance. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates a net in-commute; less than 1.0 indicates a net out-commute.

KILOWATT (kW): One kilowatt is equal to 1,000 watts. Refers to the instantaneous amount of electricity used or generated.

LANDFILL: An area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

LAND USE: The purpose or activity for which a piece of land or its building is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

LAND USE PLAN: An adopted map depicting the approximate location of residential, commercial, public, semi-public, and private uses, open space, and road systems with a statistical summary of areas and densities for these land uses.

LEAD AGENCY: The public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project. The Lead Agency will decide whether an EIR or Negative Declaration will be required for the project and will cause the document to be prepared (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15367).

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS): LOS is the qualitative measure that incorporates the collective factors of speed, travel time, traffic interruption, freedom to maneuver, safety, driving comfort and convenience, and operating costs provided by a highway facility under a particular volume condition. LOS A indicates best/free flow conditions; LOS C represents a zone of stable flow and is considered average operation; LOS D is often used as the design service level for intersection peak period operations, as the cost of providing higher service levels during peak periods can be prohibitive. LOS E represents maximum physical carrying capacity; and LOS F indicates system failure.

LINE SOURCE: A long, narrow source of air pollutant emissions such as a roadway or runway.

LIQUEFACTION: A geologic phenomenon in which surface and near-surface materials (soils, alluvium, etc.) behave like a liquid during seismic shaking, often causing failure of soils to support structures.

LOCAL AGENCY: Local agency means any public agency other than a state agency, board, or commission. Local agency includes but is not limited to cities, counties, charter cities and counties, districts, school districts, special districts, redevelopment agencies, local agency formation commissions, and any board, commission, or organizational subdivision of a local agency when so designated by order or resolution of the governing legislative body of the local agency (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15368).

LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (LEA): The local government entity that acts in the capacity as solid waste enforcement agency ([14 ccr 1801 1(a)(14)].

LOT: An area of land created or established for purposes of sale, lease, finance, division of interest or separate use, separated from other lands by description on a final map or parcel map.

LUMINAIRE OR LUMINARY: The light-producing element of a light fixture. Examples are bulbs and tubes. Direct viewing of luminaries of greater than 1,000 lumens per fixture is undesirable (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.30.020).

MANUFACTURED SLOPE: A slope created by grading that consists of cut and fill material.

MASS GRADING: A grading technique in which all lots, building pads, and streets are generally graded over the entire area resulting in the disruption of the majority of the on-site natural grade and vegetation and/often resulting in, but not required to result in, a successive pad/terrace configuration.

MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY: A solid waste facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling or composting. [14 CCR 18720(a)(36)].

MATURE TREE: A living tree with a cross-sectional area of all major stems, as measured 4.5 feet above the root crown, of 72 or more inches (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 12.12.030).

MAXIMUM CREDIBLE EARTHQUAKE: The largest Richter magnitude (M) seismic event that appears to be reasonably capable of occurring under the conditions of the presently known geological framework.

MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE (MEP): The extent to which storm water management practices are required to be implemented to reduce storm water pollution. All management practices that are effective at reducing storm water pollution are required to be implemented, except when any of the following conditions are met: (1) other effective management practices would achieve greater or substantially the same pollution control benefits; (2) the management practices would not be technically feasible; (3) the cost of management practice implementation would greatly outweigh pollution control benefits; or, (4) implementation of the management practice would compromise other legal or institutional constraints, expectations, and obligations imposed by federal or state statute or case law.

MEDIAN INCOME: The annual income of each household size within a region that is defined annually by HUD. Half of the households in the region have incomes above the median and half have incomes below the median.

MEGAWATT (mW): One megawatt is equal to 1,000 kilowatts. Refers to the instantaneous amount of electricity being used or generated.

MITIGATION: Mitigation refers to (1) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment; (4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or (5) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15370).

MITIGATION MEASURE: Action taken to reduce or eliminate environmental impacts. Mitigation includes: avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance during the life of the action; and compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

MOBILE SOURCES: A source of air pollution that is related to transportation vehicles, such as automobiles or buses.

MODULAR BUILDING: A building that is usually transported to its site on a steel frame or special trailer because it does not have a permanent chassis like a manufactured (mobile) home.

