



8.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABBREVIATIONS

●	BCAC	Butte County Association of Cities
●	BCAG	Butte County Association of Governments
●	BCHA	Butte County Housing Authority
●	CAA	Community Action Agency
●	CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
●	CDD	Community Development Department
●	CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
●	CRHP	California Rehabilitation Program (housing)
●	EIR	Environmental Impact Report
●	HCD	Housing and Community Development (state)
●	HHWE	Household Hazardous Waste Element
●	ISO	Insurance Services Office
●	LAFCo	Local Agency Action Formation Commission
●	LOS	Level of Service (traffic)
●	LSCSD	Lime Saddle Community Services District
●	PEDC	Paradise Economic Development Commission
●	PID	Paradise Irrigation District
●	PMC	Paradise Municipal Code
●	PRPD	Paradise Recreation and Park District
●	PUSD	Paradise Unified School District
●	UBC	Uniform Building Code
●	UFC	Uniform Fire Code

DEFINITIONS

- **Access/Egress.** The ability to enter a site from a roadway (access) and exit a site onto a roadway (egress) by motorized vehicle.



- **Acres, gross.** The entire acreage of a site, used for density calculations.
- **Acres, net.** The portion of a site remaining after public or private rights-of-way are subtracted from the total acreage.
- **Affordable.** Capable of being purchased or rented by a household with very low, low, or moderate income, based on a household's ability to make monthly payments necessary to obtain housing. Housing is considered affordable when a household plays no more than thirty (30) percent of its gross monthly income (GMI) for housing.
- **Appropriate.** An act, condition, or state which is considered suitable.
- **Aquifer.** Underground water-bearing strata that supplies well water.
- **Assessment District.** An area within a public agency's boundaries which receives a special benefit from the construction of a public facility. An assessment district has no legal life and cannot act on its own. It enables property owners in a specific area to cause the construction of public facilities or to maintain them by contributing their fair share of the construction and/or installation and operating costs.
- **Below-Market-Rate (BMR) Housing Unit.** Any housing unit specifically priced to be sold or rented to very low, low, or moderate-income households for an amount less than fair market rent or value of the unit. The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development sets standards for determining which households qualify as "very low income," "low income" or "moderate income."
- **Bicycle Lane.** A corridor expressly reserved for bicycles, existing on a street or roadway in addition to any lanes for use by motorized vehicles. Identified by the state as a Class II facility.
- **Bicycle Route.** A paved route not on a street or roadway and expressly reserved for bicycles traversing an otherwise unpaved area. Bicycle paths may parallel roads but typically are separated from them by landscaping. Identified by the state as a Class I facility.
- **Bikeways.** A term that encompasses bicycle lanes, bicycle paths and bicycle routes.
- **Biomass.** Plant or other organic material used for the production of such things as fuel alcohol and nonchemical fertilizers. Biomass sources may be plants grown especially for that purpose or waste products from wood harvesting or milling or from agricultural production or processing.
- **Buffer Zone.** An area of land separating two distinct land uses which acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one land use on another.
- **Building.** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.



- **Business Park.** The combination of a variety of businesses, from office to research and development to light industry to warehousing, located in structures built with open floor plans, so as to leave most interior improvements to the tenants to design to their needs.
- **Butte County Regional Transportation Plan/Congestion Management Plan.** A regional transportation plan prepared by Butte County with the assistance and participation of each local municipality.
- **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** A state law requiring state and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for an adverse significant environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared.
- **Caltrans.** California Department of Transportation.
- **Capital Improvements Program.** A program, administered by town government and reviewed by the Planning Commission, which schedules permanent improvements five or more years into the future to fit the town's fiscal capability. The program is generally reviewed annually, and the first year of the program is adopted in the town's annual budget.
- **Carrying Capacity.** The level of land use, human activity or development for a specific area that can be accommodated permanently without an irreversible change in the quality of air, water, land or plant and habitats. It may also refer to the upper limits beyond which the quality of human life, health, welfare, safety or community character within an area will be impaired. Carrying capacity is usually used to determine the potential of an area to absorb development.
- **Circulation.** Refers to the overall movement of automobiles, pedestrians, bicyclists, equestrians, etc.
- **Clear Zone.** That section of an approach zone of an airport where the plane defining the glide path is fifty (50) feet or less above the centerline of the runway. Land use is restricted.
- **Cluster Development.** Development in which a number of dwelling units are placed in closer proximity than usual, or are attached, with the purpose of retaining an abutting open space area.
- **Cogeneration.** The harnessing of heat energy that is normally a waste byproduct of electricity generation. It has become more common in institutional and industrial applications and electric power plants, but may also be possible for large residential complexes.
- **Community Child Care Agency.** A nonprofit agency established to organize community resources for the development and improvement of child care services.



- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).** A grant program administered by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban development (HUD) and the state Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). This grant allots money to cities and counties for housing and community development. Jurisdictions set their own program priorities within specified criteria.
- **Community Park.** Land with full public access intended to provide recreation opportunities beyond those supplied by neighborhood parks. Community parks are larger in scale than neighborhood parks but smaller than regional parks.
- **Compatible.** Capable of existing together without conflict or ill effects.
- **Conservation.** The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction or neglect.
- **Consistent.** Free from variation or contradiction. Programs in the *General Plan* are to be consistent, not contradictory or preferential. State law requires consistency between a general plan and implementation measures such as the zoning ordinance.
- **Constraint.** Something that restricts, limits or regulates a given course of action. It is used in the *General Plan* to describe "constraints" to development. *Environmental* constraints include, but are not limited to, steep slopes, poor soils and rare and endangered plant and animal species. *Infrastructural* constraints can include poor roads, antiquated water distribution systems, a lack of service capacity of the local school district and a lack of a community sewer system.
- **Cut and Fill.** The act of cutting into a slope and using the soil to backfill an area. A common example is the construction of a roadway on a slope where earth is removed from the upper side of the cut into the hill and used to fill the lower or outer edge of the cut to widen the road.
- **Dedication of Land.** The turning over by an owner or developer of private land for public use, and the acceptance of land for such use by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the public function for which it will be used. Dedications for roads, parks, school sites or other public uses are often made conditions for town approval of a development.
- **Dedication, in lieu of.** Cash payments which may be required of an owner or developer as a substitute for a dedication of land, usually calculated in dollars per lot or square foot of land or building area, and referred to as in lieu fees or in lieu contributions.
- **Density.** The degree of crowding together of people or buildings. For housing, density is the number of permanent residential dwelling units per acre of land. All densities specified in the *General Plan* are expressed in maximum number of units per net developable acre. (See "Developable Acres, Net.") Density can be managed through zoning in the following ways: minimum lot size requirements, floor area ratio, land use intensity ratio, setback and yard requirements, minimum house size requirements, ratios comparing number and types of housing units to land area, limits on units per acre, and other means. Maximum allowable density often serves as the major distinction between residential districts.



- **Density Bonus.** The allocation of development rights that allow a parcel to accommodate additional square footage or additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is zoned, usually in exchange for the provision or preservation of an amenity at the same site or at another location. (See "Development Rights, Transfer of.")
- **Density Transfer.** A way of retaining open space by increasing densities--usually in compact areas adjacent to existing urbanization and utilities--while leaving unchanged historic, sensitive or hazardous areas. For example, developers can buy or trade development rights of properties targeted for public open space and transfer the additional density to the base number of units permitted in the zone in which they propose to develop.
- **Design Guidelines.** Guidelines established by a local municipality intended to advise and direct the design of buildings, roads, parking facilities, etc.
- **Developable Acres, Net.** The portion of a site remaining after removing or deducting public or private road rights-of-way and land not developable (see "Developable Land"), and which can then be built upon. Net acreage includes requires yards or setback areas.
- **Developable Land.** Land which is suitable as a location for structures and which can be developed free of or with minimal development constraints, and without disruption of, or significant impact on, natural resource areas.
- **Development.** The physical extension and/or construction of urban land uses. Development activities include: subdivision of land; construction or alteration of structures, roads, utilities and other facilities; installation of septic systems; grading; deposit of refuse, debris or fill materials; and clearing of natural vegetation cover (with the exception of agricultural activities). Routine repair and maintenance activities are exempted.
- **Development Rights.** The selling of rights to develop land by a landowner who maintains fee-simple ownership of the land. The owner keeps title but agrees to continue using the land as it has been used, and the holder of the development rights maintains the right to develop. Such rights usually are expressed in terms of density allowed under existing zoning.
- **Development Rights, Transfer of (TDR).** Also known as "Transfer of Development Credits," a program which can relocate potential development from areas where proposed land use or environmental impacts are considered undesirable (the "donor" site) to another ("receiver") site chosen on the basis of its ability to accommodate additional units of development beyond that for which it was zoned, with minimal environmental, social, and aesthetic impacts. (See "Development Rights.")
- **Detention Dam.** Dams may be classified according to the broad function they serve, such as storage, diversion or detention. Detention dams are constructed to retard flood runoff and minimize the effect of sudden floods. Detention dams fall into two main types: in one type, the water is temporarily stored and released through an outlet structure at a rate which will not exceed the carrying capacity of the channel



