

# 14 Glossary



CITY OF  
**LIVERMORE**  
CALIFORNIA

Draft General Plan 2045

## 14. GLOSSARY

This glossary explains the technical terms used in this General Plan. Definitions come from several sources, including the California Office of Planning and Research, the California Institute for Local Government, and the American Planning Association *Glossary of Zoning, Development, and Planning Terms*.

### Abbreviations

AAM	Advanced Air Mobility
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACE	Altamont Corridor Express
AGVT	Agriculture/Viticulture
ALUC	Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission
ALUCP	Livermore Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
APA	Airport Protection Area
ATP	Active Transportation Plan
AV	autonomous vehicle
BART	Bay Area Rapid Transit
BMP	best management practice
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CBA	Community Benefits Agreements
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CIWMA	California Integrated Waste Management Act
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level

## Glossary

dB	decibel
dba	decibel “A-weighted”
DSP	Downtown Specific Plan
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
du/ac	dwelling units per acre
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EBRPD	East Bay Regional Park District
ECE	Early Care and Education
ECSP	El Charro Specific Plan
EV	electric vehicle
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	floor-area ratio
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
FMMP	Agricultural Resources
FOG	fats, oils, grease
GHG	greenhouse gas
GI	General Industrial
HDR	High-Density Residential
HLCN	Hillside Conservation
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
Hz	Hertz
I-	Interstate
INSP	Isabel Neighborhood Specific Plan
IPM	integrated pest management
IO	Industrial-Office
JPA	Joint Powers Authority

KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LARPD	Livermore Area Recreation and Park District
LAVTA	Livermore-Amador Valley Transit Authority
LDAG	Limited Agriculture
LDR	Low-Density Residential
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LMW	Livermore Municipal Water
LOS	level of service
LPA	Large Parcel Agriculture
LRSP	Local Road Safety Plan
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
LVK	Livermore Municipal Airport
MDR	Medium-Density Residential
MIC	Mixed Industrial-Commercial
MRP	Municipal Regional Permit
MSPA	Midtown Specific Plan Area
MPH	miles per hour
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
NC	Neighborhood Commercial
NLUGBI	North Livermore Urban Growth Boundary Initiative
NMU	Neighborhood Mixed Use
OC	Office Commercial
ODS	Objective Design Standards
OSP	Open Space and Parks
PDA	Priority Development Area
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PPAs	Priority Production Areas

## Glossary

PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
RC	Residential Commercial
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
RMG	Resource Management
RR	Rural Residential
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
S & G	sand and gravel
SAV	Shared Autonomous Vehicle
SC	Service Commercial
SLV	South Livermore Valley
SLVSP	South Livermore Valley Specific Plan
SOI	sphere of influence
SR-	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
TDC	Transferable Development Credits
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TIA	Transportation Impact Analysis
TIMS	Transportation Injury Mapping System
TMA	Transportation Management Associations
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
UP	Union Pacific
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VPD	vehicles per day
WC	Wine Country Commercial
WML	Water Management Lands

## Terminology

**Acreege.** The land area that exists prior to any dedications for public use, health, and/or safety purposes.

**Action.** A measure, procedure, or technique that helps the City achieve a specific goal. An action is something concrete that can and will be completed. (see “Goal”)

**Active Transportation.** Biking, walking, and other human-powered ways of getting around.

**Adaptation.** Making changes in response to current or future conditions (such as the increased frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards), usually to reduce harm and take advantage of new opportunities.

**Adaptive Management.** A flexible, iterative decision-making process that can be adjusted in the face of uncertainties as outcomes from management actions and other events become better understood.<sup>1</sup>

**Adverse Impact.** A negative consequence for the physical, social, or economic environment resulting from an action or project.

**Affordability, Housing.** The relation of housing costs to household income.

**Affordable Housing.** For-sale residential dwelling units that do not exceed affordable housing costs for very-low-, low-, and moderate-income households as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metropolitan Statistical Area.

**Agriculture:** The use of land for purposes including farming, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, and the necessary accessory uses for packing, treating or storing the produce, provided that any such accessory uses shall be secondary to that of normal agricultural activities. Does not include the raising of animals or fowl for commercial purposes, or sale of any products at retail on premises, unless otherwise specified.

**Agritourism.** A form of tourism that involves guests visiting working farms and ranches to observe, and sometimes participate in, farming practices and purchase locally grown products.

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).** Accessibility, compliance: Facilities, services, programs, and activities accessible to individuals with disabilities, consistent with ADA standards.

**Asset.** A valued feature of a community, including buildings, infrastructure, community services, ecosystems, and economic drivers.