MOTOR VEHICLE: A motor vehicle shall include any and all self-propelled vehicles as defined in the California Motor Vehicle Code including all on-highway type motor vehicles subject to registration under said code and all off-highway type motor vehicles subject to identification under said code.

MUDFLOW (MUDSLIDE): A river flow or inundation of liquid mud down a hillside, usually as a result of a dual condition of loss of brush cover and the subsequent accumulation of water on or under the ground, preceded by a period of unusually heavy or sustained rain.

MULTIPLE-FAMILY (MULTI-FAMILY) DWELLING UNIT: A building or portion of a building that accommodates three or more families, though each dwelling unit is only occupied by one household.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS): Standards set by the federal Environmental Protection Agency for the maximum levels of air pollutants that can exist in the ambient air without unacceptable effects on human health or public welfare.

NATIVE OAK TREE: A living tree of the genus *Quercus* and species *lobata*, *agrifolia*, *dumosa*, or hybrids thereof (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 12.12.030; Ord. 101 Section 1 (part), 1988).

NATURAL GRADE: The grade unaffected by construction techniques such as fill, landscaping, or berming.

NAVIGABLE WATERS: The “waters of the United States” that are currently used, where used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; interstate waters; and intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands.

NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x): Chemical compounds containing nitrogen and oxygen; reacts with volatile organic compounds, in the presence of heat and sunlight to form ozone. It is also a major precursor to acid rain.

NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂): A secondary contaminant formed through a reaction between nitric oxide (NO) and atmospheric oxygen, irritates the lungs at high concentrations and contributes to ozone formation.

NOISE: Annoying, harmful, or unwanted sound.

NOISE BARRIER: A wall or other solid structure constructed with the objective of attenuating (i.e., reducing) noise behind the barrier; commonly, a noise wall along a roadway.

NOISE DISTURBANCE: Any sound which, as judged by the Director of Community Development, (1) endangers or injures the safety or health of human beings or animals, or (2) annoys or disturbs reasonable persons of normal sensitivities, or (3) endangers or injures personal or real property, or (4) violates the factors set forth in the Chapter 17.53 of the Moorpark Municipal Code. Compliance with the quantitative standards set forth in Chapter 17.53 of the Moorpark Municipal Code shall constitute elimination of a noise disturbance.

NOISE SENSITIVE LAND USE: Any land use (i.e., residential development) or designated geographic area (i.e., hospital complex) where “intrusive noise” is incompatible with the conduct of the noise sensitive uses or constitutes a “noise disturbance” for residents or works.

NON-GROWTH AREA: A geographic subarea used in Ventura County population forecasts to refer to an area where urban development is not expected to occur.

NON-POINT SOURCE: Air pollution sources that are not at individual, stationary locations, i.e., mobile source or area source.

NON-POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE: Discharge from a diffuse pollution source (i.e., without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet).

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE: Any discharge to a storm drain system or receiving water that is not composed entirely of storm water.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION: A brief notice filed with the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) by a Lead Agency as soon as it has completed a draft EIR, and is prepared to send out copies for review (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15372).

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION: A brief notice to be filed by a public agency after it approves or determines to carry out a project which is subject to the requirements of CEQA (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15373).

NOTICE OF PREPARATION: A brief notice sent by a Lead Agency to notify responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and involved federal agencies that the Lead Agency plans to prepare an EIR for the project. The purpose of the notice is to solicit guidance from those agencies as to the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR. Public agencies are free to develop their own formats for this notice (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15375).

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System): NPDES is the national program for administering and regulating discharges to waterways according to the Clean Water Act (CWA). In California, the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards are responsible for administering the NPDES storm water program.

OPEN SPACE: Land that has been left in its natural state and has not been developed with primary or accessory structures.

OXIDES OF NITROGEN: A reddish-brown gas with an odor similar to bleach. The major source of this pollutant is the high temperature combustion of fossil fuels. Health effects include irritation and damage to lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infections.

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

PM₁₀: See Fine Particulate Matter.

PARCEL: The basic unit of land entitlement. A designated area of land established by plat, subdivision, or otherwise legally defined and permitted to be used or built upon.