downstream; in the other type, the water is held as long as possible and allowed to seep into the permeable banks of gravel strata in the foundation. The latter type is sometimes called a water-spreading dam or dike because its main purpose is to recharge the underground water supply. Detention dams are also constructed to trap sediment. They are often called debris dams.

- **Discourage.** To advise or persuade to refrain from.
- **Diversion.** The direction of water in a stream away from its natural course (i.e., as in a diversion that removes water from a stream for human use).
- **Dwelling Unit.** A room or group of rooms (including sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation facilities, but not more than one kitchen) which constitutes an independent housekeeping unit, occupied or intended for occupancy by one family on a long-term basis.
- **Easement.** Usually the right to use property owned by another for specific purposes. Easements are either for the benefit of land, such as the right to cross "A" to get to "B," or "in gross," such as a public utility easement. For example, "rear" lots without street frontage may be accessed via an easement over the "front" lots. Utility companies use easements over the private property of individuals to be able to install and maintain utility facilities.
- **Easement, Scenic.** A tool that allows a public agency to use, at a nominal cost, private land for scenic enhancement, such as roadside landscaping or vista preservation.
- **Economic Base.** Economic base theory essentially holds that the structure of the economy is made up of two broad classes of productive effort--basic activities which produce and distribute goods and services for export to firms and individuals outside a defined localized economic area, and nonbasic activities whose goods and services are consumed within the boundaries of the local economic area. The theory holds that the reason for the growth of a particular region is its capacity to also support the nonbasic activities which are principally local in productive scope and market area.
- **Economic Development.** The implementation of strategies to consciously and purposefully influence the local economy in order to provide jobs for town residents, increase per capita income and strengthen the local tax base.
- **Ecosystem.** An interacting system formed by a biotic community and its physical environment.
- **Elderly Housing.** Typically one and two-bedroom apartments designed to meet the needs of persons sixty-two years of age and older, and restricted to occupancy by them.
- **Encourage.** To stimulate or foster a particular condition through direct or indirect action by the private sector or government agencies.
- **Enhance.** To improve existing conditions by increasing the quantity or quality of beneficial uses.



- **Environment.** CEQA defines environment as "the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise and objects of historic or aesthetic significance." This *General Plan* defines environment to also include social and economic conditions.
- **Environmental Impact Report (EIR).** A report that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what significant effects or impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. (See "California Environmental Quality Act.")
- **Environmental Impact Report Addendum.** Additional information added to a draft EIR that discusses minor changes in the project. It is used only when the changes and revisions to the project do not introduce new potential impacts not addressed in the draft EIR, no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project is undertaken have occurred since the production of the draft EIR, no new information has become available that would lead to a conclusion of potential significant impacts not addressed in the draft EIR, and the revisions and changes will not cause impacts determined to be insignificant in the draft EIR to now become significant.
- **Erosion.** The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain or running water.
- **Exaction.** A contribution or payment required as an authorized precondition for receiving a development permit; usually refers to mandatory dedication (or fee in lieu of dedication) requirements found in many subdivision regulations.
- **Feasible.** Capable of being done, executed or managed successfully from the standpoint of the physical and/or financial abilities of the implementor(s).
- **Finding(s).** The result(s) of an investigation and the basis upon which decisions are made. Findings are made by government agents and bodies prior to taking action, and are a record of the justifications for such action(s).
- **Fire Hazard.** Any condition or action which increases or may cause an increase of the hazard or menace of fire or explosion to a degree greater than that customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service of suppressing or extinguishing fires; or which may obstruct, delay or hinder, or may become the cause of an obstruction, delay or hinderance to the prevention suppression or extinguishment of the fire.
- **Flood, 100-Year.** The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on the average every 100 years, based on historical data. The 100-year flood has a one one-hundredth, or one percent, chance of occurring in any given year.
- **Flood Plain.** All land between a natural or manmade waterway and the upper elevation of the one hundred year flood.