**Atmospheric River.** Long, narrow band of tropical moisture that gets carried along mid- and upper- parts of the atmosphere. These "rivers in the sky" can transport significant amounts of water vapor from tropical regions near the equator to mid-latitude locations like northern California.

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<sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of the Interior, 2009. Adaptive Management, The U.S. Department of the Interior Technical Guide, page 5.

**Bicycle Class Facilities:** A classification system for bicycle paths and roadways identified in the California Highway Design Manual, including Class I, II, III, IV facilities. For City-specific bicycle facility classifications, please refer to the Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Trails Active Transportation Plan.

**Buffer.** An area established between potentially conflicting land uses, which, depending on the potential impact, may use landscaping or structural barriers such as setbacks or roads.

**Building.** A habitable structure. (see “Structure”)

**California Environmental Quality Act.** Legislation and corresponding procedural components established in 1970 by the State of California to require environmental review for projects anticipated to result in adverse impacts on the environment. (see “Environmental Impact Report”)

**Carbon Neutral.** Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to zero, either by entirely eliminating all GHG emissions or by balancing out all remaining GHG emissions through carbon removal practices so that the “net” emissions are zero.

**Carbon Sequestration.** The process of capturing and storing carbon dioxide in a solid or liquid form, either through natural or artificial processes.

**Capital Improvement Plan.** A plan that schedules permanent improvements, usually for a minimum of five years in the future, that fits the projected fiscal capability of the local jurisdiction. The program generally is reviewed on an annual basis for conformance to and consistency with the General Plan.

**City.** City with a capital “C” generally refers to the City government or administration. City with a lowercase “c” may mean any city or may refer to the geographical area.

**City Limits.** The legal boundaries of the geographical area subject to the jurisdiction of the City of Livermore’s government. For example, development applications for properties located within the City Limits must be reviewed by the City.

**Climate Change.** A change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. In the context of this plan, this term refers to changes brought on by human activities.

**Compatible.** Capable of existing together without conflict or ill effects.

**Complete Street.** A roadway designed and maintained to accommodate safe and efficient travel for everyone and via multiple modes, walking, biking, riding transit, or driving, to connect people to places in the community and prioritize accessibility for all ages and abilities.

**Conservation.** The management and use of natural resources in a sustainable manner. Conservation results in land and water areas that are durably protected and managed to sustain functional ecosystems, both intact and restored, and the diversity of life they support.

**Critical Facility.** A facility whose continued functioning is necessary to maintain public health and safety following a disaster, and where damage or failure could pose hazards to life and property well beyond their immediate vicinity. Examples include hospitals, fire stations, and water treatment plants.

**Cultural Resource.** A historic, archaeological, tribal, or paleontological resource or human remains. Cultural resources include tribal cultural resources, as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21074, regardless of whether a tribe is federally recognized.

**dBA.** The “A-weighted” scale for measuring sound in decibels, which weighs or reduces the effects of low and high frequencies to simulate human hearing. Every increase of 10 dBA doubles the perceived loudness, even though the noise is actually 10 times more intense.

**Decibel.** A unit used to express the relative intensity of a sound as it is heard by the human ear. The lowest volume a normal ear can detect under laboratory conditions is 0 decibel (dB), the threshold of human hearing. Since the decibel scale is logarithmic, 10 decibels are 10 times more intense and 20 decibels are 100 times more intense than 1 db.

**Dedication.** The conveying of private land by an owner or developer 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 required by a city or county as conditions for approval of a development. (see “In-Lieu Fee”)

**Density.** The number of residential dwelling units per acre of land (du/acre). Densities specified in this General Plan are expressed in dwelling units per net acreage, excluding land area which may be devoted to public right of way including roadways..

**Development.** The uses to which the land that is the subject of a map shall be put, the structures to be constructed on it, and all alterations of the land and construction incidental to the uses, structures, and land (Government Code Section 66418.1)

**Development Fees.** Direct charges or dedications collected on a one-time basis for a service provided or as a condition of approval being granted by the local government. The purpose of the fee or exaction must directly relate to the need created by the development. In addition, its amount must be proportional to the cost of the service or improvement. Fees can be broken down into two major classes: (1) service charges such as permit fees covering the cost of processing development plans, connection or standby fees for installing utilities, or application fees for reviewing and considering development proposals; and (2) “impact” fees levied on new development to cover the cost of infrastructure or facilities necessitated by development. (See “Impact fee”)

**Development Review.** The comprehensive evaluation of a development and its impact on neighboring properties and the community as a whole, from the standpoint of site and landscape design, architecture, materials, colors, lighting, and signs, in accordance with a set of adopted criteria and standards.