PARTICULATE MATTER-FINE (PM_{2.5}): PM_{2.5} is a mixture of very small particulates with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 2.5 microns. PM_{2.5} consists of particles directly emitted into the air and particulates formed in the air from the chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. PM_{2.5} particulates are emitted from activities such as industrial and residential combustion, and from vehicle exhaust. Particles 2.5 microns or smaller infiltrate the deepest portions of the lungs, increasing the risks of long-term disease, including chronic respiratory disease, cancer, and increased and premature death.

PARTICULATE MATTER-FINE (PM₁₀): PM₁₀ is any particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 microns. PM₁₀ consists of particles directly emitted into the air and particulates formed in the air from the chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. PM₁₀ particulates are emitted from activities such as industrial and residential combustion, and from vehicle exhaust. PM₁₀ causes adverse health effects, atmospheric visibility reduction. It is a criteria pollutant.

PARTS PER MILLION (ppm): The number of weight or volume units of a minor constituent present within each 1 million units of the major constituent of a solution or mixture, such as salts in water.

PASSENGER TRIPS: Relate to the volume of passenger service provided by public transportation—such as buses, trains, and aircraft.

PEAK HOUR OR PEAK PERIOD: Traffic volumes are not constant throughout the day. Peak hours are the times during which volumes are significantly higher than others. Most areas have two peak hours—morning while people travel to work and late afternoon or evening as they leave work and return home. In some cases as third, though usually smaller, peak occurs during the middle of the day. As development intensifies and traffic volumes increase, the durations of the peaks are extended until eventually the peak hour becomes a peak period which may last for 2 or 3 hours. Peak period volumes are important as these are the times of day when the most severe congestion occurs, and intersections must be designed to accommodate these volumes if smooth traffic flow is to be maintained. The peak hour refers to the 1-hour period during the AM peak period (typically 7 AM to 9 AM) and the 1-hour period during the PM peak period (typically 3 PM to 6 PM) during which the greatest number of vehicle trips are generated by a given land use or are traveling on a given roadway.

PERCENT SLOPE: A common way of expressing the steepness of the slope of terrain, which is derived by dividing the change in elevation by the horizontal distance traversed. An increase of 20 feet elevation over a 100-foot distance is a 20 percent slope.

PERCHED GROUNDWATER: Groundwater supported by a zone of material of low permeability located above an underlying main body of groundwater with which it is not hydrostatically connected.

PERCOLATION: The downward movement of water through the soil or alluvium to the groundwater table.

PERMEABILITY (soil): The capability of soil or other geologic formations to transmit water.

PERMIT: The possession of a permit issued by the city, or where no permits are issued, the sanctioning of the activity by the jurisdiction as noted in a public record.

PERSON: Person includes any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, limited liability company, company, district, city, county, city, county, town, the state, and any of the agencies or political subdivisions of such entities (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15376).

PERSON TRIPS: Indicates the number of people, and are of interest in situations where there may be opportunities to accomplish more one-person trips with less vehicle trips—such as a carpool.

PESTICIDE: Any material used to control pests. Includes insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, and germicides.

pH: A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a material, liquid, or solid. pH represent, on a scale of 0 to 14 with 7 representing a neutral state, 0 representing the most acid and 14 the alkaline.

PLANT COMMUNITY: A group of plant species commonly occurring together in roughly similar proportions.

POINT SOURCE: A pollutant source that is fixed in location and that releases pollutants through a relatively small area, such as an air emissions stock or a pipeline outfall.

POTABLE WATER: Suitable and safe for drinking.

PRECURSOR: A chemical compound that leads to the formation of a pollutant. Reactive organic gases and nitrogen oxides are precursors of photochemical oxidants.

PRIME FARMLAND: Lands with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term production of agricultural crops. The land must be supported by a developed irrigation water supply that is dependable and of adequate quality during growing season. The land must have been used for the production of irrigated crops at some time during the two update cycles prior to the mapping date (source: Natural Resource Conservation Service).

PRIVATE PROJECT: A “private project” means a project that will be carried out by a person other than a governmental agency, but the project will need a discretionary approval from one or more governmental agencies for: (1) a contract or financial assistance, or (2) a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15377).