- **Gateway.** A point along a roadway entering the town at which a motorist gains a sense of having left the environs and of having entered the town. A gateway may be a publicly owned place having an area for motorists to pull off or park and view maps, gather information, and generally become oriented to Paradise; or it may be a privately owned place which through special development standards or guidelines (e.g., for landscaping and signs), marks entry to the town; or a combination of both. The intent of the gateway designation on the *General Plan* Land Use Map is to ensure that a highly visible location in the town may be appropriately treated.
- **General Plan.** A compendium of the town's policies regarding its long-term development, and designed in the form of official maps and accompanying text. The *General Plan* is a legal document required of each local agency by the State of California Government Code Section 65301 and is adopted by the town Council. The *General Plan* may be called a "town plan," "comprehensive plan" or "master plan."
- **General Plan Citizen Subcommittee.** The group of volunteer citizens who have assisted in the preparation of the revised *Paradise General Plan*.
- **General Plan Revision Steering Committee.** A committee comprised of the members of the Town of Paradise Town Council, Planning Commission and three members of town staff. The purpose of the committee was to oversee the *General Plan* revision program.
- **Geologic Review.** The analysis of geologic hazards, including all potential seismic hazards, surface ruptures, liquefaction, landsliding, mudsliding and the potential for erosion and sedimentation.
- **Goal.** A general, overall and ultimate purpose, aim or end toward which the town will direct effort.
- **Grasslands.** Land reserved for pasturing or mowing, in which grasses are the predominant vegetation.
- **Grey Water.** Water reclaimed from nonhazardous household activities such as showers, and washing machine use, that can potentially be reused for other purposes.
- **Groundwater.** Water under the earth's surface, often confined to aquifers capable of supplying wells and springs.
- **Groundwater Recharge.** The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from land areas or streams through permeable soils into water holding rocks which provide underground storage. (See "Aquifer.")
- **Growth Management.** The use by a community of a combined variety of techniques to establish the amount, type, and rate of growth desired by the community and to channel that growth into designated areas. Growth management policies can be implemented through growth rates, zoning, capital improvements programs, public facilities ordinances, urban limit lines, constraints analysis systems and other programs.



- **Guidelines.** General statements of policy direction around which specific details may later be established.
- **Habitat.** The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.
- **Hazardous Material.** An injurious substance, including (among others) pesticides, herbicides, poisons, toxic metals and chemicals, liquified natural gas, explosives, volatile chemicals and nuclear fuels.
- **Historic Preservation.** The preservation of historically significant structures and neighborhoods until such time as restoration or rehabilitation of the building(s) to a former condition can be accomplished.
- **Home Occupation.** A commercial activity conducted solely by the occupants of a particular dwelling unit in a manner incidental to residential occupancy,
- **Household.** All persons residing in a single dwelling unit.
- **Housing and Community Development Department of the State of California (HCD).** The state agency principally charged with assessing whether, and planning to ensure that, communities meet the housing needs of very low, low and moderate income households.
- **Housing and Urban Development, U. S. Department of.** A cabinet level department of the federal government (HUD) which administers housing and community development programs.
- **Housing Unit.** The place of permanent or customary abode of a person or household. A housing unit may be a single-family dwelling, a condominium, a modular home, a mobile home, a cooperative, or located in a multi-family dwelling or any other residential unit considered real property under state law. A housing unit has at least cooking facilities, a bathroom and a place to sleep.
- **Impact Fees.** Fees levied on the developer of a project by the Town as compensation for unmitigated impacts the project will produce.
- **Impervious Surface.** Surface through which water cannot penetrate, such as a roof, road, sidewalk and paved parking lot. The amount of impervious surface increases with development and establishes the need for drainage facilities to carry the increased runoff.
- **Implementation.** Actions, procedures, programs or techniques that carry out policies.
- **Infill.** Development of vacant land (usually individual lots or leftover properties) within areas which are already largely developed.