**Duplex.** A free-standing house divided into two separate living units or residences, usually having separate entrances.

**Dwelling Unit.** A room or group of internally connected rooms that have sleeping, cooking, eating, and sanitation facilities, but not more than one kitchen, which constitute an independent housekeeping unit, occupied by or intended for one household on a long-term basis.

**Ecosystem.** An interacting system formed by a biotic community and its physical environment.

**Electric Vehicle.** A zero-emission vehicle that uses electricity stored in a battery to power one or more electric motors and can be plugged in at home, work, fleet, or public charging stations.

**Endangered Species, California.** A native species or sub-species of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant, which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range, due to one or more factors, including loss in habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, or disease. The status is determined by the State Department of Fish and Game together with the State Fish and Game Commission.

**Endangered Species, Federal.** A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The status is determined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior.

**Environmental Impact Report.** A study required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area, determines what effects or impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action, and identifies alternatives or other measures to avoid or reduce those impacts. (see “California Environmental Quality Act”)

**Environmental Justice.** The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.<sup>2</sup>

**Erosion.** The process by which soil and rock are detached and moved by running water, wind, ice, and gravity.

**Evacuation-Constrained Areas:** Areas that do not have at least two ingress/egress routes and are located on a single access road.

**Evacuation Route.** A roadway designated in the General Plan as a potential recommended route to travel when evacuating from a hazardous condition.

**Equity.** The state in which each individual or group is allocated or has access to the resources needed to reach an equal or fair outcome.

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<sup>2</sup> California Government Code, Section 65040.12(e)

**Exposure.** The presence of people, infrastructure, natural systems, and economic, cultural, and social resources in areas that are subject to harm.

**Farmers' Market.** A mobile or non-mobile market: (1) operated by a local government agency, one or more certified producers, or a nonprofit organization; (2) certified by and operating in a location approved by the County Agricultural Commissioner; and (3) where farmers sell directly to consumers agricultural products or processed products made from agricultural products that the farmers grow themselves.

**Farmland, Prime.** Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to current farming methods. Prime Farmland must have been used for the production of irrigated crops within the last three years.

**Farmland of Statewide Importance.** Land other than Prime Farmland which has a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of crops. It must have been used for the production of irrigated crops within the last three years.

**Farmland, Unique.** Land which does not meet the criteria for Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance that is currently used for the production of specific high economic value crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high quality or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to current farming methods. Examples of such crops may include oranges, olives, avocados, rice, grapes, and cut flowers.

**Fault.** A fracture in the earth's crust that forms a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.

**Fire Hazard Severity Zone.** An area of significant fire hazard based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant hazards.

**Flood, 100-Year.** In any given year, a flood that has a 1 percent likelihood (a 1 in 100 chance) of occurring, and is recognized as a standard for acceptable risk.

**Flood, 500-Year.** In any given year, a flood that has a 0.2 percent likelihood (a 1 in 500 chance) of occurring.

**Floodplain.** The relatively level land area on either side of the banks of a stream regularly subject to flooding.

**Floor-Area Ratio.** The size of a building in square feet (gross floor area) divided by gross land area, expressed as a decimal number. For example, a 60,000-square-foot building on a 120,000-square-foot parcel would have a floor-area ratio of 0.50. The FAR is used in calculating the building intensity of nonresidential development.

**Garden, Community.** A shared, semi-public space where people in the surrounding neighborhood share the work and harvest of maintaining a plot of fruits, vegetables, or other plants. Community gardens provide residents with an opportunity to grow fresh produce, flowers, or other plants on land that they do not own. Community gardens can also be operated by community organizations or educational institutions to serve an educational function, such as teaching school children about vegetables or agriculture, or assisting property owners with drought-tolerant or fire-resistant landscaping choices.

**Gateway.** A unique transition point in land use or urban form that serves as an entrance to the city, a district, or a neighborhood.

**General Plan.** A compendium of City policies regarding its long-term development, in the form of 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 adopted by the City Council.

**Goal.** A description of the general desired result sought by the City. Each goal has one or more policies and/or actions associated with the goal. (see “Policy” and “Action”)

**Greenhouse Gas (GHG).** A gas that allows sunlight to pass through but reflect heat radiated from the earth’s surface, trapping heat in the lower atmosphere. Common greenhouse gases (GHGs) include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). They may be emitted by natural or human processes.

**Green Infrastructure.** Stormwater management systems that filter and absorb stormwater where it falls. These systems use plants, soil, and stormwater capture and reuse to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspire stormwater and reduce flows to wastewater systems or surface waters.