PROJECT: Project means the whole of an action that has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and that is any of the following: (1) an activity directly undertaken by any public agency including but not limited to public works construction and related activities clearing or grading of land, improvements to existing public structures, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and the adoption and amendment of local General Plans or elements thereof pursuant to Government Code Sections 65100-65700; (2) an activity undertaken by a person which is supported in whole or in part through public agency contacts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies; (3) an activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies. Project does not include: (1) Proposals for legislation to be enacted by the State Legislature; (2) Continuing administrative or maintenance activities, such as purchases for supplies, personnel-related actions, general policy and procedure making (except as they are applied to specific instances covered above); (3) The submittal of proposals to a vote of the people of the state or of a particular community; (4) The creation of government funding mechanisms or other government fiscal activities, which do not involve any commitment to any specific project which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment. The term “project” refers to the activity which is being approved and which may be subject to several discretionary approvals by governmental agencies. The term “project” does not mean each separate governmental approval. Where the Lead Agency could describe the project as either the adoption of a particular regulation under subsection (a)(1) or as a development proposal which will be subject to several governmental approvals under subsections (a)(2) or (a)(3), the Lead Agency shall describe the project as the development proposal for the purpose of environmental analysis. This approach will implement the Lead Agency principle as described in Article 4 (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15378).

PROJECT LOT AREA. The total land area of a project after all required dedications or reservations for public improvements, including, but not limited to, streets, parks, schools, flood control channels, etc.

PROMINENT LANDFORM OR RIDGELINE: A visually prominent landform or ridgeline means any landform visible from the valley floor that forms a part of the skyline or is seen as a distinct edge against a backdrop of land at least 500 feet horizontally behind it.

PROPERTY LINE: Boundary line between two or more adjacent legal lots as defined in the City of Moorpark Municipal Code.

PUBLIC AGENCY: Public agency includes any state agency, board, or commission and any local or regional agency, as defined in these Guidelines. It does not include the courts of the state. This term does not include agencies of the federal government (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15379).

PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY: Any street, avenue, boulevard, highway, sidewalk, or alley or similar place that is owned or controlled by a governmental entity.

PUBLIC SPACE: Any real property or structures thereon which are owned or controlled by a governmental entity.

PUMP STATION: A complete pumping installation, including a storage box, pump or pumps, standby pumps, connecting pipes, electrical equipment, pump house, and outlet chamber.

RARE SPECIES: In accordance with the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a "Species" means a species or subspecies of animal or plant or a variety of plant. A species of animal or plant is: "Rare" when either: (a) Although not presently threatened with extinction, the species is existing in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens; or (b) The species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered "threatened" as that term is used in the Federal Endangered Species Act. A species of animal or plant shall be presumed to be endangered, rare or threatened, as it is listed in: (1) Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, California; (2) Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Section 17.11 or 17.12 pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act as rare, threatened, or endangered. A species not included in any listing shall nevertheless be considered to be endangered, rare or threatened, if the species can be shown to meet specific criteria. This definition shall not include any species of the Class Insecta that is a pest whose protection under the provisions of CEQA would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man as determined by: The Director of Food and Agriculture with regard to economic pests; or The Director of Health Services with regard to health risks (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15380).

REACTIVE ORGANIC COMPOUND (ROC)/REACTIVE ORGANIC GASES (ROG): Any organic compound containing at least one carbon atom, except for specific exempt compounds found to be non-photochemically reactive and thus not participating in smog formation. Classes of hydrocarbons (olefins, substituted aromatics, and aldehydes) that are likely to react with ozone and nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere to form photochemical smog. Also referred to as non-methane organic compounds or volatile organic compounds.

RECHARGE: The physical process where water naturally percolates or sinks into a groundwater basin.

RECHARGE BASIN: A surface facility, often a large pond, used to increase the infiltration of surface water into a groundwater basin.

REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY: California law provides cities with the authority to establish a Redevelopment Agency with the scope and financing mechanisms necessary to remedy blight and provide stimulus to eliminate deteriorated conditions. The law provides for the planning, development, redesign, clearance, reconstruction, or rehabilitation, or any combination of these factors, and the provision of public and private improvements as may be appropriate in the interest of the general welfare by the Redevelopment Agency. Redevelopment law requires a Redevelopment Agency to set aside 20 percent of all tax increment dollars generated from each redevelopment project area for the purpose of increasing and improving the community's supply of housing for low and moderate-income households.