- **Infrastructure.** Public services and facilities, such as water supply and distribution, storm drainage improvements, other utility systems, roads, and service capacities of the local school district and recreation and park district.
- **Interagency.** Indicates cooperative actions between or among two or more discrete agencies in regard to a specific program.
- **Interest, Fee.** A share or right in property that entitles a landowner to exercise complete control over disposition and use of land, subject only to governmental land use regulations. Modernly, and not in strict legal terms, "fee" is synonymous with "fee simple" or ownership.
- **Interest, Less-than-Fee.** An interest in land other than outright ownership; includes the purchase of development rights via conservation, open space or scenic easements. (See "Development Rights," and "Easement, Scenic.")
- **Intermittent Stream.** A stream that normally flows for at least thirty days after the last major rain of the season and is dry a large part of the year.
- **Land Banking.** When a local government buys land and holds it for resale at a later date, usually for development of affordable housing. (See "Affordable.")
- **Landmark.** Refers to a building or site (including a specific tree or tree species) having historic, architectural, social or cultural significance and designated for preservation by the local, state or federal government.
- **Landscaping.** Planting--including trees, shrubs, and ground covers--suitably designed, selected, installed and maintained so as to permanently enhance a site, the surroundings of a structure, or the sides or medians of a roadway.
- **Land Use.** The occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the *General Plan*.
- **Land Use Designations .** A classification system for the designation of appropriate use of properties. The land use designations include the various residential, commercial/industrial, recreational and public service land uses assigned to property within the primary and secondary planning areas (see Chapter 2 of Volume I, *Policy Document*).
- **Land Use Element.** A basic element of the *General Plan*, it combines text and maps to designate the future use or reuse of land within a given jurisdiction's planning area. A land use element serves as a guide to the structuring of zoning and subdivision controls, urban renewal and capital improvements programs, and to official decisions regarding the distribution, density and intensity of development and the location of public facilities and open space.



- **Land Use Regulation.** A term encompassing the regulation of land in general and often used to mean those regulations incorporated in the *General Plan*, as distinct from zoning regulations (which are more specific).
- **Level of Service (LOS).** Qualitatively describes the operating conditions encountered on roadways. LOS ranks roadway operations based on the amount of traffic and the quality of traffic operations on a scale of A through F. Level A represents free flow conditions and Level F represents jammed or "at capacity" conditions.
- **Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo).** A county commission that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts and merger of districts within cities. Each county's LAFCo is empowered to approve, disapprove or conditionally approve these proposals.
- **Lot.** (See "Site.")
- **Lot Coverage.** The amount of a lot covered by impervious surface.
- **Manufactured Housing.** Houses which are constructed entirely in the factory, and which since 1976 have been regulated by the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards under the administration of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- **Master Environmental Assessment.** An assessment and documentation of the existing physical and environmental conditions of a given area.
- **May.** That which is permissible.
- **Minimize.** To reduce or lessen, but not necessarily to eliminate.
- **Mining.** The act or process of extracting resources, such as coal, oil or minerals from the earth.
- **Mitigate.** To ameliorate, alleviate or avoid to the extent reasonably feasible. According to CEQA, mitigations include: (a) avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimizing an impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the environment affected; (d) reducing or eliminating an impact by preserving and maintaining operations during the life of the action; (e) compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.
- **Mobile Home.** A structure, transportable in one or more sections, built on a permanent chassis and designed for use as a single-family dwelling unit when connected to required utilities.



- **Modular Unit.** A factory fabricated, transportable building or major component designed for use by itself or for incorporation with similar units onsite into a structure for residential, commercial, educational, or industrial use. A modular unit does not have any chassis for future movement. (See "Mobile Home.")
- **Multi-Family Dwelling.** A building legally accommodating more than one family.
- **Must.** That which is mandatory.
- **Natural State.** The condition existing prior to development.
- **Necessary.** Essential or required.
- **Need.** A condition requiring supply or relief. The town may act upon findings of need within or on behalf of the community.
- **Neighborhood Park.** Publicly owned land intended to serve the recreation needs of people living or working within a one-half mile radius of the park and also intended to contribute to a distinct neighborhood identity.
- **Noise Attenuation.** Reduction of the level of a noise source using a substance, material or surface, such as earth berms, fencing, walls, etc.
- **Nonattainment.** The act of not achieving a desired or required level of performance. Frequently used in reference to air quality.
- **Objective.** A specific statement of desired future conditions towards which the town will expend effort in the context of striving to achieve a broader goal.
- **Onsite Wastewater Maintenance District.** A district that monitors the performance of individual septic tank and leachfield systems and the enforcement of the town sewage disposal ordinance.
- **Outer Approach Zone.** Air space in which an air traffic controller initiates radar monitoring for incoming flights approaching an airport.
- **Overlay.** A land use designation on the Land Use Map, or a zoning designation on the zoning map, which modifies the basic underlying designation in some specific manner. In this *General Plan*, the urban separator is an overlay which recognizes the underlying residential densities and permits the transfer of the underlying number of units to a developable portion of the same property, on a case-by-case basis.
- **Paradise Municipal Code.** The compendium of local laws that regulate specified activities within the Town of Paradise.