**Groundwater.** Water that exists beneath the earth’s surface, typically found between saturated soils and rock, and is used to supply wells and springs.

**Habitat.** The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.

**Hazard.** An event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural losses, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss.

**Hazard Mitigation.** Sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property through actions that reduce hazard, exposure, and vulnerability.

**Hazardous Material, Hazardous Waste:** A substance or waste that, because of its physical, chemical, or other characteristics, may pose a risk of endangering human health or safety or of degrading the environment. This does not include household hazardous waste, universal waste, or electronic waste, as they do not contain the quantity, concentration, and/or types of products significant enough to pose a substantial risk to human health and safety or to the environment.

**Household.** All persons occupying one dwelling unit.

**Impact, Climate.** The effects (especially the negative effects) of a hazard or other condition associated with climate change.

**Implementation.** Actions, procedures, programs, or techniques that carry out a plan.

**Infill Development.** Development that occurs on vacant or underutilized land within areas that are already largely developed.

**In-Lieu Fee.** Cash payments that may be required of an owner or developer as a substitute for a dedication of land for public use, usually calculated in dollars per lot, and referred to as in-lieu fees or in-lieu contributions. (see “Dedication”)

**Land Use.** The occupation or use of an area of land for any human activity or purpose.

**Land Use Designation.** One particular category in a classification series of appropriate use of properties established by the General Plan Land Use Element.

**Landslide.** Movement of soil and/or rock down a slope, which typically occurs during an earthquake or following heavy rainfall.

**Level of Service (LOS) Standard.** A standard used by government agencies to measure the quality or effectiveness of a municipal service, such as police, fire, or library, or the performance of a facility, such as a street or highway.

**Level of Service (Traffic).** A scale that measures the amount of traffic that a roadway or intersection can accommodate, based on such factors as maneuverability, driver dissatisfaction, and delay.

**Liquefaction.** The transformation of loose, wet soil from a solid to a liquid state, often as a result of ground shaking during an earthquake.

**Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO).** A five- or seven-member commission within each county 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 with cities. Each county’s LAFCO is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals.

**Mitigation.** Modification to avoid, reduce, minimize, or eliminate a negative impact. There are various types of mitigation, including environmental impact mitigation, hazard mitigation, GHG emissions mitigation, and more.

**Mixed-Use.** Any mixture of land uses, including mixtures of residences with commercial, offices with retail, or visitor accommodation with offices and retail. As distinguished from a single-use land use designation or zone, mixed use refers to an authorized variety of uses for buildings and structures in a particular area; this is also called vertical mixed-use. A type of mixed-use development where residential uses are located behind or next to non-residential uses on the same development site is called horizontal mixed use.

**Neighborhood.** Relatively large residential areas that have some common characteristics, such as a common history, common physical characteristics (e.g., architectural style), a common meeting place, intangible characteristics (e.g., a psychological sense of cohesion), or clear physical boundaries (e.g., waterways or major roads).

**Neighborhood Park.** A small park, typically less than a quarter acre in size.

**Noise Contour.** A line connecting points of equal noise level as measured on the same scale.

**Noise-Sensitive Use.** A location where people reside or where the presence of unwanted sound could adversely affect the use of land, such as residences, schools, and hospitals.

**Open Space.** Open Space encompasses lands that essentially are unimproved and that have limited development potential due to the physical characteristics of the land, due to the land being restricted to agricultural production, due to the location of the land as a buffer between urban areas, or due to the scenic value of the land and its role in maintaining a community's sense of character or heritage.

**Overlay.** A land use or zoning designation that modifies the basic underlying designation or designations in some specific manner, usually by applying supplemental regulations.

**Parcel.** A portion of land separate from others and delineated or described as a single integral unit on a subdivision map or by other map approved under the Subdivision Map Act.

**Policy.** A specific statement that guides decision making as the City works to achieve a goal. Policies represent statements of City regulation and set the standards used by decision makers when considering proposed development and actions. A policy is ongoing and requires no further action (see “Goal”).

**Roadway Classifications.** Roadway classifications describe the intended function and character of streets and highways. Roadway classifications in Livermore include:

**Interstate.** Interstates are high-speed roadways that serve state and interregional transportation needs. Interstate 580, the only interstate in Livermore, runs through the north of the city.

**Expressway.** Expressways are high-speed roadways that serve regional transportation. State Route 84 is the only expressway in Livermore and runs through the west of the city.

**Intercounty Routes.** Intercounty routes are County-owned roads that serve regional transportation needs.

**Arterial (Major and Minor).** Arterial streets connect the regional roadway network with the city street network and provide access between neighborhoods and activity centers.