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE: Any parcel or area of land devoted to housing and ancillary uses.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: A public agency that proposes to carry out or approve a project, for which a Lead Agency is preparing or has prepared an EIR or Negative Declaration. For the purposes of CEQA, the term "Responsible Agency" includes all public agencies other than the Lead Agency that have discretionary approval power over the project (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15381).

RESERVOIR: A pond, lake, tank, basin, or other space either natural or created in whole or in part by the building of engineering structures.

RICHTER SCALE: A logarithmic scale developed in 1935/36 by Dr. Charles F. Richter and Dr. Beno Gutenberg to measure earthquake magnitude by the amount of energy released, as opposed to earthquake intensity as determined by local effects on people, structures, and earth materials.

RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW): That portion of property that is dedicated or over which an easement is granted for public streets, utilities, or alleys.

RISK ASSESSMENT: The qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence and/or use of specific pollutants.

SALINITY: Generally, the concentration of mineral salts dissolved in water. Salinity may be measured by weight (total dissolved solids – TDS), electrical conductivity, or osmotic pressure. Where seawater is known to be the major source of salt, salinity is often used to refer to the concentration of chlorides in the water.

SANITARY SEWER: Underground pipes that carry off only domestic or industrial waste, not storm water.

SECONDARY TREATMENT: Generally, a level of treatment that produces 85 percent removal efficiencies for biological oxygen demand and suspended solids. Usually carried out through the use of trickling filters or by the activated sludge process.

SEDIMENT: Organic or inorganic material that is carried by or is suspended in water and that settles out to form deposits in the storm drain system or receiving waters.

SEDIMENTATION: Process by which material suspended in water is deposited in a body of water.

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS: Refers to sensitive populations, such as children, athletes, elderly, and sick, that are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the population at large. For purposes of air quality, facilities or land uses that include members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples include schools, hospitals, and day care centers.

SETBACK: The minimum distance by which structures are to be separated from the boundary lines of the lot on which they are located, in order to provide an open yard area which is unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT or SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT: As defined by the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. A social or economic change related to a physical change may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant. The lead agency will determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15382).

SINGLE EVENT NOISE EXPOSURE LEVEL (SENEL): In decibels, SENEL shall mean the sound exposure level of a single event, such as an aircraft fly-by, measured over the time interval between the initial and final times for which the sound level of a single event exceeds the threshold sound level. SENEL is an A-weighted measure of an individual flyover, which time integrates the level accumulated during this event with reference to a duration of one second. Because of the integration process, SENEL takes into consideration both the duration and the magnitude of the noise signal.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING: A conventionally built house consisting of a single dwelling unit occupied by one household.

SLOPE: Any area with a grade of 1:2 (vertical to horizontal) or more.

SOLID WASTE: Any non-hazardous garbage, refuse or sludge, which is primarily solid but may also include portions of liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material resulting from residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining operations, and community activities.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS (SCAG): The organization, known in federal law as a Council of Governments or Metropolitan Planning Organization. As the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) represents the counties of Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura, and the cities within these six counties. SCAG is mandated by the federal government to research and prepare plans for transportation, growth management, hazardous waste management, and air quality. Additional mandates exist at the state level.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE: A plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area for a local agency, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission. Typically, a sphere of influence is the territory that a city or district is expected to annex. Therefore, spheres of influence are usually larger in area than the actual boundaries of a city or district, although they can be the same as the city or district boundaries.

SPILOVER. Spillover occurs when the illumination intensity outside the property boundaries exceeds 1 foot-candle (source Moorpark Municipal Code 17.30.020; Ord. 255 Section 2 (part), 1999).

STATE AGENCY: State agency means a governmental agency in the executive branch of the state Government or an entity that operates under the direction and control of an agency in the executive branch of state government and is funded primarily by the state treasury (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15383).

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP): A documents prepared by each state, and subject to federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approval, which describes existing air quality conditions and identifies actions and programs to be undertaken by the state and its subdivisions to attain and maintain National Ambient Air Quality Standards. A SIP is a compilation of all of a state's air quality plans and rules that have been approved by the federal EPA. In California, air districts prepare nonattainment plans that are included in the state's SIP. The applicable SIP in Ventura County is the most recent Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) approved by the federal EPA plus all Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (AQMP) rules and regulations approved by the federal EPA.

STATE WATER PROJECT (SWP): An aqueduct system that delivers water from Northern California to central and Southern California.