- **Parcel.** A lot, or contiguous group of lots, in single ownership or under single control, usually considered a unit for purposes of development.
- **Parking Area, Common.** A public or private parking area used jointly by two or more land uses.
- **Parking Area, Public.** An open area, excluding a street or other public way, used for the parking of automobiles and available to the public, whether for free or for compensation.
- **Performance Standards.** Zoning regulations that admit uses based on a particular set of standards of operation rather than on the particular type of use. Performance standards may be established to limit noise, air pollution, emissions, odors, vibrations, dust, dirt, glare, heat, fire hazards, wastes, traffic generation and visual impact of a use.
- **Physical Diversity.** A quality of a site, town or region in which are found a variety of architectural styles, natural landscapes and/or land uses.
- **Planning Period.** The assigned timeframe of the revised Paradise *General Plan*. The planning period for the new *General Plan* is fifteen (15) years.
- **Policy.** A specific statement that guides decision making. It indicates a clear commitment of the local legislative body (Town Council). A policy is based on a *General Plan*'s goals and objectives as well as an analysis of data. For a policy to be useful as a guide to action it must be clear and unambiguous.
- **Pollution, Nonpoint.** Sources of water for pollution which are difficult to define and which usually cover broad areas of land, such as the carrying of fertilizers from agricultural land by runoff.
- **Pollution, Point.** In reference to water quality, a discrete source from which pollution is generated before it enters receiving waters, such as a sewer outfall or an industrial waste pipe.
- **Prorata.** Refers to the proportionate distribution of the cost of infrastructure improvements associated with new development to the users of the infrastructure on the basis of projected use.
- **Protect.** To maintain and preserve beneficial uses in their present condition as nearly as possible.
- **Rare or Endangered Species.** A species of animal or plant listed in Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, of the California Administrative Code; or Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 17.11 or Section 17.2, pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act designating species as rare, threatened or endangered.
- **Recognize.** To officially (or by official action) identify or perceive a given situation.
- **Recycle.** The process of extraction and reuse of materials from waste products.



- **Regional Park.** A park typically 150-500 acres in size focusing on activities and natural features not included in most other types of parks and often based on a specific scenic or recreational opportunity.
- **Regulation.** A rule or order prescribed for management of government.
- **Rehabilitation.** Used in the context of housing, the term rehabilitation means to restore housing units to their former state or to a safe and pleasing condition.
- **Resource, Nonrenewable.** Refers to natural resources, such as fossil fuels and natural gas, which, once used, cannot be replaced and used again.
- **Restore.** To renew, rebuild or reconstruct to a former state.
- **Restrict.** To check, bound or decrease the range, scope or incidence of a particular condition.
- **Retrofit.** The addition of materials and/or devices to an existing building or system to improve its operation or efficiency.
- **Ridgeline.** A line connecting the highest points along a ridge and separating drainage basins or small scale drainage systems from one another.
- **Right-of-Way.** The strip of land over which certain transportation and public use facilities are built, such as roadways, railroads and utility lines.
- **Risk.** The danger or degree of hazard or potential loss.
- **Scenic Highway.** In the context of the *General Plan*, the term scenic highway refers to corridors along main streets entering the town. (See the *Open Space/Conservation Element* contained in Volume I, *Policy Document*, for a detailed description.)
- **Shall.** That which is obligatory or necessary.
- **Should.** Signifies a directive to be honored if at all possible.
- **Sign.** Any representation (written or pictorial) used to identify, announce or otherwise direct attention to a business, profession, commodity, service, or entertainment.
- **Siltation.** (a) the accumulating deposition of eroded material; (b) the gradual filling in of streams and other bodies of water with sand, silt and clay.
- **Single-Family Dwelling, Attached.** A dwelling unit occupied or intended for occupation by only one family that is structurally connected with other such dwelling units.