**Collector.** A public street, which, because of its location with reference to other streets or other sources of traffic, carries or will carry traffic from local streets to the system of major streets. It includes the principal entrance streets of residential subdivisions and streets for circulation of traffic within the subdivisions.

**Local Street.** Local streets make up the majority of the roadway system. They provide access to individual sites and typically have lower speeds and vehicular traffic volumes.

**Reconstruction.** Redevelopment of a building or structure after being demolished or destroyed in a disaster.

**Redevelopment.** Redevelopment includes all development projects that build new structures and land uses on a previously developed site

**Resilience.** The capacity of any entity—an individual, community, organization, or natural system—to prepare for disruptions, recover from shocks and stresses, and adapt and grow from a disruptive experience. Community resilience is the ability of communities to withstand, recover, and learn from past disasters to strengthen future response and recovery efforts.

**Riparian.** A habitat and vegetation zone that is associated with the banks and floodplains of a river, stream, or lake. Riparian trees and shrubs are typically phreatophytes, plants whose root systems are in constant contact with groundwater.

**Riparian Habitat.** A habitat and vegetation zone that is associated with the banks and floodplains of a river, stream, or lake. Riparian trees and shrubs are typically phreatophytes, plants whose root systems are in constant contact with groundwater.

**Risk.** The potential for damage or loss created by the interaction of hazards with assets such as buildings, infrastructure, or natural and cultural resources.

**Safe Routes to School.** Pedestrian and bicycling routes that provide safe access to and from schools.

**Seniors.** People 65 years of age or older.

**Sensitive habitat.** Land containing unique, representative, and/or endangered plant and animal communities, or ecosystems.

**Sensitive Receptor.** A use that is highly sensitive to impacts from other uses, including homes, schools, playgrounds, sports fields, childcare centers, senior centers, hospitals, and long-term health care facilities.

**Sensitivity.** The level to which a species, natural system, community, or government would be affected by changing climate conditions.

**Slope, Steep.** An area with a greater than 5 percent slope.

**Solid Waste.** Unwanted or discarded material, including garbage, with insufficient liquid content to be free flowing.

**Special-Status Species.** Designated (rare, threatened, or endangered) and candidate species for listing by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Designated (threatened or endangered) and candidate species for listing by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

**Specific Plan.** Under Article 8 of the Government Code (Section 65450 et seq.), a legal 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 that may be necessary or convenient for the systematic implementation of any General Plan element(s).

**Sphere of Influence.** The probable physical boundaries and service area of a municipality or special district, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission of the county.

**Stormwater.** Water that come from a storm event.

**Structure.** Anything constructed or erected on and permanently attached to land and with a roof supported by columns or walls, except buildings intended for human occupancy. (see “Building”)

**Sustainability.** Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Topography.** The configuration of a land surface, including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features.

**Townhouse/Townhome.** A series of residences on individual parcels, typically two or three stories in height, that are connected side-by-side in a row, each having a separate street-level entrance.

**Traffic Calming.** Measures designed to reduce motor vehicle speeds and to encourage pedestrian use, including narrow streets, tight turning radii, sidewalk bulbouts, parking bays, textured paving at intersections, and parkways between sidewalks and streets.

**Unincorporated Area.** Land that is outside of an incorporated city. Development in the unincorporated area is subject to County jurisdiction.

**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 in accordance with the Livermore Development Code and General Plan land use designations.

**Vulnerable Road Users.** The Federal Highway Administration defines Vulnerable Road Users as a pedestrian, bicyclist or e-cyclist, other conveyance such as scooter or skateboard user, and highway worker on foot in a work zone.

**Vulnerability Analysis.** An analysis of how a changing climate may harm a community and which elements—people, buildings and structures, resources, ecosystems, and other assets—are most vulnerable to its effects based on an assessment of exposure, sensitivity, the potential impact(s), and the community’s adaptive capacity.

**Wastewater.** Water that contains other elements, such as excess water from drainage or piping systems, small pathogens, organic matter, and inorganic contaminants. This term is also used to refer to water generated in industrial plants and commercial activity.

**Wetland.** An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation.

**Williamson Act.** Formerly known 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. The program entails a ten-year contract between the City or County and an owner of land whereby the land is taxed on the basis of its agricultural use rather than its market value. The land becomes subject to certain enforceable restrictions, and certain conditions need to be met prior to approval of an agreement.

**Zoning.** Districts that specify permitted and conditionally permitted uses for real property and development standards for buildings constructed in these areas. Zoning implements the land use policies of the General Plan.

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