STATIONARY SOURCE: A source of air pollution that is not mobile, such as a heating plant or an exhaust stack from a laboratory.

STORM DRAIN INLET: A drainage structure that collects surface runoff and conveys it to an underground storm drain system.

STORM WATER: Storm water means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM: Streets, gutters, inlets, conduits, natural or artificial drains, channels and watercourses, or other facilities that are owned, operated, maintained, and used for the purpose of collecting, storing, transporting, or disposing of storm water.

STRUCTURE: Anything constructed or erected on the ground, or that requires location on the ground, or is attached to something having a location on or in the ground. Structure does not include fences or walls used as fences less than six feet in height, or plant materials (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

SUBDIVISION: The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land in accordance with the Subdivision Map Act (California Government Code Section 66410 et seq.).

SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Specific development plans for an unapproved tentative map including, but not limited to plot plans, building elevations, grading plans, and landscape plans applicable to individual lots within a tentative map.

SUBSIDENCE: Sinking of the land surface due to a number of factors, of which groundwater extraction is one.

SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE: Substantial evidence as used in the *State CEQA Guidelines* means enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from this information that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion, even though other conclusions might also be reached. Whether a fair argument can be made that the project may have a significant effect on the environment is to be determined by examining the whole record before the lead agency. Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, evidence that is clearly erroneous or inaccurate, or evidence of social or economic impacts that do not contribute to or are not caused by physical impacts on the environment does not constitute substantial evidence. Substantial evidence shall include facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15384).

SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂): A colorless, extremely irritating gas or liquid. Sulfur dioxide enters the atmosphere as a pollutant mainly as a result of burning high sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and from chemical processes occurring at chemical plants and refineries. There are National Ambient Air Quality Standards and California Air Quality Standards for sulfur dioxide.

SURFACE WATER: Water in lakes, streams or rivers, as distinct from subsurface groundwater.

SURFACE WATER RUNOFF: Precipitation, snowmelt, or irrigation water in excess of what can infiltrate the soil surface and be stored in small surface depressions.

TERTIARY TREATMENT: The treatment of wastewater beyond the secondary or biological stage. Normally implies the removal of nutrients, such as phosphorous and nitrogen, and a high percentage of suspended solids.

THERM: The amount of energy necessary to raise 100,000 pounds of water one degree Fahrenheit.

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

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: A map showing the various topographic features of a given area, such as hills, valleys, mountains, slope of land surfaces, usually by means of contours or lines connecting points of equal elevation.

TOPOGRAPHY: The physical shape of the ground surface.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS): A quantitative measure of the residual minerals dissolved in water that remains after evaporation of a solution. Usually expressed in milligrams per liter or parts per million.

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT: Air pollutants (excluding ozone, carbon monoxide, PM₁₀, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide) that may reasonably be anticipated to cause cancer, developmental effects, reproductive dysfunctions, neurological disorders, heritable gene mutations, or other serious or irreversible acute or chronic health effects in humans. Toxic air pollutants are regulated under different federal and state regulatory processes than criteria pollutants. Health effects from exposure to toxic air pollutants may occur at extremely low levels.

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MEASURES (TCMs): Air pollution control measures in the Air Quality Management Plan that are directed to reducing air emissions by reducing vehicle travel. Federal and state law specifies requirements for TCMs. Steps taken by a locality to adjust traffic patterns (e.g., bus lanes, right turn on red) or reduce vehicle use (ridesharing, high-occupancy vehicle lanes) to reduce vehicular emissions of air pollutants.

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT (TDM): Alternative travel behavior, usually on the part of the commuters, through programs of incentives, services, and policies. The TDM Facilities Ordinance addresses alternatives to single-occupancy motor vehicles such as carpooling and vanpooling, telecommuting, and changes in work schedules that move trips out of the peak travel period or altogether eliminate them (as in the case of compressed work weeks) (source: Moorpark Municipal Code Section 17.08.010).

TRIP: The trip is the basic measurement used to describe transportation volumes. A trip consists of one unit traveling from one point to another. The unit may be vehicles, persons, or passengers.

TRIP ASSIGNMENT: The allocation of vehicle trips to available routes between locations in a traffic study area.