- **Single-family Dwelling, Detached.** A dwelling unit occupied or intended for occupation by only one family that is structurally independent from any other such dwelling unit or structure intended for residential or other use.
- **Site.** A parcel of land used or intended for use or a group of uses and having frontage on a public or an approved private street.
- **Slope.** Land gradient described as 100 times the vertical rise divided by the horizontal run. For example, a hill or road which rises in elevation fifteen feet in a horizontal length of 100 feet has a slope of fifteen percent.
- **Solar Access.** The provision of direct sunlight to an area specified for solar energy collection when the sun's azimuth is within forty-five degrees of true south.
- **Solid Waste.** General category that includes organic wastes, paper products, metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood. Organic wastes and paper products comprise about seventy-five percent of typical urban solid waste.
- **Specific Plan.** A tool for detailed design and implementation of a defined portion of the area covered by a general plan. A specific plan may include all detailed regulations, conditions, programs, and/or proposed legislation which may be necessary or convenient for the systematic implementation of any general plan element(s) or portion thereof.
- **Sphere of Influence.** A planned area for the probable ultimate physical boundaries and service area of a local government agency.
- **Standards.** Usually refers to *site design regulations*, such as lot area, height limit, frontage, landscaping, and floor area ratio, as distinguished from *use restrictions*; loosely refers to all requirements in a zoning ordinance.
- **Storm Runoff.** Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth but flows overland to flowing or stagnant bodies of water.
- **Structure.** Anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground (excluding swimming pools, fences, and walls used as fences).
- **Study Area(s).** The area(s) included for study within the *Paradise General Plan*. These areas include primary, secondary and tertiary study areas.
- **Substantial.** Considerable in importance, value, degree or amount.



- **Target Businesses.** Those businesses or industries, which after careful analysis appear to be most compatible with the surrounding area.
- **Tourism.** The business of providing services for persons traveling for pleasure, tourism contributes to the vitality of the community by providing revenue to local business. Tourism can be measured through changes in the transient occupancy tax or restaurant sales.
- **Trees, Street.** Trees strategically planted--usually in parkway strips or medians--to enhance the visual quality of a street.
- **Trip.** A one-way journey that proceeds from an origin to a destination via a single type of vehicular transportation; the smallest unit of movement considered in transportation studies.
- **Trip Generation.** The dynamics that account for people making trips in automobiles or by means of public transportation. Trip generation is the basis for estimating the level of use for a transportation system and the impact of additional development or transportation facilities on an existing, local transportation system.
- **Truck Route.** A path of circulation required for all vehicles exceeding set weight or axle limits, a truck route follows major arterials through commercial or industrial areas and avoids sensitive residential areas.
- **Undevelopable.** Specific areas where topographic, geologic and/or soil conditions indicate a significant danger to future occupants.
- **Urban Sprawl.** Haphazard growth or outward expansion of a community resulting from uncontrolled or poorly managed development.
- **Use.** The purpose for which a lot or structure is or may be leased, occupied, maintained, arranged, designed, intended, constructed, erected, moved, altered and/or enlarged pursuant to the town's zoning ordinance and *General Plan* land use designation.
- **Very Low Income.** Very low income households are those earning less than fifty percent of the county median income.
- **View Corridor.** The line of sight identified as to height, width, and distance of an observer looking toward an object of significance to the community (e.g., ridgeline, river, historic building, etc.).
- **Viewshed.** The area within view from a defined observation point.
- **Wastewater Irrigation.** The process by which wastewater that has undergone primary treatment is used to irrigate agricultural land.



- **Watershed.** The total area above a given point on a waterway that contributes water to its flow; the entire region drained by a waterway or watercourse which drains into a lake or reservoir.
- **Waterway.** Natural or once natural (perennially or intermittently) water including rivers, streams and creeks. Includes natural waterways that have been channelized, but does not include man made channels, ditches and underground drainage and sewage systems.
- **Williamson Act.** Known formally as the *California Land Conservation Act of 1965*, it was designed as an incentive to retain prime agricultural land and open space in agricultural use, thereby slowing its conversion to urban and suburban development. Landowners were offered reduced property tax assessments if they agreed not to develop their land for ten years. The lowered assessments were based on the agricultural use of their land--"use value," instead of "market value."
- **Zoning.** The division of the town by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, which specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that carries out policies of the *General Plan*.
- **Zoning District.** A designated section of the town for which prescribed land use requirements and building and development standards are uniform.