TRIP END: Every trip has two ends—an origin and a destination. Conversely, every origin or destination generates two trip ends—one arriving and one leaving. For example, traveling from home to work and back involves two trips—home to work and work to home, and four trip ends—home as the origin and home as the destination. Quantification of trip ends is useful in describing the contribution of specific land uses to traffic volumes.

TRIP GENERATION: The number of vehicle trip ends associated with (i.e., produced by) a particular land use or traffic study site. A trip end is defined as a single vehicle movement. Roundtrips consist of two trip ends.

TRUSTEE AGENCY: A state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the state of California. Trustee agencies include the California Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission, the State Department of Parks and Recreation, and the University of California (with regard to sites within the Natural Land and Water Reserves System) (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15386).

UNIQUE FARMLAND: Lands of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural cash crops. These lands are usually irrigated but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climate zones in California (Natural Resource Conservation Service).

URBAN AND BUILT-UP LAND: Lands occupied by structures with a building density of at least one unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately six structures to a 10-acre parcel (Natural Resource Conservation Service).

URBANIZED AREA: Urbanized area means a central city or a group of contiguous cities with a population of 50,000 or more, together with adjacent densely populated areas having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. A Lead Agency shall determine whether a particular area meets the criteria in this section either by examining the area or by referring to a map prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census which designates the area as urbanized. Use of the term "urbanized area" in Section 15182 is limited to areas mapped and designated as urbanized by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (source: *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15387).

VALLEY FLOOR: The area of the City of Moorpark as show on Exhibit A of Moorpark Municipal Code Ordinance 207 Section 3 (part), 1995.

VARIANCE: An adjustment in regulations. Variances are based on discretionary decisions and may be granted to allow deviations from ordinance regulations governing such development factors such as setbacks, height, lot coverage, lot area and width, signs, off-street parking, landscaping, and wall, fencing, and screening standards. Variances may not be granted to authorize a use or activity that is not otherwise expressly authorized by the zone regulations governing the property (source: Moorpark Municipal Code 17.44.030).

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMT): A measure of both the volume and extent of motor vehicle operation; the total number of vehicle miles traveled within a specified geographical area (whether the entire country or a smaller area) over a given period of time.

VEHICLE TRIP: Vehicle trip describes the number of vehicles traveling from point to point.

VEHICLE TRIP ENDS: A single or one-direction vehicle movement with either the origin or destination inside a traffic study site.

VENTURA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (VCOG): A governmental organization comprised of the County of Ventura and 10 cities in Ventura County. The purpose of VCOG is to provide a vehicle for the member entities and other interested persons (public and private) to engage in regional, cooperative, and comprehensive planning. VCOG has historically been under contract to the Southern California Association of Governments to identify and refine regionally significant transportation problems, needs, investments, and programs related to the development of the Regional Transportation Plan.

VIEW POINT: A location from which a site is visible.

VIEWSHED: The geographic area from which a site is visible, a collection of viewpoints.

VOLUME-TO-CAPACITY RATIO (V/C): In reference to public services or transportation, ratio of peak hour use to capacity.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): Any organic compound containing at least one carbon atom, except for specific exempt compounds found to be non-photochemically reactive and thus not participating in smog formation. VOC is synonymous with reactive organic gases and reactive organic compounds.

WASTE STREAM: Any and all waste that has been generated and is being processed toward permanent disposition.

WASTEWATER: Water that has been previously used by a municipality, industry, or agriculture and has suffered a loss of quality as a result of use.

WASTEWATER RECLAMATION: Treatment and management of municipal, industrial, or agricultural wastewater to produce water of suitable quality for additional beneficial uses.

WATERSHED: The total land area that from which water drains or flows to a river, stream, lake, or other body of water.

WEEKDAY: Any day, Monday through Friday, which is not a legal holiday observed by the City of Moorpark (Ordinance 245 Section 2 (part), 1998).

WETLANDS: An area at least periodically wet or flooded; where the water table stands at or above the land surface (bogs and marshes). Also those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS: A natural corridor, such as an undeveloped ravine, that is frequently used by wildlife to travel from one area to another.

ZONING: The division of a municipality into districts for the purpose of regulating land use, types of buildings, required yards and setbacks, parking, and other prerequisites to development. Zones are generally shown on a map and the text of the zoning ordinance specifies requirements for each zoning category.